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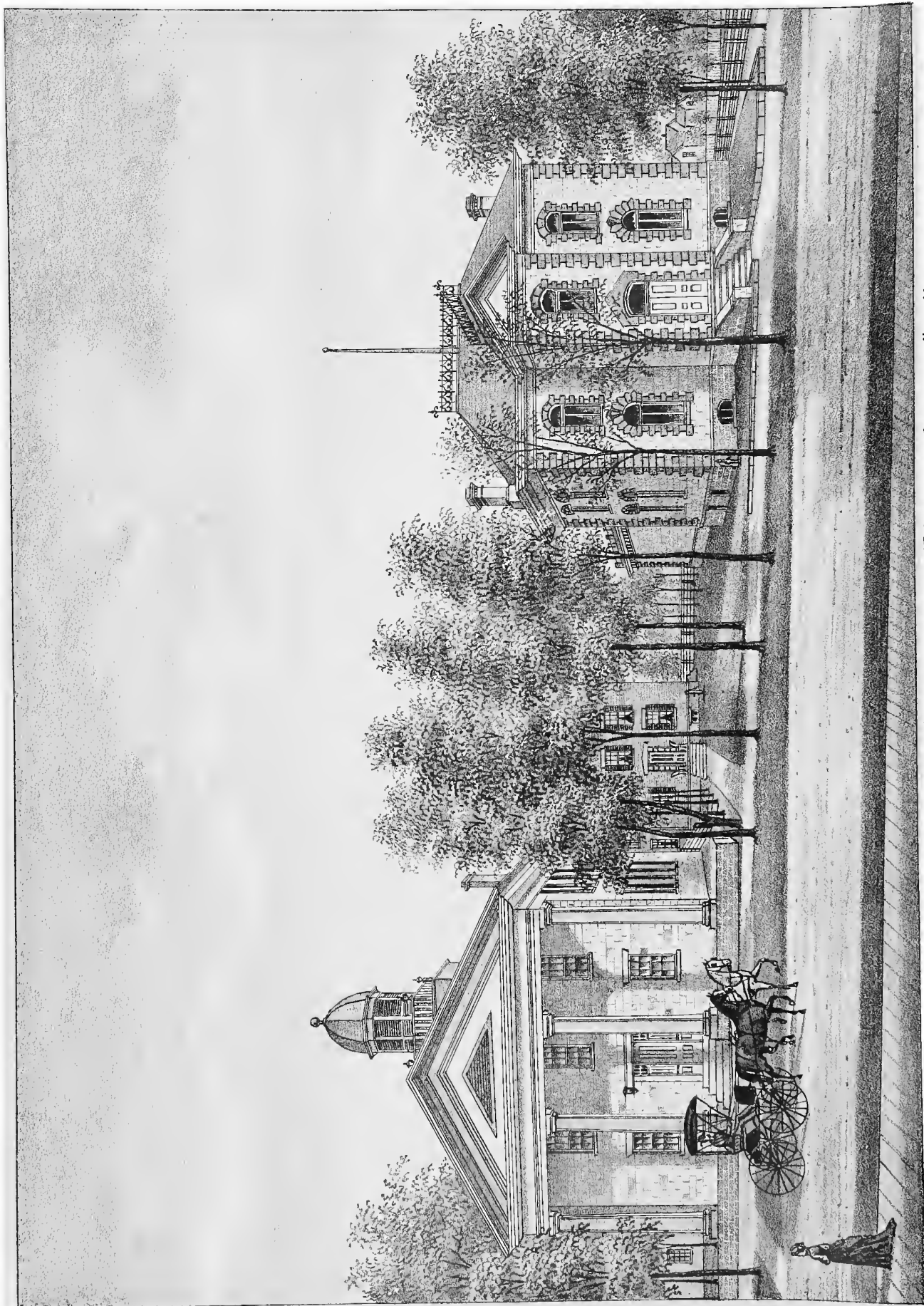
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COURT HOUSE, JAIL AND COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK.







—1749.—

# HISTORY

—OF—

# ST. LAWRENCE CO.,

NEW YORK.

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

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PUBLISHED BY L. H. EVERTS & CO.,

714-16 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

L. H. EVERTS.

J. M. HOLCOMB.

—1878.—



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# I N T R O D U C T O R Y .

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It has been well said that "history is the memory of nations," and the history of a nation is but the aggregation of that of States, counties, towns, and individuals. The story of the early experience of the pioneer is the substructure upon which rests the finished "temple of history." The history of a neighborhood is made up from the recollections of those who first cut away the dense forest-growth, and sowed the first grain, and raised the first rude log cabins to shelter their wives and little ones.

The history of each school and church begins with the "logging bee," when the scattered neighbors collected together and erected a primitive building covered with bark, or "shakes" from the riven spruce or hemlock, where the half-dozen bronzed and cheaply-clad children sat on slab benches and listened while the "master" explained the tremendous problems of "Pike" and "Davie," or patiently taught the curly-headed youngsters their "A B abs."

The primitive church edifice was sometimes raised in a couple of days, and often the early sanctuaries were "God's first temples," the overshadowing forest.

The earliest roads and means of communication were the Indian trail and the canoe, or "dug-out," and a score of years elapsed after the first settlement before there were even passable roads for teams.

The vast domain of St. Lawrence County comprises 2880 square miles, is in itself equal in area to several of the minor States of the Union, and its history is almost equally important. We have endeavored, in this elaborate and beautiful volume, to give all the important facts connected with its various interests: Discovery and early settlement; the mission of *La Presentation*; the military and naval operations of the early and later wars; the history of its numerous land-titles and prominent land-holders; the planting of its early schools and churches; its organization into a separate county; its courts and boards of supervisors; the founding of its numerous towns and villages; sketches of its prominent citizens, its attorneys and physicians, its political, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests; its growth and development by decades, with statistics of population, taxation, and wealth; its railway and shipping interests; its geography, geology, etc., and the grand and noble part taken by its people in the terrible struggle for the preservation of the Union.

A large amount of valuable information was collected by

Dr. Hough when compiling his history of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, twenty-five years ago, and this work has been the prolific source whence we have drawn liberally in the compilation of the present volume. Every published work bearing in any way upon the history of the county, and available to us, has been examined, and its facts embodied, and all portions of the county have been visited, "old settlers" interviewed, and their recollections utilized in the best possible manner.

For purposes of convenience the work has been treated by subjects, as far as possible, and arranged with convenient index for easy reference.

Among the numerous authorities consulted, we may mention the Documentary and Colonial History of New York, Hough's History of St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Jefferson Counties, Pouchot's Memoirs (a rare work), the civil list of the State, Parkman's Works, Writings of Champlain, Charlevoix, Mante, Knox, Bancroft, Albach, and other standard authors, various works on the history of the State, legislative manuals, United States and State censuses, court and supervisors' records, libraries, records of county societies and of churches and schools, old newspaper-files, geological works, and the military records of the adjutant-general's office at Albany.

In the letter-press and engraving departments, the work will best speak for itself; but it may be proper to say that the publishers flatter themselves that their numerous patrons will, in these respects, find nothing to be desired.

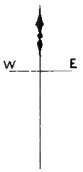
The historical corps have everywhere met with kindly consideration, but the number of those who have rendered valuable assistance forbids an individual enumeration. We would, however, acknowledge ourselves under special obligations to Dr. F. B. Hough and his son, Mr. F. H. Hough; to county, city, and town officials, the press and clergy, officers and managers of societies and orders, members of the legal and medical fraternities, railway officers, United States customs officials, postmasters, and the various manufacturers throughout the county.

Acknowledgments for assistance rendered in collecting data for the history of the several towns will be found in their proper connections.

SAMUEL W. DURANT,  
HENRY B. PEIRCE.



MAP OF  
**ST. LAWRENCE**  
 COUNTY



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- No. 1. Great Tract No. Three - Macomb's Purchase.
- " 2. " " " Two,
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HAMILTON COUNTY

# HISTORY

OF

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BY S. W. DURANT AND H. B. PEIRCE.

### CHAPTER I.

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Geography, Topography, Geology, Mineralogy, and Meteorology.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, named from the great river on its northern border, is situated in the northern part of the State, and contains, according to the "State Gazetteer" (edited by Franklin B. Hough, A.M., M.D.), 2880 square miles, being the largest in the State. Its northern boundary is the national line, in the channel of the St. Lawrence, between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. It is bounded on the south by Hamilton and Herkimer counties, on the east by Franklin county, and on the southwest by Jefferson county.

The principal streams are the Indian, Oswegatchie, Grasse, Racket (*Raquette*), and St. Regis rivers, and their branches. The Indian river rises in the east part of Lewis county, and after a very tortuous course, including a passage through Black lake, falls into the Oswegatchie about four miles above Ogdensburg. The Oswegatchie rises in the northern part of Herkimer county, and flowing northward passes through Cranberry lake, and thence bearing northwest makes a curious detour into the eastern border of Jefferson county, and thence flows in a northeasterly course to Heuvelton, where it again bears to the northwest and discharges into the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. Grass (*Grasse*) river rises in the southeastern part of the county, in the town of Hopkinton, where it drains Pleasant, Massawappie, and several smaller lakes and ponds. From its head-waters it flows northwesterly until it enters the town of Russell, where it deflects to the northeast, and flows with a uniform course in that direction to its junction with the St. Lawrence, in the town of Massena. The Racket river (originally *Raquette*) has its sources in the northern part of Hamilton county, where it drains numerous lakes, among the most important of which are Emmons', Racket, and Long lakes. From the northeast corner of Hamilton it crosses the southwest corner of Franklin county, where it receives the waters of Dead or Tupper's lake, and flows

thence in a general northwesterly direction to the village of Potsdam, where it makes a turn and flows northeasterly and discharges into the St. Lawrence in the northwest corner of Franklin county, on the 45th parallel of north latitude. This is the longest stream in northern New York, having a course of about one hundred miles, and draining by an approximate estimate about 1200 square miles. The St. Regis rises in the southern part of Franklin county, its head-waters being formed by the outlets of numerous small lakes and ponds. Its eastern branch heads in the eastern part of Franklin county, where it drains Meacham's and numerous smaller lakes. The west branch takes a northwesterly course, like all the rivers in this region, and flows directly towards the St. Lawrence until it reaches the town of Stockholm, when it turns towards the northeast and flows in that direction to its confluence with the St. Lawrence at the Indian village of St. Regis, on the boundary line between the United States and Canada. The east branch flows in a general northwesterly direction, and unites with the west branch at the hamlet of Helena in the town of Brasher. The Deer river, a branch of the St. Regis, rises in the central part of Franklin county, and unites with the east branch in the south part of the town of Brasher. All these streams have a rapid descent from the highlands, and are broken by numerous falls, cascades, and rapids, which furnish abundant water-power. In the early days they were all more or less used for purposes of navigation, and Black lake is navigable for steam and sailing craft. A natural canal formerly connected the Oswegatchie and Grasse rivers, which was at one time considerably utilized for purposes of navigation by canoes and light bateaux. It is now entirely abandoned, and for a portion of its length (about five miles) is nearly dry. It originally had a descent of a few feet towards the Oswegatchie.

#### LAKES.

There are several quite extensive lakes in the county, the most important of which are: Black lake, in the western part, which is about twenty miles in length, and covers an estimated area of about fifteen square miles, or 9600 acres. Its waters are clear, generally deep, and abound in several

varieties of fish. This lake contains numerous islands, and is walled in places by perpendicular masses of Potsdam sandstone, affording in many localities most beautiful scenery. Cranberry lake, in the southeastern part of the county, covers about ten square miles, according to the latest maps, or 6400 acres. It is situated well up in the highlands, in the midst of a great variety of scenery. It also abounds in islands. Tupper's, or Dead lake, lies partly in Franklin and partly in St. Lawrence counties, and is about the size of Cranberry lake, or perhaps somewhat less in area. It is in the midst of a wild forest region and adjacent to some of the highest cones of the Adirondacks. Numerous other less important lakes are found in various parts of the county, among which are Trout and Jordan lakes, in Hopkinton; Silver lake, in Fowler; Trout and Cedar lakes, in Hermon; and Yellow lake, in Rossie.

#### THE LAKE OF THE "THOUSAND ISLANDS,"

in the St. Lawrence, abounds in the most beautiful scenery on the continent, and the grand river itself is unrivaled on the globe for the purity of its deep blue waters, and the ever-changing variety and beauty of its splendid scenery. Its shores abound in points of historic interest, which, to the uneducated traveler, are a constant source of enjoyment; and the steady flow of its waters, which are never affected by storms, its enormous volume, its grand reaches, where it spreads out like the sea, and its wonderful rapids, all combine to make it one of the most interesting streams to be found on the earth.

The following extract is from "Weld's Journal," written in 1799, and published in Dr. Hough's History of Jefferson County, in 1854. In speaking of the Lake of the Thousand Islands, he says,—

"About 8 o'clock the next and eighth morning of our voyage we entered the last lake before you come to that of Ontario, called the Lake of a Thousand Islands, on account of the multiplicity of them which it contains. Many of these islands are scarcely larger than a bateau, and none of them, except such as are situated at the upper and lower extremities of the lake, appeared to me to contain more than fifteen English acres each. They are all covered with wood, even to the very smallest. The trees on these last are stunted in their growth, but the larger islands produce as fine timber as is to be found on the main shores of the lake. Many of these islands are situated so closely together that it would be easy to throw a pebble from one to the other, notwithstanding which circumstance the passage between them is perfectly safe and commodious for bateaux, and between some of them that are even thus close to each other is water sufficient for a frigate. The water is uncommonly clear, as it is in every part of the river from Lake St. Francis upwards; between that lake and the Utawas river downwards it is discolored, as I have before observed, by passing over beds of marl. The shores of all these islands under our notice are rocky; most of them rise very boldly, and some exhibit perpendicular masses of rock towards the water upwards of twenty feet high. The scenery presented to view in sailing between these islands is beautiful in the highest degree. Sometimes, after passing through a narrow strait, you find yourself in a basin, land-locked on every side, that appears to have no communication with the lake, except by the passage through which you entered; you are looking about, perhaps, for an outlet to enable you to proceed, thinking at last to see some little channel which will just admit your bateau, when, on a sudden, an expanded sheet of water opens upon you, whose boundary is the horizon alone; again in a few minutes you find yourself land-locked, and again a spacious passage as suddenly presents itself; at other times, when in the middle of one of these basins, between a cluster of islands, a dozen different channels, like so many noble rivers, meet the eye, perhaps equally unexpect-

edly, and on each side the islands appear regularly retiring till they sink from the sight in the distance. Every minute during the passage of this lake the prospect varies. . . . The Lake of a Thousand Islands is twenty-five miles in length, and about six in breadth."

The celebrated poet, Thomas Moore, visited the St. Lawrence in the early part of the present century, and the magnificent scenery of the noble river naturally excited the enthusiasm of a temperament delicately sensitive to the beauties of nature, so strikingly reflected in his poems. The boatmen were accustomed to beguile the tedium of rowing by singing, their voices being perfectly attuned and the whole crew joining in the chorus. Of its effect he says,—

"Without the charm which association gives to every little memorial of scenes or feelings that are past, the melody may perhaps be thought common and trifling; but I remember when we had entered at sunset upon one of those beautiful lakes into which the St. Lawrence so grandly and unexpectedly opens, I have heard this simple air with a pleasure which the finest compositions of the first masters have never given me; and now there is not a note of it which does not recall to my memory the dips of our oars in the St. Lawrence, the flight of our boat down the rapids, and all those new and fanciful impressions to which my heart was alive during the whole of this interesting voyage."

#### CANADIAN BOAT SONG.

"Faintly as tolls the evening chime  
Our voices keep tune and our oars keep time;  
Soon as the woods on the shore look dim,  
We'll sing at St. Ann's our parting hymn.  
Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,  
The rapids are near and the daylight's past!

"Why should we yet our sail unfurl?  
There is not a breath the blue wave to curl!  
But, when the wind blows off the shore,  
Oh, sweetly we'll rest our weary oar!  
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,  
The rapids are near and the daylight's past!

"Utawa's tide! this trembling moon  
Shall see us float o'er thy surges soon:  
Saint of this green isle! hear our prayers,  
Oh, grant us cool heavens and favoring airs!  
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,  
The rapids are near and the daylight's past!"

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of St. Lawrence County covers so vast an area that it necessarily shows great variety, from the highlands of the Adirondacks in the southeast to the champaign region lying adjacent and parallel to the St. Lawrence. The loftiest elevations are about 2000 feet above tide-water at Albany, the general elevation of the southeastern portion being about 1000 feet. The surface in the more even portions is broken, more or less, by parallel ridges of primitive and secondary formation; and the western portions, particularly in the towns of Rossie and Macomb, are somewhat hilly.

A very peculiar feature of the topography of the county is the curious course which its principal inland streams pursue. The Oswegatchie, Grasse, Raquette, and St. Regis rivers, all rising in the highlands, flow for about one-half to two-thirds of their course directly towards the St. Lawrence, when they make sudden and sometimes—as is the case with the Oswegatchie—very acute angles, and flow from

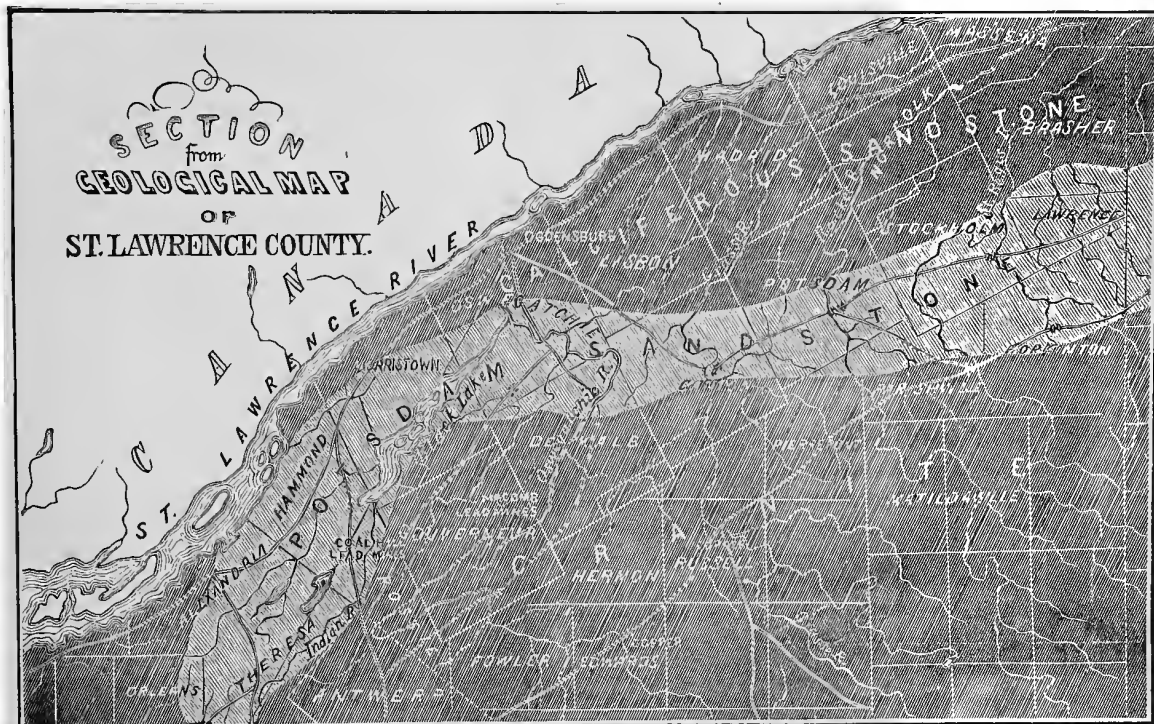
thence to their union with the great river in courses almost parallel to that stream. The Oswegatchie is an exception, though in former times it connected by a sort of natural canal with Grasse river, and very possibly at one period poured its waters through that channel to the northeast. The reason of this peculiarity is undoubtedly found in the ridge-like formations before spoken of, which trend generally in a northeast and southwest direction. The Chippewa creek, in Morristown and Hammond, curiously enough, flows in a direction exactly contrary to that followed by the St. Lawrence. The middle and western portions of the county are somewhat broken by protruding masses of the Potsdam sandstone. The northern and northeastern portions are generally level or slightly undulating.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The following articles upon these subjects are from Dr. Hough's History of the County.

From the accompanying map it will be seen that the

stone, etc., which of themselves often become rock formations. The boundaries of the gneiss rock are very nearly as follows. They constitute the Thousand islands, the last of which lie before Morristown, although both shores of the St. Lawrence are here composed of newer rock. A narrow strip of this rock extends from Chippewa bay, up the valley of the creek of that name, two or three miles, being bounded on each side by a formation which geologists have named Potsdam sandstone, of which a further account will be given hereafter. The gneiss rock next enters the county from Jefferson, near the line of the military road in Hammond, and its northern margin runs nearly in a direct line to Black lake, and forms all the islands in that water, although the north shore is sandstone. It leaves the lake in De Peyster, and runs across that town, De Kalb, and Canton, leaving the most of these towns underlaid by gneiss, and passes across a small part of Potsdam into Parishville and the southern part of the settlements in Hopkinton, and thence through townships Nos. 7, 8, and 9



southern part of the county is underlaid by *primary* rock, composed of varieties of granite, gneiss, and white or primary limestone, which often show, in the structure and mode of arrangement, that they have been at some period subjected to the action of *heat*. The constituents of these primitive rocks are generally quartz, hornblende, and feldspar, arranged in irregular and often very tortuous strata or layers, which are generally highly inclined. This peculiar mixture and arrangement of simple minerals is denominated *gneiss* rock. When stratification is wanting it becomes  *sienite*, and when mica takes the place of hornblende it is called *granite*. A great variety of minerals occur in gneiss rock in certain localities, and it is a valuable repository of lead and iron ores. In some places simple minerals occur in large quantities, to the exclusion of everything else, as serpentine, lime-

of Franklin county, and the northern edge of Belmont. With small exceptions to be mentioned, near Somerville, the whole of the country south of this line is primary, and to this region metallic ores, except bog ores, must be necessarily limited. At the village of Potsdam the same rock comes up to the surface, like an island in the midst of sandstone, and at other places the same thing is observed. However irregular the strata of gneiss may be, they will generally be found to *dip* or slope down towards the north, which explains a remark made by Mr. Wright in his early surveys, that the mountains [like all in the southern forest] afford very good land on the north side, and gradually descending, but on the south side have high, perpendicular ledges.

The extensive forest of northern New York is underlaid

entirely by primary rock, which seems to have been thrust up through newer formations that surround it. In some places the latter are thrown into an inclined position by this intruded mass. Gneiss rock has but few useful applications. In early times (and still for coarse grinding) it was used for millstones, and in some places it occurs suitable for building; but is generally too hard to be wrought with profit. In the south part of Canton a very fine-grained and durable variety occurs, which has a uniform gray color and close texture that recommends it where permanence is required. Towards the western part of St. Lawrence County white limestone is of common occurrence with this formation, and it has given rise to much discussion whether the limestone be primitive and coeval with the gneiss, or whether it be a later deposit altered by heat. One fact is well established, viz., that the white limestone *underlies* the sandstone, and many instances of this occur in Rossie, Antwerp, etc. Examples are also found where this limestone underlies or mingles with the granite, as at Lyndhurst, in Canada.

This limestone has been used to some extent as a marble, and mills for sawing it have existed in Rossie and Fowler; but its coarse, crystalline texture impairs its value, except for the more massive kinds of architecture. For the manufacture of *lime*, however, there is probably nowhere in the world a material that will surpass this. It is generally in this rock, or along the line of junction with the gneiss, that the more splendid varieties of minerals occur that are so eagerly sought by collectors. In agricultural capabilities, the soil underlain by primary rock varies in quality, and seems to be, in a measure, dependent upon the prevalence of limestone and the nature and amount of the loose drifted materials that overlie it. The northern border of the State, and for a great distance into Canada, is underlain by rocks of a more recent period, in which lime is an important ingredient, and these give character to the soil for a considerable distance south, which can scarcely be said to differ from that immediately above them.

The surface of the primary is generally more or less broken by ridges of rock, often rising but little above the surface. These ridges have a prevailing direction of north-east and southwest, which gives to the rivers tributary to the St. Lawrence their general course, and occasions the remarkable flexures so strikingly noticed in the Oswegatchie and Indian rivers, which flow in natural valleys for a considerable distance between ridges of gneiss. Towards the southern borders of St. Lawrence County the upheavals become of greater altitude, and as we go into the eastern part of this, and southern part of Franklin county, they attain the altitude of mountains, which in Essex reach an altitude of 5400 feet; being only exceeded, in the region lying east of the Mississippi river, by the Black mountains of North Carolina and the White mountains of New Hampshire, the former of which reach 6900 feet. These bald and sterile peaks support but a scanty vegetation, and overlook innumerable ponds and lakes, with fertile intervals; but thousands of acres will be found wholly unfit for tillage, and of no value beyond the timber on the surface or the iron ores beneath it. These lands form a elevated plateau, liable to late spring and early autumnal frosts, but adapted to

grazing, the uplands affording pasturage and the intervals meadows. Of minerals interesting to the collector it has none, but it abounds in iron ores, which will hereafter employ the industry of great numbers, as it unites the three essentials of ore, water-power, and fuel, to which, in a great degree, has been added, in the Northern railroad, an *access to market*. From an elevation of 1600 feet the surface uniformly descends to the St. Lawrence, and in Franklin county, from the greater elevation, the descent is more perceptible, so that from almost any prominent point the lower country north may be overlooked to a great extent, and the majestic St. Lawrence, reduced to a silver line in the blue distance, with the Canadian villages dotted here and there, and the obscure outline of northern mountains faintly appearing on the horizon, give a peculiar beauty to the landscape.

Lying directly upon the gneiss, or in some instances upon the limestone, is a rock which presents a great variety of structure, called by geologists *Potsdam sandstone*, from its great abundance above that village, and its remarkable adaptation for building purposes which it there exhibits. Perhaps no material in the world surpasses in cheapness, elegance, and durability the Potsdam sandstone, where it occurs in even-bedded strata, as in the towns of Potsdam, Canton, Stockholm, etc. The sharpness of outline which it preserves in localities where it has been exposed to the weather for centuries indicates its durability. Walls made of this stone never present the mouldy, decaying appearance common to walls of limestone in damp situations. It cleaves into slabs three or four inches thick and several feet in length, and when first exposed to the air it readily breaks, when laid over a straight edge, with carefully repeated blows of a stone hammer, into pieces of any desirable size with the greatest freedom. Exposure to the air hardens it in a little time, and it thenceforth is fitted for any purpose of paving, or the walls of building, for which uses it is unsurpassed. Walls laid with alternate courses of broad and narrow stone present a very neat and substantial appearance.

The sandstone enters Rossie from Jefferson county, between the Oswegatchie and the iron mines, and runs across that town about two miles into Gouverneur. The south margin of this rock conforms to the course we have traced as the boundary of the gneiss, and it underlies some of the most valuable farming lands of northern New York. A feature will be observed in the district underlain by the sandstone, which is quite general, and is due to the little liability to disintegration which it exhibits, namely, the absence of gentle swells and sloping declivities. Wherever valleys occur their margins are usually bounded by abrupt precipices of naked rock, and where deep ravines have been wrought by running streams, as at the falls on the Chatcaugay river, the banks present bold projecting and overhanging cliffs, with intervening spaces, where from frost or running streams portions have been thrown down or swept away, leaving detached and almost isolated masses standing. In Hammond are localities in which outstanding masses of this rock, of the same height as the main body but separated from it, often occur. In texture the sandstone differs greatly, being at times fine-grained and uniformly stratified,



as at all the quarries where it is wrought, and at times made up of angular or rounded masses of various sizes, cemented together, with little symmetry or appearance of stratification. It is among the last of these that several curious instances of structure exist, which indicate in themselves some of the causes that must have operated when the deposits were going on. *Ripple marks* are of common occurrence, proving that they formed the shores of ancient seas, by which the sands were thrown into slight undulating ridges, exactly as is seen on the borders of existing waters. In some places the rock is made up of balls, having a concentric structure like the coats of an onion, usually with a pebble as a nucleus, as if they had been formed by rolling over the surface, receiving an addition from the adhesion of sand, as we sometimes see snow-balls rolled up by the wind on the surface of snow. In the vicinity of the iron mines of Rossie this spheroidal structure is very common, and makes up the whole rock. They are of all sizes, from a pea to an orange. But perhaps there is no structure, either of this or of any rock, more worthy of study than the remarkable *cylindrical* stratification frequently observed in Rossie, Antwerp, Theresa, etc. These cylinders are vertical, and of all diameters, from two inches up to twenty feet or more, and their section, where exposed to the surface, shows them to be made of concentric strata of sand of different colors and degrees of fineness, firmly consolidated and capable of being detached, when they present to the casual observer the appearance of huge logs of wood, which has led to their being called "petrified logs." This sandstone contains but few evidences of organic existence, these being limited to obscure fucoids and one or two bivalve shells. At times the ripple marks have been seen much like sea-weeds in their arrangement, and the fracture and cleavage of the stone near Potsdam has at times shown a moss-like ramification, which may be due to manganese. The cylinders at times encroach upon each other, the last formed being perfect, while the older one has its stratification interrupted by the other. No rational theory has occurred to us by which this wonderful structure could be explained, other than that they were formed by vortices or whirlpools playing upon the surface of water and imparting their gyratory motions to the mobile sands of the bottom, which has since become consolidated and remains.

The Potsdam sandstone is bordered, along the St. Lawrence and extending back a few miles, by the *calciferous sandstone*, which presents at many places near Ogdensburg definite fossil remains, which are, however, limited to a few species. Among these are many obscure masses, with a texture that indicates them to have been sponges, or the lower orders of zoöphytes, which have never been studied with the view of scientific interest. In an economical point of view this rock is of importance, both as a building stone and as material for lime, for which, however, it is far inferior to the white limestone of the primary region. At Massena and at Waddington water lime has been manufactured from this rock, but this is not now done.

The above enumerated form the principal of our rock formations, but over them all is more or less extensively and very unequally spread a mass of soil, sand, clay, and boulders of rock, much of which bears evidence of having been

drifted, by agencies that have long since ceased, from more northern localities, and deposited in its present form. This has received the name of *Drift*, and its study forms one of the most instructive departments of practical geology. Evidences of its northern origin may be found in our ability to often trace loose masses of rock to the parent source, and especially to the polished and scratched surface of rocks when exposed, which bear testimony to the *fact* that they have been ground and furrowed by moving masses, which the direction of the scratches certify was from a northerly quarter. The evidence of the grinding of solid bodies moving in water is often observed along streams at the present day.

Near Cooper's falls, in De Kalb, may be seen a cavity of several feet in depth which has been worn in this way, but it is at a level far above the present river; and in the gneiss rock, near the Ox Bow, in the edge of Jefferson county, is another example, which occurs on the face of a cliff some seventy feet in height, and is of so remarkable a nature as to have attracted general curiosity. The pot-shaped cavity is about 18 feet deep and 10 wide at the largest part. It derives its name from its having been used as a pulpit on several occasions when the settlements were new. In one instance a Methodist quarterly meeting is said to have been held at the foot of this rock. In De Kalb an instance is observed in which the strata of sandstone have been pressed into waves. This locality is mentioned by Prof. Emmons as being eighty rods north of De Kalb village. At another locality the strata are broken up, which proves that these masses have been subjected to motion since formed and consolidated. Tortuous strata in the gneiss are extremely common, but nowhere can this be studied with better advantage than on the summit of the hill towards Hammond, in the village of Rossie. Accumulations of drift are of common occurrence in Rossie, near Sprague's Corners, in Hermon, Pierrepont, Parishville, Hopkinton, etc.

There is above the drift still another formation, consisting of sands and clays, and containing shells unchanged in texture, and of the species now living in the Arctic seas, which skirts the northern border of the two counties, from Ogdensburg, eastward, to which, from its extensive occurrence in the valley of the St. Lawrence, the term *Laurentian deposit* has been proposed. It exists in Canada over a great extent, and also in the valley of Lake Champlain. The railroad cutting east of Ogdensburg was through this, and multitudes of the fossil shells of species named by naturalists *Saxicava rugosa*, *Tellina granlandica*, and a few others occur, and may be gathered in quantities. The clay beds at Raymondville, which have a peculiar *columnar* structure very much like starch, and no signs of stratification whatever, contain shells of the same species, proving that they belong to a marine formation of a comparatively recent period. These recent fossils occur in ravines throughout a considerable part of the northern border of Franklin county.

Of a still more recent period are the bog ores still forming in swamps, the deposits of lime from a few springs, and the detritus brought down by rivers and left at their mouths, of which the *rush bed* at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, before the village of Ogdensburg, is an instance.

## LEAD.

Among the remarkable features of the primary are trap dykes (of which many very interesting instances occur in Rossie, especially near Wegatchie) and metallic veins. As it is designed to render this notice of practical utility, many subjects of a theoretical nature will be passed. Of metallic veins, those of lead, copper, and zinc are the principal, and of the first that at Rossie is pre-eminent. Indefinite reports of lead, silver, etc., based upon Indian traditions, were common among the early proprietors, and much effort was made to discover the localities, among which one said to exist near the sources of Grasse river was sought after. At Rossie lead ore occurs in several veins, which descend nearly vertical, and the ores are associated with iron pyrites, calcite, celestine, anglesite, and many other minerals. At the mines on Black lake, at Mineral point, zinc blende occurs in considerable quantities, and also, to some extent, with the galena of the St. Lawrence company's mines in Macomb. We consider the fact settled beyond a doubt, that lead ore exists in quantities that will possibly render its mining very lucrative in St. Lawrence County, and, from the discoveries that are being made, it is probable that many new and valuable localities will hereafter be opened. In all cases, so far as observed, this metal exists in true veins, with definite walls, and the geological features of the country are such as experience in other mining districts has shown favorable to the probabilities of ore in profitable quantities.

## COPPER.

An association, styling itself the St. Lawrence Copper Company, was formed under the exertions of H. H. Bigelow, of Boston, in 1846, for the purpose of working mines of copper in northern New York, and mining operations on a small scale were commenced in several places, but more extensively on the farm of Hubbard Clark, near the south line of Canton, where several thousand dollars were expended in the erection of machinery, and in sinking a shaft about sixty feet deep, with short levels. The ore occurs here in white limestone, containing occasional crystals of brown tourmaline, and with the yellow sulphuret of copper. It formed a regular vein of one foot in width in some places, and was associated with calcite, iron pyrites, and occasional stains of the green and blue carbonates of copper. The calcite of this place was at times found in crystals of huge proportions, coated with minute crystals of pearl spar. It is said that some eighty tons of ore had been procured when the workings were suspended, and a small mass of native copper was reported to have been found near the locality. A reverberatory furnace was erected at Russell village for working these ores, and others from Wilna, Jefferson county, but never got in operation. Mr. Bigelow subsequently went to California, and afterwards died of cholera in San Francisco. Since the above period, no effort has been made to mine for copper, although in several places specimens of ore occur in such circumstances as to excite the belief that it exists in valuable quantities.

## IRON.

Next after the agricultural and manufacturing facilities of northern New York, her *iron mines* may be ranked

among the elements of her wealth. These ores are of three distinct varieties, differing essentially in geological age, chemical characters, mineral associates, and the qualities of iron which they produce. These are the *primitive* or *magnetic*, the *specular*, and the *bog* ores. The former, although of great abundance, mostly occur in sections yet unsettled, and difficult of access, in Pitcairn, Clifton, Chaumont, Sherwood, etc. It is this variety of ore that is so largely wrought in Clinton and Essex counties, and that forms the wealth of Sweden. It is known to mineralogists as *magnetite*, from its being magnetic. Its mineral associates are few, being quartz, pyrites, and pyroxene; from its being magnetic, it is readily separated from stone by being crushed and passed under revolving magnets, which pick up the particles of ore. It is sparingly distributed through most of our gneiss rock, and the particles, loosened by disintegration, form the black sand so uniformly seen on the borders of the lakes in the primary region. This sand often troubles the compass of the surveyor, and has led to the belief of mines of iron ore, in localities where nothing but iron sand existed. Specular and bog ores have no effect upon the magnetic needle. Primitive ore is difficult to melt, but makes good iron, and yields about seventy per cent. Some varieties make an iron that is exceedingly hard, as was the case with that wrought in Duane, which led to the belief that edge-tools having the hardness and temper of *steel* could be cast directly from the furnace. This, about the year 1840, led to much inquiry, and a resolution was passed by the assembly in the session of 1841 calling upon Prof. Emmons, the geologist of the second district, embracing the northern part of the State, for information respecting this ore. In the report which this called forth, it was stated that the ore was a mixture of the *protoxide* and *deutoxide* of iron, two varieties chemically differing in the amount of oxygen contained, but mechanically mixed in this instance, and that a part of the ore being first reduced, united with the carbon of the fuel, and became true steel, while the other part was melting. Although the edge-tools stood the test of experiment, the opinion was expressed that they would not bear continued use, and this has been fully sustained by experience, which has shown that they will soon crumble and break. In his final report, the geologist expressed his belief that the ores of Duane did not possess properties differing from those of Essex county. The iron from those ores is very hard, and well suited for those uses that require this property.

The *specular ores*, so called from the splendid lustre of the crystals of Elba and other localities, occur under two varieties, distinct in situation and accompanying minerals. The least important of these is the *crystalline* variety, occurring in gneiss and white limestone, often beautifully crystallized in plates, and of variable and uncertain quantities, liable to thin out and again become wide. It has not hitherto been wrought with profit. A mine in Edwards has yielded about eighty tons, which made excellent malleable iron. Quartz, apparently in twelve-sided crystals, formed by joining the bases of two six-sided pyramids, but really having a short prism between, is usually found with this ore, and cavities lined with crystalline groups of these minerals form splendid cabinet specimens.

Between the gneiss and sandstone, and not elsewhere, occurs a red, compact ore, chemically like the last, but so unlike to the eye as not to be classed with it, and this has hitherto been the ore most largely used in St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Lewis counties, for the manufacture of iron. The oldest of these mines is the Caledonia mine in Rossie, and has been more or less wrought since 1812. A few rods distant on the line of Gouverneur is the Kearney iron mine, which was discovered by Lyman Adams, in 1825, and produced about 50,000 tons of ore of excellent quality up to 1852. It has been manufactured at the Carthage, Louisburg, Fullerville, Freemansburg, Alpina, Redwood, Wegatchie, Sterlingville, Antwerp, and Rossie furnaces. It has been worked as an open pit to the depth of fifty feet, and an area of about a quarter of an acre. At first it appeared as a hillock not covered by other rock. The Caledonia mine is capped by sandstone, and has been wrought into caverns, with huge masses of ore left to support the roof. Several very valuable mines of this ore occur along the junction of the primary and sandstone in Jefferson county, and it has been wrought to some extent near the village of Little York, in Fowler, since 1833. A part of this mine was purchased by the owners of Louisburg furnace several years since, and the remainder has been wrought at a tribute of from two to four shillings per ton to the owners. The ore here occurs in a hill of moderate elevation, and lies directly upon the gneiss, which has been uncovered to a considerable extent, although large quantities still exist. These red ores impart their color to whatever comes in contact with them, giving a characteristic tinge to every person and object about the premises. They are never crystallized, but occur in every variety of lamellar, slaty, botryoidal, and pulverulent forms, and in some cases cavities are found lined with beautiful and peculiar crystallizations of carbonate of lime, spathic iron, heavy spar, arragonite, quartz, iron pyrites, and more rarely caoxene or chalcodite, and Millerite, the latter being the rarest and most beautiful of its associates. It occurs in but one of our localities in brilliant, needle-shaped crystals, radiating from a centre like the fibres of thistle-down, and having the color and brilliancy of gold. Groups of crystalline specimens of these minerals often form objects of great beauty. This variety of ore is constantly associated with a mineral much like serpentine, named by Prof. C. U. Shepard *dysyntribite*, of which further notice will be given. In some form or other this always makes its appearance in the mines, often in such large masses as to displace the ore, and render necessary an outlay to remove it. It is of every shade of green, yellow, and red, often mixed in the same specimen, and its surfaces are many times ground and polished, as if it had slipped under great pressure, and before entirely solid. No profitable locality of red ore occurs east of the town of Gouverneur, although at the junction of the two formations in Pierrepont a reddish, pulverulent mass occurs, which has been ground and used as a paint. In some localities this ore bears unmistakable evidence of former igneous action, as shown by the contorted, folded, and even *fused* appearance of the laminæ of which it is composed. Should this theory be correct, there must have been a peculiar susceptibility of the surface along the line of the two formations,

where from its weakness it yielded to the forces from below. In Gouverneur, near the Little Bow, is a locality of soft, unctuous, ore-like substance, occurring in white limestone. The red ores yield about fifty per cent. in the large way, as shown by our statistics of the Rossie furnace. It has been noticed that castings from this ore shrink a little upon cooling, which requires the patterns to be a little larger than the article to be made, while those from primitive ores lose nothing from this, the iron being probably more crystalline.

*Bog ores* are rather rare in the primary district, but more common in swamps in Madrid, Norfolk, Louisville, Bombay, Westville, etc., from which supplies for the furnaces at Waddington, Norfolk, and Brasher Iron Works have been derived, and they have supplied several forges. In favorable localities these superficial deposits are renewed after being dug over, and thus successive crops are obtained once in a dozen or twenty years. This ore makes very soft, tenacious iron. A mixture of the primitive, red, and bog ores, in equal parts, was thought to make the best specimen of iron ever produced in northern New York. Bog ores seldom yield more than twenty or twenty-five per cent.

#### MINERALS.

St. Lawrence has long enjoyed a deserved celebrity for the variety and beauty of its minerals, which indicates the propriety of giving a notice of the more important of these, as well for a guide to the mineralogist as to convey to the inhabitants themselves a just idea of the mineral wealth of their own neighborhoods, and perhaps serve to awaken a spirit of inquiry and observation, especially among the youth, that will be productive of the best results. A neatly arranged mineral cabinet bespeaks the taste and intelligence of its possessor, and one need not travel beyond the precincts of St. Lawrence County to collect one that shall possess both elegance and value, and be as remarkable for variety as beauty. It is conceded that this county is unrivalled for the variety of its mineral treasures, and this pre-eminence should be known and appreciated by its citizens.

*Agate* occurs with chalcedony, near Silver lake, in Fowler.

*Albite*, or white feldspar, is a common constituent of gneiss, in the towns underlaid by that rock, Gouverneur, Rossie, etc.

*Amethyst*, to a limited extent, in Gouverneur and on the banks of Yellow lake, in Rossie.

*Amphibole* (basaltic hornblende) occurs frequently in boulders, but not in rock formations. In the town of Rossie it has hitherto been noticed most abundantly.

*Anglesite* (sulphate of lead) occurred sparingly in the lead mines of Rossie, with galena.

*Ankerite* (a variety of dolomite, containing iron) has been attributed to the iron mines of Rossie, but it scarcely differs from the spathic iron of that region, and cannot be distinguished from it, if it exists, except by chemical tests.

*Apatite* (phosphate of lime), crystallized in six-sided prisms, occurs at several localities in the white limestone formation in St. Lawrence County. At the Clark hill, in Rossie, small, but very pretty, crystals have been found; it also occurs near the head of Mile bay, on Black lake, and

north of Somerville, in Gouverneur; but the finest locality hitherto observed in the county is on the farm of Michael and Charles Harder, in the town of Rossie. Crystals weighing eighteen pounds, and twelve inches in length, have been obtained here, and those of less size, but finely terminated, are more common. It is used in the process of assaying gold and silver ores, and would command a high price for this purpose in the markets. The locality in Rossie was first noticed and wrought by Professor Emmons.

*Abestus*, of a brown color, with fibres interlocking each other in a very intricate manner, occurs in the town of Fowler, between the villages of Little York and Fullerville. It does not possess the quality of tenacity, or the property of being easily beaten up into a fibrous mass, which gives value to this mineral in the arts, as a constituent of incombustible cloth, or a non-conductor of heat, for the packing of iron safes.

*Arragonite* (needle spar) occurs in the iron mines, near Somerville, in beautiful white globular masses, in cavities of iron ore. When broken these present a silken white radiated structure. The best that have been obtained came from a shaft sunk in the land of Mr. Parish, adjacent to the Kearney mine. From its occurrence with the ores of iron, this mineral is sometimes called *flos-ferri*, or the flowers of iron.

*Babingtonite* has been said to occur in Gouverneur, coating crystals of feldspar. The locality, if it existed, has been lost.

*Blende* (sulphuret of zinc) was found, associated with galena, at the lead mines at Rossie, at Mineral point, in the town of Macomb, and in the towns of Fowler, Morristown, and De Kalb.

*Calcareous tufa*, formed by the deposit of carbonate of lime, from springs, is of common occurrence in Rossie, Gouverneur, and other towns. At some localities it is found imitating in form the fibres of moss, of which it is popularly believed to be the petrification. This structure is found to occur where no vegetable matter could have existed to give it the peculiar appearance.

*Calcite* (carbonate of lime) occurs in many localities, and is afforded at almost every mine that has been wrought, but at none with more brilliancy and beauty than at the lead mines at Rossie and Mineral point. Limpid crystals, of great size, often with cavities containing water, occurred here, and the modifications of form and combination of groups of crystals appeared to be infinite. On the right side of the Oswegatchie, two miles above the Kearney bridge, in the town of Gouverneur, in an oven-shaped cavity in limestone rock, and imbedded in clay, are crystals of great size, rough externally, but when broken quite transparent. A specimen more than a foot in length, nearly transparent, and weighing seventy-five pounds, was procured by Charles S. Bolton, of Wegatchie, from this locality. Peculiar modifications occur at the locality of pearl spar, in Rossie. Just within the edge of Jefferson county, in the same range with the last locality, on the farm of Mr. Benton, a very interesting locality of calcite occurs. On the left bank of the Oswegatchie, near the natural dam in Gouverneur, large crystals of calcite occur. The iron mines of Rossie afford crystals, usually of the dog-tooth form, in

cavities of iron ore. The mines of the St. Lawrence Lead Mining Company, in Macomb, have furnished some interesting specimens of a smoky hue, and others tinged red. In the town of Pitcairn, calcite, of a sky-blue color, in coarse crystalline masses, occurs on the south road, about two miles from Green's mill. At the copper mine, in Canton, crystals of calcite, nearly limpid, often a great size, and frequently coated with pearl spar, were found.

*Celestine* (sulphate of strontia), in crystals of a beautiful blue tint, was found in working Coal Hill mine, in Rossie.

*Chalcedony* occurs at a locality in Fowler, in interesting concretionary forms, but destitute of that polished surface which is common with this mineral.

*Chlorite* occasionally occurs in boulders, but not in rock formation, in the northern part of the State. It is often associated with epidote.

*Chondrodite*, with its usual associates, *spinelle*, occurs in the town of Rossie abundantly, about three-fourths of a mile west of the village of Somerville. It is of every shade of yellow, inclining to orange and brown, and is diffused in grains and small crystalline particles through the white limestone, appearing in relief on the weathered surface. Detached boulders on the shores of Yellow lake contain the same mineral, and it is said to occur *in situ*, near the Clark hill, in Rossie.

*Dolomite*, or magnesian limestone, is of frequent occurrence, but not in sufficient quantities to give it geological importance. Rossie, Gouverneur, De Kalb, etc.

*Dysyntribite* occurs at all localities of red iron ore.

*Epidote*, granular and disseminated, in chlorite is common in boulders, but not in place.

*Feldspar* occurs abundantly throughout the primitive region, but at only a few localities of sufficient interest to merit notice. On the Clark hill, in Rossie, crystals occur of considerable interest.

*Fluor Spar*.—One of the most celebrated American localities of this mineral was discovered many years since, on Muscalunge lake, in Antwerp, near the borders of St. Lawrence County. Massive cubes, variously grouped, and at times presenting single crystalline faces a foot in extent, were here found. In Gouverneur, two miles north from the Griffith bridge, a limited quantity was also found. Near the Rock island bridge, in the same town, it has recently been found in considerable quantity and of fine quality. This mineral is employed as a flux for separating metals from their ores, and in making fluoric acid, the most corrosive substance known, and which is used in etching upon glass, and in the daguerreotype process.

*Galena* (sulphuret of lead) occurs in Rossie and Macomb in quantities which will hereafter render these towns of great importance. Has also been found in Fowler, Pitcairn, etc., but not in such quantities as to repay the cost of working.

*Garnet* is found only in boulders, and of coarse quality.

*Graphite* (carburet of iron) is a common mineral in the white limestone, although it has not been observed in quantities sufficient for any valuable purpose. Near the Big hill, in Rossie, it forms a vein in the old road, and a quarter of a mile farther east it also occurs. The apatite localities all afford scales of graphite. In Canton it occurs in gneiss.

*Greenstone* is common in bowlders, and occurs in dykes in limestone in Rossie. The junction of the rock with the intruded mass often exhibits evidences of the action of heat.

*Hornblende*, either in its proper color and crystalline form, or in its varieties, as tremolite, asbestus, pargasite, etc., is one of our most abundant minerals. In Edwards is an interesting locality, two miles from the village, on the road to South Edwards, on the right bank of the Oswegatchie. The color is greenish-black, and it is very common to find the peculiar wedge-shaped crystalline form of this mineral in the cavities. It also occurs in the town of Rossie, on the left bank of the Oswegatchie, a short distance above the village of Wegatchie, and in De Kalb, Gouverneur, Potsdam, Pierrepoint, etc.

*Houghtite*.—The term has been applied by Prof. Shepard, of Amherst College, to a new mineral that occurs on the farm of Stephen Ayres, north of Somerville, associated with spinelle, serpentine, dolomite, phlogopite, etc. The quantity is abundant at the locality, and it has been found crystallized in octahedrons.

*Idocrase*, in irregular, fluted prisms, occurs in bowlders, and perhaps in rocks *in situ*, in several localities in Rossie, and probably other towns. At Vrooman's lake, near the Ox Bow, it has been found in crystals which possess terminal planes.

*Iron pyrites* (sulphuret of iron) is common, and will doubtless at a future time possess much economical importance for the manufacture of copperas, sulphuric acid, and soda ash. Of the former several hundred tons were formerly made in the town of Canton, but the works have long since been discontinued. Some of the most brilliant specimens ever procured were in the lead mines of Rossie, where it occurred crystallized in cubes, and possessing a brilliant lustre, which was not liable to tarnish. The iron mines of Rossie and those adjacent have furnished many interesting specimens, and often associated with arsenic, known as *arsenical iron pyrites*. For variety of crystalline form, a locality on the farm of John Robertson, in the town of Gouverneur, is worthy of notice. The mineral here occurs with graphite and iron ore, in small crystals, of the form of the cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, with every intermediate modification. Large octahedrons have been obtained in Gouverneur, on the farm of James Morse. The vicinity of the village of Hermon has furnished interesting specimens, and the mines which have been worked for iron, copper, and lead throughout the county contain more or less of this mineral.

*Labradorite* (opalescent feldspar) occurs in bowlders, the best specimens having been found on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in the town of Oswegatchie, three or four miles above Ogdensburg. It takes a beautiful polish, and would form an elegant gem. The play of colors is vivid, and the shades are mostly green and blue.

*Loxoclase* occurs in Rossie at the celebrated locality of zircon and apatite, and this is the only hitherto reported locality. It occurs crystallized in the forms usual with feldspar, and when broken presents a delicate bluish opalescence.

*Muscovite*, a variety of mica, does not occur *in situ* in northern New York, but is found in bowlders. One in Gouverneur, containing large plates of a black variety, was

examined by Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., of Yale College, and found to have an optical angle of  $70^{\circ}$  to  $70^{\circ} 30'$ .

*Pargasite* (green hornblende) occurs wherever apatite has been found in St. Lawrence County. It usually is crystallized in hexagonal prisms, sometimes in radiated crystalline fibres, and at others in crystalline grains of ready cleavage. The finest locality in St. Lawrence County is near the county line, in Rossie, and in a neighborhood called New Connecticut.

*Pearl spar* (crystallized dolomite) occurs in the town of Rossie, on the right bank of the Oswegatchie, opposite the furnace at Wegatchie; it occurs in crevices of limestone, and is usually planted in clusters of crystals upon large dog-tooth crystals of calcareous spar, and can be obtained in considerable quantities.

*Phlogopite* occurs in numerous localities, and often in great beauty, at the serpentine locality of Gouverneur, near Somerville; at the hornblende locality of Edwards, and at other places in that town; in Fine, two miles from South Edwards; in Russell, De Kalb, Fowler, Hermon, Gouverneur, and Rossie.

*Pyroæne* in prisms occurs in Rossie, Gouverneur, Hermon, De Kalb, etc. Near Grasse lake, in the former town, a white variety occurs, in which the crystalline form is well exhibited. In Gouverneur it occurs in the vicinity of the apatite locality.

*Quartz*, the most abundant of the simple minerals, occurs in many interesting varieties. The mines of crystallized specular iron in Gouverneur, Fowler, Edwards, and Hermon all afford splendid crystals. The iron mine near Chub lake, in Fowler, afforded beautiful crystals, nearly transparent and quite brilliant. On the farm of Joel Smith, in Gouverneur, similar crystals were found. At the apatite locality at Gouverneur large smoky crystals have been obtained, and at that in Rossie similar ones, much resembling hyalite. At the iron mines in Rossie delicate groups of needle-shaped crystals occur in cavities in the ore.

*Rensselaerite*, of various shades, from white to black, and varying from a finely granular to a coarsely crystalline structure, occurs in limestone and gneiss in many places in the towns of Gouverneur, Rossie, Fowler, Russell, Fine, Pitcairn, and Edwards. In Russell and Edwards it has been wrought to some extent into inkstands and other small articles, and its softness, toughness, the beautiful gloss which it readily receives, and the diversity of color which it often presents, indicate it as a suitable material for any of the ornamental uses to which alabaster is applied. It can be turned in a lathe without difficulty. The manufacture from this material was never carried on as a regular business, and has been discontinued for many years. At Wegatchie, between 1836-39, about fifty tons were ground and sold for gypsum.

*Rutile* (titanic acid) has been attributed to Gouverneur, but its locality has been lost. This mineral is valuable, from the use made of it by the manufacturers of artificial teeth, to give a yellowish tinge to the enamel.

*Satin spar* (fibrous calcite) is of frequent occurrence in seams of serpentine and Rensselaerite in Fowler, Rossie, and Edwards. At a locality near Silver lake, in Fowler, beautiful specimens occur. Between the Oswegatchie and

Yellow lake, opposite Wegatchie, in the town of Rossie, is a remarkable locality; it is in vertical seams, while the fibres of the spar run across the vein, and fine specimens are procurable in quantities. It occurs in narrow seams in serpentine, at the Dodge iron mine in Edwards. The quantity is small.

*Seapolite*, in pearly-gray crystals, occurs at the locality of apatite, about a mile southwest of Gouverneur village. It is here abundantly diffused through limestone, and is readily obtained in separate crystals.

*Serpentine* abounds in the town of Rossie, on the island at Wegatchie furnace, in Gouverneur village, and at the Natural dam, two miles below; in Fowler, Edwards, De Kalb, Hermon, Russell, Pitcairn, Fine, Colton, Canton, etc., it occurs in greater or less quantity, but nowhere in sufficient abundance to form a rock of geological importance. On the farm of Stephen Ayres, in Gouverneur, serpentine of a yellowish-green color, and beautifully mottled, occurs. In Edwards, near the village, it occurs of various delicate shades of green and greenish-white, which possess interest.

*Spathic iron* (carbonate of iron) occurs in the iron mines of Rossie, in beautiful crystalline groups, lining cavities in the ore. The color is usually bronze, and various shades of brown, and usually very brilliant. It also occurs massive, diffused through the ore, and has been seen more rarely in botryoidal concretions, covering surfaces of red specular iron. Some of the specimens of this mineral from the Caledonia and Kearney mines possess much beauty, and are highly esteemed by mineral collectors.

*Sphene* is of frequent occurrence in the western part of St. Lawrence County. In Gouverneur and Rossie it is found of a pale red color, and in imperfect crystals. Half a mile north of Gouverneur village, in a wall, black crystals, with the angles rounded, as if by fusion, occur in quartz.

*Spinelle* occurs at the locality of chondrodite, in Rossie, and at the locality of serpentine and mica, on the farm of Stephen Ayres, in Gouverneur. Spinelle, when blue, is the *sapphire*, and when of a burning red, the *ruby*.

*Sulphur*, in a native state, occurs in concretions around the iron mines in Rossie, where it is formed by the decomposition of iron pyrites. It is usually more or less mixed with sulphate of iron and other saline substances.

*Sulphate of barytes* is associated with limestone, in Gouverneur, about two miles from the Griffith bridge. It presents externally a rusty-brown color, the surface being covered by bundles of coarse crystalline fibres. Broken, it presents a pure white color, and is fibrous and laminated. On the farm of James Morse, in the same town, this mineral occurs with a micaceous variety of iron ore, in crystalline plates; and, in the town of Morristown, several tons were procured for manufacture into white paint, a few years since. In the iron mines of Rossie it has been found sparingly.

*Sulphuret of copper* has been procured in quantities which justify the belief that it will be found in such abundance as will make it profitable as an ore of copper, in the towns of Macomb, Gouverneur, Canton, Fowler, Edwards, Russell, etc.

*Tourmaline*, crystallized, is found in the towns of Rossie, Gouverneur, Hermon, Russell, etc. The quality of this is

such that, if it could be obtained of sufficient size, it would form the most excellent plates for examining the properties of polarized light. It occurs two miles southeast of Gouverneur village, and also one mile north, on the road leading to Somerville.

*Tremolite* (white hornblende) occurs in the town of Fowler, between Little York and Fullerville, of a delicate rose color; and, in De Kalb, in white crystalline blades and tufts, on white limestone, usually appearing in relief wherever the surface has been weathered. In Gouverneur is a very interesting locality, on the farm of Stephen Smith. A mile from this locality, near the Rock Island bridge, and in an open field, beautifully radiated tufts are observed, which, when broken, present a silken gloss. No mineral can surpass, in beauty of lustre or delicacy of fibre, specimens from these localities.

*Zircon*, much esteemed by mineralogists for its rarity and its containing zirconium, one of the rarest of the mineral elements, occurs at the apatite locality in Rossie, in square prisms, of a brownish-red color, and sometimes transparent. It occurs also on the farm of Lorenzo Heath, nearer the village than the former, and also on Grasse creek, in the same town, associated with apatite.

#### METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

Among the more striking of meteorological phenomena are *tornadoes*, of which several have occurred since the county was settled. In traversing the forests, the tracks of these are often seen in lines of fallen timber, usually denominated windfalls. They generally travel eastward, and the whirl is in the opposite direction with that in which the hands of a watch move.

August 21, 1823, a tornado passed across the town of Constable, sweeping everything before it, but fortunately destroying no lives. It entered from Canada, and pursued a southeasterly direction until it passed the village of East Constable, when it turned eastwards towards Chateaugay, and spent its force in the woods. The path was narrow, and for the first few miles it appeared to pass in two lines, which united. Its progress was slow, and the roar which accompanied it warned the inhabitants to seek safety in flight. The whirling of the vortex was excessive, carrying up and throwing out from its borders planks, rails, branches of trees, and whatever lay in its way, and it was said, on respectable authority, that a *log chain* lying on the ground was carried ten or fifteen rods from its place. This report, so apparently incredible, is scarcely more so than others well authenticated by evidence, in which the turf has been torn up and carried off and heavy metallic articles swept away by the fury of the tornado. The day on which this occurred had been excessively hot and sultry, and the blackness, roaring, and violence of the phenomenon were said to have been most sublime and terrific. Towards the end of its course it ceased to progress, but moved in spiral paths through a maple forest, many acres of which were prostrated.

Perhaps the most extraordinary tornado ever recorded without the tropics occurred in St. Lawrence County, Sept. 20, 1845. It was traced from Upper Canada to Vermont. At 3 o'clock it was at Antwerp; at 5, on the Saranac;

at 6, at Burlington, Vt.; and at Shoreham, Vt., in the evening. Its length could not have been less than 200 miles, and its course nearly east, till it reached Lake Champlain, which it appears to have followed to its head.

On Saturday, at noon (Sept. 20, 1845), some gentlemen standing on the wharf at Cobourg, C. W., happening to cast their eyes upon the water, were struck with the appearance of a strong current setting directly out from shore. It seemed as if the whole lake were going away bodily. It presently returned to a height two feet higher than usual, and continued to ebb and flow at intervals of eight or ten minutes till night. At Port Hope the steamer "Princess Royal" could not get into port at all. It was at the time supposed to be the effect of an earthquake, and perhaps was. The work of destruction began a mile east of Antwerp, and in its course through the forest it swept all before it, leaving a track of desolation from half a mile to a mile and a half wide, in which nothing was left standing. Its appearance was described by those who observed it at a little distance as awfully sublime, it being a cloud of pitchy blackness from which vivid lightnings and deafening thunder incessantly proceeded, and the air was filled to a great height with materials carried up from the earth, and branches torn from the trees. Torrents of rain and hail fell along the borders of the track, and much damage was done by lightning. It entered the county in Fowler, and crossed that town and Edwards, when it entered the uninhabited forest, and was not further witnessed. In its track on the Pitcairn road, and another passing through Emerson's and Stroeter's settlements, some two miles apart, were sixteen buildings,—barns, houses, and one school-house,—which were swept away, yet, wonderful to tell, no human lives were lost on the whole route. In the house of a Mr. Leonard were two women and five children, who took refuge in the cellar, and escaped harm, except that one was struck senseless by a piece of timber. In another house was a sick woman with a young child, and a nurse attending them. Frightened by the noise, the latter threw herself upon a bed, when the house was blown down, and one of the logs of which it was built fell across her and held her fast. She was relieved by the superhuman exertions of the invalid. Near this house a man was driving a yoke of oxen attached to a wagon laden with coal. Two trees were brought by the wind and laid across the wagon, which crushed it, without injury to the team or man. A frame school-house in Edwards, in which were several scholars and their teacher, was unroofed without injury to its inmates. Immediately following the tornado was a storm of hail, some of the stones of which were of great size, which severely lacerated such cattle as were exposed to it. At Union Falls, in Clinton county, where it emerged from the forest, it made a complete wreck of many of the buildings. "Duncan's forge was considerably injured, and a brick school-house in Peru was utterly demolished. Two houses were blown down over the heads of the inmates, and it was miraculous that no lives were lost. Some fifteen or twenty buildings were destroyed or injured in that vicinity by the wind, which committed no further depredations until it reached Burlington, Vt., where it unroofed a house and blew down some barns." At Shoreham, in the evening,

was a most majestic display of lightning conceivable. At Clintonville, on the Ausable, the lightning struck a church edifice. Several other buildings were struck, some of which were destroyed by fire. The extent and violence of this storm has seldom been paralleled, and had its track crossed settled country, the loss of life must have been dreadful.

The data we possess in regard to our climate is limited to the results of but a few years' observations made under the direction of the regents of the University at four academies subject to their visitation, and to a short period during which they have been reported to the Smithsonian Institution, by several voluntary observers. We possess reports of the Gouverneur Seminary for twelve years, viz.: 1831-43; of the Ogdensburg Academy for 1838; of the academy at Potsdam for twenty-one years, viz.: 1828 to 1849, inclusive. A similar series of observations have been made at sixty-two different stations in the State of New York during an aggregate period of about 900 years, and the results embody a mass of facts bearing upon the climate of the State of great practical value. In 1850 the system first adopted was discontinued, and another, at fewer stations, but with better instruments, was substituted.

The first of the following tables is for *Potsdam*, and the second for *Gouverneur*, and they show the results of the above observations for the respective periods mentioned.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.				RESULTANT OF WINDS.			WEATHER. MEAN RESULTS.			
	Mean Temperature.	Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Extreme range.	Mean direction.	Percentage.	Days.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain gauge. Monthly mean.	Total fall of rain and snow.
January.....	19.01	57	-34	91	s.78°30'w.	32	9.78	11.55	19.45	1.40	28.15
February.....	18.80	67	-32	99	s.79° 22 w.	28	9.98	11.88	16.40	1.06	21.31
March.....	29.90	78	-38	104	s.67° 45 w.	28	8.55	13.89	17.11	1.48	29.07
April.....	43.73	84	-1	85	s.79° 17 w.	22	6.60	14.50	15.50	1.70	34.13
May.....	55.05	94	20	74	s.61° 34 w.	31	9.45	15.78	15.22	3.03	60.52
June.....	63.96	95	32	65	s.58° 30 w.	51	15.37	16.62	13.38	3.31	66.25
July.....	68.38	96	40	56	s.54° 17 w.	54	16.27	18.02	12.98	4.03	80.70
August.....	66.73	95	34	61	s.63° 45 w.	45	13.61	18.90	12.10	2.81	56.18
September.....	57.66	88	23	65	s.63° 58 w.	43	12.89	15.52	14.48	3.11	62.17
October.....	45.00	86	12	74	s.58° 48 w.	39	11.85	14.09	16.91	3.34	66.87
November.....	33.64	71	-10	81	s.67° 08 w.	31	9.40	9.02	20.98	1.93	38.62
December.....	22.09	59	-26	86	s.85° 31 w.	26	7.94	10.48	20.52	1.44	28.85
Mean.....	43.66	96	34	130	s.66° 15 w.	34	10.29	14.18	15.26	2.38	47.79

January.....	19.74	64	-35	99	s.83° 45 w.	32	9.56	15.17	15.83	2.54	22.89
February.....	18.68	59	-32	91	s.71° 32 w.	32	9.68	17.67	13.50	1.87	16.83
March.....	31.01	72	-30	102	s.87° 54 w.	34	10.30	15.75	12.25	1.68	15.13
April.....	44.40	85	10	75	n.71° 27 w.	22	6.26	15.62	14.38	1.94	17.46
May.....	54.89	94	22	72	s.73° 33 w.	36	10.83	16.17	14.83	2.44	22.00
June.....	63.32	95	33	62	s.64° 30 w.	52	9.71	17.88	12.12	2.89	25.97
July.....	68.86	100	37	63	s.70° 46 w.	59	17.67	18.92	12.08	2.34	21.06
August.....	67.50	99	32	67	s.79° 46 w.	30	8.95	18.87	12.12	2.21	19.93
September.....	58.11	93	22	81	s.81° 29 w.	41	12.21	15.17	14.83	2.59	23.34
October.....	47.10	80	10	70	s.82° 48 w.	41	12.42	13.08	17.92	3.20	23.81
November.....	33.37	73	-17	90	n.87° 53 w.	33	9.80	10.00	20.60	2.16	19.49
December.....	20.49	55	-40	95	n.76° 20 w.	29	8.80	11.08	19.92	1.67	15.06
Mean.....	43.92	100	-40	140	s.81° 29 w.	39	11.26	15.13	15.31	2.29	18.99

The mean temperature was derived from three daily observations, of which one was taken in the morning before sunrise, another in the warmest part of the afternoon, and the third an hour after sunset. The column headed "Highest degree" denotes the greatest temperature observed, and the next column the least. The three columns headed "Resultant of winds" is the product of much labor, and the first shows the angle or point from which all the winds have blown during the entire period. The column marked *per-*

centage shows the prevalence of the winds in parts of a hundred, and that marked *days*, in that of the whole number of days in the month. To illustrate this, the month of January, at Potsdam, may be taken as an example. The direction of the wind in the forenoon and afternoon was entered in the journal, and at the end of the month these entries were added up. The footings of twenty-one years showed that the average number of days of wind from each of the eight points were as follows, in days and hundredths: N., 2.15; N.E., 5.46; E., 0.12; S.E., 0.59; S., 4.35; S.W., 9.69; W., 3.48; N.W., 5.16; total, 31.00. The columns showing these numbers we have been obliged to omit. From these numbers it remained to learn their value and mean direction (supposing the velocity of the wind to have been uniform), precisely as we would ascertain the direction and distance of a ship which would have sailed uniformly in the different courses for the above times, from the starting point. The eight directions were reduced to four by subtracting opposite points, these reduced to two by a traverse table, and lastly these two were brought down to one by a trigonometrical calculation, and the aid of logarithms. In the instance cited, if the whole amount of winds or the whole time be called 100, then 32 of these, or 9.78 days of the 31.00, the wind came from a point S. 78° 30' W., while during the remainder of the time (68 per cent., or 21.22 days) the winds from opposite points balanced each other. The bearing which this inquiry has upon the questions of climate, and especially upon the agricultural and commercial interests of the nation, renders it desirable that these observations should be extended, and measures are now in progress to maintain on an extended scale a minute and judicious system of records. The columns headed *clear* and *cloudy* denote the relative periods during which the sky has been clear and overcast, the monthly mean of the rain-gauge indicates the average depth of rain in the several months, and the last column the total depth for the whole period, viz., twenty years at Potsdam, and nine at Gouverneur. The headings of the several columns render them sufficiently intelligible. In that marked "Cloudiness," ten represents a sky entirely overcast. In the column next to the last, the corrections for expansion of the mercury and other modifying influences are allowed for, so that the numbers represent the actual mean height of the barometer, independent of modifying causes.

The following is an abstract of observations made at Ogdensburg by William E. Guest, Esq., during 1851-52. Height above tide, 279 feet.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.			Cloudiness.	Rain and melt snow.	BAROMETER.	
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.			Mean.	Range.
January.....	19.74	47	-22	6.8	1.85	49.653	1.365
February.....	22.15	52	-17	6.3	2.81	59.702	1.032
March.....	28.59	67	-12	6.5	3.15	29.688	0.660
April.....	39.54	69	21	5.3	1.89	29.563	1.045
May.....	53.56	83	34	3.9	3.25	29.671	0.947
June.....	61.51	94	39	4.6	2.80	29.581	1.068
July.....	67.75	95	50	3.8	3.19	29.615	703
August.....	64.22	83	46	4.0	2.27	29.740	585
September.....	57.51	88	32	4.8	2.43	29.798	1.113
October.....	47.07	73	26	5.1	2.65	29.680	864
November.....	31.64	52	13	4.9	4.06	29.654	1.305
December.....	23.17	58	-14	7.0	4.68	29.684	1.355

To the farmer especially does the study of meteorology commend itself, for to no pursuit has it so intimate a relation as this. It is a well-established fact that changes of weather may often be predicted several hours before their occurrence by the barometer, and thus, especially in the haying and harvest seasons, a saving would often be effected sufficient to pay the cost of the instrument. That atmospheric changes are due to causes, none will deny. That these are within the scope of our investigation is probable, although, from the necessity of the case, no amount of probabilities can ever establish an infallible prediction. If every season but one in a thousand had been remarkably cold, or wet, no certainty could be relied upon for the one. The accumulation of probabilities may, however, be of eminent practical service. The system observed in these records enables us to form a comparative table of results, of variable value, from the unequal time that they were maintained at each.\*

The above remarks, made in 1853, have been substantiated to a remarkable degree by the system of observations put into practical operation within the past few years, in connection with the U. S. Army.

EARTHQUAKES.

An earthquake occurred in St. Lawrence County, on the evening of January 22, 1832, at about half-past eleven o'clock. Houses were shaken at Ogdensburg so much as to awaken many from sleep, and the tremulous motion of stoves, crockery, and windows, with a sound like distant thunder beneath the surface of the earth, was distinctly perceived by those who had not yet retired to sleep. At Lowville the sudden and violent agitation of the earth was accompanied by a sound like that of several heavy carriages passing rapidly over frozen ground. It was also perceived very sensibly at Montreal, where the motion was compared to the shaking of a steamboat whose machinery agitates her very much. It continued four seconds, and was accompanied with an indistinct noise.

Several quite severe shocks of an earthquake were felt about two A.M., Sunday, November 4, 1877, perceptible over a large part of New England, New York, and the Canadas. There were about four distinct shocks within the space of one or two minutes, accompanied by a heavy rumbling, like that produced by a loaded wagon driven over frozen ground, or a cannon-shot rolled along a floor. The vibrations wakened people from sound sleep, and in many places produced a rattling noise in dwellings, like the jar from a steamer's machinery when in motion.

CHAPTER II.

PRE-HISTORIC.

The Mound-Builders—Mounds and Ancient Remains—Indians—Aboriginal Nomenclature.

FROM all the evidence obtainable upon the subject of a pre-historic race, or one antedating the Indian tribes found occupying the American Continent by the earliest

\* Hough.



European discoverers, little doubt remains of the existence of such a people, who, evidently, in many respects were quite superior to the modern red men. They were more numerous than their barbarous successors, as the remains of extensive fortifications and evidences of important centres of population, found more especially in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, clearly indicate; and that they were much more advanced in the arts which distinguish an era of civilization is also demonstrated by the superior implements of war, of the chase, and of husbandry still found in great numbers in many portions of the country. Even a casual glance at the fine display of ancient relics made at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition would inevitably lead one to the belief that the pre-historic race, whatever their name or lineage, were a commercial, a war-like, a manufacturing, and an agricultural people. By what great catastrophe they disappeared from the face of the continent—whether destroyed by the red race who succeeded them, by earthquake, flood, or pestilence—we have nothing but conjecture for an answer.

It is not positively certain that they occupied the region of northern New York; but it is at least probable, as numerous specimens of a handiwork superior to any known among the savages are found scattered over the surface of the country, and in mounds or *tumuli*, which evidently date beyond the discoveries of Columbus and contemporaries several centuries.

Dr. F. B. Hough, in his History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, published in 1853, gives a very interesting account of the various mounds, trenches, and ancient relics which have from time to time been discovered and examined, and, as very little additional has since been gathered, we give substantially his account:

"Nothing is more common than to find along the lands that skirt the fertile bottoms which form the shores of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence the broken remains of rude pottery, seldom sufficiently entire to enable one to determine the original form, and usually impressed, while in a plastic state, with various fanciful figures, differing from each other in fragments of different utensils, but possessing a general resemblance. Not unfrequently a rude resemblance to the human face is noticed on these fragments. The material of this *terra-cotta* is usually clay and coarse sand, generally well tempered and baked. Stone axes, gouges, and chisels, flint arrow-heads, amulets and beads of steatite, and other personal ornaments, implements of bone, apparently used as needles and as tools for marking impressions upon their pottery, and fragments of hones and broken shells, the remains of ancient feasts, indicate in broken and disconnected, but still intelligible language, the pursuits of our predecessors upon this soil."

Gen. R. W. Judson, of Ogdensburg, has a very fine collection of relics and curiosities, among which are two remarkable stone gouges, 10½ and 11 inches in length, found in the town of Norfolk, on lands owned by Charles Shepherd. They are of green and steel-gray stone, very hard and fine-grained, and are exceedingly well wrought and symmetrically proportioned. A curious implement of light-colored sandstone, 12½ inches in length, supposed to have been used in preparing hides and skins for tanning, found at Yellow lake, in Rossie, by George Lockie, Esq. Seven chisels, gouges, etc., dug up at Eel weir, on the Oswegatchie river, by Charles W. Hill. A very fine chisel of green stone, found on the farm of Geo. N. Seymour, Esq., in

Lisbon. Another, found on Indian point, in Lisbon, by Preston Lawrence, Esq. A very curious one of light-green stone, filled with white quartz pebbles, found by Dr. John Austin in Ogdensburg. A gouge, chisel, several curious amulets and fragments of pottery, together with copper spear-heads, stone pipes, etc., found by Simeon Dillingham, of Lisbon. Also a fine collection of flint arrow-heads, found in the vicinity of Black lake, by Edwin Capron and others, and spear-heads and other implements from the town of Russell. Some of these implements are fashioned with a master-hand, and are as perfect in their forms as the best steel implements of modern manufacturers.

A description of some of the more noteworthy localities, where traces of ancient works appear, is herewith given, from materials taken mostly from Dr. Hough's work.

"As a general rule those points were chosen which afforded a natural protection upon one or more sides, as the bank of a stream or the brow of a hill, leaving defenses to be erected only on the unprotected sides. The traces observed usually consisted of a mound or bank of earth, surrounded by a ditch of proportionate extent."

It is probable that the parapet, or embankment, was originally palisaded or inclosed within strong pickets, as was the case with the towns and fortifications of the *Iroquois* confederacy in later years.

"In the town of Macomb are found the traces of three trench inclosures, and several places where beds of ashes indicate the site of ancient hearths or fire-places. One of these was on the farm of Wm. Houghton,\* on the bank of Birch creek, and formerly inclosed the premises subsequently used as a mill-yard. It was somewhat in the form of a semicircle, the two ends resting on the creek, and inclosed about half an acre. All traces of this work were long since obliterated by cultivation, but the line which formed the bank, and the space within and without, occasionally afford fragments of pottery, ashes, shells, and stone implements, pipes, etc. On an adjoining hill, since partly occupied by an orchard, traces of a work once existed, but this also has disappeared under the process of cultivation. In a pond adjoining this locality was found, many years since, a human skeleton, said to have been of colossal size.

"About half a mile northeast of this is the trace of another inclosure, on the farms of Wm. P. Houghton and Josiah Sweet, but the outlines were so indistinct that they could not be traced with any degree of certainty. From what little remains it would appear to have consisted of a parapet and ditch, the form of which was an irregular oval, with gateways or draw-bridges at intervals. Its extremities rested upon a small stream, in later years the outlet of a tamarack swamp. This swamp was formerly occupied by beavers, as is indicated by fragments of trees bearing the marks of the teeth of these animals, which have been dug from several feet below the surface."

Twenty-five years ago the trench and parapet could easily be traced for a distance of about 160 yards, which was apparently about half its original circuit. Its longest diameter was from N.N.E. to S.S.W. Numerous fire-beds occurred within it, and, in one instance, a quantity of ashes and charcoal was found five feet below the surface. In a field near by are evidences of the existence of a village at some remote period.

On the premises of the St. Lawrence Lead-Mining Company, and the farm of Robert Wilson, about three-fourths of a mile from the first-described spot, is still another trace, which can be easily made out, as the ground has never been plowed.\* In this instance the work was crescent-shaped,

\* Written in 1853.

the open side being protected by a low ledge of limestone, and a branch which led down to a small stream, that may have served as a covered way of access to the water.

On the farm of Henry E. Holbrook, in the northeastern part of Potsdam, on or near Mile lot No. 10, was a remarkable trench inclosure in early times, but which is now entirely destroyed except a very small portion in the public highway. It is on the road between Norfolk village and Raquetteville,\* west of the river, and half a mile from the railway bridge at the latter place, and is situated upon an elevated ridge of drift, at a point which affords a fine view of the surrounding country. The form of this work was said to have been semicircular, the open side resting on a swamp to the west, with gateways occurring at intervals. The ditch and parapet inclosed about two acres. When the country was settled pine-trees of four feet diameter were growing upon the embankment. Underneath their roots beds of ashes, mingled with broken pottery, flint arrow-heads, etc., have been found. In and around were found fire-places, with ashes, charcoal, broken pottery, fresh-water shells, bones, etc. On an island in the vicinity graves were found.

In the town of Massena, about half a mile west of Raquette river bridge, and on the western declivity of a slope near the summit of a dividing ridge which separates this river from Grasse river, in an open field, are plainly to be traced the outlines of a work which differs from any above described, and is by far the best preserved. Its form is irregular, shaped somewhat like an ox-bow, with its open side towards the river, and showing numerous openings in the parapet, especially on the southern side. The open side was in part protected by a ditch. The summit of the ridge at this place commands a delightful prospect, and the vicinity was no doubt a favorite haunt of the rude people who once made this region their home. Near by, on either side, was a river, abounding in fish, and affording many miles of navigable waters, with an occasional carrying-place, by which they could penetrate into the interior, while a few miles away the mighty St. Lawrence, with its bays and islands, afforded unequalled facilities for obtaining game and fish. If the intervening timber were cleared away, the locality in Potsdam, eighteen or twenty miles distant, could be seen from this place; and the two may have been occupied by parties of the same tribe, who could exchange signals, as fires could be easily distinguished from one point to the other. Immense trees, growing upon the works last described at the date of the earliest settlements, would indicate a venerable antiquity. Within the inclosure were several slight eminences, which may at one period have been sufficiently elevated to have overlooked a line of pickets, which probably surrounded the work.

In the town of Massena, not far from this work, there was found, several years since, a pipe, formed of whitish steatite, or soapstone, having on its bowl and stem, curiously wrought, the figure of a serpent, with its head rising a little above the level of the bowl. A semicircular parapet and ditch formerly existed in the town of Oswegatchie, near its western border, on lands formerly owned by Benjamin Pope.

\* Now commonly spelled Raquetteville.

Its outline may be traced in the spring by the unusual growth of verdure, and similar spots indicate the site of fire-places, both within and without. An unusual abundance of stone and pottery fragments were found here in early times.

The shores of Black lake, in Morristown, between the village of Hammond and "the Narrows," contain traces of paintings of an obscure character, including the figure of a deer, rudely drawn, and seven figures in two groups, evidently intended to represent human beings. The block upon which the deer was drawn is preserved in the State collection at Albany.

Near the village of Edwardsville, or "the Narrows," in Morristown, on a hill a little east of that place, the plow turned up traces of an ancient village, including a row of hearths or fire-places, with burned bones, ashes, charcoal, and shells. They were a few inches below the surface, and extended for a quarter of a mile. The traces of ancient defensive works are found in Canada, in the townships of Augusta, Williamsburg, Osnabrock, etc.

#### INDIAN OCCUPATION.

The region comprised within the present limits of St. Lawrence County seems to have been a kind of debatable ground between the *Iroquois* confederacy and the *Huron-Algonquin* nations of Canada; and, from the date of the earliest explorations by Champlain to the era of permanent settlement by the whites, was never continuously occupied, at least for any considerable period, by either. It was common hunting and fishing ground, but extremely dangerous to either party, for the nations dwelling upon opposite sides of the St. Lawrence were ever at enmity with each other, and bloody encounters were sure to follow the meetings of their hunting-parties. The region was nominally claimed by the *Oneida* nation of the *Iroquois* confederacy. The only Indians who seem to have made a permanent home in the county since it was known to Europeans were the *Oswegatchies*, so called,—a collection of families from among the *Iroquois* nations who were converted to Christianity by the Jesuits, and induced to withdraw from their kindred and settle at *La Presentation*, now Ogdensburg. The commencement of the settlement was in 1749, under the direction of Father François Picquet, a Sulpician, commonly known as "Abbé Picquet," of whom a more extended account will be found in another connection. The *Oswegatchies* were eventually (about 1807-8) dispersed among the *St. Regis*, *Onondaga*, and other Indians.

#### INDIAN NAMES.

The following interesting article upon the nomenclature of the Indians is from Dr. Hough's work:

"It is scarcely two centuries since the territory now the United States was an unbroken wild, traversed only by the rude native, who pursued the bear and the moose, and set his simple snares for such wild game as served to feed or clothe him. The advent of the European was his misfortune, and step by step he has retreated before the march of civilization, leaving nothing but here and there his names of rivers and lakes; and even these, in too many instances, have been, with a most singular injustice and bad taste, exchanged for those of foreign origin, or of no signification of themselves.

"The sonorous and peculiarly appropriate names of the aborigines

have often been made the subject of commendation by foreigners, and should, in most instances, take the preference of those of modern origin.

"In some cases this would be difficult, but in a new and growing country like ours, in which new sources of industry are daily being developed and new places springing up, might we not, with peculiar propriety, adopt the euphonious and often elegant names of the Indians instead of such commonplace appellations as 'Smith's Mills,' or 'Hogg's Corners'—words which convey no association but those of the most common and indifferent character, and which usually lose all their application after the first generation.

"Let any one compare the splendid names of Saratoga, Niagara, and Ontario with Sacket's Harbor, German Flats, or Lake George, and he will see the contrast between them, and cannot fail to approve the taste that would restore the aboriginal names of places, where it may be found practicable.

"In making his inquiries into the history of the mission at St. Regis, in June, 1852, the author took special pains to obtain not only the Indian names of places in the northern part of the State, and immediately within the territory embraced in the work, but also of whatever other localities he might chance to be able, not doubting but that the subject would be regarded as one of general interest.

"At the Indian village of Caughnawaga, near the Saut St. Louis, the author met an intelligent half-breed, A. Geo. De Lorimier, alias Oronhiatekha, who is well acquainted with the *Mohawk* and other Indian languages, from whom he also derived some assistance, especially relating to distant and well-known localities. The names derived from this source will be designated by a † prefixed to the word.

"Acknowledgments are especially due to the Rev. F. Marcoux, of St. Regis, for essential assistance in this and other inquiries. Those names received from this source will be thus marked, †.

#### "RIVERS AND STREAMS.

"*Black River*.—(†Ni-ka-hi-on-ba-ko-wa) 'big river.' Mr. Squier, in a work entitled 'The Aboriginal Monuments of New York,' has given the name of this river as Ka-mar-go. His authority is not cited.

"In a map accompanying L. H. Morgan's work, entitled 'The League of the Iroquois,' the name given is Ka-hu-a-go, which is a *Seneca* word.

"*Chateaugay*.—This by some is supposed to be an Indian name, but it is French, meaning, gay castle. The *St. Regis* call it † O-sar-he-bon, 'a place so close or difficult that the more one tries to extricate himself the worse he is off.' This probably relates to the narrow gorge in the river near the village.

"*Chippewa Creek*.—In Hammond (†Tsi-o-he-ri-sen). This name also applies to Indian Hut island.

"*Deer River*.—(†Oie-ka-ron-t-ne)\* 'trout river.' The name also applies to the village of Helena, at its mouth.

"*French Creek*.—(†A-ten-ha-ra-kweh-ta-re) 'the place where the fence or wall fell down.' The same name applies to the adjoining island.

"*Gananoqui*.—Not *Iroquois*, supposed to be *Huron*, and said to mean 'wild potatoes,' *Apios tuberosa* (†Kah-non-no-kwen), 'a meadow rising out of the water.'

"*Grasse River*.—(†Ni-kent-si-a-ke) 'full of large fishes,' or 'where the fishes live.' In former times this name was peculiarly applicable. Before dams and saw-mills were erected, salmon and other fish not now caught were taken in the greatest abundance, as far up as Russell. Its English name was suggested by the grass meadows near its mouth. On an old map in the clerk's office it is marked Ey-en-saw-ye. The letter *y* does not occur in the *Iroquois* language.

"*Indian River*.—On Morgan's map (O-je-gack). The *St. Regis* name it by the same appellation as Black lake, which see.

"*Owegatchie*, and the village of Ogdensburg.—(†Swe-kat-si) supposed to be a corrupted *Huron* word, meaning 'black water.' This river in early times was sometimes called *Black river*.

"*Ohto*.—(O-hi-on-hi-o) 'handsome river.' The French designation of La Belle Riviere was a translation of the original name.

"*Raquette River*.—A French word, meaning a 'snow-shoe.' It is said to have been first so called by a Frenchman named Pariscin,

long before settlements were begun in this quarter, and that the name was suggested by the shape of a marsh near its mouth. The *Iroquois* name, † Ni-ha-na-wa-te, or 'rapid river,' is peculiarly applicable. It is said that Col. Louis, the Indian chief, told Benjamin Raymond, when surveying, that its Indian name meant 'noisy river,' for which reason it has been usually written *Racket*.†

"As rapids are always noisy, this name would have an application, but we shall retain in the map the original orthography. The *St. Francois* name, as obtained by Prof. Emmons, was Mas-le-a-gui. On Morgan's map, above quoted, it is called Ta-na-wä-deh, supposed to be a *Seneca* word.

"*St. Lawrence River*.—(†Cat-a-ro-qui) said to be French or *Huron*. Signification unknown. On Morgan's map, Ga-na-wa-ge.

"*St. Regis River and Village*.—(†Ak-wis-sas-ne) 'where the partridge drums.'

"*Salmon River*.—(†Kent-si-a-ko-wa-ne) 'big fish river.'

"*Schoharie*.—(†Io-hsko-ha-re) 'a natural bridge,' as that formed by timber floating down stream and lodging firmly.

"† *Tioinata*.—A small river, tributary to the St. Lawrence, above Brockville. Signifies 'beyond the point.'

#### "LAKES.

"*Black Lake*.—(†O-tsi-kwa-ke) 'where the ash-tree grows with large knobs for making clubs.'

"*Champlain*.—(†Ro-tsi-ich-ni) 'the coward spirit.' The *Iroquois* are said to have originally possessed an obscure mythological notion of three supreme beings or spirits, the 'good spirit,' the 'bad spirit,' and the 'coward spirit.' The latter inhabited an island in Lake Champlain, where it died, and from this it derived the name above given.

"How far this fable prevailed, or what was its origin, could not be ascertained from the person of whom it was received.

"*Grasse Lake*.—Rossie (†O sa-ken-ta-ke), 'grass lake.'

"*Ontario*.—(†O-non-ta-ri-io) 'handsome lake.'

"*Tupper's Lake*.—(†Tsit-kan-i-a-ta-res-ko-wa) 'the biggest lake.' A small lake below Tupper's lake is called † Tsi-kan-i-on-wa-res-ko-wa, 'long pond.' The name of Tupper's lake, in the dialect of the *St. Francois* Indians, as obtained by Prof. Emmons, is Pas-kum-gam-beh, 'a lake going out from the river,' alluding to the peculiar feature which it presents, of the lake lying not in the course of, but by the side of, Raquette river, with which it communicates.

"*Yellow Lake*.—In Rossie (Kat-sen-e-kwa-o), 'a lake covered with yellow lilies.'

#### "ISLANDS.

"*Barnhart's Island*.—(†Ni ion-en-hi-a-se-ko-wa-ne) 'big stone.'

"*Baxter's Island*.—Upper Long Saut Isle (†Tsi-io-wen-o-kwa-ka-ra-te), 'high island.'

"*Corwall Island*.—(†Ka-wen-o-ko-wa-nen-ne) 'big island.'

"*Isle au Gallop*, and the rapid beside it (†Tsi-ia-ko-ten-nit-seron-ti-e-tha), 'where the canoe must be pushed up stream with poles.'

"*Isle au Rapid Plat*.—Opposite Waddington (†Tie-hon-wi-ne-tha), 'where a canoe is towed with a rope.'

"*Lower Long Saut Isle*.—(†Ka-ron-kwi.)

"*Sheik's Island*.—(†O-was-ne) 'feather island.'

"*St. Regis Island*.—Same name with river and village.

#### "NAMES OF PLACES.

"*Brasher Falls*.—(†Ti-o-hi-on-ho-ken) 'where the river divides.'

"*Brasher Iron Works*.—(†Tsit-ka-res-ton-ni) 'where they make iron.'

"*Canada*.—(†Ka-na-ta) 'village.'

"*Cayuga*.—(†Koi-ok-wen) 'from the water to the shore,' as the landing of prisoners.

"† *Cataroqui*.—Ancient name of Kingston, 'a bank of clay rising out of the waters.'

"*Chateaugay*.—(Kan-ah-to-he) 'a pot in the ground.'

"*Hochelaga*.—Former name of Montreal, or its vicinity (†O-sera-ke), 'beaver dam.'

"*Helena*.—The same name as Deer river.

"*Hogansburg*.—(†Te-kas-wen-ka-ro-reus) 'where they split or saw boards.'

\* Also *Oh-ga-ka-ron-tie*.

† *Ne-ha hi-an-a-te*, "Rough Rapids."

- " *Kentucky*.—(† Ken-ta-ke) 'among the meadows.'  
 " *Malone*.—(† Te-kan-o-ta-ron-we) 'a village crossing a river.'  
 " *Massena Village*.—Same name as Grasse river.  
 " *Massena Springs*.—(† Kan-a-swa-stak-e-ras) 'where the mud smells bad.'  
 " *Moir*.—(† Sa-ko-ron-ta-keh-tas) 'where small trees are carried on the shoulder.'  
 " *Montreal*.—(† Ti-o-ti-a-ke) 'deep water by the side of shallow.'  
 " *New York*.—(† Ka no-no) signification not known.  
 " *Norfolk Village*.—(† Kan-a-tas-e-ke) 'new village.'  
 " Lower Falls in Norfolk on Raquette river (Tsit-ri-os-ten-ron-we), 'natural dam.'  
 " *The Oxbow*, produced by the bend of the Oswegatchie river, († O non-to-hen) 'a hill with the same river on each side.'  
 " *Potdam*.—(† Te-wa-ten-e-ta-ren-ies) 'a place where the gravel settles under the feet in dragging up a canoe.'  
 " *Quebec*.—(† Te-kia-tan-ta-ri-kon) 'twin or double mountains.'  
 " *Raymondville*.—(† Tsi-ia-ko-on-tie-ta) 'where they leave the canoe.'  
 " *Saratoga*.—(† Sa-ra-ta-ke) 'a place where the track of the heel may be seen,' in allusion to a locality said to be in the neighborhood where depressions like footsteps may be seen on the rock.  
 " *Schenectady*.—(† Ska-na-ta-ti) 'on the other side of the pines.'  
 " *Ticonderoga*.—(† Tia-on-ta-ro-ken) 'a fork or point between two lakes.'  
 " *Toronto*.—(† Tho-ron-to-hen) 'timber on the water.'  
 " *Waddington*.—(† Ka-na-ta-ra-ken) 'wet village.'

### CHAPTER III.

#### FRENCH OCCUPATION.

Early Voyages and Discoveries by the French—Early Trading-Posts, Missions and Settlements—Isle Oracouenton—Fort Lewis—Pouchot—Father Picquet.

THE great valley of the St. Lawrence and the adjacent regions was originally discovered and occupied by the French. Before the English colonies had penetrated fifty miles from the Atlantic coast, the priests of the Franciscan and Jesuit orders of the Catholic church, the *Couriers des Bois*, and the fur-traders of "New France" had carried, under the lilies of the Bourbon, the rude arms and heavy armor of the 17th century, and the rosary and breviary of the "mother church," to the western extremity of Lake Superior, and by the middle of the century had established trading-posts and missions at various points on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, and along the three great upper lakes. The indefatigable and self-denying Jesuits even preceded the avaricious fur-traders, and as early as 1615 had celebrated mass on the misty shores of the Georgian bay, which was named by them the "*Mer Douce* of the *Hurons*."

The earliest vessels and water craft, of European models, that navigated the noble river St. Lawrence and the mighty inland seas of the interior, were constructed by the French. The discovery and occupation of all the region in North America, lying south of the Bay of Fundy, by the English and Spaniards, compelled the French to turn their attention towards the Gulf and river St. Lawrence, and eventually, by these thoroughfares, into the region of the great lakes.

A rapid glance at the discoveries and settlements of the St. Lawrence valley seems necessary in this connection, in order to an understanding of the causes which led to the occupation by the French of the region now included in

northern New York, and to their subsequent wars with the *Iroquois*, and, eventually, with the English and their colonies.

The navigators of various European nations had made voyages to the coast of North America a long time previous to the permanent settlement of the country. The "Northmen" claimed to have visited the continent in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and made settlements, which were, however, soon abandoned; and it is stated by French writers that one Cousin, of the city of Dieppe, visited the country in 1488. In 1497, John Cabot, a Venetian, in the service of Henry VII., of England, discovered the coast of Labrador, which country he named *Prima Vista*, or "earliest view." Sebastian Cabot, a son of the preceding, made a voyage in 1498, adding new discoveries, and one Caspar Cortereal is sometimes claimed to have been the first discoverer of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Norman, Breton, and Basque fishermen began their voyages to the Newfoundland Banks at an early day, some writers say previous to the year 1497. There is undoubted evidence that these fisheries commenced as early as 1504; and in 1517 as many as fifty French, Castilian, and Portuguese vessels were employed. In 1506 one Denis, of Honfleur, explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and two years later, Aubert, of Dieppe, followed; and in 1518 the Baron de Léry made an attempt to found a settlement on Sable Island. In 1524, John Verrazzano, a Florentine, visited the coast of North America and explored it from Pamlico Sound to Newfoundland. These voyages and those of Columbus, Cabral, and others, created an intense interest among the nations of Europe, and others followed in rapid succession.

The next important voyage was conducted by Jacques Cartier, a citizen of St. Malo, in France, which port he left on the 20th of April, 1534. He visited the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, and Bay Chaleur, and sailed up the St. Lawrence as far as the island of Anticosti, when the storms of autumn drove him from the forbidding shores, and compelled his return. This voyage, though only partially successful, induced Francis I., of France, to dispatch him upon another, and in May, 1535, he again sailed for America in three small ships, which, after encountering severe storms, finally reached the coast of Newfoundland late in July. He soon after explored the gulf, to which he gave the name St. Lawrence from having discovered it upon the day of the saint's festival. The name subsequently attached to the river also.

Cartier proceeded up the river to a place called *Stadacona*, on the spot now occupied by the city of Quebec. To the modern island of Orleans he gave the name *Isle de Bacchus*, from the great number of wild vines found upon it. During the autumn he ascended and explored the great river, called by the savages *Hochelaga*, to a town of the same name on the site now occupied by Montreal. The lofty hill in the rear of the modern city Cartier visited, and, pleased with the magnificent view from its summit, named it Mount Royal, from whence comes the present name, Montreal.

Cartier was the first adventurer to winter in the newly-discovered country, which he did by hauling his ships up the little river St. Charles, which discharges into the St.

Lawrence a short distance below Quebec. In the spring of 1536, with his crews diminished by the ravages of the scurvy, Cartier returned to France. In 1541 he made a third voyage to the St. Lawrence, under the auspices of Jean François de La Roque, Sieur de Roberval, a nobleman of Picardy. During this visit he founded a town some three and a half leagues above Quebec, which he christened Charlesbourg Royale, where he again passed the winter. Roberval himself followed in 1542 with three ships and two hundred colonists, and at the place where Cartier had commenced his settlement erected shops, mills, and dwellings for a permanent colony; but which, like others, was in a few years abandoned.

From this time until 1608 there was no further attempt to plant colonies on the St. Lawrence, though immense numbers of fishermen frequented the coasts of Newfoundland, and scattered settlements were attempted in what are now called New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, then known under the general name of Norembega.

#### CHAMPLAIN.

On the 5th of April, 1608, a French vessel, under the command of one Pontgravé, a merchant of St. Malo, sailed from Honfleur with a cargo of goods for trading with the natives, and on the 13th Samuel de Champlain sailed in a second vessel with men, arms, and stores for a colony. Both these vessels were fitted out by De Monts, a French nobleman, who had obtained from the king a monopoly of the fur trade. Pontgravé reached the St. Lawrence before Champlain, and, turning the rocky point at the mouth of the Saguenay river, he found a Basque trading vessel anchored in the stream, and quietly pursuing the business of fur-trading. Upon Pontgravé's demand for a withdrawal from the exclusive domain of his employer, the Basques attacked him furiously, killed and wounded some of his men, and took from him his arms and ammunition, promising to give them up when ready to return to Europe. Such was the state of affairs upon Champlain's arrival with the armed ship on the 3d of June. His appearance changed the aspect of affairs, and the freebooters were glad to give up everything except their vessel and depart in peace. The vessels now proceeded up the river, and during the month of June the city of Quebec was founded, being the first permanent settlement in Canada, and the third in the Atlantic region of North America.

In 1611, Champlain established a trading post on the island of Montreal, and remained nearly a permanent resident of New France until his death in 1635. The English held Canada for the period between 1629 and 1632, but it was considered of so little value that it was restored to France in the latter year.

The earliest Catholic missionaries were introduced by Champlain in May, 1615, consisting of four friars of the Recollét order of the Franciscans,—Denis Jamet, Jean Dolbeau, Joseph Le Caron, and Pacific du Plessis. As early as 1609, Champlain had entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the *Algonquins* of Canada, and the same year accompanied a war-party on an expedition up Lake Champlain into the country of the *Iroquois*; and in the encounter which occurred near Lake George in July of

that year thoughtlessly laid the foundation of a never-ceasing war with this powerful people, and thus entailed upon the French colonies in America a century and a half of horrors seldom equaled in the history of the world.

#### THE JESUITS.

In 1625–26 this powerful order first made their appearance in Canada under the patronage of the viceroy, the Duc de Ventadour, who was wholly controlled by it, and assisted by every means in his power its establishment in the colonies. The first three representatives of the "Society of Jesus" to arrive in Canada were Charles Lalemant, Enemond Massé, and Jean de Brébeuf. The Jesuits soon after entirely supplanted the Franciscans, and from henceforth controlled the spiritual affairs of the colony. They established missions on all the principal streams and on the borders of the great lakes, and labored, with a zeal perhaps unexampled in the history of the world, for the conversion of the savages to Christianity, exposing themselves unhesitatingly to danger and to death, and suffering untold tortures at the hands of the vengeful *Iroquois*.

From the days of Champlain to the close of the war of 1755–60, there was a constant endeavor by the governments of England and France to gain the monopoly of the fur trade of the continent, and to this end unceasing efforts were made by both parties to draw the various Indian nations under their respective influence. With all the tribes dwelling north of the St. Lawrence and around the lakes the French were eminently successful, but the powerful *Iroquois* confederacy, which held the balance of power and overawed all the other nations, they could never gain over either by bribes or forces. These haughty people affected to despise both the French and English, and declared themselves independent and masters of the continent. In 1673 the French, under the lead of Count Frontenac, then governor-general of Canada, erected Fort Cadaraqui,\* on the ground now occupied by the city of Kingston, Ontario. In 1675, Robert Cavalier de la Salle received a large grant of land at this point from the King, and was invested with the seignory of Fort Cadaraqui, which in the two following years he rebuilt substantially with stone, and named, in honor of the governor-general, Fort Frontenac, which name it continued to bear until it fell under the jurisdiction of England.

The following account of Frontenac's voyage up the St. Lawrence on his way to Cadaraqui, in 1673, is a translation from the Paris documents in the office of Secretary of State, by Dr. E. B. O'Callahan, editor of the "Documentary History of New York," and published in Dr. Hough's History of St. Lawrence County:

"The object of this journey was to prevent the ratification of a treaty between Indian tribes, which he conceived would operate injuriously to the interests of the French. He proposed to effect this by the establishment of a military post on Lake Ontario, and this was the first beginning made at what is now the city of Kingston, C. W. He could thus prevent intercourse between the south and the north, and monopolize the fur trade of the Indians. He was still further induced to this from the representations of the Jesuit mis-

\* The orthography of this word is wonderful,—Kadarookqua, Catarocony, Cataracnoi, Cataraqi, Cadaraqui, Cadarackquai, Coedarouqua, Caudaroghquo, etc.

sionaries, who had for some time labored among the *Iroquois*, and were over anxious that a station should be made in the country of the Indians, as well to promote their religion, as their commercial enterprises.

"To impress the natives with a belief that cascades and rapids were no barrier against the French, Count de Frontenac resolved to take with him two flat bateaux, similar to that M. de Courcelles had two years previous carried to the head of the rapids, and even to mount them with small cannon, to inspire the savages with awe. With these two boats, built after a particular model, holding sixteen men, and painted unlike anything seen before, and with about one hundred and twenty bark canoes, he at length left Montreal on the 28th of June, having made all necessary arrangements for the government of the colony in his absence. On the 3d of July they had reached the islands at the head of Lake St. Francis, where they repaired their bateaux, which had been injured in the passing of rapids. We will quote the words of the journal:

"TRANSLATION.

"On the 4th the route passed through the most delightful country in the world. The entire river was spangled with islands, on which were only oaks and hard wood; the soil is admirable, and the banks of the mainland on the north and south shores are equally handsome, the timber being very clean and lofty, forming a forest equal to the most beautiful in France. Both banks of the river are lined with prairies, full of excellent grass, interspersed with an infinity of beautiful flowers; so that it may be asserted, there would not be a more lovely country in the world than that from Lake St. Francis to the head of the rapids, were it cleared.

"Made three leagues up to noon, and halted at a spot more delightful than any we had yet seen. It was close to the little channel which stretches along the bank on the north side, and opposite the mouth of a river by which people go to the Mohawk.\*<sup>2</sup> Sieur Le Moine was sent to examine that which goes to the Mohawks, and reported that it formed a large, circular, deep, and pleasant basin behind the point where we had halted, and that the *Iroquois* whom he had found there had informed him that there was five days' easy navigation in that river, and three when the waters were lower. After having dined and rested awhile the march was resumed, and it was resolved to take the south channel, with the design to camp above the Long Saut, and cross over to that side at three-quarters of a league above it, but the rain which supervened obliged Count de Frontenac to cause the entire fleet to come to anchor on the north side, at the place where we intended to traverse, and he had time only to get the bateaux to do this, and to encamp himself with the Three Rivers' brigade and his staff on the south shore, opposite the place where the other sections had anchored. We found in the western forest, in the camp, a white flower, as beautiful as can be seen, with an odor similar to that of the lily of the valley, but much finer.† It was sketched through curiosity.

"The 5th, the rain threatening, we contented ourselves in dispatching the bateaux at the break of day to get them past the rapids of the Long Saut, and the order was sent to the fleet at the north side not to traverse until the weather was settled.

"Therefore, it having cleared about ten o'clock, the fleet traversed and advanced to the foot of the first rapid of the Long Saut, but one half having passed, a storm sprang up, which obliged the Count to go by land as far as the rapid, to hasten on those who were in the middle, and to prevent the last going farther on; so that four only were able to pass, and these camped half a league above. He sent the others into a cove, after he had remained more than two hours under the rain, without a cloak, very uneasy about the bateaux, which experienced much difficulty in ascending the rapid; one of them had run adrift in the current, had not the people behind thrown themselves into the stream with incredible promptness and bravery.

"It is impossible to conceive without witnessing the fatigue of those who dragged the bateaux. They were for the most part of the time in the water up to the arm-pits, walking on rock so sharp that many had their feet and legs covered with blood, yet their gayety never failed, and they made such a point of honor of taking these bateaux up, that as soon as they arrived in the camp some among them commenced jumping, playing "prison bars" (*jouer aux barres*), and other games of like nature. The night of the 5th and 6th inst. was so wet that the Count could not sleep; so afraid was he of the biseuit getting wet, that he ordered Sieur de Chaubly not to allow the canoes to start until he saw settled weather, and to push on the bateaux with experienced hands in them, as they did not carry any provisions capable of spoiling. He waited till noon to set out, the weather having cleared up with appearances of no more rain; but a league had not been traveled, nor the bateaux overtaken, before a tempest burst so furiously that all thought that the provisions would be wet. With care, however, very little harm happened, and, after halting about three hours, we proceeded on, with some five or six canoes, to find out a place to camp, to give time to the people in the canoes to follow them, with all the troops; and though there were three or four very ugly rapids to be passed, they did not fail to surmount all these difficulties, and to arrive before sundown at the head of the Long Saut, where

Count de Frontenac had traced out the camp, opposite a little island, at the end of which the northern channel unites with that on the south.

"The 7th, started the canoes (bateaux?) very early, with orders to cross from the north side at the place where they should find the river narrower and less rapid; and he left with all the canoes two hours after, and proceeded until eleven o'clock, in better order than during the preceding days, because the navigation was easier. We stopped three or four hours about a quarter of a league from the rapid called the *Rapide Plat*.‡

"The weather appeared the finest in the world. This induced us to determine on passing the rapid, which is very difficult, on account of the trees on the water side tumbling into the river, which obliged the canoes to take outside, and so go into the strongest of the current. He detached six canoes in consequence, which he sent along to take axes to cut all the trees that might obstruct the passage of the bateaux, and took with him the Three Rivers' brigade and his staff to lay out the camp, having left two brigades with the bateaux, and others for a rear-guard. But on landing, at five o'clock in the afternoon, there came a storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, more furious than all the others that preceded it, so that it was necessary to dispatch orders in all haste to the bateaux and to all the fleet to east anchor wherever they happened to be, which it was very difficult to effect, in consequence of some of the bateaux being in the midst of the rapid. The rain lasted nearly the whole night, during which the Count was extremely uneasy lest precautions may not have been taken to prevent the provisions getting wet. Next morning, at break of day, sent for intelligence, and news was brought, about seven o'clock in the morning, that there was not much harm done, through the care every one took to preserve his provisions, and the bateaux arrived a quarter of an hour afterwards at the camp. As every one had suffered considerably from the fatigue of the night, it was resolved not to leave the camp before ten or eleven o'clock, in order to collect all the people and give them time to rest.

"The weather was so unsettled that, through fear of rain, they waited until noon, and though a pretty strong southwest wind arose, and the river was very rough, we failed not to make considerable headway, and to camp at the foot of the last rapid.

"The 9th, we had proceeded scarcely an hour when the Montreal brigade, dispatched by Count Frontenac from our third encampment, by Sieur Lieutenant de la Valtrie, under the direction of Sieur Morel, ensign, to make a second convoy, and carry provisions beyond the rapids, was found in a place which he had been ordered to occupy as a depot. As soon as our fleet was perceived, he crossed over from the south to the north and came on board the "Admiral."

"The Count wrote by him to M. Perrot, Governor of Montreal, to whom he sent orders to have new canoes furnished to Lieutenant Lebert, to join this fleet, and endeavor to bring in one voyage what he had at first resolved to have brought in two. In two hours afterwards we arrived at the place Sieur de la Valtrie had selected to build a store-house. It was a point at the head of all the rapids, and at the entrance of the smooth navigation.§

"The Count strongly approved Sieur de la Valtrie's selection, and resolved to sojourn there the whole day, to allow the troops to refresh, and to have leisure to send a second canoe to Montreal with new orders and to hasten the return of the canoes, which were sent to bring provisions. At six o'clock in the evening two *Iroquois* canoes arrived, bringing letters from Sieur de la Salle, who, having been sent into their country two months before, advised the count that, after some difficulty, which was founded on the apprehensions the savages entertained of his approach, they had, in fine, resolved to come to assure him of their obedience, and that they awaited him at Kenté,|| to the number of more than two hundred of the most ancient and influential, though they had considerable objection to repair thither, in consequence of the jealousy they felt on seeing Onontio going to Kenté, as it implied a preference for that nation to the others. This obliged him to request the Abbé de Fénelon¶ and D'Urfe to go in all haste to Kenté, which it had been resolved to visit, having judged by the map, after considerable consultation and different opinions, that it would be a very suitable place on which to erect the proposed establishment.

"Though Count de Frontenac had appointed this interview with the savages only with that view, he did not omit, however, taking advantage of the jealousy they entertained in their minds, and re-

‡ This rapid is on the north side of Ogden's island, at the present village of Waddington, at Madrid. The island was known to the early French voyageurs as the *Isle au Rapide Plat*, or island at the flat rapid. The river here is underlaid by a limestone formation of very uniform surface, and has a descent of eleven feet in three miles.

§ Probably Indian Point, in Lisbon, a short distance above Gallop Rapids.

|| Present orthography, *Quinté*.

¶ Fénelon, the Archbishop of Cambray, and author of the celebrated allegorical romance entitled *Les Aventures de Télémaque*, was born 1667 till 1674 a missionary of the Sulpician order among the *Iroquois*, on the north shore of Lake Ontario. He was born Aug. 6, 1651; early engaged with zeal in ecclesiastical studies; became eminent as a missionary, author, and preceptor to the Duke of Burgundy, the heir-apparent to the throne of France; was raised to the archbishopric of Cambray in 1697, and died in 1715.

\* Raquette river?

† *Nymphaea odorata*?

quested those gentlemen to assure them that he expected them in that place only to let them know that he did not prefer the one to the other, and that he should be always their common father so long as they remained in the obedience and respect they owed the king.

"The 10th, left the camp about five o'clock in the morning; and though Count de Frontenac had determined on the preceding day, and before he received the news of the approach of the *Iroquois*, to leave the bateaux with the greater portion of the troops behind, and to take with him only two or three brigades, to reconnoitre as quickly as possible the outlet of the Great Lake, and the post he was about to fortify at the mouth of the Katarakoui, he changed his design, and concluded he ought to proceed with more precaution until he should be better informed of the intention of the *Iroquois*.

"We therefore proceeded in a body, and in closer column than heretofore. The weather was so serene, and the navigation so smooth, that we made more than ten leagues, and went to camp at a cove about a league and a half from Otodiata, where the eel-fishery begins. We had the pleasure on the march to catch a small loon, a bird about as large as a European bustard (*Outarde*), of the most beautiful plumage, but so difficult to catch alive, as it plunges constantly under water, that it is no small rarity to be able to take one. A cage was made for it, and orders were given to endeavor to raise it, in order to be able to send it to the king.

"The 11th, the weather continuing fine, a good day's journey was made, having passed all that vast group of islands with which the river is spangled, and camped at a point above the river called by the Indians *Onondakowi*,<sup>\*</sup> up which many of them go hunting. It has a very considerable channel. Two more loons were caught alive, and a *scanouton*, which is a kind of deer, but the head and branches of which are handsomer than that of the deer of France.'

"The narrative continues with an account of the stately and regal manner with which the Count de Frontenac entered the lake, and the interviews which he had with the natives. The pomp and ceremony with which he received the deputation of the savages, the glittering armor and polished steel which flashed and gleamed in the sun, the waving banners gayest colors that floated in the gentle breeze, and, above all, the roar of *cannon* and the destructive effect of shot, bewildered the minds of the simple-hearted natives, and impressed them with awe and astonishment. The Count then related to them in glowing colors the grandeur and importance of the king, his master, whose humble servant he was, and thus conveyed a vague but overwhelming impression of the omnipotence of the French.

"From this time forward the St. Lawrence was frequently traversed by French voyagers, and a post was established at *La Galette* (meaning in the French language a *cake* or *muffin*), which is supposed to be near the site of Johnstown, in Canada, a short distance below Prescott, or on Chimney island."

In 1682 Count Frontenac was recalled, and Le Febvre de la Barre succeeded him as governor-general of Canada. The new governor managed to make himself somewhat unpopular, and attempted a castigation of the *Iroquois* in the summer of 1684, when he assembled a large force of French, Canadians, and Indians at Frontenac. At the same time he was industriously endeavoring to cultivate peace with the savages through the mediation of Le Moync, a veteran pioneer of Montreal, and Father Jean de Lamberville, a Jesuit who had long resided among the Indians as a missionary. In endeavoring to play a double game his calculations came to naught, for the savages were sharp enough to understand all his manœuvres, and to meet him at every point, whether of diplomacy or war, and foil him effectually. While encamped at Frontenac, his army suffered terribly for want of provisions and from sickness, of which the wily Indians were well advised, and when, through the efforts of Le Moync and the Jesuit, a council was finally arranged and assembled on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, on September 3, the famous *Onondaga* orator, *Garan-gula*, in a remarkable speech, boldly exposed the designs of the French governor, outwitted him at every point, and sent him, chagrined and discomfited, back to Montreal, whence he was soon after recalled by the king, and the

Marquis de Denonville appointed in his place. This expedition of La Barre's, on its way up the river, made *La Galette*† one of its stopping-places.

In the spring of 1687, Denonville assembled a powerful force at Frontenac, consisting of French regular troops, Canadian militia, and a great number of Indians. The army crossed Lake Ontario and *rendezvoused* at Irondequoit bay, where it was joined by several hundred traders, *Courier des Bois*, and upper lake Indians. The country of the *Seneca* nation, or Canton, was invaded and laid waste, but, in the main, very little was accomplished; and, in 1689, in return for this visit, fifteen hundred *Iroquois* made an incursion into Canada, and laid waste the island of Montreal, killing and capturing a large number of the inhabitants, and returning, with very little loss, triumphantly to their own country.

In the autumn of 1689, Denonville was recalled, and Count Frontenac was again installed as governor-general of Canada. Upon his arrival, he found the country in the greatest state of alarm, and all the upper lake Indians upon the point of going over in a body to the enemy, as the best means of saving themselves from total destruction, for they had become nearly convinced that the French could not protect them from the dreaded *Iroquois*. By a series of well-directed operations against the English frontiers, and a firm and vigorous policy towards the Indians, Frontenac succeeded in staying the tide that had so nearly overwhelmed the French colonies in disaster and ruin, and once more resumed the mastery over the western tribes which only terminated with the final subjugation of the French in 1760.

The following extract is from Dr. Hough's work:

"In 1720-21, Father Charlevoix, a Jesuit, undertook, by command of the King of France, a journey to Canada. His observations, in an epistolary form, addressed to the Duchess de Lesdiguières, were published at Paris in 1744; from the fifth volume of which we translate the following extracts from a letter dated 'Catarocoui, 14th May, 1721':

"Above the Buisson the river is a mile wide, and lands on both sides are very good and well wooded. They begin to clear those which are on the north side, and it would be very easy to make a road from the point which is over against the island of Montreal to a bay which they call *La Galette*. They will shun by this forty leagues of navigation, which the falls render almost impracticable and very tedious. A fort would be much better situated and more necessary at *La Galette* than at *Catarocoui*, because a single canoe cannot pass here without being seen, whereas at *Catarocoui* they may slip behind the islands without being observed. Moreover, the lands about *Galette* are very good, and they might in consequence have always provisions in plenty, which would save many charges. Besides this, a bark might go in two days with a good wind to Niagara. One of the objects which they had in view in building the fort *Catarocoui* was the trade with the *Iroquois*; but these savages would come as willingly to *La Galette* as to *Catarocoui*. They would have indeed something farther to go, but they would avoid a passage of eight or nine leagues which they must make over the Lake Ontario. In short, a fort at *La Galette* would cover the whole country which is between the great river of the *Outaouais* and the river *St. Lawrence*; for they cannot come into this country on the side of the river *St. Lawrence* because of the falls, and nothing is more easy than to guard the banks of the river of the *Outaouais*. I have these remarks from a commissary of the marine (M. de Clerambaut d'Aigremont), who was sent by the King to visit all the distant posts of Canada. . . . From *Coteau du Lac* to *Lake St. François* is but a good half league. This lake, which I passed on the fifth, is seven leagues long and three at the widest place. The land on both sides is low, but appears to be good. The course from Montreal to this is a little to the southwest, and the lake *St. François* runs west-southwest and east-northeast. I encamped just above it, and in the night was aroused by piercing cries as of persons in distress. I was at first alarmed, but soon re-

\* Gannonouki? from the *Huron*, *Ough-seanoto*, a deer.—Dr. O'CALLAGHAN.

† A short distance below Ogdensburg, on the Canada side.

covered myself when they told me they were *huars*, a kind of eormorants.<sup>2</sup> They added that these cries prognosticated winds on the morrow, which proved true.

"The sixth I passed the Chesnaux du Lac, thus called from some channels which form a great number of islands which almost cover the river in this place. I never saw a country more charming, and the lands appear good. The rest of the day was spent in passing the rapids, the principal one of which they call Le Moulinet (The Vortex): it is frightful to behold, and we had much trouble in passing it. I went, however, that day seven leagues and encamped at the foot of the Long Saut, which is a rapid half a league long, which canoes cannot ascend with more than half a load. We passed it at seven in the morning, and sailed at three o'clock p.m.; but the rain obliged us to encamp, and detained us the following day. There fell on the eighth [May] a little snow, and at night it froze as it does in France in the month of January. We were nevertheless under the same parallels as Languedoc. On the ninth we passed the Rapide Plat [opposite the village of Waddington], distant from the Saut about seven leagues and five from Des Galots, which is the last of the rapids. La Galette is a league and a half farther, and we arrived there on the tenth. I could not sufficiently admire the beauty of the country between this bay and Les Galots. It is impossible to see finer forests, and I especially notice some oaks of extraordinary height.

"Five or six leagues from La Galette is an island called Tonihata,† where the soil appears fertile, and which is about half a league long. An *Iroquois*, whom they call the Quaker, I know not why, a very sensible man and very affectionate to the French, obtained the dominion of it from the late Comte de Frontenac, and shows his patent of concession to whoever wishes to see it. He has nevertheless sold the lordship for four pots of brandy, but has reserved to himself all other profits of the land, and has assembled here eighteen or twenty families of his nation. I arrived on the twelfth at his island and paid him a visit. I found him laboring in his garden, which is not the custom of savages; but he affects all the customs of the French. He received me very kindly, and wished to regale me, but the beauty of the weather invited me to prosecute my journey. I took my leave of him, and went to pass the night two leagues from thence in a very fine place.

"I had still thirteen leagues to Catarocoui: the weather was fine and the night very clear, which induced me to embark at three o'clock in the morning. We passed through the midst of a kind of archipelago, which they call *Mille Isles* [Thousand Isles]. I believe there are about five hundred. When we had passed these, we had a league and a half to reach Catarocoui. The river is more open, and at least half a league wide: then we leave upon the right three great bays, very deep, and the fort is built in the third. This fort is square, with four bastions built with stone; and the ground it occupies is a quarter of a league in circuit, and its situation has really something very delightful. The banks of the river present in every way a varied scenery, and it is the same at the entrance of Lake Ontario, which is but a short league distant: it is studded with islands of different sizes, all well wooded, and nothing bounds the horizon on that side. This lake for some time bore the name of Saint Louis, afterwards that of Frontenac, as well as the fort of Catarocoui, of which the Comte de Frontenac was the founder; but insensibly the lake has gained its ancient name, which is *Havou* or *Iroquois*, and the fort that of the place where it is built. The soil from this place to La Galette appears rather barren; but it is only on the edges, it being very good farther back. Opposite the fort is a very fine island in the midst of the river. They placed some swine upon it, which have multiplied and given it the name of *Ile des Porcs* [Hog island, now Grand island]. There are two other islands somewhat smaller, which are lower and half a league apart: one is named *l'Isle aux Cèdres*, and the other *l'Isle aux Cerfs* [Cedar island and Stag island, neither of which names are now retained].

"The bay of Catarocoui is double; that is to say, that almost in the midst of it is a point which runs out a great way, under which there is good anchorage for large barks. M. de la Salle, so famous for his discoveries and his misfortunes, who was lord of Catarocoui and governor of the fort, had two or three vessels here which were sunk in this place, and remain there still. Behind the fort is a marsh, where a great variety of wild game gives pleasant occupation for the garrison.

"There was formerly a great trade here, especially with the *Iroquois*; and it was to entice them to us, as well as to hinder their carrying their skins to the English and to keep these savages in awe, that the fort was built. But this trade did not last long, and the fort has not hindered the barbarians from doing us a great deal of mischief. They have still some families here on the outskirts of the place; and also some *Missionnaires*, an *Algonquin* nation, which still have a village on the west side of Lake Ontario, another at Niagara, and a third at Detroit.

"An English writer (Jeffers) has written a book, entitled, 'The French Dominion in America' (London, 1760, folio), in which he has freely quoted without acknowledgment, from Charlevoix and other French writers, statements of facts and descriptions of places of which he evidently had no knowledge beyond what he derived from these works.

"The following is an extract from this writer (p. 15), which may be compared with the translation from Charlevoix which we have given:

"A fourth rift, two leagues and a half hence, is called the rift of St. Francis, from whence to Lake St. Francis you have only half a league. This lake is several leagues in length, and almost three in breadth where broadest. The land on both sides is low, but appears to be of an excellent soil. The route from Montreal hither lies a little towards the southwest, and the Lake St. Francis runs west-southwest and east-northeast.

"From hence you come to the *Chesneaux du Lac*, for thbus are called those channels formed by a cluster of islands, which take up almost the whole breadth of the river at this place. The soil seems here extraordinarily good, and never was prospect more charming than that of the country about it. The most remarkable falls here are that of the Moulinet, which is even frightful to behold,‡ and exceeding difficult to get through, and that called the Long Fall, half a league in length, and passable only to canoes half loaded.

"The next you come to is called the Flat Rift [*Rapide du Plat*, opposite Ogden's island and the village of Waddington], about seven leagues above the Long Fall, and five below that called Les Galots, which is the last of the falls. La Galette lies a league farther, and no one can be weary of admiring the extraordinary beauty of the country, and of the noble forests which overspread all the lands about this bay and La Galette, particularly the vast woods of oak of a prodigious height. A fort would perhaps be better situated and much more necessary at La Galette than at Cadaraqui, for this reason, that not so much as a single canoe could pass without being seen; whereas, at Cadaraqui they may easily sail behind the isles without being perceived at all. The lands moreover about La Galette are excellent, whence there would always be plenty of provisions, which would be no small saving.

"And, besides, a vessel could very well go from La Galette to Niagara in two days, with a fair wind. One motive for building the fort at Cadaraqui was the conveniency of trading with the *Iroquois*. But those Indians would as willingly go to La Galette as to the other place. Their way, indeed, would be much longer, but then it would save them a traverse of eight or nine leagues on Lake Ontario; not to mention that a fort at La Galette would secure all the country lying between the great river of the Outawais and the river St. Lawrence; for this country is inaccessible on the side of the river, on account of the rifts, and nothing is more practicable than to defend the banks of the great river; at least, these are the sentiments of those sent by the court of France to visit all the different posts of Canada.

"One league and a half from La Galette, on the opposite shore, at the mouth of the Oswegatchi river, the French have lately built the fort La Presentation, which commands that river, and keeps open a communication, by land, between Lake Champlain and this place.

"Four leagues above La Presentation is the isle called Tonihata, about half a league in length, and of a very good soil. An *Iroquois*, called by the French writers, for what reason we are not told, the Quaker, a man of good natural sense, and much attached to the French nation, had, as they say, got the dominion of this island of Couat of Frontenac, the patent of which, it seems, he was proud of showing to anybody.

"He sold his lordship for a gallon of brandy, reserving, however, the profits to himself, and taking care to settle eighteen or twenty families of his own nation upon this island.

"It is ten leagues hence to Cadaraqui, and on your way to this place you pass through a sort of archipel, called the Thousand Isles, and there may possibly be about five hundred. From hence to Cadaraqui they reckon four leagues.

"The river here is freer and opener, and the breadth half a league. On the right are three deep bays, in the third of which stands Fort Cadaraqui or Frontenac.

"From the earliest period of their settlement the French appear to have been solicitous to withdraw the *Iroquois* from the interests of the English, and to establish them near their own borders, as well to secure their religious as their political adherence to their interests. To effect their conversion, Father Ragueneau was sent to Onondaga, in 1657-58; Isaac Jogues to the *Mohawks* (among whom he had been a captive previously), in 1646; Frs. Jos. Lemercier to Onondaga, in 1656-58; Frs. Duperon to Onondaga, in 1657-58; Simon Le Moyne to Onondaga, in 1654, and subsequently to the *Mohawks* and *Senecas*; and many others, but none with more success than Jacques de Lamberville, who was among the *Mohawks* in 1657-58, subsequently at Onondaga, which place he left in 1686, and again, in 1703 to 1709, he was engaged most zealously in his work of proselyting to his faith the Indians of New York.

"The result of the labors of these missionaries was the emigration of a part of the *Mohawk* tribe, in 1675-76, to the Saat St. Louis, in the vicinity of Montreal. Some account of this emigration is given

‡ This is probably what is known at present as the Lost Channel, on the north side of Long Saut island. It has within a year or two been descended by steamers and found safe, although the war of waters is frightful.

\* Probably loons.

† Indian Hut island.



by Charlevoix, which will here be given as a specimen of the zealous devotion and religious strain in which the Catholic writers of that period were accustomed to speak and write, rather than for its importance as a historical document.

"The success of their enterprise was proportioned to the zeal and energy with which it was prosecuted. The room in which Charlevoix dwelt while at this mission of the Saut St. Louis is still pointed out to visitors, and the table on which he wrote forms a part of the furniture of the priest's house at that mission.

"From 'Charlevoix's Journals of Travels in North America,' volume v. page 258, and subsequently. Letter to the Duchess de Lesdiguières :

"SAUT ST. LOUIS, May 1, 1721.

"MADAME,—I have come to this place to spend a part of Easter. It is a period of devotion, and everything in this village is suggestive of pious emotions. All the religious exercises are performed in a very edifying manner, and leave an impression of fervor on the minds of the habitants; for it is certain that it has long been the case in Canada that we may witness the brightest examples of heroic virtue with which God has been wont to adorn the growing church. The manner itself in which it has been formed is very marvelous.

"The missionaries, after having for a long time moistened the cantons of the *Iroquois* with their sweat, and some even with their blood, lost, at length, all hope of establishing there the Christian religion upon a solid basis, but not of drawing a great number of savages under the yoke of the faith. They felt that God had among these barbarians his elect, as in all nations, but they were convinced that to assure their calling and their election it was necessary to separate them from their compatriots, and they formed the resolution of establishing in the colony all those whom they found disposed to embrace Christianity. They opened their design to the governor-general and the intendant, who carried their views still further, not only approving them, but conceiving that this establishment would be very serviceable to New France, as in fact it has been, as well as another, much like it, which had been established in the isle of Montreal, under the name of La Montagne, of which the members of the seminary of St. Sulpice have always had the direction.

"To return to that which served as a model for the others: One of the missionaries of the *Iroquois* opened his design to some of the *Mohawks*. They approved it, and especially that Canton which had always most strongly opposed the ministers of the gospel, and where they had often been most cruelly treated. Thus, to the great wonder of French and savages, were seen these inveterate enemies of God, and of our nation, touched with his victorious grace, which thus deigned to triumph in the hardest and most rebellious hearts, abandoning all that they held most dear in the world to receive nothing, that they may serve the Lord with more freedom. A sacrifice more heroic still for savages than other people, because none are more attached than they to their families and their natal land. The number was much augmented in a short time; in part, from the zeal of the first proselytes who composed this chosen band."

"This measure led to much persecution, and the converts were often tortured to compel them to renounce the faith. Others were confined in miserable dungeons in New York, from which they could be liberated only by abjuring their new religion, or, at least, by promising to leave the French. M. de Saint Valier thus wrote in 1688: 'The ordinary life of all the Christians at this mission has nothing usual, and one would take the whole village to be a monastery. As they only left the goods of their country to seek safety, they practice on all sides the most perfect disengagement, and preserve among each other so perfect order for their sanctification, that it would be difficult to add anything to it.'

"These savages, of course, carried with them their language and customs, but the latter gradually became adapted to those of the French, who labored to abolish those national ceremonies, and substitute in their place an observance of the ritual and requirements of the Catholic religion. This measure succeeded so well that, at the present day, the oldest Indians at the missions have lost all recollection of the existence of their ancient customs, and do not preserve the memory of national ceremonies of the olden time."

#### FIRST SETTLEMENT AT OGDENSBURG.

The emigration to Canada from among the Indians continued through many years, and at length, in 1749, led to the establishment of a missionary station and fort at the mouth of the river La Presentation (Oswegatchie), by Francis Picquet, a Sulpician.

The following account of the early settlement of Ogdensburg is from the "Documentary History of New York,"

vol. i. page 277, and is a translation from the Paris documents in the State library at Albany :

"A large number of *Iroquois* savages having declared their willingness to embrace Christianity, it has been proposed to establish a mission in the neighborhood of Fort Frontenac. Abbé Picquet, a zealous missionary in whom the nations have evinced much confidence, has taken charge of it, and of testing, as much as possible, what reliance is to be placed on the dispositions of the Indians.\*

"Nevertheless, as M. de la Gallisonnière had remarked, in the month of October, 1748, that too much dependence ought not to be placed on them, M. de la Jonquière was written to on the 4th of May, 1749, that he should neglect nothing for the formation of this establishment, because, if it at all succeeded, it would not be difficult to give the Indians to understand that the only means they had to relieve themselves of the pretensions of the English to their lands was the destruction of Choueguen, which they founded solely with a view to bridle these nations; but it was necessary to be prudent and circumspect to induce the savages to undertake it.

"21st Sber, 1749.—M. de la Jonquière sends a plan drawn by Sieur de Léry of the ground selected by the Abbé Picquet for his mission, and a letter from that abbé, containing a relation of his voyage and the situation of the place.

"He says he left the 4th of May of last year, with twenty-five Frenchmen and four *Iroquois* Indians; he arrived the 30th at the River de la Presentation, called Soegatzy.† The land there is the finest in Canada. There is oak timber in abundance, and trees of a prodigious size and height, but it will be necessary, for the defense of the settlement, to fell them without permission. Picquet reserved sufficient on the land he had cleared to build a barque.

"He then set about building a store-house to secure his effects; he next had erected a small fort of pickets, and he will have a small house constructed which will serve as a bastion.‡

"Sieur Picquet had a special interview with the Indians; they were satisfied with all he had done, and assured him they were willing to follow his advice, and to immediately establish their village. To accomplish this, they are gone to regulate their affairs, and have promised to return with their provisions.

"The situation of this post is very advantageous; it is on the borders of the River de la Presentation, at the head of all the rapids, on the west side of a beautiful basin formed by that river, capable of easily holding forty or fifty barques.

"In all parts of it there has been found at least two fathoms and a half of water, and often four fathoms. This basin is so located that no wind scarcely can prevent its being entered. The bank is very low, in a level country, the point of which runs far out. The passage across is hardly a quarter of a league, and all the canoes going up or down cannot pass elsewhere. A fort on this point would be impregnable; it would be impossible to approach, and nothing commands it. The east side is more elevated, and runs, by a gradual inclination, into an amphitheatre. A beautiful town could hereafter be built here.

"This post is, moreover, so much the more advantageous, as the English and *Iroquois* can easily descend to Montreal by the River de la Presentation, which has its source in a lake bordering on the *Mohawks* and *Corlar*. If they take possession of this river, they will

\* The following extract from Paris Document X. furnishes the date of the Abbé Picquet's departure to establish his colony on the Oswegatchie river: "30th Sept., 1748.—The Abbé Picquet departs from Quebec for Fort Frontenac; he is to look in the neighborhood of that fort for a location best adapted for a village for the *Iroquois* of the Five Nations, who propose to embrace Christianity."

† This name is variously spelled, Soegatzy, Soeagatzy, Swegatchie, Chougatchie, Seogasti, Swegage, Suegatzii, Swegassie, Oswegatchie, etc.

‡ A tablet of sandstone was placed in the wall of the mission-house erected by Father Picquet, bearing the following inscription:

*In nomine † Dei omnipotentis  
Huic habitationi initia dedit  
Frans. Picquet 1749.*

Translated, this reads as follows: "Francis Picquet laid the foundations of this habitation, in the name of the Almighty God, in 1749."

In 1831, this tablet was found among the ruins by Amos Bacon, and inserted over the door of the State Arsenal.

block the passage to Fort Frontenac, and more easily assist Choueguen. Whereas, by means of a fort at the point, it would be easy to have a force there in case of need to dispatch to Choueguen, and to intercept the English and Indians who may want to penetrate into the colony, and the voyage to Missilimakinac could be made in safety.

"Moreover, this establishment is only thirty-five leagues from Montreal, twenty-five from Fort Frontenac, and thirty-three from Choueguen,\*—a distance sufficient to remove the Indians from the disorders which the proximity of forts and towns ordinarily engenders among them. It is convenient for the reception of the Lake Ontario and more distant Indians.

"Abbé Piquet's views are to accustom these Indians to raise cows, hogs, and poultry; there are beautiful prairies, acorns, and wild oats.

"On the other hand, it can be so regulated that the bateaux carrying goods to the posts may stop at La Présentation. The cost of freight would become smaller; men could be found to convey those bateaux at fifteen to twenty livres instead of forty-five and fifty livres, which are given for the whole voyage. Other bateaux of La Présentation would convey them farther on, and the first would take in return plank, boards, and other timber, abundant there. This timber would not come to more than twelve or fifteen livres, whilst they are purchased at sixty-eight livres at Montreal, and sometimes more. Eventually this post will be able to supply Fort Frontenac with provisions, which will save the king considerable expense.

"The Abbé Piquet adds in his letter that he examined in his voyage the nature of the rapids of the Fort Frontenac river, very important to secure to us the possession of Lake Ontario, on which the English have an eye. The most dangerous of those rapids, in number fourteen, are the Trou (the Hole), and the Buisson (the Thicket). Abbé Piquet points out a mode of rendering this river navigable; and, to meet the expenses, he proposes a tax of ten livres on each canoe sent up, and an *ecu* (fifty cents) on each of the crew, which, according to him, will produce three thousand livres, a sum sufficient for the workmen.

"Messrs. de la Jonquière and Bigot remark that they find this establishment necessary, as well as the erection of a saw-mill, as it will diminish the expense in the purchase of timber; but, as regards the rapids, they will verify them in order to ascertain if, in fact, the river can be rendered navigable, and they will send an estimate of the works.

"They have caused five cannon of two-pound calibre to be sent to the Abbé Piquet for his little fort, so as to give confidence to his Indians and to persuade them that they will be in security there.

"M. de la Jonquière in particular says he will see if the proprietors of bateaux would contribute towards the expense necessary to be incurred for the rapids; but he asks that convicts from the galleys or people out of work (*gens inutiles*) be sent every year to him to cultivate the ground. He is in want of men, and the few he has exact high wages.

"1st 8ber, 1749.—M. Bigot also sends a special memoir of the expense incurred by Abbé Piquet for improvements (*defrichemens*), amounting to three thousand four hundred and eighty-five livres ten sous.† Provisions were also furnished him for himself and workmen, and this settlement is only commenced. M. de la Jonquière cannot dispense with sending an officer there and some soldiers. Sieur de la Morandiere, engineer, is to be sent there this winter to draw out a plan of quarters for these soldiers and a store for provisions. If there be not a garrison at that post a considerable foreign trade will be carried on there.

"7th 9ber, 1749.—Since all these letters M. de la Jonquière has written another, in which he states that M. de Longueil informed him that a band of savages, believed to be *Mohawks*, had attacked Sieur Piquet's mission on the 26th of October last; that Sieur de Vassau, commandant of Fort Frontenac, had sent a detachment thither, which could not prevent the burning of two vessels, loaded with hay, and the palisades of the fort. Abbé Piquet's house alone was saved.

"The loss by fire is considerable. It would have been greater were

\* Ogdensburg is 105 miles from Montreal, 60 from Kingston, Can., and about 90 from Oswego. The distances laid down in the text are very accurate, considering the time and the circumstances.—DR. O'CALLAGHAN.

† Equal to \$653.23.

it not for four *Abenakis*, who furnished on this occasion a proof of their fidelity. The man named Perdreaux had half the band carried away. His arm had to be cut off. One of the *Abenakis* received the discharge of a gun, the ball of which remained in his blanket.

"M. de Longueil has provided everything necessary. M. de la Jonquière gave him orders to have a detachment of ten soldiers sent there, and he will take measures next spring to secure that post. M. de la Jonquière adds that the savages were instigated to this attack by the English. The *Iroquois*, who were on a complimentary visit at Montreal, were surprised at it, and assured M. de Longueil that it could only be Colonel Amson [Johnson?] who could have induced them. He omitted nothing to persuade those same *Iroquois* to undertake this expedition and to prevent them going to compliment the governor, having offered them belts, which they refused."

Father Piquet, having fortified his position in the year 1751, commenced the erection of a saw-mill for the use of his settlement and the government.

In a document entitled, "Titles and Documents relating to the Seigniorial Tenure," made to the Legislative Assembly of Canada in 1851, and published at Quebec in 1852, is a copy of the French grant to him. It is taken from pages 299 and 300, and runs as follows:

"LE MARQUIS DE LA JONQUIÈRE, ETC.

"FRANÇOIS BIGOT, ETC.

"On the representation made to us by Monsieur l'Abbé Piquet, priest, missionary of the Indians of La Présentation, that in virtue of the permission which we gave him last year he is building a saw-mill on the river called La Présentation or Souegatzy, with the view of contributing to the establishment of that new mission; but that for the usefulness of the said mill, it is necessary that there should be attached thereto a tract of land in the neighborhood on which to receive the saw-logs, as well as the boards and other lumber: wherefore he prays that we would grant him a concession *en censive* of one arpent‡ and a half in front on the said river,—that is to say, three-fourths of an arpent on each side of the said mill, by one arpent and a half in depth, having regard to the premises.

"We, in virtue of the power jointly intrusted to us by His Majesty, have given, granted, and conceded, and by these presents do give, grant, and concede unto the Abbé Piquet the said extent of land of one arpent and a half in front, by the same depth, as herein above described: to have and to hold the said unto him and his assigns in full property forever, on condition that the said tract of land, and the mill erected thereon, cannot be sold or given to any person holding in mortmain (*gens de main morte*), in which case His Majesty shall re-enter *pleno jure* into the possession of the said tract of land and mill; also, on condition of the yearly payment of five *sols de rente* and six *deniers de cens*, payable to His Majesty's domain, on the festival-day of St. Remy, the first of October each year, the first payment of which shall be due on the 1st October of next year, 1752; the said *cens* bearing profit of *lods et ventes, saisine et amende*, agreeably to the custom of Paris followed in this country; and that he shall have these presents confirmed within one year.

"In testimony whereof, etc.

"At Quebec, the 10th of October, 1751.

"Signed LA JONQUIÈRE, and  
BIGOT.

"True Copy. BIGOT."

In a letter to Governor Clinton, dated Aug. 18, 1750, Col. Johnson makes mention of this post in the following terms:

"The next thing of consequence he (an Indian sachem) told me was that he had heard from several Indians that the Governor had given orders to the Priest, who is now settled below Cadunqui, to use all means possible to induce the five Nations to settle there, for which end they have a large magazine of all kinds of clothing fitted for the Indians, as also Arms, Ammunition, Provisions, &c., which they distribute very liberally."

‡ An *arpent* is a hundred perches of land, eighteen feet to the perch, or about three-quarters of an acre. This is an old French land measure.

The same to the board of health, Aug. 28, 1756:

"The *Onondagas* and *Oneidas* are in the neighborhood of Swegatchie, a French settlement on the river St. Lawrence, whither numbers of those two Nations have of late years been *debauched* and gone to live. Though our Indians do not now resort to those places as frequently and familiarly as they formerly did, yet some among them do occasionally visit there, when the French, and the Indians in their interest, poison the minds of ours with stories, not only to the disadvantage of our good intentions towards them, but endeavor to frighten them with pompous accounts of the superior prowess and martial abilities of the French."

The attempt of the French to establish a mission at Oswegatchie naturally excited the jealousies of the English, whose relations with their Canadian neighbors were every day tending to open hostilities. The industry of the French in founding establishments among the Indian tribes at this period sufficiently evinces the anxiety they felt to secure the interest and influence of the savages to the prejudice of the English colonies. The following communication from Lient. Lindesay to Col. Johnson relates to the station at Swegage, or La Presentation, shortly before founded:

"OSWEGO, 15th July, 1751.

"This day came here from Niagara the Bunt and the Black Prince's son, with their fighters. He first gave me an account how it had fared with them: told me he found two forts built by the French since he went out; one at Nigra, carrying place, and the other by John Cair on the river Ohio. He said he heard a bird sing that a great many Indians from his castle, and others from the five nations, were going to Swegage: all this, he said, grieved him, and he saw things going very wrong; and if a stop was not put to it, the five nations would be ruined soon. He said he was come home, for he lookt on this place as such: that he was both hungry and pour; and hoped, as I represented the Governor and Coll. Johnson here, I would assist him in a little provisions and clothing to his fighters. I told him was sorry for the loss he had sustained, but was glad to find his thoughts and mine the same as to the French's building forts, and the Indians going to Swegage; and told him how wrong it was in our Indjans going to Cannada, and the consequencess that would attend it, in the best light I could. He agreed with me in all I said, and promised to do everything in his power to have things better managed, and likewise promised in the strongest terms to all Coll. Johnson would desire of him. I gave him provisions and clothing, &c. for his people, to the value of five pounds above what he gave me when he spoke, which was three bevers.

"27th. This day came the Couse, and some other Sinaka saeham, in order to go to Cannada. He came to see me, and told me he was sent by the consent of the five nations to go to the Govn. of Cannada about the building the above said two forts, &c. I told him the consequence of Indjans going there; but as he is intirely French, all I said was to no purpose, though he seem'd to own the force of what I said, as all the other Indjans did, and I helive all but him might have been stopt; but as things are, I could do no more.

"By all the Indjans that have been here, I find the French army landed at Nigra about the 26th July, in 20 large canoes, to the number of 250 or 300 French, with 200 Arondaks and Annongongers; they are to gather all the Indians as they pase, and also French, and will at least amount to 1000 or 1200 French and Indjans. Their designs is to drive the English of that are at or near Ohio, and oblige the Meomies to come and live where they shall order them. All the Indjans who have been here, say they and all Indians are to join them. While the Bunt was here, I had him always with me, and did all lay in my power to oblige him. He showed the greatest sence of it, and said he would allways do what I asked, as he allways had done. He is much inclined to us; and am convinced that if Coll. Johnson sends for him, he will come and take our affairs in hand bertyly; and I think he hath it more in his power than any to bring things to rights, nor is it to be done without him. This is my sentiments, and I hope you will pardon my liberty in giving them. If you approve of what I have said, and desire me to bring him down with me, He do my

indeavours, and he never yet hath refused what I asked of him. There are some French here, who mett the army about hundred miles to the west of Nigra.

JOHN LINDESAY.

"To the Honourable Coll. WM. JOHNSON."\*

On June 19, 1754, there assembled at Albany the celebrated Congress of Representatives from the several English colonies to agree upon a *plan of union* for the common defense against the encroachments of the French and the hostilities of the Indians, who were incited by them to make inroads upon the back settlements of the English. Among the commissioners from the several colonies appeared those who afterwards shone with distinguished reputation in the Revolutionary War, and none more so than Benjamin Franklin.

The measure which was the great object of this congress ultimately failed, from its strong republican tendency, which alarmed the minions of royalty then in power; but several points of interest were discussed, which have a direct relation with our subject. In the representation of the affairs of the colonies, which was agreed upon, were the following statements:

"That the Lake Champlain, formerly called Lake Iroquois, and the country southward of it as far as the Dutch or English settlements, the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and all the countries adjacent, have, by all ancient authors, French and English, been allowed to belong to the Five Cantons or Nations; and the whole of these countries, long before the treaty of Utrecht, were by said nations put under the protection of the Crown of Great Britain. . . .

"That they [the French] are continually drawing off the Indians from the British interest, and have lately persuaded one-half of the *Onondaga* tribe, with many from the other nations along with them, to remove to a place called Oswegatchie, on the river Cadaraqui, where they have built them a church and fort; and many of the *Senecas*, the most numerous nation, appear wavering, and rather inclined to the French; and it is a melancholy consideration that not more than one hundred and fifty men of all the several nations have attended this treaty, although they had notice that all the governments would be here by their commissioners, and that a large present would be given."†

Hendrick, the *Mohawk*‡ chief, warrior, and orator, and ever the firm friend of the English, endeavored to dissuade the confederates of New York from joining the settlement at Oswegatchie; and at a conference of the Indian tribes with Sir William Johnson, held at Mount Johnson, Sept. 24, 1753, he thus addressed them in a speech replete with native eloquence and rhetorical ornament:

"It grieves me sorely to find the road hither so grown up with weeds for want of being used, and your fire almost expiring at Onondaga, where it was agreed by the wisdom of our ancestors that it should never be extinguished. You know it was a saying among them that when the fire was out here you would be no longer a people.

"I am now sent by your brother, the governor, to clear the road, and make up the fire with such wood as will never burn out; and I earnestly desire you will take care to keep it up, so as to be found always the same when he shall send among you.—A belt.

"I have now renewed the fire, swept and cleared all your rooms with a new white wing, and leave it hanging near the fire-place, that you may use it for cleaning all dust, dirt, etc., which may have been brought in by strangers, no friends to you or us.—A string of wampum.

\* See Doc. Hist. New York, vol. ii. p. 623.

† A full account of the proceedings of this congress will be found in the 2d vol. Doc. Hist. of New York, pp. 545-517.

‡ Killed in battle near Lake George in 1755.

"I am sorry to find, on my arrival among you, that the fine shady tree which was planted by your forefathers for your ease and shelter should be now leaning, being almost blown down by northerly winds. I shall now endeavor to set it upright, that it may flourish as formerly, while its roots spread abroad, so that when we sit or stand on them, you will feel them shake: should any storm blow, then should you be ready to secure it.—A belt.

"Your fire now burns clearly at the old place. The tree of shelter and protection is set up and flourishes. I must now insist upon your quenching that fire made with brambles at Swegaheey, and recall those to their proper home who have deserted thither. I cannot leave dissuading you from going to Canada; the French are a delusive people, always endeavoring to divide you as much as they can, nor will they let slip any opportunity of making advantage of it. 'Tis formidable news we hear that the French are making a descent upon the Ohio: 'Is it with your consent or leave that they proceed in this extraordinary manner, endeavoring by force of arms to dispossess your own native allies, as well as your own brethren, the English, and establishing themselves?' .—A large belt."

At a general meeting of the Six Nations, held at Onondaga, they replied to the foregoing speech and that of the governor, through their speaker, Red Head, as follows:

"We acknowledge with equal concern with you that the road between us has been obstructed and almost grown up with weeds; that our fire is scattered and almost extinct. We return you our most hearty thanks for recruiting the fire with such wood as will burn clear and not go out; and we promise that we shall, with the utmost care, dress and keep it up, as we are sensible from what has been said by our forefathers, that the neglect of it would be our ruin.—A belt.

"We know very well the use of the white wing you recommended, and are determined to use it to sweep out whatever may hinder the fire from burning with a pure flame.—A string.

"You may depend upon our care in defending the tree which you have replanted from the inclemency of the high winds from Canada. We are full of acknowledgments for your care and admonitions, and be assured we shall watch every threatening cloud from thence, that we may be ready to prop it up.—A belt.

"We rejoice that we see the fire burn pure where it should do; the tree of shelter look strong and flourishing. And you may depend upon our quenching that false fire at Swegaheey, and doing all we can to recall our brothers, too often seduced that way. Tho' we did not conceive we had done so much amiss in going thither, when we observe that you white people pray, and we had no nearer place to learn to pray, and have our children baptized thao that. However, as you insist upon it, we will not go that way nor be any more divided. I must now say it is not with our consent that the French have committed any hostilities in Ohio. We know what you Christians, English and French together, intend. We are so hemmed in by both that we have hardly a hunting-place left. In a little while, if we find a bear in a tree, there will immediately appear an owner of the land to challenge the property and hinder us from killing it, which is our livelihood. We are so perplexed between both that we hardly know what to say or think.—A belt.

The sentiment expressed at the close of this last address is so true and so melancholy, that it cannot fail to excite our sympathy at the fate of the unfortunate race of which, and by which, it was spoken. The unlettered savages, in the simplicity of ardent nature, and prompted by a sentiment of benevolence which has been but illy requited, admitted the European settlers to their lands, and proffered the hand of friendship. When once established, the whites, finding themselves superior to their rude neighbors in the arts of trade, failed not in most instances to avail themselves of this advantage, and overreach them in traffic, corrupt their morals, and impart to them the vices without the benefits of civilization.

Under these influences, the presage of the orator just quoted has been soon and sadly realized, and the red man has retreated before the march of that civilization which he

could not adopt, and those habits of industry which are at variance with his nature. Like the wild-flower that flourishes only in the shade, and withers in the sun as soon as its primitive thicket is gone, the race has vanished, leaving the homes and the graves of their ancestors for the wilderness of the western forests, whence in a few years they must again retreat, until the last of the race has disappeared.

In an account of a military expedition consisting of a French regiment under De Béarre, which ascended the St. Lawrence in 1755, for the purpose of promoting the military operations which the French were carrying on at that time along the great lakes and western rivers, we find the following description of the works at La Presentation:\*

"On the 28th [of July, 1755] ascended the two Galois rapids which are dangerous, doubled the Point à Livrogne, and crossed from the north to the south, to encamp under Fort Presentation, which is six (?) leagues from the end of the rapids. This fort consists of four battlements, in the form of bastions, of which the curtains are palisades. It is sufficient to resist savages, but could be but poorly defended against troops who might attack it, and who could easily succeed. On the 29th, doubled two points, notwithstanding the wind blew with violence against us, and encamped upon Point aux Barils, at three leagues. On the 30th, passed the Thousand Islands, the river Toniatia, and camped on an island very poorly adapted for the purpose, opposite a small strait a distance of seven leagues. On the 31st, crossed two large bays. Met in the former two canoes coming from Detroit, the conductors of whom said that the English had been defeated on the Ohio."

The Abbé Picquet joined this expedition, with thirty-eight of his warriors, on the 12th of September, who desired to accompany the expedition to make prisoners at Choneguen. He left on the 16th, and rejoined at the Isle of Tonti.

On the 25th his savages brought in two prisoners, having slain three who resisted them. These prisoners informed them that the fort at Oswego had been largely reinforced. Picquet left on the 26th to take his savages and his prisoners to Montreal to M. de Vaudrenil.

At the attack upon Fort George, which resulted in its capitulation, under Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, Aug. 9, 1757, a company of *Iroquois* warriors were present, under the command of De Longueuil Sabervois. The Abbé Picquet, Sulpician missionary, is also enumerated as among the French force.

In "Pouchot's Memoirs," page 38, the writer, in speaking of a reinforcement of troops for Fort Frontenac, says the commander was instructed in case the fort was in the possession of the English (which was feared) to occupy and fortify some point at or near La Presentation. This was in 1755.

An embassy of the Five Nations held an interview with M. de Montcalm, April 24, 1757, to which measure they were inclined from the successes of the French in the last campaign, which resulted in the capture of Oswego. This council was addressed by orators from each of the Indian tribes, but a passage occurs in the original account of this council† which is important, as showing the standing of the *Oswegatchies* among their Indian neighbors at that period:

"There were also in attendance the *Iroquois* of La Presentation,

\* See Paris Documents, vol. x. p. 213.

† Paris Documents, vol. xiii. p. 124.

who were present at all the deliberations, but spoke not separately and in their own name. The reason was that they had been domiciled but a short time; they regarded themselves still as the 'fag ends' [natte] of the *Iroquois*, who call the village of La Presentation the tail of the Five Nations."

In a note to this in the original, this mission is mentioned as having been founded by the zeal of the Abbé Picquet, a Sulpician, and as equally important for religion as for the state.

In July, 1758, M. du Plessis was ordered to take post at La Presentation with 1800 men, and cover the frontier. Subsequently this officer proceeded to Frontenac. It would appear from the French accounts that Sieur the Chevalier Benoit, a Parisian, was left at La Presentation with a small force. In October, 1758, Du Plessis was ordered by the governor-general, M. de Vaudreuil, to return, and the Chevalier Benoit was ordered to proceed to Frontenac, from La Presentation, and take command.

At this time the colonies were in a bad condition. The country was almost destitute of provisions, and the Canadian soldiers, who served without pay, were becoming discontented, and even threatened to revolt. At this time M. de Vaudreuil had determined to construct a number of vessels to aid in the defense of the river and Lake Ontario, and Sieur de Cresse, assistant ship-master of Canada, and M. La Force had been sent to Frontenac to take charge of the work. Toronto, which was held by Sieur Donville, had been evacuated and the garrison transported to Niagara, where in July following they were surrendered by M. Pouchot, then in command, to Sir William Johnson. As the officers in charge of the ship-building operations could not find the necessary timber in the vicinity of Frontenac, they proceeded to Point au Baril, situated three French leagues above La Presentation, on the north bank of the river, near the site of the present village of Maitland. The Sieur de Lorimer had been left in command of La Presentation upon the departure of M. Benoit, but bitter complaints were preferred against him, and M. de Vaudreuil removed him and replaced M. Benoit in command of this point and adjacent ones, including Point au Baril. Frontenac was abandoned, and all its guns, munitions, and stores taken to Point au Baril and the new fortification on Oracometon island. A strong work was thrown up at Point au Baril; but, upon the approach of the English army under General Amherst in the summer of 1760, this and La Presentation were abandoned and all the fighting force and material concentrated at Fort Levis. The Abbé Picquet abandoned his mission and took refuge on a small island near Fort Levis and not far from Galot island, at the head of the upper rapids of the St. Lawrence.

The army of Amherst assembled at Oswego, in June, amounted to about ten thousand English and provincial troops, and one thousand Indians under Sir William Johnson, said to be the greatest number of savages that had, up to that time, been in the field on the side of the English. The army was well provided with siege artillery and all the necessary appliances for a finishing campaign against what few French troops yet remained in Canada.

On the 16th of August the advance had occupied Point au Baril and La Presentation. On the 17th the French vessel "Outaouaise" was captured by armed barges belong-

ing to Amherst's army, and on the 18th Fort Levis was completely invested. The English army encamped on Point de *Ganataregoin*, now Indian point, at Point a L'ivrogne, and on the islands La Cuisse and Magdeleine. Batteries were constructed on Indian point and on the islands, mounting forty-eight guns and mortars, and a fleet of several armed vessels and barges also added their fire to that of the batteries. The nearest batteries were those upon the islands, from four to six hundred yards distant, and having a raking fire upon the landing and the gorge-wall of the fort. The guns upon Indian point were distant about eight hundred yards.\*

But we are anticipating, and will now return to a rapid recapitulation of the operations which took place during 1759, and to the time when M. Pouchot assumed command at Fort Levis in March, 1760.

Early in May, 1759, M. Pouchot, then in command of Fort Niagara, sent a courier to the Chevalier M. de la Corne, at La Presentation, to notify him of an intended attack by the *Iroquois*, which, however, did not take place. As heretofore stated, M. Pouchot was compelled, after a vigorous siege, to surrender Niagara in July following. He was sent to the east as a prisoner. In November following, M. Pouchot, with most of the officers and garrison of Niagara, were exchanged, and, after many delays, arrived, via Lake Champlain, at Montreal, on Jan. 1, 1760.

Early in July, 1759, M. de la Corne, then in command of Frontenac and La Presentation, moved with his whole force, consisting of four or five hundred Canadians and the Indians of the mission of La Presentation, accompanied by the Abbé Picquet, up the river and across Lake Ontario to Oswego, landing at the same spot occupied by the Marquis de Montcalm three years before. Colonel Haldimand was in command of the force at Oswego, consisting of some five hundred men, who were without intrenchments. After considerable delay, caused by the desire of the Abbé Picquet to address the Indians and give them absolution, an attack was made, but it proved unsuccessful, and La Corne was obliged to retreat without accomplishing anything. In the hurry of the retreat the abbé was very near being taken prisoner.

In August, 1759, M. de Levis, with about five hundred men, was sent to take post at La Presentation, and erect a fortification sufficient to cover the frontier. Upon a thorough examination of the vicinity he determined to fortify the island then called Oraquinton or Oracometon, situated just above the upper rapids of the St. Lawrence, and some three miles below the mouth of the Oswegatchie river. Here he constructed a strong, compact work, under the supervision of M. des Androins, a competent engineer. M. de Levis remained until some time in September, when, finding the work well advanced, he took a part of the force and joined the French army at Quebec under Montcalm, leaving the fort under command of M. des Androins.

An interesting picture of the domestic life of the *Oswego-*

\* This island, now called Chimney island, is owned by Messrs. Olds and Goodrich, of Ogdensburg. It is quite a resort in summer. Several heavy guns and the remains of one or two bateaux are sunk near the island. Great quantities of solid shot, shells, and other relics, including a curious sun-dial of lead, have been exhumed.

*gatchies* is given in the following extract from a narrative of a residence among them, which may be found entire in "Drake's Indian Captivities":

"Robert Eastburn, a tradesman, while in company with others, on their way to Oswego, in March, 1756, while stopping at Captain Williams' fort, at the carrying-place, near the present village of Rome, was taken captive by the Oswegatchie Indians, and kept for some time at their village near Fort Presentation, the site of Ogdensburg.

"The attacking party consisted of four hundred French and three hundred Indians, commanded by one of the principal gentlemen of Quebec, and accompanied by a priest, probably Father Piquet.

"The prisoners numbered eighteen or twenty, and their route led through Lewis and Jefferson counties to Lake Ontario, and thence to the post at the mouth of the Oswegatchie.

"They were seven days in reaching the lake, and suffered greatly from want of provisions. April 4 they were met by several French bateaux, with a supply of provisions, and having crossed the mouth of a river where it empties into the east end of Lake Ontario, a great part of the company set off on foot towards Oswegatchie, while the rest proceeded by bateaux down the St. Lawrence. The adventures with which the party met are best given in the language of the original narrative:

"By reason of bad weather,—wind, rain, and snow,—whereby the waters of the lake were troubled, we were obliged to lay by, and haul our bateaux on shore. Here I lay on the cold shore two days. Tuesday, set off and entered the head of St. Lawrence in the afternoon; came to, late at night, made fires, but did not lie down to sleep. Embarking long before day, and after some miles' progress down the river saw many fires on our right hand, which were made by the men who left us and went by land. With them we stayed till day, and then embarked in our bateaux. The weather was very bad (it snowed fast all day); near night we arrived at Oswegatchie. I was almost starved to death, but hoped to stay in this Indian town till warm weather; slept in an Indian wigwam; rose early in the morning (being Thursday), and soon to my grief discovered my disappointment.

"Several of the prisoners had leave to tarry here, but I must go two hundred miles farther down stream, to another Indian town. The morning being extremely cold, I applied to a French merchant or trader for some old rags of clothing, for I was almost naked, but to no purpose. About ten o'clock I was ordered into a boat to go down the river, with eight or nine Indians, one of whom was the man wounded in the skirmish above mentioned.<sup>23</sup>

"At night we went on shore. The snow being much deeper than before, we cleared it away and made a large fire. Here, when the wounded Indian cast his eyes upon me, his old grudge revived. He took my blanket from me, and commanded me to dance around the fire barefoot and sing the prisoner's song, which I utterly refused. This surprised one of my fellow-prisoners, who told me they would put me to death, for he understood what they said. He therefore tried to persuade me to comply; but I desired him to let me alone, and was through great mercy enabled to reject his importunity with abhorrence.

"This Indian also continued urging, saying, "You shall dance and sing;" but apprehending my compliance sinful, I determined to persist in declining it at all adventures, and leave the issue to the Divine disposal. The Indian, perceiving his orders disobeyed, was fired with indignation, and endeavored to push me into the fire, which I leaped over, and he, being weak with his wounds, and not being assisted by any of his brethren, was obliged to desist. For this gracious interposition of Providence, in preserving me both from sin and danger, I desire to bless God while I live.

"Friday morning I was almost perished with cold. Saturday we proceeded on our way, and soon came in sight of the upper part of the settlements of Canada."

"The party continued their journey towards Canasadosega, and on the route the wounded Indian, assisted by a French inhabitant, endeavored again to compel Eastburn to dance and sing, but with no better success than before. On arriving at the town, which was thirty miles northwest of Montreal, he was compelled to run the gauntlet, and was saved from destruction only through the interposition of the women. Being assigned to an Indian family at Oswegatchie, in which he was adopted, he set off on his return, and after a tedious and miserable voyage of several days arrived within three miles of the town, on the opposite side of the river.

"Here I was to be adopted. My father and mother, whom I had never seen before, were waiting, and ordered me into an Indian house, where we were directed to sit down silent for a considerable time. The Indians appeared very sad, and my mother began to cry, and continued to cry aloud for some time, and then dried up her tears and received me for her son and took me over the river to the

Indian town. The next day I was ordered to go to mass with them, but I refused once and again; yet they continued their importunities several days. Seeing they could not prevail with me, they seemed much displeased with their new son. I was then sent over the river to be employed in hard labor, as a punishment for not going to mass, and not allowed a sight of, or any conversation with, my fellow-prisoners. The old Indian man, with whom I was ordered to work, had a wife and children. He took me into the woods with him and made signs for me to chop, and he soon saw that I could handle the axe. Here I tried to reconcile myself to this employ, that they might have no occasion against me except concerning the law of my God. The old man began to appear kind, and his wife gave me milk and bread when we came home, and when she got fish gave me the gills to eat, out of real kindness; but perceiving I did not like them, gave me my own choice, and behaved lovingly. When we had finished our fence, which had employed us about a week, I showed the old squaw my shirt (having worn it from the time when I was first taken prisoner, which was about seven weeks), all rags, dirt, and vermin. She brought me a new one, with ruffled sleeves, saying, "That is good," which I thankfully accepted. The next day they carried me back to the Indian town, and permitted me to converse with my fellow-prisoners. They told me we were all to be sent to Montreal, which accordingly came to pass."

"At a grand council held at Montreal, Eastburn mentions a noted priest, called Piquet, 'who understood the Indian tongue well, and did more harm to the English than any other of his order in Canada. His dwelling was at Oswegatchie.'

"A plan of operations against Oswego was in progress, and great numbers of soldiers were in motion towards Lake Ontario, with bateaux laden with provisions and munitions of war. After a painful journey, Eastburn arrived again at Oswegatchie; having received from his adopted mother the choice of remaining at Montreal or returning with her, and having chosen the latter alternative as affording the best chance of escape. While here he daily saw many bateaux, with provisions and soldiers, passing up to Fort Frontenac; which greatly distressed him for the safety of Oswego, and led him to form a plan for notifying the English of the designs of their enemies.

"To this end I told two of my fellow-prisoners that it was not a time to sleep, and asked them to go with me; to which they heartily agreed. But we had no provisions, and were closely eyed by the enemy, so that we could not lay up a stock out of our allowance.

"However, at this time M. Picket had concluded to dig a large trench round the town. I therefore went to a negro, the principal manager of this work (who could speak English, French, and Indian well), and asked him if he could get employment for two others and myself, which he soon did. For this service we were to have meat [board] and wages. Here we had a prospect of procuring provision for our flight. This, after some time, I obtained for myself, and then asked my brethren if they were ready. They said "they were not yet, but that Ann Bowman (our fellow-prisoner) had brought \$130 from Bull's Fort [when it was destroyed as has been related], and would give them all they needed." I told them it was not safe to disclose such a secret to her; but they blamed me for entertaining such fears, and applied to her for provisions, letting her know our intention. She immediately informed the priest of it. We were forthwith apprehended, the Indians informed of it, and a court called. Four of us were ordered by this court to be confined in a room, under a strong guard within the fort, for several days. From hence another and myself were sent to Cohawago, under a strong guard of sixty Indians, to prevent my plotting any more against the French, and to banish all hope of my escape."

"Here he met with unexpected kindness, and lodged at the house of the mother of a French smith, whose name was Mary Harris, and had been taken captive while a child at Deerfield, in New England.

"He soon after went to Montreal, and while there saw the English captives and standards, the trophies of the French victory at Oswego of July 15, 1756, brought into town. Among the prisoners, 1400 in number, he recognized his own son. He remained a prisoner about a year after, and was at length permitted to leave for England with other prisoners, and finally returned home."

A German soldier, who was captured or deserted from the French at Oswego, gives an interesting account of the situation of affairs on the frontier, and more particularly at La Presentation and Fort Levis. We make a few extracts from the notes in "Pouchot's Memoirs," translated by Dr. F. B. Hough:

"Henry Young was a German, born near the Rhine, and came to America about 1757, in a merchant-ship, accompanied by about twenty other soldiers, who were enlisted in the French service for three years. He remained at Quebec, where he first landed, two months, when he was sent to Montreal, where he also remained about

<sup>23</sup> Referring to a portion of the narrative not quoted.

two months. From the latter place he was sent to La Galette, in company with others, as a convoy for four bateaux loaded with flour and brandy. A portion of the cargo went to Cadaraqui. From that time Young served at Oswegatchie until the spring of 1759. The garrison consisted of forty men, who were generally employed in cutting timber for two stone houses building inside the fort,—one for the commandant, and one for the three priests which he said they had there.

"Before the snow was quite gone in the spring of 1759 he was sent, with twenty-five of the garrison of La Galette, to work on the Isle Galot. The fort at La Galette was square, with stockade and four good block-houses. The French had intended to have made additional works there, but had not time. They had a thousand barrels of flour and pork at this place, which, upon hearing of the design of the English to advance in this direction, they conveyed to Isle Galot. After remaining there for about three weeks, the provisions were re-shipped to Niagara in two vessels. These vessels, and a third which was unfinished when the carpenters were ordered to Quebec, were built at Point Baril, three leagues from La Galette.

"The twenty-five men sent from La Galette to Isle Galot\* remained a month, when they were joined by two hundred more from Point Baril, and the whole party began constructing a strong work by cutting away the timber, which they formed into a sort of *abatia*, and then threw up a parapet or breastwork of logs, filled with earth, twelve feet broad, and mounted with twelve guns, which he thought were twelve-pounders, and two smaller ones. Young left Isle Galot

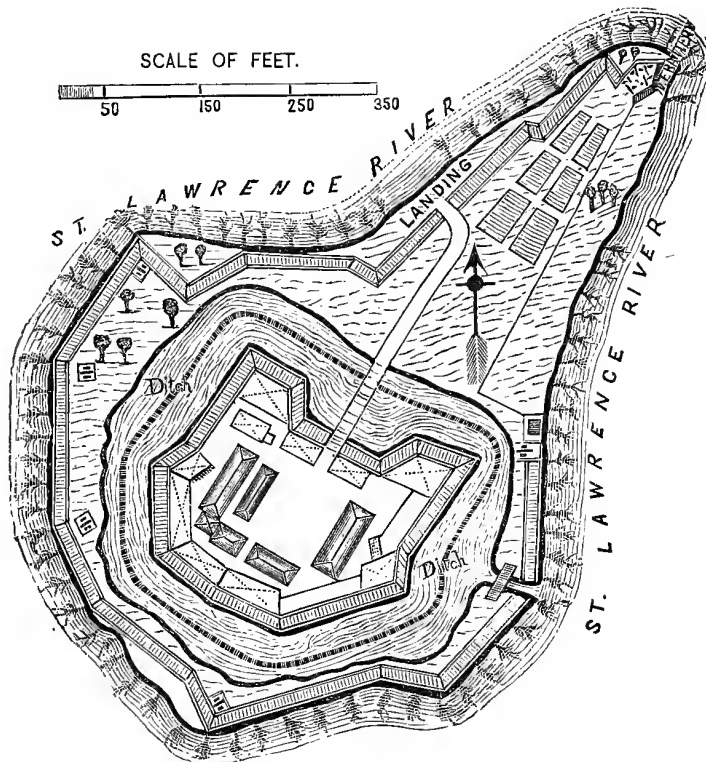
nished with mounts, and three bateaux loaded with provisions also joined him from Isle Galot. At Point Baril there was a breastwork, but La Corne ordered it leveled, and the guns were taken to the fort on Isle Galot.

"Young further states that it was understood in case the English should come by way of La Galette all the inferior posts were to be evacuated, and their garrisons were to join that at La Galette. La Corne had ordered a quantity of pitch ready to burn the vessel then on the stocks in case of extremity. At that time the French had a small picket of twelve men on duty at Isle Chevereuil to give alarm if the English should appear. This guard was relieved every eight days from Frontenac.

"Very few *Sieogatchie* Indians accompanied La Corne on the Oswego expedition. He stated that the cook of M. Celeron told him that after the Oswego affair was over the troops would all return to Carillon or Quebec."

#### SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF FORT LEVIS, AUGUST, 1760.

As the siege and capture of this remarkable fortification forms, probably, the most memorable chapter in the military history of St. Lawrence County, it seems eminently proper that a thorough description should be given in this work; and as there are various accounts, French, English, and American, we give copious extracts from the different



FORT LEVIS, ON CHIMNEY ISLAND, FOUR MILES BELOW OGDENSBURG.

From plan in "Pouchot's Memoirs."

June 24, 1759, in company with the Chevalier La Corne, who was on the island eighteen days, during which time he employed all the men in forwarding and strengthening the fortifications. The powder-magazine, the baking-ovens for the use of the garrison, and a dwelling-house were constructed of limestone from Oswegatchie.

"When La Corne moved with the expedition destined against Oswego he left one hundred men at Isle Galot, three at Oswegatchie, twelve at Point Baril, and a small guard at Frontenac. He left Isle Galot† with twelve hundred men and one hundred and fifteen Indians. He halted a day at Point Baril, where some of his officers were fur-

writers, who disagree somewhat in the particulars, but as regards the important facts correspond sufficiently for all practical purposes. The commander of the besieged fortress, M. Pouchot, a distinguished engineer and officer of the French army, has given to the world in his memoirs,‡ published in Switzerland about 1783, a particular account of the operations in which he was engaged in the years from 1755 to 1760; and in justice to this distinguished officer,

\* Evidently this refers to Isle Oraconenton, now Chimney island.

† Oraconenton, now Chimney island.

‡ Translated by Dr. B. F. Hough, and published in 1866.

and to assist in getting at the real facts in the case, we copy from his work a very full account of the operations around Fort Levis, commencing at the date of Pouchot's assuming command of the place in March, 1760. This was the last stronghold surrendered by the French in North America, and as such deserves more than ordinary attention

"At the beginning of March, MM. De Vaudrenil and De Lévis determined to send M. Pouchot upon the ice to take command of Fort Levis, upon the Isle of Orakointon, near La Presentation, and to recall M. des Androins, an engineer who had remained there since September. This engineer was needed for the siege of Quebec,\* towards which the most active preparations were made as rapidly as possible. M. Pouchot realized all the difficulties of the commission with which he was charged, on account of the scanty resources at his command. But his zeal for the service led him to overlook all these difficulties. He was promised, in the spring, a reinforcement of twelve or fifteen hundred Canadians.

"On the 17th of March, in company with the Abbé Picquet, missionary at La Presentation, and five men, with three sleds, he left Montreal and proceeded to Fort Levis, where he found six Canadian officers: M. Bertrand, an officer of artillery; MM. Colerons, brothers; La Boularderie, De Bleury, and De Poilly, cadets, and one hundred and fifty colonial soldiers. There were also present the captains of the two corvettes, 'La Force' and 'La Broquiere,' and their crews of one hundred and eighty men.

"The fort had only been made as a rampart, reveted with *saucissons*. The barracks, magazines, and officers' quarters, and other structures for use in the fort, were finished of wood, piece upon piece, and covered with planks.†

"M. Pouchot, to render this post susceptible of defense, built upon the parapet, which was eighteen feet wide, another of nine feet, of timber, piece upon piece, and filled with earth, which he was obliged to bring from off the island.‡ In this parapet he made embrasures. Under this parapet he left a *berm*, four feet wide on the outside, furnished with a frieze. What was left of the first parapet on the inside was used as a banquette. The rampart was thus raised eleven feet from the surrounding level. This additional work was rendered necessary for the protection of the interior of the fort, which was commanded by grounds of twenty-four feet elevation, on the islands La Cuisse and La Magdeleine.

"M. Pouchot also caused to be constructed a gallery of pieces of oak, fourteen inches square and ten feet long, which extended along the rampart, and served as a *terre-plein*, and underneath as casemates. The batteries were placed upon this gallery or platform, all around the island. He formed an epaulement of earth, four feet in thickness, taken mostly from the bed of the river, the island being only about two feet above the water. An abatis of branches of trees was placed upon the outside of this epaulement, and extended out as far as possible into the water, to prevent boats from landing. At the point of the island, this epaulement was terminated by a redoubt of timbers, one above another, and pierced for five cannon. On both sides of the island there were left two places, formed as quays, so that our boats could land.

"All these works fully occupied the little garrison, which was only increased by a hundred militia during the campaign. As most of these militia had been employed only to bring provisions, at least twenty deserted, and returned down the river with the bateaux which were used in bringing articles from the shore, as there was found neither soil, stone,‡ nor timber upon the island. The ditches, which were five toises wide, had to be only two feet deep to be filled with water. Along a part of the epaulement, the banquette was formed of oak chips made in squaring the timbers.

\* Alluding to the siege by the French in the spring of 1760, which was raised by the arrival of the English fleet.

† This description disagrees with Henry Young's account, and also with the present state of the ruins, which show that several of the buildings and magazines were built of stone.

‡ That is, from some other locality, as there was very little on this island.

§ Meaning, probably, quarry-stone, as bowlders were plenty.

"The glacis was made of firewood, which was covered where most exposed on the side towards Isle de Magdeleine. All the iron which could be found in the ruins of Fort Frontenne, together with eight old iron guns without trunnions, were brought down, and the guns were mounted on frames like mortar-carriages, so that they could be served.

"All the Indians at La Presentation, including a famous one called *Kouingetel*, visited M. Pouchot upon his arrival at Fort Levis, and on the 30th of March there arrived an *Oneida* Indian, named *Tacova Oneuda* (Buried Meat), a friend of the English, who made a speech stating that he was employed by the *Iroquois* to persuade the Christian Indians at La Presentation and the *Saut* to return to their people.

"M. de Vaudrenil having desired M. Pouchot to send him all news possible concerning the enemy, he hired a chief of La Presentation, named Charles, one of those who accompanied the Abbé Picquet to France in 1752, to go to Oswego, as if from a hunting excursion, and get information concerning the English movements and plans. By him M. Pouchot sent a few peltries. He left on the 1st of April. This Indian was capable and cunning, and spoke very good French. He visited Oswego, where he obtained considerable important information. He said the English were apprehensive of trouble from the two French vessels at Fort Levis, and told him they were going to kindle a great fire at Oswego, and when a great army had assembled they would go down to Montreal. They said they knew the French had a fort on an island, but they could pass it as they would a heaver's hut, and laughed at the idea of the French building it. He said the *Cayugas* told him they were going to remain quiet in the contest. A great council was held at the fort, at which it was resolved to send an embassy to the Five Nations.

"On the 28th of April two other Indians were sent towards Oswego, and a party of five *Mississagas* were equipped and sent on an expedition. On the 30th three or four chiefs from La Presentation reported that hostile Indians (*Onondagas*) were in the vicinity.

"On the 4th of May two *Mississaga* Indians visited the fort, and represented that their people wanted to come and settle on this side of the lake. On the 7th of May two *St. Regis* Indians arrived from Oswego, where they had remained seven days. They reported that the post-commander had issued orders to get all the bateaux in readiness. The English army was assembling at Fort Stanwix, the eighteen-gun vessel had arrived at Oswego from Niagara, and another was momentarily expected. Sir William Johnson was to hold a great Indian council, and try and persuade the Indians to join the English.

"On the 9th of May all the chiefs of La Presentation assembled at the fort to see M. Pouchot. The air was full of rumors of what the English and Indians were going to do. There were rumors that the *Ottawas* and other Western Indians would join the English, and the French Indians were in great alarm. On the 14th a *Mississaga* Indian arrived from Oswego. He stated that there was a very large army assembled there, and word was sent to the La Presentation Indians that if they did not wish to be destroyed they must remove to the island of *Toniata*.|| The intention of the English was not to stop long at Fort Levis. They were going to plant batteries all around it and batter it until their barges could land on every side and take it. On the 16th five *Mississagas* arrived with three American prisoners whom they had captured near Oswego. They reported that there were five thousand men at that place.

"On the 18th, M. Pouchot held a grand council, at which he endeavored to persuade the Indians at *Chouegatchie*, or La Presentation, to recall the families that had gone to *Toniata* island. The Indians finally concluded to let them do as they pleased.

"An *Iroquois*, named Sans-Souci, who came from Oswego, did not wish to attend this council. In the evening he hunted up M. Pouchot, who was walking around the fort, and the latter reproached him for going to Oswego without notifying him, and for speaking ill of the French. The Indian denied everything. He said that the commandant at Oswego had spoken to him as follows: 'Is it true that the commandant of Niagara is at Orakoniton? He will then die, as he did last year, and this time he will die, together with all the Indians that are with him. In six days the other vessel will arrive from Niagara, and we shall then set out. Our army will consist of twelve thousand men, and we will go at once and establish

|| Grenadier island, at the outlet of Lake Ontario. It is somewhat doubtful what island was meant.



ourselves at La Presentation. After having surrounded it with our vessels and barges, we will batter his fort by turning all the shores and islands near, and we will hold fast. We will then go on down to Montreal.'

"This Indian also reported that the English had at Oswego, lying around the vessel mentioned, more than two hundred bateaux. He asked Pouchot why he had not mounted his guns. The latter replied that he would not put them in place until he was ready to fight the English, as he did not wish to inform them how many he had nor where they were placed.

"On the 18th, M. Pouchot sent out a party of fourteen Indians. His Indians announced, from the Island of Toniata, the return of their people who had gone to establish themselves there, and that they had given up their English flag. One of the Indians from Oswego said it was the 'Grand Sabre'\* who was to command the English army.

"On the 27th, La Broquerie, who was to command the barque 'Outaouaise,' arrived at the fort. On the 30th, Oratori came from Toniata and informed Pouchot that the Indian called Sans-Souei had gone back to Oswego, and that he was paid by the English to come and inspect Fort Levis and learn what the French were doing. He stated that an *Iroquois* party would arrive in about eight days by way of the South river, not wishing to assemble their canoes, as the English would know they were abroad.† They expected to strike by Oneida lake. The same day an Indian arrived from Oswego, saying the commandant wished to engage the *Onondagas* to form a war-party, but they had refused. If those of Chouegatchi should strike, they would raise a band of the Bears and strike St. Regis.

"A few days later, Kouatageté arrived at La Presentation, having in tow two bark canoes which he had taken from a party of eight Indians and an Englishman, who had come to strike near the fort.

"On the 4th of June four *Mississauga* chiefs came to the fort, where they held a council and made speeches, to which M. Pouchot replied. On the 18th the two vessels, with one hundred men on board, were sent by M. Pouchot to cruise in the vicinity of Oswego. They took a month's provisions. About this time there appeared a prodigious quantity of that kind of little millers that come in the night and fly around a candle. They called them *Manne*, and they fell like snow. They were very annoying by getting into the food, and by night the lights attracted them so that we could hardly write. They appeared for fifteen days, and of different colors, as grey, speckled, yellow, and white. To these succeeded a kind of white midge, very troublesome from their numbers, but they did not sting. The rains killed them, and the earth was covered so that they were two fingers-breadth deep on all the ramparts, and three or four inches in the bateaux, where they decayed and infected the air. We were obliged to shovel them away as we do snow. These midges were nevertheless useful, as those that fell into the river gave nourishment to the fish, which grew to a large size, and the Indians caught them in great quantities, especially eels, in the vicinity of Toniata.‡

"All the soil of the island, which was very shallow, was covered with thousands of little toads. In the environs we found plenty of mushrooms, five or six inches apart, and nearly three inches thick at the base, of a most luscious taste. M. de Vandreuil sent up at this time forty *Abenakis* Indians from down the river, to whom M. Pouchot gave the Isle des Galots to plant.

"About the 27th of June a party of *Soups* arrived from a foray with two English prisoners and one scalp. One of the prisoners was a militia captain and the other was his brother. They lived on the Mohawk river. M. Pouchot, when a prisoner, had lodged at their house, and had not been well treated. The Indians had dressed and painted them like themselves, and compelled them to dance the *Chichicoy*, the common dance of their slaves. M. Pouchot recognized them, and sent them to lodge with the post-surgeon and to eat at his mess. These prisoners stated that General Amherst commanded the English army, which consisted of eleven thousand men and a large amount of artillery, then rapidly concentrating at Oswego.

"On the 30th of June the Indian, Saoten, arrived. He said that

\* General Amherst.

† This evidently refers to a party in the French interest.

‡ These millers are described by Dr. Asa Fitch, State Entomologist, in a letter to Dr. Hough, as belonging to the *phryganea* group of insects, commonly called *caddis-flies* and *water-moths*. The others he called *chironomus*. Both species are very plenty in June.

eight days before he had left the Onondaga village, crossing the river near Oneida lake; that they had heard the strokes of oars along the river for twenty days, and that he had passed eight bands and eight chiefs.‡ They were wagoning provisions constantly, and had a great many cannon, mortars, and howitzers.

"On the 1st of July, M. Pouchot sent the prisoners, with the news, to Montreal. On the 6th there arrived a detachment and an officer whom M. Pouchot had sent to carry provisions to the vessels. They had been as far as Corbeau|| without finding them, because they had been cruising in the lake near Oswego.

"On the 13th, M. Pouchot sent a detachment to La Presentation, which had been abandoned by the Indians of that mission since winter, to bring some planks and iron work for the use of the fort, and to dismantle and ruin the missions, so they should not serve as a shelter to the enemy."

These ruins were disturbed in 1831, when digging for a foundation on which to lay the keel of the steamer "United States," and the tablet bearing the Latin inscription, which was placed in the wall of the mission-house by Father Picquet, was found, and subsequently placed over the south door of the State arsenal building near the water-works.

"On the 14th, La Force's canoe arrived with letters giving an account of his *reconnaissance* at Oswego, together with a sketch of the position of the enemy, which agreed substantially with the accounts given by the Indians. The same day at 2 o'clock P.M. there came up a violent storm from the northwest, with terrific thunder and attended by a very singular phenomenon. This was a column of fire, which, with a roar and lightning, fell upon the end of the island. The waters rose so that they formed an immense wave, which, after covering both ends of the island, retired. It carried off a dock made for landing, sunk a Jacobite bateau, and filled the others, which were thrown upon the strand.

"On the 16th, M. Pouchot sent back the detachment which he had dispatched with provisions for the vessels, who soon returned having executed their orders. La Force informed M. Pouilly, the lieutenant of the detachment, that from the quantity of barges he had seen in Oswego river he thought that this was the grand army, and from the fact that they had arrived in the interval between his two visits before Oswego, he judged they would be ready to leave in eight days. M. Pouchot sent these new observations to Montreal by an Indian.

"On the 22d, a squaw from La Presentation reported that five Indians had visited that point, and made many inquiries of her regarding the French. They reported Kouatageté a prisoner with the English, but unharmed, and promised the Indians at La Presentation and *Toniata* protection if they would remain where they were.

"The garrison had about sixty men out daily as a working party. On the 24th there arrived a convoy of provisions from Montreal. They announced that the English were above Richelieu, and that they feared the junction of Amherst and Murray, but they did not know there was another great army at or near St. Frederick.¶

"On the 25th, at ten o'clock P.M., the canoe of La Force arrived. He reported that on the 22d he had met near the Galloo islands an English vessel, which was soon joined by another. Our corvette then took flight and came to anchor at *Toniata*, having lost sight of both during the chase.

"On the 27th, seventy women, children, and old Indians departed for Montreal, being driven off by fear. On the 29th there arrived eight canoe-loads of *Iroquois* Indians, who had fled from their fishing-ground at *Toniata* from fear of the English. They reported seeing two large English vessels, and had seen ten bateaux passing the Isle of Cedars filled with troops. On the 30th, more Indians arriving reported the English passing the Thousand Islands.

"On the 1st of August, La Force sent his shallop to inform M. Pouchot that his vessel, the 'Iroquois,' had struck upon a poulier\*\* in the middle of the river above Point au Baril. The latter immediately sent some bateaux to get her off. On the 5th the two vessels came to anchor at La Presentation, and the commander, La Force, came down to the fort. The 'Iroquois' made twelve inches of water an

‡ Regiments.

|| Near Kingston.

¶ Crown Point, on Lake Champlain.

\*\* A mass of howlders forming a bar.

hour, and had fifteen feet of the forward part of her keel broken. She was repaired in the best manner possible.

"On the 8th the captured Indian, Kouatageté, arrived, three days from Oswego, with an *Oneida* and a *Mohawk*, as deputies sent by the Five Nations\* to engage our Indians to remain neutral. Kouatageté informed M. Pouchot that General Amherst had been fifteen days at Oswego, and that he had seen and spoken with him several times; that their army was about ten or fifteen thousand strong, consisting of eight regiments: a red with blue trimmings, or red and yellow; a Scotch, red with black trimmings; Gage's regiment light infantry, blue and red; and a great many with caps; and that he had counted sixty cannon.

"On the 10th a great council was held at the Isle Piquet with the deputies of the Five Nations, at which very flattering speeches were made by the deputies, who endeavored to persuade the French Indians to withdraw from the contest and let the whites fight it out alone. They presented wampum from General Amherst, saying that he would be at Chouegatchie in six days, when he would fight the French, and that the Master of life only knew what would happen. M. Pouchot made a speech, wherein he accused the Indians of cowardice and of being bought by the brandy of the English.

"On the 13th five Indians brought letters from M. de Vaudreuil, informing M. Pouchot that the English were at Three Rivers, from St. Frederic, and only awaiting the arrival of Amherst to march upon Montreal.

"On the 15th the 'Iroquois' was repaired.

"On the 16th, at seven o'clock in the evening, two Indians returning from the chase, announced that the English army was encamped at Point au Baril and the advance-guard at La Presentation. The two Indians had visited La Broquerie, on the 'Outaouaise,' who wrote nothing, but fired three signal-guns to notify M. Pouchot of danger.

"On the 17th, at three o'clock in the morning, M. Pouchot despatched a courier to M. de Vaudreuil to notify him of the arrival of the English army. About seven o'clock, the weather being very calm, General Amherst ordered an attack upon the 'Outaouaise,' which was lying in a place away from the currents, by six barges, called *Carcassieres*, each carrying thirty men and a twelve-pounder. They surrounded the vessel, and, after a hot contest of three hours, she was forced to surrender.†

"Four shallops armed with swivels were sent up from Fort Levis by M. Pouchot to aid the 'Outaouaise,' but arrived too late. The commander of the fort had hoped she would have run down and anchored under the protection of his guns, but the strong currents prevented.‡

\* They were still called so, although there were then six nations.

† David Humphreys, the historical writer, tells some wonderful stories about the exploits of Col. Israel Putnam at this time, but they are altogether too marvelous for belief.

‡ The account given by Knox (II., p. 404) is as follows:

"17th. The 'Ottawa' brig attempted to escape up the river in the morning, but was intercepted by our row-galleys commanded by Col. Williamson, who attacked her vigorously, when, after an obstinate engagement of two hours and upwards, wherein she had fifteen men killed and wounded, her commander, M. de la Broquerie, thought proper to strike. It has been observed before that four of these galleys carried each a brass twelve-pounder and the fifth a howitzer. This is a remarkable action and does great credit to the colonel, who was a volunteer on the occasion; for the brig mounted one eighteen-pounder, seven twelve-pounders, two eights, with four swivels, and had one hundred men on board, being a topsail of near one hundred and sixty tons. She discharged seventy-two rounds; and the galleys, who had five officers and twenty-five artillerymen only, exclusive of provincial rowers, fired one hundred and eighteen.

"The General was highly pleased at this capture, which he testified by his acknowledgments to the colonel and officers, with a generous reward to the gunners. Such was the service performed by four guns and one howitzer, with the sole loss of one man killed and two wounded."

An account given by Knox (II., p. 409) says that the action lasted two hours and a quarter, and that the howitzer only fired twice, as some timbers in that galley gave way. It further adds:

"On board of the galleys, independent of the provincials who rowed, were twenty-five of the Royal Artillery, together with Capt. Starkey, Lieutenants Williamson, Standish, Davis, and Conner, six to each vessel; and Col. Williamson rowed in a small boat from galley to galley, giving directions how to attack most effectually and with greatest safety."

The general gave the artillerymen twenty-five guineas.

The affair is related by Mante as follows:

"On the 17th the row-galleys, well manned, advanced with the utmost intre-

"On the 18th the enemy left La Presentation with a fresh breeze. Their whole army remained about four hours in battle array in their bateaux at the beginning of the rapids,‡ forming a very fine spectacle. M. Pouchot then thought that they intended to attack with a strong force, and make an entry upon the island. He had accordingly placed nine guns to fight up the river, and had placed the others in the epaulement so that they could make eleven rebounds upon the water. The enemy would have lost heavily in attempting to land under this fire. They finally determined to file along the north shore, with considerable intervals between the bateaux, to avoid the fire. They caused the 'Outaouaise,' which they had taken, to approach within half cannon-shot to cover them.¶

"M. Pouchot only sought to retard their passage by four pieces, which he could bring to bear upon them. We fired a hundred and fifty shot with very little damage, in consequence of the winds and currents spoiling the aim. As M. Pouchot knew many of the officers of this army, several of them bade him good-day in passing, and others thought from our allowing them to pass that they were his friends, but did not stop to pay any compliments. The greater part of the army encamped at Point d'Ivrogne.¶ They also threw quite a force upon La Cuisse, La Magdeleine, and Les Galots islands.

"On the 19th their regiment of artillery left Old Galette, with all their field artillery, and defiled past, as the former had done, to go and encamp at Point d'Ivrogne. The vessel kept up the heaviest fire possible to cover them. We fired but little at the bateaux, because it was attended with but little success; but rather directed our attention to the vessel. Of fifty shots that we fired, at least forty-eight went through the body of the vessel, which obliged them to get a little further away. Their captain, named Smul, behaved with the greatest bravery, walking continually on the deck in his shirt sleeves. He had many men disabled. The two other vessels, one of twenty-two guns, eights and sixes, named the 'Seneca,' and the other of eighteen pieces of sixes, named the 'Oneida,'\*\*\* came in the evening and took position by the side of the former.

"On the 20th there was quite a movement of the enemy's army, and a great number of bateaux went and came from their camp at La Presentation. They also encamped two regiments at Point de Ganataragoine,†† who began to throw up earthworks on that side, as also on the islands La Coisse and La Magdeleine. We fired some volleys of cannon at them to disturb the laborers, but had to be extremely saving of our powder, not having more than five thousand pounds when the enemy arrived.

"On the 21st everything remained quiet, as the enemy were working with their full force on their batteries. Their vessels withdrew also beyond cannon range. We fired on the laborers, but without much result, as they were already covered and their ground was some twenty-four feet higher than that of the island.

"By noon we discovered their embasures, and in the evening their bateaux made a general movement, and we counted as many as thirty-six barges, carrying each at least twenty men who threw themselves into the three vessels, from which we judged they were going to attack the next morning. We consequently worked to make epaulements of wood to cover the parties that we thought would be the most exposed in the direction of the enemy's batteries. All the artillery was loaded with shot and grape, and every one was ordered to pass the night at his post.

"On the 22d, at five in the morning, the three vessels approached to within about two hundred toises of the fort, and occupied the whole range of the river above, from the island La Cuisse to Point Ganataragoine, from which we concluded they intended to cannonade us vigorously from the vessels and land batteries. They formed

pidity under a very heavy fire from the enemy, but it did not in the least damp the ardor of the assailants. Their fire was returned with such resolution and bravery that, after a severe contest of about four hours, the French vessel struck her colors. She mounted ten twelve-pounders, and had on board one hundred men, twelve of whom were killed or wounded. Two of Col. Williamson's detachment were killed and three wounded. The general immediately named the vessel the 'Williamson,' in honor of the colonel, and to perpetuate the memory of so gallant an action."

‡ Above the island near Indian Point.

¶ Under Lieut. Sinclair.

¶ On the north shore, in rear of Isle la Magdeleine.

\*\*\* These vessels were called by Knox the "Onondaga" and the "Mohawk."

†† Now called Indian Point.

together, a half-circle around the forts. M. Pouchot ordered the artillery officer to collect his pieces, and put them under cover of merlons, so that they should not be dismounted. He also masked his embrasures with the ends of great logs of wood to represent cannon. We were only clear and in condition to resist from above.

"As soon as the vessels were placed, they began a very brisk and continuous fire from twenty-five guns, and, at the same time, unmasked the battery at Ganataragoïn, consisting of two twenty-fours and four twelves, as, also, that on the island of La Magdeleine, of two pieces of twenty-four and six of twelve. At the first volley, M. Bertrand, artillery officer, was instantly killed by a cannon-ball through his loins, as he stood pointing out to M. Pouchot the calibre of their guns.

"A quarter of an hour later, they began to throw bombs from the island of La Magdeleine, where they had two twelve-inch bomb-mortars, six mortars for royal grenades, and two howitzers. On the island La Cuisse six mortars for royal grenades, and on Point Ganataragoïn two twelve-inch mortars, two for royal grenades, and two howitzers,—making, in all, seventy-five mouths of fire.

"M. Pouchot received quite a bruise from a piece of wood ten feet long and fourteen inches square, which a twelve-inch bomb knocked over, injuring his back, but this did not prevent him from being wherever he was needed.

"All these batteries were served with the greatest vigor, and without ceasing till noon, and made the fort fly into pieces and splinters. Our men remained under cover, each one at his post, and the sentinels only observed the movements of the enemy. Thinking, from our silence, that we were perhaps disconcerted, they advanced their vessels to within pistol-shot of the fort. They were filled with troops, even to the rigging, and were supported by the fire of all the land batteries.

"Fortunately, they could only come before the fort one by one, from the manner in which the first came up, and which saw as far as to the entrance of the fort, which was also enfiladed by the battery of La Magdeleine. M. Pouchot had in advance covered this with heavy blinds, leaving only a passage sufficient for one man.

"He thought that the enemy intended to attack with a heavy force. At least 3000 men, volunteers, grenadiers, and light troops, were embarked in bateaux, and placed behind the point of La Cuisse island, from whence they could emerge under the fire of the three vessels and the land batteries. The movements of the vessels soon induced M. Pouchot to place 150 men and four officers on the side opposite the epaulement. He fought the vessels, one after another, with five guns, the only ones that were mounted, charged with balls and grape, without replying to the land batteries.

"Notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy's fire, with our five pieces and our musketry, we forced the 'Outaonaïse' and then the 'Oneida' to run aground half a league from the fort, near the Galot islands. One of the two was rendered unfit for service. The 'Seneca,' of 32 guns, in trying to come nearer the fort, grounded also, and was so cut to pieces that she struck her flag, having then on board 350 men. The side of the vessel toward the fort was in a very bad condition; her battery touched the water, and her port-holes made only one opening. The water she had taken in made her lean towards the fort.\* M. Pouchot gave orders to dis-

\* "The 'Mohawk' came down with the other two, who seemed inclined to follow, and fired briskly, when very near the fort, for a considerable time, but was so roughly handled that she was obliged to cut her cable and bear away, for fear of sinking. By this time, the 'Williamson' came into play, but, receiving a shot in an unlucky place, started a plank, which obliged her to retire to a neighboring island for repairs. The 'Onondaga' at length came down, but not taking the same course, stopped in shallow water pretty near the enemy, who fired every time into her, where she could not help herself. Though within four hundred yards of one of our own batteries, she struck to the enemy, and sent a bateau to them with four men and Mr. Thornton, the commander's second, who looked at that distance so much like Loring, they thought at the batteries it was him. The same boat rowing back again to the ship with one of her crew, probably to fire her, Capt. Adam Williamson, the engineer, pointed a gun and fired through her, taking both the fellows' arms off, which made her row into shore directly. Perceiving that there was a squabble on board the 'Onondaga,' about what they should do, the general sent an officer's party on board (Lieut. Pennington), who

continue the fire, as he wished to save his powder. The second captain and some sailors came to surrender. M. Pouchot retained them as hostages, but could not receive the whole, as they were more numerous than the garrison.

"In the intervals between these combats the enemy attempted to land two or three times to make an attack from the point opposite the Isle la Cuisse, but two guns that were pointed in that direction restrained them, and made them retire behind the point. It is probable that the bad condition in which they found their vessels took away their desire for advancing. This action lasted from five in the morning to half-past seven in the evening, without cessation. We had forty men killed and wounded. We cannot too much praise the firmness which the officers, colonial soldiers, militia, and especially the gunners, who were sailors, displayed on this occasion. Several of the latter could never be rewarded for their address and activity in serving their pieces. The enemy, like ourselves, fired grape and ball constantly. M. Pouchot directed a blacksmith to cut up some old irons, with which he filled sacks, and put into his guns, adding a ball, which did terrible execution upon the vessels, on account of the height of the ramparts, which placed them under our fires, so that we could see upon their decks.

"One thing which amused the garrison at the most serious moments of the battle was that the Indians, who were perched upon their trenches and batteries to watch the contest with the vessels, which they regarded as on their side, on account of the names that had been given them, because they carried an Indian painted on their flags, made furious cries at seeing them so maltreated. The English had assured them that with these vessels alone they would make the place surrender. When the Indians saw them drift off and ground they redoubled their cries, and sung out railing names at the English, saying, 'You did not want to kill our father at Niagara. See how you are taking him. If you had listened to us you would not have been here. A Frenchman's fist has made you cringe.' This action had, however, dismantled all the tops of the parapets around half of the fort, thrown down the fascines that were placed on the side of La Cuisse island, and in front of the two demi-bastions.

"At night M. Pouchot endeavored to repair with sacks of earth the batteries of the bastion opposite the island so that they could be served. This bastion was ready to tumble down, and we could have walked upon the slope of the earth that had fallen in. The enemy continued through the night to bombard us, and fired volleys of cannon from each battery, loaded with shot and grape, at intervals, to prevent us from making repairs. We had two men killed and several wounded.

"On the 23d the enemy continued to bombard and cannonade vigorously all day, and at night tried the same bombardment and volleys of cannon at intervals as on the night previous.

"On the 24th they unmasked a new battery to break down the wooden redoubt at the end of the island, and to enfilade our intrenchments on the side opposite the islands. Their batteries continued as violently as on the preceding days, and fires caught in the ruins of the magazine and in the quarters of the commandant, but these were happily extinguished without the enemy observing our difficulty. We had but little trouble to take care of what little powder and balls we had left. The enemy's batteries dismounted all the guns of the bastion opposite the islands. The coffers of the parapet were razed down to within two feet of the *terreplein*, greatly exposing the powder magazine, which was only made of some large beams.

"On the 25th, at daybreak, M. Pouchot fired vigorously with three pieces upon the batteries which troubled us the most, and which were the only ones left on the side attacked. Even one of these three pieces, and the most important one, wanted a third of its length,

hoisted the colors again, and saved her for ourselves."—Account quoted by Knox.

"The general ordered Lieut. Sinclair from the 'Williamson' brig and Lieut. Pennington, with two detachments of grenadiers under their command, to take possession of the 'Onondaga,' and they obeyed their orders with such undaunted resolution, that the English colors were again hoisted on board her. But the vessel, after all, could not be got off; and was therefore, abandoned about midnight. The English batteries, however, put a stop to any attempt of the enemy to board her. Capt. Loring being wounded, was in the meantime sent ashore."—MANTE.

having been broken twice. Notwithstanding its calibre, we put in two or three small balls.

"The activity of our fire put the English in bad humor, and in the afternoon they redoubled theirs from all their batteries, and fired red-hot balls, fire-pots, and carcasses. This was too much for this miserable fort, which was now only a litter of carpenter's wood and fascines. The hot shot set fire to the *saucissons* of the interior of the revetment of the bastion, but we extinguished it. From this may be seen the condition of the ramparts. Some fire-pots also kindled twice in the *debris* of the fort, and we also extinguished these flames with water found in the holes made by bursting shells.

"This determined M. Pouchot, with the advice of all the officers of the garrison, to write to General Amherst, complaining against this kind of warfare, never used but against rebels, and which should not be practiced against a brave garrison, deserving better treatment. In reply, he sent his *aid-de-camp*, with a proposition for us to surrender, coupled with the threat that if we did not accept within half an hour, he would resume hostilities.

"M. Pouchot received the officer, and read what Amherst demanded before all the officers of the garrison, who made the most urgent entreaties for him to accept them, in view of the impossibility of escaping a general conflagration in case of fire, on account of the small capacity of the fort and the incumbrance of the ruins. There remained at this time on the front attacked only two cannon in condition to fire, and no more balls. The outer batteries of the fort were all ruined, as they were commanded by the islands, as were also the epaulements of the intrenchments, which were no cover against an assault.

"On the 26th, in the morning, when the enemy entered they were greatly surprised at seeing only a few soldiers scattered around at their posts, and some sixty militia, in their shirt-sleeves, with handkerchiefs on their heads, and with necks bare in the Canadian fashion. They asked M. Pouchot where was his garrison? He replied that they saw the whole. We had more than sixty men killed and wounded. All the officers were more or less wounded.

"The enemy admitted that in their passage to encamp, a carcassiere had been sunk, and that six bateaux were shot through, including the one occupied by General Amherst, who had watched the operations attentively. The general politely reproached M. Pouchot, who answered: 'Sir, we only wanted to pay you the honors to which you were entitled.'

"The English had 128 men killed and wounded on the 'Oneida,' which was grounded. Upon the 'Mohawk' the captain was wounded, and fifty men disabled. Upon the 'Outaouaise,' which they had taken from us, fifty-four men; and on the different occasions in which they had approached the fort, a hundred more. To these should be added what they lost in their batteries and trenches, which they never would confess.\*

"The surrender being made, several officers came to conduct M. Pouchot to General Amherst. They showed him a thousand attentions. He had seen some of them at Niagara and New York. They feared that the Indians, who were very threatening, and who were disappointed in finding nothing in the fort, which the soldiers had pillaged, might wish to do some harm. He thanked them for their attentions.

"Having landed on the shore, many Indians came to see M. Pouchot, who recognized several of their chiefs. He said to them: 'You have killed your father; if they are not people of courage, so much the worse for you.' They replied: 'Don't be disheartened, father; you will go to the other side of the great lake; we will soon rid ourselves of the English.' They were surprised to see him so cool.

"General Amherst held a conversation for an hour with M. Pouchot in private.

"He wished information as to what remained to be done in the campaign. It may be presumed that the latter did not make him think he had an easy task. He, in common with the whole army, appeared to dread the passage of the rapids. They took among the Canadians thirty-six guides for their bateaux. The garrison and officers were conducted by way of Oswego to New York. M. Bello-Garde, Sulpician missionary at La Presentation, who had chosen to be shut up in the fort to serve the wounded, obtained leave to go down to Mon-

treau with two or three women. This priest was very worthy on account of his zeal for religion, which had led him to Canada for the sole purpose of converting the Indians. The English sent him back to his mission.† The English army remained about fifteen days making arrangements to go down the river, but notwithstanding their guides, of whom some perhaps sought the worst channels, they lost eighty bateaux and their carcassieres at Coteau du Lac."

Fort Levis was the last stronghold of the French in North America. They had possessed the whole vast region lying north of the St. Lawrence, except a small tract in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, and with the exception of three years,—from 1629 to 1632,—from their first discoveries, made by Jacques Cartier, Roberval, and Champlain, beginning in 1535, until 1760, a period of two hundred and twenty-five years, during which their posts and missions were established from the mouth of the great river to the western borders of the great lakes. At times the able commanders which France sent over had threatened the very existence of the English colonies, but from the year 1758, when Fort Frontenac was destroyed by Bradstreet, fortune had gradually deserted them, and with the death of the Marquis de Montcalm and the fall of Quebec all hopes of a successful defense against the overwhelming armies of the English had departed; nevertheless, a most gallant defense was made, and there was no loss of honor to the arms of France when the last feeble garrison surrendered, and the flag of France was furled to wave no more over the noble St. Lawrence forever.

According to Knox, the total effective force of Canada at the time of the surrender, including militia, was 20,433. About 3000 soldiers and sailors were sent to France.

In concluding the history of the siege of Fort Levis, we insert the following items from the English accounts, which vary somewhat from that of the French commander. Perhaps a fair estimate would be arrived at by adopting a mean between the two extremes.

It would seem that the fitting out of war-parties from La Presentation, which proved so harassing to the English settlements along the Mohawk during the years 1758-9, had determined the English authorities to send an expedition to put a stop to their depredations, and Brigadier-General Gage was instructed to take post at La Galette, and carry out this important project; but for some reason this was never done, and the place remained undisturbed until the advance of General Amherst's army in 1760.

The French fortress at Quebec was reduced by the English army under the command of General Wolfe in 1759.

The various French posts in the interior still remained, and to complete the conquest three expeditions were fitted out early in the season of 1760. One of these ascended the St. Lawrence from Quebec, another proceeded towards Montreal by way of Lake Champlain, and the third, under Sir Jeffrey Amherst, proceeded by way of Oswego, and down the St. Lawrence, encountering in its way the strong fortress on Isle Royal, which he reduced. The details of

† There were two priests named La Garde in Canada at this time: Jean Pierre Bosson de la Garde arrived in 1750, and died April 11, 1790. Pierre Paul Frs de la Garde arrived in 1755, and died at Montreal, April 4, 1784.—*Liste Chronologique*. The latter was with Pouchot at the siege.—*Note in Dr. Hough's Translation*.

\* The English changed the name of the fort to *Fort William Augustus*, and left a garrison of 200 men under Capt. Osborne.

this event, as related by Mante, a historian of that war, are here given :

"The necessary preparations having been made to bring the whole power of the British forces in North America against Montreal, in order to finish by its reduction the war in this part of the world; and the season being sufficiently advanced to enable Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the commander-in-chief, to commence his part of the operations, he embarked at New York on the 3d of May, and proceeded to Schenectady. From thence, with a part of his army, he pursued his route to Oswego, where he encamped on the 9th of July. The remainder he ordered to follow with the greatest diligence, under the command of Brigadier Gage. On the 14th two vessels were in sight on Lake Ontario, which proving to be those that had been fitted out at Niagara, under the command of Captain Loring, boats were immediately dispatched to him, with orders to look out for and attack the French vessels cruising on the lake. On the 20th two more vessels appeared, and proving to be the French vessels which had escaped Captain Loring's vigilance, a small boat was immediately dispatched to cruise for him, with an account of this discovery; and at the same time to prevent his being obliged to return to Oswego for want of provisions, the general ordered Captain Wilyamoz, with a detachment of one hundred and thirty men, in twelve boats, to take post on the Isle-Aax-Iroquois, and supply Captain Loring with everything he might want. On the 22d, Brigadier Gage arrived with the rear of the army; as did Sir William Johnson on the 23d, with a party of Indians.

"On the 24th the general received intelligence that the French vessels had escaped into the river St. Lawrence, and that Captain Loring was returning with the 'Onondaga' and the 'Mohawk,' of eighteen six-pounders.

"On the 5th of August the general ordered the army to be in readiness to embark. It consisted of the following troops: The first and second battalion of Royal Highlanders, 42d regiment, 44th, 46th, 55th, fourth battalion of the 60th, Royal Americans, eight companies of the 77th, five of the 80th, five hundred and ninety-seven grenadiers, one hundred and forty-six rangers, Gage's Light Infantry, three battalions of the New York regiment, Colonel Le Roux, New Jersey regiment, Colonel Schayler, and four battalions of the Connecticut regiment, and one hundred and forty-seven of the Royal Artillery, under Colonel Williamson; amounting in the whole to ten thousand one hundred and forty-two effective men, officers included. Among the American officers were Colonels Schayler, Wooster, Lyman, Fitch, Whiting, and probably Israel Putnam.

"The Indians, under Sir William Johnson, were seven hundred and six.

"On the 7th, Captain Loring sailed with his two vessels, and immediately after the first battalion of Royal Highlanders, the grenadiers of the army, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Massey, with Captain Campbell, of the 42d, to assist him as major, the light infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Amherst, with Captain Delaney as major to assist him, with Ogden's and Whyte's companies of rangers, the whole under the command of Colonel Haldiman, embarked and sailed to take post at the entrance of the river St. Lawrence.

"On the 10th the general himself embarked with the Royal Artillery, the regulars, Sir William Johnson, and a part of his Indians, in boats and whale-boats; but the wind being very high and the water of the lake very rough, they were forced to make for a small creek, at whose entrance there is a very dangerous bar, on which one of the artillery boats was lost. The next day, the weather being a little more moderate, the general at noon proceeded for the river De la Motte, and on the 12th was joined by Brigadier Gage, with the provincials, in a bay, where the enemy had lately encamped. On the 13th the whole embarked, and that very day encamped with Colonel Haldiman, at the post which he had taken at the head of the river St. Lawrence. Captain Loring, with his two vessels, having mistaken the channel from the lake to the river St. Lawrence, the army passed him while he was endeavoring to extricate himself. On the 13th the whole army gained Point de Baril, in the neighborhood of the post called La Gallette, which Brigadier Gage was ordered to destroy the preceding year. Here the enemy had a very good dock, in which they built their vessels.

"The grenadiers and light infantry, with the row-galleys, took post that day without halting at Oswegatchie, a few miles below Point au Baril.

"All this while one of the enemy's vessels kept hovering about the army, and, as Captain Loring had not yet got into the right channel, it became necessary, for the safety of the army, either to compel this vessel to retire or to take her.

"The general was therefore obliged to order Colonel Williamson, with the row-galleys well manned, to do one or the other. On the 17th the galleys advanced with the utmost intrepidity, under a heavy fire from the enemy, but it did not in the least dampen the ardor of the assailants; their fire was returned with such resolution and bravery that after a severe contest of almost four hours the French vessel struck her colors. She mounted ten twelve-pounders, and had on board one hundred men, twelve of whom were killed or wounded. The general immediately named the vessel the 'Williamson,' in honor of the colonel, and to perpetuate the memory of so gallant an action. The same day the army proceeded to Oswegatchie, from whence it was necessary to reconnoitre Isle Royal, so that it was noon the next day before the army could proceed.

"Fort Levis stood on this island, which was otherwise strongly fortified. Though the reduction of Fort Levis could be of little service merely as a fort, yet it was certainly of too much consequence to be left in the rear of an army; besides, the number of pilots perfectly acquainted with the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, which the making of the garrison prisoners would afford, was alone a sufficient motive for attacking it. It was therefore invested that very evening. Whilst the English were passing the point the French kept up a very smart cannonade upon them, and destroyed one of the row-galleys and a few boats, and killed two or three men; but, notwithstanding this fire, and an uninterrupted continuance of it, the fort was so completely invested by the 20th, by the masterly disposition of the troops, as to make it impossible for the garrison to escape.

"Captain Loring had arrived the day before, with his two vessels and the 'Williamson' brig, and the batteries being now ready, the general, on the 23d, determined to assault the fort, that as little time as possible might be wasted on it. He therefore ordered the vessels to fall down the stream, post themselves as close to the fort as possible, and man their tops well, in order to fall upon the enemy and prevent their making use of their guns; whilst the grenadiers rowed in with their broadswords and tomahawks, fascines and scaling-ladders, under cover of three hundred of the light infantry, who were to fire into the embrasures.

"The grenadiers received their orders with a cheerfulness that might be regarded as a sure omen of success; and, with their usual alacrity, prepared for the attack, waiting in their shirts till the ships could take their proper stations.

"This the 'Williamson' brig, commanded by Lieutenant Sinclair, and the 'Mohawk,' by Lieutenant Phipps, soon did; and both sustained and returned a very heavy fire. But the 'Onondaga,' in which was Captain Loring, by some extraordinary blunder, ran aground. The enemy, discovering his distress, plied her with such unceasing showers of great and small arms that Captain Loring thought proper to strike his colors, and sent Thornton, his master, on shore to the enemy, who endeavored to take possession of the vessel; but by Colonel Williamson's observing it, he turned upon them a battery, which obliged them to desist from the undertaking. The general then ordered Lieutenant Sinclair from the 'Williamson' brig, and Lieutenant Pennington, with two detachments of grenadiers under their command, to take possession of the 'Onondaga,' and they obeyed their orders with such undaunted resolution that the English colors were again hoisted on board of her. But the vessel after all could not be got off, and was therefore abandoned about midnight. The English batteries, however, put a stop to any further attempt of the enemy to board her. Captain Loring being wounded, was in the mean time sent ashore. This accident of the 'Onondaga's' running aground, obliged the general to defer for the present his plan of assault; but this delay proved rather a fortunate event, as it saved a good deal of blood, for on the 25th, M. Ponchot, the commandant, beat a parley, demanding what terms he might expect; to which no answer was returned, but that the fort must be immediately given up, and the garrison surrendered prisoners of war, and but ten minutes were given for a reply.\*

\*This is a preposterous statement. Any one who has seen the St. Lawrence at this point knows that no boat could go and return in ten minutes from the fort to the headquarters of the English commander. The half-hour given by Ponchot is undoubtedly nearer the truth.

"These terms were received within the ten minutes; and Lieutenant-Colonel Massey with the grenadiers, immediately took possession of the place.

"The loss of the English before it was twenty-one killed and nineteen wounded.\*

"The first shot from the English battery killed the French officer of artillery. Eleven more were killed afterwards, and about forty wounded. The garrison, and all of the pilots, for the sake of whom chiefly the place had been attacked, were sent to New York; and the general named the fort **FORT WILLIAM AUGUSTUS.**†

"On the surrender of Fort Levis, the Indians following the English army prepared, agreeably to their bloody custom when at war, to enter the fort in order to tomahawk and massacre the garrison. But General Amherst, being apprised of their intentions, immediately sent orders to Sir William Johnson to persuade them, if possible, to desist, declaring at the same time that, if they offered to enter the fort, he would compel them to retire. The stores he promised should be delivered to them, as his army was not in want of what few blankets might be found there. This message had its desired effect. The Indians, though with great apparent reluctance and ill humor, were prevailed on to return to their camp; however, their resentment increased to such a degree, that Sir William Johnson informed the general he was apprehensive they would quit the army, and return to their respective villages and castles. The general replied: 'That he believed his army fully sufficient for the service he was going upon, without their assistance; that, though he wished to preserve their friendship, he could not prevail on himself to purchase it at the expense of countenancing the horrid barbarities they wanted to perpetrate; and added, that, if they quitted the army, and on their return should commit any acts of cruelty, he should assuredly chastise them.' Upon this most of these creatures, who amounted to about seven hundred, abandoned Sir William Johnson and returned to their respective villages and castles, but without committing the least violence; the faithful few, in number about one hundred and seventy, who continued with the army, were afterwards distinguished by medals which the general gave them, that they might be known at the English posts, and receive the civil treatment their humanity and their affection for the English entitled them to.

"If the French plan of policy had admitted of similar exertions of

\* This statement of the English loss is evidently as much below the fact as Pouchot's is above, and the number given as wounded in proportion to the killed, is not reasonable.

† The surrender of Isle Royal was announced by the following proclamation of Governor Colden:

"By the Hon. Cadwallader Colden, Esquire, President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander-in-chief of the Province of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America.

#### "A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, His Majesty's forces, under the immediate command of His Excellency General Amherst, have lately reduced the fortress and works erected by the enemy on an island in the St. Lawrence, called by the French Isle Royal, a few miles below Oswegatchie, an Indian settlement with a block-house fort, which the enemy had before abandoned, from whence the inhabitants of this province, situated on the Mohawk river, have been so much annoyed by parties, sent to harass and disturb them that they were kept in constant alarm, and many, under strong apprehensions of their danger, abandoned their settlements. And whereas, by this important acquisition, the people along the Mohawk river will for the future remain quiet in their possessions, and as the improvement of the settlements there, and the cultivation of the adjacent uncultivated country, cannot but prove of the greatest advantage to the province, the general, by his letter to me, dated below, the 18th ultimo, hath recommended that I would invite the inhabitants thereto, and assure them of a peaceable abode in their habitation. I have heretofore thought fit with the advice of his majesty's council to issue this proclamation, hereby inviting the persons who, through fear of the incursions of the enemy on that side, have left their settlements, to return to their farms, where they may now reap the fruit of their industry, in the utmost security; and, as a further encouragement to others to become settlers in that part of the country, I do promise his majesty's grant of any of the vacant lands there to such persons as shall apply for the same, on the usual terms, and on condition of immediate settlements of the tracts that shall be so appropriated.

"Given under my hand and seal at arms, in Fort George, in the city of New York, the fourth day of September, 1760, in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of our sovereign, Lord George the Second, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and so forth.

"CADWALLADER COLDEN.

"By His Honor's command, G. W. BANYAR, D. Sec'y.

"GOD SAVE THE KING!"

humanity towards their prisoners, there is no doubt but they might thereby have equally prevented the commission of acts which, even had they conquered, would have been sufficient to sully the glory of their greatest achievements.

"Till the 30th, the army was employed in leveling the batteries and repairing boats and rafts for the artillery, which was now embarked with the necessary stores; and on the 31st the general, with the first division of the army, consisting of the artillery, the grenadiers, and the light infantry, the 44th and 55th regiments, the 4th battalion of Royal Americans, and three regiments of provincials, embarked about noon, and in the evening reached the Isle-Aux-Chats [opposite Louisville landing], having passed the first rapids. On the 1st of September, they proceeded about ten miles farther, and encamped. On the 2d, Brigadier Gage, with the other division, joined the general, having lost three Highlanders in going over the falls. The whole now proceeded together, entered Lake St. Francis, and that very evening reached Pointe-Aux-Boudets, where, the weather being extremely bad, the general halted.

"On the 3d, a prisoner was brought in, who gave intelligence that Colonel Haviland had taken possession of the Isle-Aux-Noix, the enemy having abandoned it on his approach.

"The navigation of the river St. Lawrence is in this place, perhaps, the most intricate and dangerous of any actually used in North America, without the assistance of pilots accustomed to the force and direction of its various eddies. Though the French have been constantly going up and down the river ever since their possession of Canada, General Amherst's attempt to navigate it in the manner he did was judged impracticable. No doubt the route by Lake George and Lake Champlain might have been the easiest to penetrate by into Canada; but this by the Mohawk river, Oswego, and the river St. Lawrence opened a passage which had as yet been unexplored by the English, and effectually deprived the French of the opportunity of carrying on the war another campaign by retreating to their unconquered posts at Detroit and elsewhere to the south. Those who declared the river impracticable to the English, grounded their opinion on the unsuccessfulness of the attempt made on La Galette the preceding year by General Gage; not considering the difference between a feeble, irresolute effort, and a strong, determined stroke.

"The pilots taken at Fort Levis contributed much to the safety of the army in this navigation, or it would have been equally tedious.

"The chief art of getting through these rapids with a number of boats consists in the making them keep a proper distance. Without the greatest attention to this precaution the lives of those who pass the Cedar Falls, especially, must be in the utmost danger.

"It must be confessed that the appearance of broken rocks and inaccessible islands, interspersed in the current of a rapid river, and the foaming surges rebounding from them, without a direct channel to discharge itself by, presents a scene of horror unknown in Europe; yet the mind by degrees soon loses the sensation of terror, and becomes free enough to direct the actions of the body.

"On the 4th of September the general put the army in motion, and it soon cleared the Lake St. Francis and entered a country lately well inhabited, but now a mere desert. About noon the van of the army entered the Cedar Falls.

"This, as we have already hinted, is by far the most dangerous part of the whole river, and had the boats crowded too close upon each other most of them must have perished.

"Accordingly, for the want of sufficient precaution, twenty-nine boats belonging to the regiments, seventeen whale-boats, seventeen artillery-boats, and one row-galley were dashed to pieces, with the loss of eighty-eight men; and this too before, on account of the night's approaching, the whole of the army could get through; what did encamped on the Isle-Perrot. On the 5th, in the morning, the remainder, taking care to preserve a proper distance, passed the rapid with ease. During the stay the general was obliged to make to repair the damaged boats the inhabitants came flocking in, and took the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty.

"Humanity and clemency ever attended on the victories of the Romans; the princes and the people who submitted to their arms were sure of protection; and those who dared to oppose them were made to feel the weight of their greatness and power.

"True policy might alone be thought sufficient, especially after such an illustrious example, to make the generals of every nation adopt such conciliating measures. It would have been justly a matter of surprise if, from the natural feelings of his own heart, independent

of any other motive, General Amherst had neglected to stretch forth the hand of commiseration to the number of trembling, despairing wretches who now appeared before him. The blood that had been shed in the wantonness of cruelty had expunged from their breasts every hope of mercy; and they advanced like culprits approaching a judge to receive the sentence due to their crimes.

"Full as they were of conscious guilt, how great must have been their joy to find themselves forgiven, restored to their possessions and to their families; to be received as friends, and have every necessary provided for them as such, and to crown all, to know for certain that they might securely depend on a continuance, or rather an increase, of these blessings."

#### PICQUET AND POUCHOT.

Two personages connected with the history of La Presentation and Fort Levis deserve particular mention here from their prominence, and the fact that one was the original founder of the mission where now stands the flourishing city of Ogdensburg, and the other the gallant commander of the last fortress held by the French in America. These are Father Picquet and M. Pouchot. We will begin with the latter. The facts are from his memoirs, translated by Dr. F. B. Hough.

M. Pouchot was born at Grenoble, in 1712. His worthy father died when he was young, and his mother soon married again. The young Pouchot entered the military service as a volunteer engineer in 1733. The next year he was transferred to the famous regiment of Béarn, in which he continued to study the art of Cohorn and Vauban. His genius attracted the attention of M. de Maillebois, who assisted him, and was instrumental in placing him under the direction of M. Bourcet, who employed him upon the intrenchments of Borgo-Forte and of Mount Baldo, two strong posts in Corsica, then at war with the Genoese. M. Pouchot served with distinction in the various campaigns of the French army in Italy, Flanders, and Germany. In 1744 he was charged by the government with examining the route into the Tyrol, and in preparing a map, which he accompanied with a memoir. He had subsequently the charge of the intrenched camp at Tournai, under the orders of M. de Villemur. These services obtained him the rank of captain by brevet and the cross of St. Louis. Upon the breaking out of the war in America M. Pouchot was sent with his regiment to the St. Lawrence. His services in America were many and remarkable. His first work was upon the fort at Frontenac, which he thoroughly refitted and made almost impregnable. In October, 1755, he was put in command of the post at Niagara, which he also rebuilt in the best manner during the winter of 1755-56. He was present at the siege and capture of Oswego by the Marquis Montcalm,\* in August, 1756, and the result of the expedition was in no small degree owing to his superior placing and handling of the French batteries after the death of M. Descombles, the chief engineer.

After the capture of Oswego M. Pouchot was employed by Montcalm to open a road from La Prairie towards Lake Champlain, and subsequently in working upon the fortifications of Fort Carrillon, now known as Ticonderoga. In September of that year (1756) he returned with a portion of his regiment to Niagara, where he labored diligently to complete a strong work. During the succeeding winter he

was employed in strengthening the works. At this post he was very successful in gaining the confidence of the Indians, and in attaching them to the French interests.

In August, 1757, Montcalm captured Fort William Henry, at the southern extremity of Lake George, which event spread consternation far and wide among the English colonies, and led to most determined efforts on the part of the English government to drive back the French from their strongholds upon Lake Champlain and along the northern frontier.

In October M. Pouchot was relieved from the command of Niagara, and returned to Montreal. On the 7th of July, 1758, he joined Montcalm at Fort Carillon, and took part in the great battle fought on the 8th, between the French army, consisting of about 3000 men in their intrenchments, and the Anglo-American army, amounting, according to English accounts, to 15,391 men, but estimated by the French at 22,000.

The French regiments which fought in this action were those of Béarn, Sarre, Languedoc, Berri, Guienne, the Queen's, and the Royal Roussillon. The English were defeated with terrible loss, and retreated with the greatest precipitation. This battle ruined the reputation of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the commander of the English army, while it correspondingly added to that of the Marquis de Montcalm, undoubtedly the ablest commander the French ever had in America.

In the fall of 1758, M. Pouchot was employed, along with the Chevalier de Levis, in selecting the best points for erecting fortifications for the defense of Canada, which the English were threatening. In March, 1759, M. Pouchot was again ordered to take command of Niagara, where, in July following, he sustained a memorable siege by Sir William Johnson during fifteen days, defending the place until it was completely ruined and untenable, when he was forced to surrender, as the defeat of M. d'Aubrey, who was approaching for the relief of the place, destroyed all hope of succor. During the operations the garrison, which originally consisted of 525 men, including laborers, had 109 men killed and wounded.

In November, M. Pouchot was exchanged, and arrived in Montreal on New Year's eve. He had met General Amherst at Saratoga, on his way north, and the English commander had intrusted letters in his care to the French commander in Canada.

In March, 1760, just one year from the time he had taken command of Niagara, he was placed in command of the new Fort Levis on Oraconenton island, where he sustained another and most remarkable siege, in August following, defending his post to the last, and only surrendering when further resistance was useless. Upon his return to France after the surrender of Canada, he experienced the fate of many a brave defender of his country, through the misrepresentations and calumnies of insidious enemies, who envied him the honors and emoluments that were justly his due. Charges were preferred against the gallant soldier, and he was ordered to be thrown into the Bastille. Upon hearing of these proceedings he presented himself at once to the minister of war, and said, "I have come from Canada, where I have a thousand times exposed my life for the in-

\* Louis Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm de Saint Veron, born 1712.

terests of my country. Her enemies offered me employment, money, and an advantageous position, but I rejected their offers. The loss of my patrimony is all the fruit left me for my labors and my services. What do you want? Of what do they accuse me?"

After the battle of Carillon the Marquis Montcalm recommended him for a brevet lieutenant-colonel's position, but instead he only received a very moderate pension. "The man so distinguished in that memorable combat, and who afterwards defended with such valor Forts Niagara and Levis, could not break down the barriers which separated the employed subalterns from the superior grades, an obstacle over which intrigue would triumph without difficulty." He soon after returned to Grenoble, and, when the difficulties broke out in Corsica, entered the service of the government, and was killed on a reconnoitering expedition May 8, 1769, in his fifty-seventh year, a gallant soldier to the last.

#### FATHER PICQUET.

The memoirs of Father Picquet have been written by M. de la Lande, a celebrated astronomer of the Academie des Sciences, and are published in the fourteenth volume of a work entitled, "*Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*" (Lyons edition, 1819, p. 262, *et seq.*), from which an abridged translation is published in the Documentary History of New York, from which, and from the original essay, we derive the following:

"A missionary, remarkable for his zeal, and the services which he has rendered to the church and the state, born in the same village as myself, and with whom I have enjoyed terms of particular intimacy, has given to me a relation of his labors, and I have thought that this notice deserved to find a place in the *Lettres Edifiantes*, having exactly the same object as the other articles in that collection, and I flatter myself that I shall be able to render an honorable testimony to the memory of a compatriot, and of a friend so amiable as M. l'Abbé Picquet.

"François Picquet, doctor of the Sorbonne, King's Missionary and Prefect Apostolic to Canada, was born at Bourg, in Bresse, on the 6th Dec., 1708. The ceremonials of the church, from his infancy, were to him so engaging, that they seemed to announce his vocation.

"The good instruction which he received from an estimable father, seconded by a happy disposition, enabled him to accomplish his earlier studies with the approbation of all his superiors and of his professors, although, in the dissipation and folly of youth, he was relieved by occupations altogether foreign to his studies. M. Picquet, in fact, loved to test his abilities in various ways, and in this he succeeded; but his first pastimes had announced his first preferences, and the church was his principal delight.

"As early as the seventeenth year of his age, he successfully commenced the functions of a missionary in his country, and at twenty years, the Bishop of Sinope, Suffragan of the diocese of Lyons, gave him, by a flattering exception, permission to preach in all the parishes of Bresse and Franche-Comté which depended on his diocese. The enthusiasm of his new state rendered him desirous to go to Rome, but the Archbishop of Lyons advised him to study theology at Paris. He followed this advice, and entered

the congregation of St. Sulpice. The direction of the new converts was soon proposed to him; but the activity of his zeal induced him to seek a wider field, and led him beyond the seas, in 1733, to the missions of North America, where he remained thirty years, and where his constitution, invigorated by labor, acquired a force and vigor which secured for him a robust health to the end of his life.

"After having for some time labored at Montreal, in common with other missionaries, he desired to undertake some new enterprise, by which France might profit by restoring peace to our vast colonies.

"About 1740, he established himself at the Lake of Two Mountains,\* to the north of Montreal, to draw the *Algonquins*, the *Nipissings*, and the savages of the Lake Temiscaming to the head of the colony, and upon the route of all the nations of the north, which descend by the great river of Michilimackina, to Lake Huron.

"There had been an ancient mission upon the Lake of Two Mountains, but it had been abandoned. M. Picquet took advantage of the peace which the country then enjoyed, in constructing a stone fort. This fort commanded the villages of the four nations, which composed the mission of the lake. He next caused a palisade to be built around each of the villages, of cedar posts, flanked by good redoubts. The king defrayed half of this expense; the missionaries incurred the rest by labor.

"He there fixed the two nomadic nations of the *Algonquins* and the *Nipissings*, and caused them to build a fine village, and to sow and reap, a thing before regarded as next to impossible. These two nations, in the event, were first to give succor to the French. The pleasure which they experienced in this establishment attached them to France and the king, in whose name M. Picquet procured them assistance in money, in provisions, and all that the wants of these two nations required.

"He there erected a Calvary, which was the finest monument of religion in Canada, by the grandeur of the crosses which were planted upon the summit of one of the two mountains, by the different chapels and the different oratories, all alike built of stone, arched, ornamented with pictures, and distributed in stations for the space of three-quarters of a league.

"He here endeavored to gain an exact understanding with all the northern tribes, by means of the *Algonquins* and the *Nipissings*, and with those of the south and west, by means of the *Iroquois* and the *Hurons*. His negotiations resulted so well that he annually, at the feast of the Passover and the Pentecost, baptized to the faith thirty to forty adults.

"When the savage hunters had passed eight months in the woods, they remained a month in the village, which made it a kind of mission, receiving many each day with the two catechisms, and with spiritual conferences. He taught them the prayers and the chants of the church, and he imposed penances upon those who created any disorder. A portion were settled and domiciled.

"In short, he succeeded beyond all hope in persuading these nations to submit entirely to the king, and to render

\* About thirty-six miles northwest of Montreal.



him the master of their national assemblies, with full liberty to make known his intentions and to nominate all their chiefs. From the commencement of the War of 1742 his savages showed their attachment to France and to the king, whose paternal character M. Picquet had announced to them, and who was regarded as the beloved and the idol of the nation.

"M. Picquet was among the first to foresee the war which sprang up about 1742 between the English and the French. He prepared himself for it a long time beforehand. He began by drawing to his mission (at the Lake of the Two Mountains) all the French scattered in the vicinity, to strengthen themselves and afford more liberty to the savages. These furnished all the necessary detachments; they were continually on the frontiers to spy the enemy's movements. M. Picquet learned by one of these detachments that the English were making preparations at Sarasto [Saratoga?], and were pushing their settlements up to Lake St. Sacrament.\* He informed the general of the circumstance, and proposed to him to send a body of troops there, at least to intimidate the enemy if we could do no more. The expedition was formed. M. Picquet accompanied M. Marin, who commanded this detachment. They burnt the fort, the Lydius establishments,† several saw-mills, the planks, boards, and other building timber, the stock of supplies, provisions, the herds of cattle along nearly fifteen leagues of settlement, and made one hundred and forty-five prisoners, without having lost a single Frenchman or without having any even wounded.‡ This expedition alone prevented the English undertaking anything at that side during the war.

"Peace having been re-established in 1748, our missionary occupied himself with the means of remedying, for the future, the inconveniences which he had witnessed. The road he saw taken by the savages and other parties of the enemy sent by the English against us, caused him to select a post which could hereafter intercept the passage of the English. He proposed to M. de la Galissonnière § to make a settlement of the mission of La Presentation, near Lake Ontario, an establishment which succeeded beyond his hopes, and has been the most useful of all those of Canada.

"M. Rouille, minister of the marine, wrote on the 4th of May, 1749 :

"A large number of *Iroquois* having declared that they were desirous of embracing Christianity, it has been proposed to establish a mission towards Fort Frontenac, in order to attract the greatest number possible thither. It is Abbé Picquet, a zealous missionary, and in whom these nations seem to have confidence, who has been intrusted with this negotiation. He was to have gone last year to select

\* "I am building a fort at this lake, which the French call Lake St. Sacrament, but I have given it the name of Lake George, not only in honor to his Majesty, but to ascertain his undoubted dominion here."—*Sir Wm. Johnson to the Board of Trade, Sept. 3, 1775. Lond. Doc. xxxii., 178.*

† Now Fort Edward, Washington county.

‡ "I received an account on the 19th inst., by express from Albany, that a party of French and their Indians had cut off a settlement in this province called Saraghtoge, about fifty miles from Albany, and that about twenty houses with a fort (which the public would not repair) were burned to ashes, thirty persons killed and scalped, and about sixty taken prisoners."—*Gov. Clinton to the Board, 30th Nov., 1745. Lond. Doc. xxvii., 187, 235.*

§ This officer commanded the French force which captured the Island of Miorca from the English in June, 1756.

a suitable site for the establishment of the mission, and verify as precisely as was possible what can be depended upon relative to the dispositions of these same nations. In a letter of the 5th of October last, M. de la Galissonnière stated that, though an entire confidence cannot be placed in those they have domesticated, it is, notwithstanding, of much importance to succeed in dividing them; that nothing must be neglected that can contribute to it. It is for this reason that his majesty desires you shall prosecute the design of the proposed settlement. If it could attain a certain success, it would not be difficult then to make the savages understand that the only means of extricating themselves from the pretensions of the English to them and their lands is to destroy Choueguen,|| so as to deprive them thereby of a post which they established chiefly with a view to control their tribes. This destruction is of such great importance, both as regards our possessions and the attachment of the savages and their trade, that it is proper to use every means to engage the *Iroquois* to undertake it. This is actually the only means that can be employed, but you must feel that it requires much prudence and circumspection.'

"M. Picquet eminently possessed the qualities requisite to effect the removal of the English from our neighborhood. Therefore, the general, the intendant, and the bishop deferred absolutely to him in the selection of the settlement for this new mission; and, despite the efforts of those who had opposite interests, he was intrusted with the undertaking.

"The fort of La Presentation is situated at 302° 40' longitude,¶ and at 44° 50' latitude, on the Presentation river, which the Indians named *Soegasti*; thirty leagues above Mont-Real; fifteen leagues from Lake Ontario or Lake Frontenac, which, with Lake Champlain, gives rise to the river St. Lawrence; fifteen leagues west of the source of the river Hudson, which falls into the sea at New York. Fort Frontenac had been built near there in 1671 [1673] to arrest the incursions of the English and the *Iroquois*; the bay served as a port for the mercantile and military marine which had been formed there on that sort of sea, where the tempests are as frequent and as dangerous as on the ocean. But the post of La Presentation appeared still more important, because the harbor is very good, the river freezes there rarely, the barks can leave with northern, eastern, and southern winds, the lands are excellent, and that quarter can be fortified most advantageously.

"Besides, that mission was adapted by its situation to reconcile to us the *Iroquois* savages of the Five Nations, who inhabit between Virginia and Lake Ontario. The Marquis of Beauharnois, and afterwards M. de la Jonquière, governor-general of New France, were very desirous that we should occupy it, especially at a time when English jealousy, irritated by a war of many years, sought to alienate from us the tribes of Canada.

"This establishment was as if the key of the colony, because the English, French, and Upper Canada savages could not pass elsewhere than under the cannon of Fort Presentation when coming down from the south; the *Iroquois* to the south and the *Mississagués* to the north were within its reach. Thus it eventually succeeded in collecting them together from over a distance of one hundred leagues. The officers, interpreters, and traders, notwithstanding, then regarded that establishment as chimerical. Envy and opposition had effected its failure had it not been for the firm-

|| Oswego.

¶ There is some mistake in these figures. The longitude of this place is 75° 30' west from Greenwich, and latitude 44° 40' north.

ness of the Abbé Picquet, supported by that of the administration. This establishment served to protect, aid, and comfort the posts already erected on Lake Ontario. The barks and canoes for the transportation of the king's effects could be constructed there at a third less expense than elsewhere, because timber is in greater quantity and more accessible, especially when M. Picquet had had a saw-mill erected there for preparing and manufacturing the timber. In fine, he could establish a very important settlement for the French colonists, and a point of reunion for Europeans and savages, where they would find themselves very convenient to the hunting and fishing in the upper part of Canada.

"M. Picquet left with a detachment of soldiers, mechanics, and some savages. He placed himself at first in as great security as possible against the insults of the enemy, which availed him ever since. On the 20th of October, 1749, he had built a fort of palisades, a house, a barn, a stable, a redoubt, and an oven. He had lands cleared for the savages. His improvements were estimated at thirty to forty thousand *livres*, but he introduced as much judgment as economy. He animated the workmen, and they labored from three o'clock in the morning until nine at night. As for himself, his disinterestedness was extreme. He received at that time neither allowance nor presents; he supported himself by his industry and credit. From the king he had but one ration of two pounds of bread and one half pound of pork, which made the savages say, when they brought him a buck and some partridges, 'We doubt not, father, but that there have been disagreeable expostulations in your stomach, because you have had nothing but pork to eat. Here's something to put your affairs in order.' The hunters furnished him wherewithal to support the Frenchmen and to treat the generals occasionally. The savages brought him trout weighing as many as eighty pounds.

"When the court had granted him a pension he employed it only for the benefit of his establishment. At first he had six heads of families in 1749, eighty-seven the year following, and three hundred and ninety-six in 1751. All these were of the most ancient and most influential families, so that this mission was, from that time, sufficiently powerful to attach the Five Nations to us, amounting to twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and he reckoned as many as three thousand in his colony. By attaching the *Iroquois* cantons to France, and establishing them fully in our interest, we were certain of having nothing to fear from the other savage tribes, and thus a limit could be put to the ambition of the English. M. Picquet took considerable advantage of the peace to increase that settlement, and he carried it in less than four years to the most desirable perfection, despite of the contradictions that he had to combat against, the obstacles he had to surmount, the jibes and unbecoming jokes which he was obliged to bear; but his happiness and glory suffered nothing therefrom. People saw with astonishment several villages start up almost at once; a convenient, habitable, and pleasantly-situated fort; vast clearances, covered almost at the same time with the finest maize. More than five hundred families, still all infidels, who congregated there, soon rendered this settlement

the most beautiful, the most charming, and the most abundant of the colony. Depending on it were La Presentation, La Galette, Suegatz, L'isle au Galop, and L'isle Picquet in the river St. Lawrence. There were in the fort seven small stone guns and eleven four- to six-pounders.

"The most distinguished of the *Iroquois* families were distributed at La Presentation in three villages. That which adjoined the French fort contained, in 1754, forty-nine bark cabins, some of which were from sixty to eighty feet long, and accommodated three to four families. The place pleased them on account of the abundance of hunting and fishing. This mission could no doubt be increased, but cleared land sufficient to allow all the families to plant and to aid them to subsist would be necessary, and each tribe should have a separate location.

"M. Picquet had desired that, in order to draw a large number, they should clear during a certain time a hundred arpents of land each year, and build permanent cabins, and to surround their village with a palisade; that they should construct a church and a house for seven or eight missionaries. The nations desired it, and it was an effectual means to establish them permanently. All this he could do with fifteen thousand *livres* a year, and he proposed to assign them a benefice, as tending to promote religion. Meanwhile our missionary applied himself to the instruction of the savages, and baptized great numbers.

"The bishop of Quebec, wishing to witness and assure himself personally of the wonders related to him of the establishment at La Presentation, went thither in 1749, accompanied by some officers, royal interpreters, priests from other missions, and several other clergymen, and spent ten days examining and causing the catechumens to be examined. He himself baptized one hundred and thirty-two, and did not cease, during his sojourn, blessing heaven for the progress of religion among these infidels.

"Scarcely where they baptized when M. Picquet determined to give them a form of government. He established a council of twelve ancients; chose the most influential among the Five Nations; brought them to Montreal, where, at the hands of the Marquis du Quesne, they took the oath of allegiance to the king, to the great astonishment of the whole colony, where no person dared to hope for such an event.

"Attentive as well to the good of the administration as to the cause of religion, M. Picquet notified the chiefs of the colony of the abuses which he witnessed. He made, for example, a remonstrance against the establishment of traders who had come to locate at the Long Saut and at Carillon, to hold traffic and commerce, who cheated the savages, and sold them worthless things, at a dear price, and hindered them from coming to the mission, where they were undeceived, instructed in religion, and attached to France.

"In the month of June, 1751, M. Picquet made a voyage around Lake Ontario, with a king's canoe and one of bark, in which he had five trusty savages, with the design of attracting some Indian families to the new settlement of La Presentation. There is a memoir among his papers on the subject, from which it is proposed to give an extract.

"He visited Fort Frontenac or *Catarocoui*, situated twelve

leagues west of La Presentation. He found no Indians there, though it was formerly the rendezvous of the Five Nations. The bread and milk there were bad; they had not even brandy there to staunch a wound. Arrived at a point of Lake Ontario called Kaoui, he found a negro fugitive from Virginia. He assured him on this occasion that there would be no difficulty to obtain a great part of the negroes of New England, who were received well in Canada, and supported the first year, and that lands were conceded to them as to habitants. The savages served them voluntarily as guides.

"The negroes would be the most terrible enemies of the English, because they have no hope of pardon if the English become masters of Canada, and they contribute much to build up this colony by their labor. The same is the case with natives of Flanders, Lorraine, and Switzerland, who have followed their example, because they were ill at ease with the English, who loved them not.

"At the Bay of Quinté, he visited the site of the ancient mission which M. Dollieres de Kleus and Abbé D'Urfé, priests of the Saint Sulpice seminary, had established there. The quarter is beautiful, but the land is not good. He visited Fort Toronto, seventy leagues from Fort Frontenac, at the west end of Lake Ontario. He found good bread and good wine there, and everything requisite for the trade, whilst they were in want of these at all the other posts. He found *Mississagués* there, who flocked around him; they spoke first of the happiness their young people, the women and children, would feel, if the king would be as good to them as to the *Iroquois*, for whom he procured missionaries. They complained that instead of building a church, they had constructed only a canton for them. M. Picquet did not allow them to finish, and answered them that they had been treated according to their fancy; that they had never evinced the least zeal for religion; that their conduct was much opposed to it; that the *Iroquois*, on the contrary, had manifested their love to Christianity; but, as he had no order to attract them to his mission, he avoided a more lengthy explanation.

"He passed thence to Niagara. He examined the situation of that fort, not having any savages to whom he could speak. It is well located for defense, not being commanded from any point. The view extends to a great distance; they have the advantage of the landing of all the canoes and barks which land, and are in safety there; but the rain was washing the soil away by degrees, notwithstanding the vast expense which the king incurred to sustain it. M. Picquet was of opinion that the space between the land and the wharf might be filled in so as to support it and make a glacis there. This place was important as a trading-post, and as securing possession of the carrying-place of Niagara and Lake Ontario.

"From Niagara M. Picquet went to the carrying-place, which is six leagues from that post. He visited on the same day the famous Fall of Niagara, by which the four great Canada lakes discharge themselves into Lake Ontario. This cascade is as prodigious by its height and the quantity of water which falls there as by the variety of its falls, which are to the number of six principal ones divided by a small island, leaving three to the north and three to the

south. They produce of themselves a singular symmetry and wonderful effect. He measured the height of one of those falls from the south side, and he found it about one hundred and forty feet.\* The establishment at this carrying-place, the most important in a commercial point of view, was the worst stocked. The Indians, who came there in great numbers, were in the best disposition to trade; but not finding what they wanted, they went to Choueguen or Choëguenn [Oswego], at the mouth of the river of the same name. M. Picquet counted there as many as fifty canoes. There was, notwithstanding, at Niagara, a trading house, where the commandant and trader lodged; but it was too small, and the king's property was not safe there.

"M. Picquet negotiated with the Senecas, who promised to repair to his mission, and gave him twelve children as hostages, saying to him that their parents had nothing dearer to them, and followed him immediately, as well as the chief of the Little Rapid, with all his family.

"The young Indians who accompanied Picquet had spoken of this old man as a veritable apostle. M. Picquet withdrew with him to say his breviary; and the savages and the Sonnotoans, without losing time, assembled themselves to hold council with M. de Touraine, who addressed them for some time at length, and said:

"You savages and the Sonnotoans know your firmness in your resolutions, and know that you have designed to pass by Choëguen [Oswego] in returning. Let me request you at once that you attempt to do nothing. They are informed of the bad disposition of the English, whom you regard as the formidable enemy of their colony, and as the one that has done them the most harm. They are disposed to destroy themselves, rather than that you should suffer the least harm; but all this amounts to nothing, and the savages will always lose by the approaches of this people, who hate you. As for myself,' added M. de Touraine, 'I entreat you earnestly not to pass that way. The Indians have told me nothing more.'

"M. Picquet immediately replied,—'*Ethonciaouin*' (that is, 'As you desire, my children').

"He set out with all those savages to return to Fort Niagara. M. Chabert de Joneaire would not abandon him. At each place where they encountered camps, cabins, and entrepôts, they were saluted with musketry by the Indians, who never ceased testifying their consideration for the missionary. M. Picquet took the lead with the savages of the hills, Messrs. Joneaire and Rigouille following with the recruits. He embarked with thirty-nine savages in his large canoe, and was received on arriving at the fort with the greatest ceremony, even with the discharge of cannon, which greatly pleased the Indians. On the morrow he assembled the *Senecas*, for the first time, in the chapel of the fort, for religious services.

"M. Picquet returned along the south coast of Lake Ontario. Alongside of Choëguen, a young *Seneca* met her uncle, who was coming from his village with his wife and children. This young girl spoke so well to her uncle, though she had but little knowledge of religion, that he promised to repair to La Presentation early the following spring, and that he hoped to gain over also seven other cabins of *Senecas* of which he was chief. Twenty-five

\* These are French feet. The falls on the American side are 164 feet high.—Burr's Atlas Introd., p. 31.

leagues from Niagara he visited the river Gascouchagou,\* where he met a number of rattlesnakes. The young Indians jumped into the midst of them, and killed forty-two without having been bitten by any.

"He next visited the falls of this river. The first which appear in sight in ascending resemble much the great cascade at St. Cloud, except that they have not been ornamented and do not seem so high, but they possess natural beauties which render them very curious. The second, a quarter of a mile higher, are less considerable, yet are remarkable. The third, also a quarter of a league higher, has beauties truly admirable by its curtains and falls, which form also, as at Niagara, a charming proportion and variety. They may be one hundred and some feet high.† In the intervals between the falls there are a hundred little cascades, which present likewise a curious spectacle; and if the altitudes of each chute were joined together, and they made but one as at Niagara, the height would, perhaps, be four hundred feet; but there is four times less water than at the Niagara Fall, which will cause the latter to pass, forever, as a wonder perhaps unique in the world.

"The English, to throw disorder into this new levy, sent a good deal of brandy. Some savages did, in fact, get drunk, whom M. Picquet could not bring along. He therefore desired much that Choëguen were destroyed and the English prevented rebuilding it; and in order that we should be absolutely masters of the south side of Lake Ontario, he proposed erecting a fort near there at the bay of the Cayugas,‡ which would make a very good harbor and furnish very fine anchorage. No place is better adapted for a fort.

"He examined attentively the fort of Choëguen, a post the most pernicious to France that the English could erect. It was commanded almost from all sides, and could be very easily approached in time of war. It was a two-story very low building, decked like a ship, and surmounted on the top by a gallery; the whole was surrounded by a stone wall, flanked only with two bastions at the side towards the nearest hill. Two batteries, each of three twelve-pounders, would have been more than sufficient to reduce that establishment to ashes. It was prejudicial to us by the facility it afforded the English of communicating with all the tribes of Canada, still more than by the trade carried on there as well by the French of the colony as by the savages; for Choëguen was supplied with merchandise adapted only to the French at least as much as with what suited to the savages, a circumstance that indicated an illicit trade. Had the minister's orders been executed, the Choëguen trade, at least with the savages of Upper Canada, would be almost ruined. But it was necessary to supply Niagara, especially the Portage, rather than Toronto. The difference between the two first of these posts and the last is, that three or four hundred canoes could come loaded with furs to the Portage, and that no canoes could go to Toronto, except

those which cannot pass before Niagara and to Fort Frontenac, such as the *Otaois* of the head of the lake (Fond du Lac) and the *Mississagues*; so that Toronto could not but diminish the trade of these two ancient posts, which would have been sufficient to stop all the savages had the stores been furnished with goods to their liking. There was a wish to imitate the English in the trifles they sold the savages, such as silver bracelets, etc. The Indians compared and weighed them, as the storekeeper at Niagara stated, and the Choëguen bracelets, which were found as heavy, of a purer silver, and more elegant, did not cost them two beavers, whilst those at the king's posts wanted to sell them for ten beavers. Thus we were discredited, and this silver-ware remained a pure loss in the king's stores. French brandy was preferred to the English, but that did not prevent the Indians going to Choëguen. To destroy the trade the king's posts ought to have been supplied with the same goods as Choëguen, and at the same price. The French ought also have been forbidden to send the domiciliated Indians thither; but that would have been very difficult.

"M. Picquet next returned to Frontenac. Never was a reception more imposing. The *Nipissings* and *Algonquins*, who were going to war with M. de Bellestre, drew up in a line of their own accord above Fort Frontenac, where three standards were hoisted. They fired several volleys of musketry and cheered incessantly. They were answered in the same style from all the little craft of bark. M. de Verchere and M. de la Valtrie caused the guns of the fort to be discharged at the same time, and the Indians, transported with joy at the honors paid them, also kept up a continual fire, with shouts and acclamations which made every one rejoice. The commandants and officers received our missionary at the landing. No sooner had he debarked than all the *Algonquins* and *Nipissings* of the lake came to embrace him, saying that they had been told that the English had arrested him, and had that news been confirmed they would soon have themselves relieved him. Finally, when he returned to La Presentation, he was received with that affection, that tenderness which children would experience in recovering a father whom they had lost.

"In 1753, M. Picquet repaired to France to render an account of his labors, and solicit assistance for the benefit of the colony. He took with him three natives, the appearance of whom might create an interest in the success of his establishments, and who, in the quality of hostages, might serve to control the mission during his absence. The nations there assembled consented to it, and even appeared to desire it, as well as the chiefs of the colony. He conducted his savages to Paris, and to the court, where they were received with so much kindness and attention that they said, without ceasing, that could their nations know as well as themselves the character and the goodness of the French, they would not fail to be otherwise than of the same heart and interests with that of France.

"While M. Picquet was in Paris in 1754, M. Rouillé, then minister of the marine, caused him to draw up sundry memoirs, especially a general memoir upon Canada, in which he suggested infallible means for preserving this colony to France. He also made observations upon the disturbances which certain inquiet spirits, rash and boisterous

\* The Genesee river. In Belin's map of *Partie Occidentale de la Nouvelle France, 1755* (No. 992, W. C. State Lib.), it is described as a "River unknown to Geographers, filled with Rapids and Waterfalls."

† The highest fall on the river is 105 feet.

‡ Sodus bay.

ous, had occasioned in Canada. The minister highly approved of them, and assured him that he would write to the general to prevent in future the recurrence of like disorders, which could not fail to be pernicious in a colony still weak, and too distant from succors should they be necessary.

"The minister wished to give him a pension of a thousand crowns, but M. de Laport, the first steward, conferred it upon the Abbé Maillard. The minister was displeased, while M. Picquet had only the pleasure of receiving a thousand crowns, of which in truth the ordinance was conceived in terms the most honorable. The king presented him some books, and when he took his leave the minister said to him, '*His majesty still gives you new marks of his pleasure.*'

"The king always evinced the same sentiments towards him whenever he took occasion to mention him at Versailles or at Bellevue.

"Meanwhile, M. de Laporte was displeased with this journey of the Abbé Picquet, because it was leaving the other ecclesiastic jealous of the impression which this abbé was making with the court and the city. He restrained him from continually exhibiting his savages, and attempted to justify himself in what he had done.

"At length he departed, at the close of April, 1754, and returned to La Presentation with two missionaries.

"The sojourn of the three natives in France produced a very good effect among the nations of Canada.

"War was no sooner declared in 1754, than the new children of God, of the king, and of M. Picquet, thought only of giving fresh proofs of their fidelity and valor, as those of the Lake of the Two Mountains had done in the war preceding. The generals were indebted to M. Picquet for the destruction of all the forts as well on the river Corlac (Corlear) as on that of Choëguen. His Indians distinguished themselves especially at Fort George and on Lake Ontario, where the warriors of La Presentation alone, with their bark canoes, destroyed the English fleet, commanded by Capt. Beccan, who was made prisoner with a number of others, and that in sight of the French army, commanded by M. de Villiers, who was at the Isle Galop. The war-parties, which departed and returned continually, filled the mission with so many prisoners that their numbers frequently surpassed that of the warriors, rendering it necessary to empty the villages and send them to headquarters. In fine, a number of other expeditions of which M. Picquet was the principal author have procured the promotion of several officers; notwithstanding some have declared that there were neither honors, nor pensions, nor favors, nor promotions, nor marks of distinction, conferred by the king upon those who had served in Canada, who were prevented from receiving these by M. Picquet.

"M. du Quesne, on the occasion of the march of General Braddock, recommended him to send as large a detachment of savages as was possible, and gave him on this occasion full powers. In fact, the exhortations which M. Picquet made them to give an example of zeal and courage for the king their father, and the instructions which he gave them, produced the entire defeat of this general of the enemy in the summer of 1755, near Fort du Quesne, upon the Ohio.\*

"This event, which conferred more honor upon the arms of the king than all the rest of the war, is due principally to the care which M. Picquet bestowed upon the execution of the commands of M. the Marquis du Quesne in this expedition, and by the choice which he made of warriors equally faithful and intrepid.

"He frequently found himself in the vanguard when the king's troops were ordered to attack the enemy. He distinguished himself particularly in the expeditions of Sarasto (Saratoga), Lake Champlain, Pointe a la Cheveleure (Crown Point), the Cascades, Carillon (Ticonderoga), Choëguen (Oswego), River Corlac (Mohawk), Isle au Galop, etc. The posts he established for the king protected the colony pending the entire war. M. du Quesne said that the Abbé Picquet was worth more than ten regiments.

"He wrote to him on the 23d September, 1754: 'I shall never forget—as a good citizen, I shall remember as long as I live—the proofs which you have given me of your generosity, and of your unquenchable zeal for all that concerns the public good.'

"On the 9th of June, 1755, M. du Quesne, upon the point of departing, sent word to him that the English thought of abandoning Niagara. He added: 'The precautions to be taken must all emanate from your zeal, prudence, and foresight.'

"The English then endeavored, as well by menaces as by promises, to gain the savages, especially after the lesson which Du Quesne had given them at the Belle Rivière (the Ohio).

"In the month of May, 1756, M. de Vaudreuil got M. Picquet to depute the chiefs of his mission to the Five Nations of *Senecas, Cayugas, Onontagués, Tuscaroras*, and *Oneidas*, to attach them more and more to the French. The English had surprised and killed their nephews in the three villages of the *Loups* (Delawares?). M. de Vaudreuil requested him to form parties, which could succeed each other in disquieting and harassing the English. He asked of him his projects in forming a camp; he prayed him to give a free expression to his ideas, and exhibited on his side the greatest confidence, and made him a part of all the operations which he proposed to undertake; and declared that the success of his measures was the work of M. Picquet.

"The letters of M. de Vaudreuil from 1756 to 1759, which are among the papers of our missionary, are filled with these evidences of his confidence and satisfaction; but as those of M. Picquet are not to be found, it would be difficult wherewith to make a history of these events, of which alone M. Picquet has the greatest part.

"In proportion as our circumstances became more embarrassing, the zeal of M. Picquet became more precious and more active.

"In 1758 he destroyed the English forts on the banks of Corlac, but at length the battle of the 13th of Sept., 1759, in which the Marquis of Montcalm was killed, brought ruin on Quebec, and that of Canada followed. When he saw all thus lost, M. Picquet terminated his long and laborious career by his retreat on the 8th of May, 1760, with the advice and consent of the general, the bishop and intendant, in order not to fall into the hands of the English.

"The esteem which he had gained by his merit, the

\* This is altogether problematical.—(Ed.)

praises which in an especial manner he had received, might have induced him to remain there, but he had resolved never to swear allegiance to another power. Inducements were held out as motives by many French, by missionaries, and by the savages themselves, who proposed to engage him, and labored to make him see the advantages that would result.

"He still hoped to take with him in his retreat the grenadiers of each battalion, according to the advice of M. the Marquis de Lévis, to thus preserve the colors and the honor of their corps, but of this he was not the master.

"He had the materials of subsistence abundantly, but was obliged to content himself with twenty-five Frenchmen, who accompanied him as far as Louisiana; and he thus escaped with them from the English, although he had been the most exposed during the war, and although he did not receive the least help in so long a journey; but he had with him two little detachments of savages, one of which preceded him several leagues and the other accompanied him, who were successively relieved by similar detachments, as he passed through different tribes.

"Those whom he left he sent each to his own nation, and advised them as a father. Everywhere they received him admirably, notwithstanding the deplorable circumstances in which he was in; everywhere he found the natives with the best dispositions, and he received their protestations of zeal and inviolable attachment to the king their father.

"He passed to Michilimackinac, between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, but the savages, consisting of *Iroquois* or *Algonquins*, here left him, that M. Picquet might not be embarrassed from this cause;\* proceeded thus by way of Upper Canada to the Illinois country and Louisiana, and sojourned twenty-two months at New Orleans.

"Here he occupied himself in recovering his spirits, in quelling a sort of civil war which had sprung up between the governor and the inhabitants, and in preaching peace, both in public and in private.

"He had the satisfaction of seeing this happily restored during his sojourn.

"General Amherst, on taking possession of Canada, immediately informed himself of the place where M. Picquet had taken refuge, and upon the assurance which was given him that he had departed on his return to France by the west, he said, haughtily, 'I am mistaken in him, if this abbé had not been as faithful to the King of England, had he taken the oath of allegiance to him, as he had been to the King of France. We would then have given him all our confidence, and gained him to ourselves.'

"This general was mistaken. M. Picquet had an ardent love for his country, and he could not have adopted another.

"Soon the English would have finished by proscribing him and offering a reward for his head, as a dangerous enemy.

"Meanwhile the English themselves have contributed to establish the glory and the services of this useful mission-

\* I have much desired to find in his papers his memoirs upon the customs of Canada; but I have heard M. Picquet say that this subject was well treated of in the works of Father Lafitau, who had dwelt five years at the Saut St. Louis, near Montreal.—*Note in the Original.*

ary; we read in one of their gazettes: '*The Jesuit of the west has detached all the nations from us, and placed them in the interests of France.*' They called him a *Jesuit* because they had not then seen his girdle, nor the buttons of his cassock, as M. de Galissoniere wrote to him jocosely, in sending him the extract of their gazette; or, to speak seriously, the zeal of the Jesuits, so well known in the new world, makes them believe that out of so great a number of missionaries there can be none but Jesuits. They are represented as the authors of all the losses of the English, and the advantages which the French have gained over them. Some even insinuate that they possess supernatural powers. In short, our enemies believed themselves lost when they were in the army, on account of the horde of savages that always attended them.

"They spoke of nothing but of *Picquet, and of his good luck*; and this became even a proverb throughout the colony.

"An English officer, having wished to make himself conspicuous, once offered a bounty for his head, whereupon the savages conspired to seize this English chief; he was led into their presence, and they danced around him with their tomahawks, awaiting the signal of the missionary, who made it not, in his courtesy to an enemy.

"Thus did he endeavor, by every possible means, to act neutral, at least between the English and the French.

"They had recourse to the mediation of the savages, and offered to allow him freely to preach the Catholic faith to the nations, and even to domiciliated Europeans; to pay him two thousand crowns pension, with all the assistance necessary for establishing himself; to ratify the concession of Lake Ganenta and its environs, a charming place which the six cantons of the *Iroquois* had presented to M. Picquet in a most illustrious council which they had held at the Château of Quebec. The belts, which are the contracts of these nations, were deposited at his ancient mission, the Lake of Two Mountains, but he constantly declared that he preferred the stipend which the king gave him, and that all the overtures that could be made and all the advantages that could be offered by a foreign power were vain; that the idea of neutrality, under the circumstances, was idle, and an outrage upon his fidelity; in a word, that the thought itself was horrible. That he could make his fortunes without them, and that his character was very remote from this species of cupidity. The services, the fidelity, and the disinterestedness of Father Picquet merited for him a higher destiny.

"Likewise the generals, commandants, and the troops failed not by military honors to evince their esteem and their respect for him in a decisive manner and worthy of the nature of his services. He received these honors as well from the army as at Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and at all the forts which he passed, and even at the Cedars, notwithstanding the jealousy of certain menial subjects, such as M. de —, who had sought to tarnish the glory of the missionary; but he had been too vindictive in his assaults to effect his object.

"We have seen him at Bourg even, a long time after, receive tokens of veneration and regard from the officers of regiments who had seen him in Canada.

"We see rendered in many letters of the ministers similar testimonials rendered to his zeal and success. They give him the more credit because they saw his anxieties of heart under the obstacles he had to surmount and upon the ancient hostility of these nations, who had been almost perpetually at war, but their experience with the English had led them to bestow their attachment upon the French, in proof of which the conduct of these people for a long time after the war was cited.

"We see in the work of T. Raynal (vol. vii. p. 292) that the savages had a marked predilection for the French; that the missionaries were the principal cause of this; and that he says that this fact is especially applicable to the Abbé Picquet.

"To give probability to what he says of his services, allow me to quote the testimony which he rendered in 1769 to the governor-general after his return to France and the loss of Canada:

"We, Marquis du Quesne, commander of the royal and military order of Saint Louis, chief of the squadron of the naval arm, ancient lieutenant-general, commandant of New France and the governments of Louisburgh and Louisiana:

"Certify, that upon the favorable testimony which we have received in Canada of the services of the Abbé Picquet, missionary of the king among savage nations; upon the confidence which our predecessors in this colony have bestowed upon him; and the great reputation which he has acquired by the fine establishments which he has formed for the king, the numerous and supernatural conversions of infidels, which he has attached not less to the state than to religion, by his zeal, his disinterestedness, his talents, and his activity, for the good of the service of His Majesty; that we have employed him on different objects of the same service during the whole period of our administration as governor-general, and that he has always acted equal to our expectations, and ever beyond our hope.

"He has equally served religion and the state, with incredible success, during nearly thirty years.

"He had directly rendered the king absolute master of the national assemblies of four nations who composed his first mission to the Lake of Two Mountains, with liberty to nominate all their chiefs at his will. He had caused all the chiefs of the nations which composed his last mission, at La Presentation, to swear allegiance and fidelity to His Majesty; and at these places he created most admirable establishments; in a word, he has rendered himself so much more worthy of our notice, that he would rather return to Canada and continue his labors than to live in his country and recover the heritage of his parents, who have disowned him, as we have learned, for his not wishing to live in France, ten years since, when he was accompanied by three savages.

"We would detail the important services which this abbé has rendered, if his Majesty or his ministers require it, and render justice to whom it is due, to obtain of the king these marks of approbation which are deserved; in the faith of which we have signed the present certificate and sealed it with our arms.

"Signed

"THE MARQUIS DU QUESNE."

"M. de Vaudreuil, governor and lieutenant-general for the king in all of New France, certified the same in 1765, that M. Picquet had served nearly thirty years in this colony, with all the zeal and distinction possible, as well in relation to the direct interests of the state as, relatively, to those of religion; that his talents for gaining the good will of the savages, his resources in critical moments, and his activity, have uniformly entitled him to the praises and the confidence of the governors and the bishops; that, above all, he had proved useful by his services in the late war, by sundry negotiations with the *Iroquois* and the domiciliated nations; by the establishments which he had formed, and

which had been of great service, by the indefatigable and incessant care which he had taken to keep the savages fortified in their attachment to the French, and at the same time confirmed in their Christianity.

"M. de Bougainville, celebrated by his maritime expeditions, and who participated in the first acts of the war in Canada, certified, in 1760, that M. Picquet, king's missionary, known by the establishments which he had made alike serviceable to religion and the state, in all the campaigns in which he had been with him, had contributed by his zeal, his activity, and his talents to the good of the service of the king and to the glory of his arms; and his standing among savage tribes and his personal services had been of the greatest service, as well in military as political affairs.

"All those who had returned from Canada labored to make appreciated the services so long and so constantly rendered to France during nearly thirty years, and to make known the merit of a citizen who had expatriated himself to gratify the inclinations of his heart; who had sacrificed his youth, his heritage, and all the flattering hopes of France; who had exposed a thousand and a thousand times his life, preserving often the subjects of the king and the glory of his arms, and who could himself say that he had nothing in his actions but the glory of France during his residence in Canada, in which he had spent much of his life.

"His services had not the same result in the last war for the preservation of Canada, but the brilliant and almost incredible actions by which he contributed to it have not the less preserved, with the savages, the notion and the high idea of French valor, and, possibly, this feeling may hereafter result to our advantage.

"I would wish to be able to report all of the letters of ministers, governors-general, and private persons, of bishops, of intendants, and of other persons in authority, who witnessed with surprise the projects, the negotiations, and the operations of which this missionary had the charge, the congratulations which he received on his successes, as prompt as they were inspiring, upon his resources, upon the expedients which he suggested, his zeal and his experience in critical situations, and which his activity always put into execution.

"I have often asked him to make a history of them, that should be alike curious and honorable for France.

"We find a part of these letters among his papers; I have there seen, among others, those of M. de Montcalm, who called him, '*My dear and very worthy patriarch of the Five Nations.*'

"M. the Marquis de Lévis desired especially to make known the labors and the successes of M. Picquet, of which he had been a witness, and which he had admired both for their disinterestedness, as well for regard to France as against the English, after the conquest of Canada; and I have witnessed the solicitations which M. de Lévis made to excite his ambition; or direct towards some important place, a zeal which was worthy of a bishopric.

"The evidence of his ecclesiastical superiors was not less favorable to the zeal of our missionary. The bishop of Quebec, in 1760, departing for Europe after having visited the new mission which M. Picquet had founded among the

*Iroquois*, and where he had baptized more than a hundred adults, enjoined upon all the priests of his diocese to aid him as much as they might be able; he conferred upon him all his powers, even those of approving the other priests, and of absolving from censures, reserved to the sovereign Pontiff.

"M. Picquet, after returning to France, passed several years in Paris, but a portion of his time was engaged in exercising the ministry of all the suburbs, where the archbishop of Paris deemed that he could be most useful. His alacrity for labor fixed him a long time at Mount Valerian, where he erected a parish church.

"He had been compelled to make a journey to sell books which the king had presented him in 1754, which had survived the treatment he had experienced in Canada, and, although he was reduced to a very small patrimony, he failed to employ his activity in obtaining the recompense he had so well merited.

"Meanwhile, the general assembly of the clergy of 1765 offered him a gratuity of twelve hundred livres, and charged M. the archbishop of Rheims and M. the archbishop of Arles to solicit for him a recompense from the king.

"The assembly next ensuing, in 1770, gave him also a similar gratuity, but his departure from Paris interrupted the success of the hopes which his friends had entertained of the recompenses from the court.

"In 1772 he wished to retire to Bresse, where a numerous family desired it, and urged it with much earnestness.

"He afterwards went to Verjon, where he caused to be built a house, with the view of making an establishment for the education of young people. He preached, he catechised, he confessed, and his zeal was never so much manifested.

"The chapter of Bourg decreed him the title of honorary canon. The ladies De la Visitation asked him to become their director, and they thus attracted him to the capital of the province.

"In 1777 he made a journey to Rome, where his reputation preceded him, and where the Holy Father received him as a missionary worthy of being held dear by the church, and presented him with a gratuity of five thousand livres for his journey.

"They there made the ineffectual endeavors to detain him. He returned to Bresse, and carried thither relics, which he displayed, for the veneration of the faithful, in the collegiate church at Bourg.

"The reputation of the Abbey of Cluny, and the friendship which M. Picquet felt towards one of his nephews, established at Cluny, brought him to this habitation so celebrated in Christianity. He purchased for himself, about 1779, a house and plat of land, which he wished to improve, but in 1781 he repaired with a sister to Verjon, for the settlement of affairs, where he was repeatedly attacked by an obstinate cold and by a hemorrhage, which reduced him considerably, and also by a kind of dropsy; lastly, a hernia, which had existed a long time, became aggravated, and caused his death on the 15th of July, 1781.

"M. Picquet had a very prepossessing and commanding figure, and a countenance open and engaging. He possessed a gay and cheerful humor. Notwithstanding the austerity of his manners, he exhibited nothing but gayety,

which he turned to account in his designs. He was a theologian, an orator, and a poet; he sung and composed songs in French as well as in *Iroquois*, with which he interested and amused the savages. He was a child with one and a hero with others. His mechanical ingenuity was often admired by the natives. In short, he resorted to every means to attract proselytes and to attach them to him, and he accordingly had all the success which can reward industry, talents, and zeal.

"It is thus I have thought best to make known a compatriot and a friend worthy of being offered as an example to incite those who are burning with zeal for religion and for their country."

Picquet was as much an object of abhorrence by the English as he was of esteem by the French,—a very natural result from the active partisan spirit which he evinced, and the zeal and success with which he prosecuted his plans for the aggrandizement of his faith and his allegiance, which appear to have been equally the objects of his ambition and the aim and end of his life. Having given in the above biographical notice his memoirs drawn up in that florid style of panegyric so common with the people and the age in which it was written, we will quote from an English historian of the French war. (Thos. Mante, in a work entitled "The History of the Late War in America," London, 1772, quarto, page 231.) It is probably as much biased by prejudice as the other by partiality.

"As to the Abbé Picquet, who distinguished himself so much by his brutal zeal, as he did not expose himself to any danger, he received no injury, and he yet lives, justly despised to such a degree by every one who knows anything of his past conduct in America, that scarce any officer will admit him to his table.

"However repugnant it must be to every idea of honor and humanity not to give quarter to an enemy when subdued, it must be infinitely more so not to spare women and children. Yet such had often been the objects of the Abbé Picquet's cruel advice, enforced by the most barbarous examples, especially in the English settlements on the back of Virginia and Pennsylvania."

A French writer, whose initials only are given (S— de C—), has left a memoir upon the war in Canada, and the affairs of that province from 1749 till 1760, which was published under the direction of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in 1835, and which makes frequent mention of the post at Oswegatchie. From this work we will translate a few extracts.

The rancor with which he assails Picquet almost leads us to believe that he was actuated by a personal enmity, although it appears not have been limited to this missionary, but to have been directed towards the religious establishments of the country in general.

We shall endeavor to preserve the spirit of the original in our translation. We are thus furnished with two versions of the conduct of Picquet, and prevented from being misled by an *ex-parte* narrative, like that which Lalande the astronomer has given us.

"Thus M. de la Jonquière, persuaded that peace could not long continue, labored to inspire the savages with a hatred to the English, and especially endeavored to attach the Five Nations or *Iroquois*. These people had been always distinguished by their bravery; the French had waged with them long and cruel wars, and the inhabitants had been compelled to labor arms in hand, as we see in the history of Charlevoix, a Jesuit, who has written an ecclesiastical history of this country.



"This nation is divided into five branches, named the *Onontagués*, the *Goyoguis*, the *Stonnontowans* [*Senecas*], the *Anniers* [*Mohawks*], and the domiciliated tribes.

"The *Onondagas* dwell upon a lake, at no great distance from the Mohawk river, in a fertile country, and the English pretend that it belongs to them. The *Goyoguis* and the *Stonnontowans* are a little beyond in the same direction, and approaching Niagara. The *Anniers* dwell upon the river Mohawk, not far from a dwelling belonging to Mr. Johnson, an English officer, who understands the Indian language, and has been very active during this war. The others reside at the Saut St. Louis, three leagues from Montreal, some at a place called La Presentation, and some at the Lake of Two Mountains.

"The general can well rely upon the fidelity of those who dwell near him, but it is not so of the others. Their Cantons, situated as we have seen above, furnish, in one way and another, difficulties not easy to surmount.

"M. the Abbé Picquet, priest of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, was to this Canton what the Abbé de la Loutre was to Acadia. He had as much ambition as he had, but he turned it to a different account.\* He understood the *Iroquois* language, and this gave him a great advantage, and enabled him to put on foot the negotiations which he wished with the Five Nations to draw them to our cause, and engage them to come and dwell with us. This abbé, who could not endure the restraint of the seminary, was very willing to seize an occasion like that which offered of freeing himself, and of forming a community over which he might rule and reign. He labored to decoy the Five Nations, and to form upon the River Cataraqui, or Frontenac, above the rapids, a village.

"The place which he selected for his establishment announced his little genius, and caused the fort which he had built to be called Picquet's Folly; as for himself, he called it La Presentation.

"When the Abbé Picquet had assembled some families, he talked of building a fort, under the pretext of protecting them, and they sent him a commandant and a magazine guard, and enjoined it upon the commandant to have much regard for the abbé, and placed him, so to speak, under his tutelage, and gave full permission to this priest to conduct and administer the magazines; in short, everything was under his orders.

"This priest, meanwhile, did not prosper much, and it was felt that there was great difficulty in inducing the *Iroquois* to leave a fat and fertile country to come and fix themselves upon an uncultivated tract, and to beg for their life of a priest. It was for this reason that De la Jonquière the elder was sent to go and remain among them, and in the village which he might deem the most convenient for his negotiations, and they gave him a brovet of captain, without a company, to the end that he might not be disturbed in his residence, on account of his services.

"There could not have been chosen a more suitable person to remain with them. He understood their language perfectly, and for a long time had lived among them as one of their number, and, although he had been married in Canada, he had among the *Iroquois* many children; and, in short, he had been, as it were, adopted among them, and was regarded as one of their nation.

"He had his cabin. His instructions were to second the Abbé Picquet in his project, and, above all, to induce the *Mohawks* to leave entirely the vicinity of the English, and to offer them such inducements and advantages as they desired to make them abandon their settlements and come and live with us. If, indeed, he had been able to succeed in this, there can be no doubt that the remainder of the Five Nations would have followed their example. They alone were directly attached to the English, who had all along preserved in them a hostility to our nation. But Mr. Johnson, who was not ignorant of the designs of the French, labored, on the contrary, to maintain them in the alliance of his nation.

"The Jesuits, who had always sought their own aggrandizement under the pious pretext of instructing the people, had not failed to seek to establish themselves in Canada.

"Wishing to remain the sole masters, they crossed, as much as possible, the Récollets in their projects of returning to the country, after the English had restored Canada [in the treaty of St. Germain in 1632]. From the earliest times that these fathers (the Jesuits)

\* Hocquart has given him the title of the *Apostle of the Iroquois*, and the English called him the *Jesuit of the West*.—(Note in the original.)

were established in the country they detached some of their number to go and preach the gospel to the savages. They followed them in their marches; but, wearied with their wandering life, which agreed not with their designs which they had to accumulate large properties, they took great care to endeavor to establish their neophytes, without embarrassing themselves by those whom they abandoned.

"They made great account of their zeal at the court, and showed large numbers of converts; and, under the specious pretext of uniting them, to civilize them,† they demanded concessions of lands and pensions. The court, persuaded of the justice of their demands, accorded both the one and the other.

"It was thus that they acquired the seigniories of Charlesbourg, New and Old Lorette, Rastican, and the Prairie de la Magdeleine, and others, which are very well established, and of considerable repute. These concessions were given them under the titles of seigneurie et ventes (*lots et ventes*). . . .

To adopt either of these as a true account of the character of Picquet would be equally unjust. Now that the times and circumstances in which he lived have both passed away, and even the consequences resulting from his actions have ceased to exist, we may perhaps, from the data before us, in view of the times and the circumstances in which he acted, deduce the following conclusion:

That he was actuated by a controlling belief of the importance and the truth of the religion which he labored with such zeal to establish, and that this was the ruling passion of his life. That his energy and ability for the promotion of this object at times led him to disregard the common claims of humanity, and to the performance of acts derogatory to our nature and abhorred by civilized man.

That he evinced a capacity for the transaction of business and the promotion of the interests of his government highly creditable to his character, and such as to entitle him to the esteem in which he was held by those in authority; and that especially in the selection of a location for a new settlement, which was the great act of his life, he proved himself the possessor of a sound mind, and a capacity for judiciously combining and comparing the probable effects of causes, which must have made a prominent station of the post he selected.

The prophecy that a beautiful town might hereafter be built on the elevated plain opposite his fort has been fully realized in the present village of Ogdensburg, which the combination of favorable causes now existing is destined soon to give a rank second to but few on our inland waters.

The portrait of Picquet is preserved at the Sulpician mission of the Lake of Two Mountains, the scene of his early labors and first success as a missionary. Picquet was succeeded in the mission of La Presentation by Pierre Paul, Frs. de la Garde, who came to Canada in 1755, and died at Montreal, April 4, 1784. (See note, ante.)

#### EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE CONQUEST OF CANADA.

With the fall of the fortress of Isle Royal ceased the French dominion in St. Lawrence County.‡ It was sub-

† The author in the MSS. neither renders justice to the motives nor the conduct of the Jesuits.—(Note in the original.)

‡ Antoine St. Martin, a Frenchman, said to have inhabited the country since its occupation by the French, in 1760, died at an extreme age (supposed to exceed by several years a century), on the 4th of March, 1849, at Ogdensburg. In his latter years he attracted some attention from his being made the personage of a romance, written and published at Potsdam, by C. Boynton. His longevity appears to have been to him, as much as it was to others, a wonder,

sequently occupied by a small guard of British troops, and held till surrendered, in accordance with the stipulations of Jay's treaty, in the summer of 1796, to Judge Ford, who received it for the proprietors. The remains of a cemetery still exist on the west side of the Oswegatchie, and several head-stones mark the place where British soldiers were buried. The history of this station, so far as our knowledge extends, from the time of the English conquest to the surrender under the treaty, is nearly or quite lost.

Such data as have fallen under our notice will here be given :

In the summer of 1776 the following minute was forwarded from Oswego by Lieutenant Edward McMichael (see "American Archives," fifth series, vol. i. page 815) :

"Was informed at Oswego that three regiments of Ministerial troops had arrived at Oswegatchie, at which place they were joined by a number of Tories and Indians under the command of Colonel Johnson, and were to embark immediately on board two armed vessels, bateaux, and canoes, and proceed to Oswego, at which place they were to be joined by Colonel Butler, with all the Indians under his command, and likewise by Colonel Caldwell, with what regulars could be spared from Niagara.

"They intended repairing Oswego Fort as soon as possible, in order that they might hold a treaty with the Indians, and be able to defend themselves against any attack."

In April, 1779, Lieutenants McClellan and Hardenburgh, of the Revolutionary army, were dispatched from Fort Schuyler on an expedition, at the head of a body of Indians, against the British garrison at Oswegatchie, intending to steal upon it and take it by surprise, but falling in with some straggling Indians, several shots were imprudently exchanged, which alarmed the garrison. They then attempted to draw the enemy from the fort by stratagem, and partly succeeded, but could not draw them to a sufficient distance to cut off their retreat, and on approaching the fort themselves, the assailants were so warmly received, that they were compelled to retreat without unnecessary delay. The only service performed was to send a *Caughnawaga* Indian into Canada with a letter in French by a French general, probably the Marquis de Lafayette, and addressed to the Canadians, and written the preceding autumn. The expedition was dispatched from Fort Schuyler on the day before Colonel Van Schaick moved upon Onondaga; and from a letter addressed by General Clinton six weeks afterwards to General Sullivan, there is reason to believe one object was to get clear of the *Oneida* Indians, then in the fort, until Colonel Van Schaick should have proceeded so far upon his expedition that they or their people should not be able to give the *Onondagans* notice of his approach. All the Indians still remaining in Fort Schuyler on the 18th were detained expressly for that purpose. Although professedly friendly, and reliable as scouts, they could not be trusted in expeditions against their fellows.

The expedition of Lieutenants McClellan and Hardenburgh returned to Fort Schuyler without having effected their purpose on the 30th of April.

An incident happened in a military expedition from Fort Schuyler to Oswegatchie, during the Revolutionary

and he would at times weep, and lament that "God had forgotten him." With him perished the last survivor of the French period of our history, and it is much to be regretted that his narrative and recollections were not preserved.

war, and probably in the one just described, which shows in an amiable light the finer feelings of the Indian character, and will serve as an offset for some of the darker phases of Indian warfare. The subject of the adventure afterwards for several years resided in St. Lawrence County, and often related the incident to the one from whose lips the account is written.

Belonging to the military party that was proceeding through the forest was a little boy, about twelve years old, who served as a fifer to the company. Light-hearted and innocent, he tripped along, sometimes running in advance to gather flowers, and at others lingering behind to listen to the music of the birds, which made the forest vocal with their songs. Seeing the unguarded deportment of the lad, his captain cautioned him against wandering from the company, for fear that some hostile Indian, who might be lurking in the thicket, should take him off. The warning was heeded for some time, but ere long forgot, and he found himself many rods in advance of the party, culling the wild-flowers which were scattered in his path and inhaling the fragrance which the morning air, with its exhilarating freshness, inspired him, when he was suddenly startled by a rude grasp upon the shoulder, which, upon looking around, he saw was that of a sturdy Indian, who had been secreted behind a rock, and had darted from his concealment upon the unsuspecting victim, who had wandered from his protectors.

He attempted to scream, but fear paralyzed his tongue, and he saw the glittering tomahawk brandished over his head, which the next moment would terminate with a blow his existence; but the savage, seeing the unarmed and terror-stricken child, with no warlike implement but his fife, and doubtless touched with the innocence and terror of his trembling prisoner, relaxed his grasp, took the fife from under his arm, and having playfully blowed in its end he returned it to its owner, and bounded off into the forest. No further caution was needed to keep him within the ranks, and they the next day reached their destination, which was Fort Oswegatchie.

In after-years, when age had made him infirm, in relating this incident, he would weep with emotion at this perilous adventure, and always ended with the heartfelt acknowledgment "that God had always protected him, and guarded him from dangers seen and unseen, and from childhood to old age."

Isaac Weld, Jr., published in London, in 1799, in two 12mo volumes, a journal of travels in the States of North America, and the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in the years 1795-97, which describes, among other interesting subjects, the condition and appearance of our frontier, and the fort at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, which we will quote. [*Vol. ii. p. 38, et seq.*] The voyage was undertaken in the month of August, 1796:—

"The Indians not only retain possession of the different islands, but likewise of the whole of the southeast shore of the St. Lawrence, situated within the bounds of the United States; they likewise have considerable strips of land on the opposite shore, within the British dominions, bordering upon the river; these they have reserved to themselves, for hunting. The *Iroquois* Indians have a village upon the Isle of St. Regis, and another also upon the mainland, on the southeast shore; as we passed, several of the inhabitants put off in

canoes, and exchanged unripe heads of Indian corn with the men for bread; they also brought with them some very fine wild duck and fish, which they disposed of to us on very moderate terms.

"On the fourth night of our voyage we encamped, as usual, on the mainland, opposite the island of St. Regis, and the excellent viands which we had procured from the Indians having been cooked, we sat down to supper before a large fire, materials for which are never wanting in this woody country. The night was uncommonly serene, and we were induced to remain to a late hour in front of our tent talking of the various occurrences in the course of the day; but we had scarcely retired to rest when the sky became overcast, a dreadful storm arose, and by daybreak the next morning we found ourselves, and everything belonging to us, drenched with rain.

"Our situation now was by no means agreeable. Torrents still came pouring down; neither our tent nor the woods afforded us any shelter, and, the wind being very strong and as averse as it could blow, there was no prospect of our being enabled speedily to get into better quarters. In this state we had remained for a considerable time, when one of the party, who had been rambling about in order to discover what sort of a neighborhood we were in, returned with the pleasing intelligence that there was a house at no great distance, and that the owner had invited us to it. It was the house of an old Provincial officer, who had received a grant of land in this part of the country for his past services. We gladly proceeded to it, and met with a most cordial welcome from the captain and his fair daughters, who had provided a plentiful breakfast, and spared no pains to make their habitation during our stay as pleasing to us as possible.

"We felt great satisfaction at the idea that it would be in our power to spend the remainder of the day with these worthy and hospitable people, but, alas! we had all formed an erroneous opinion of the weather; the wind veered suddenly about, the sun broke through the thick clouds, the conductor gave the parting order, and in a few minutes we found ourselves once more seated in our bateau. From hence upwards for a distance of forty miles the current of the river is exceedingly strong, and numberless rapids are to be encountered, which, though not so tremendous to appearance as those at the Cascades and le Coteau du Lac, are yet both more dangerous and more difficult to pass. The great danger consists, however, in going down them. It arises from the shallowness of the water and the great number of sharp rocks, in the midst of which the vessels are hurried along with such impetuosity that if they unfortunately get into a wrong channel nothing can save them from being dashed to pieces, but so intimately are the people employed on this river acquainted with the different channels that an accident of the sort is scarcely ever heard of. 'Le Long Saut,' the Long Fall, or Rapid, situate about thirty miles above Lake St. Francis, is the most dangerous of any on the river, and so difficult a matter is it to pass it that it requires not less than six men on shore to haul a single bateau against the current.

"There is a third canal, with locks, at this place, in order to avoid a point which it would be wholly impracticable to weather in the ordinary way. These different canals and locks have been made at the expense of government, and the profits arising from the tolls paid by each bateau that passes through them are placed in the public treasury. At these rapids, and at several of the others, there are very extensive flour- and saw-mills.

"On the fifth night we arrived at a small farm-house at the top of the Long Saut, wet from head to foot, in consequence of having been obliged to walk past the rapids through woods and bushes still dripping after the heavy rain that had fallen in the morning. The woods in this neighborhood are far more majestic than on any other part of the St. Lawrence; the pines, in particular, are uncommonly tall, and seem to wave their tops in the very clouds. In Canada pines grow on the richest soils, but in the United States they grow mostly on poor ground; a tract of land covered with lofty pines is there generally denominated 'a pine barren,' on account of its great poverty.

"During a considerable part of the next day we also proceeded on foot, in order to escape the tedious passage of the Rapide Plat, and some of the other dangerous rapids in this part of the river. As we passed along we had an excellent diversion in shooting pigeons, several large flights of which we met with in the woods. The wild pigeons of Canada are not unlike the common English wood-pigeon, except that they are of a much smaller size; their flesh is very well flavored. During particular years these birds come down from the northern regions in flights that are marvelous to tell. A gentleman

of the town of Niagara assured me that once as he was embarking there on board a ship for Toronto, a flight of them was observed coming from that quarter; that as he sailed over Lake Ontario to Toronto, forty-five miles distant from Niagara, pigeons were seen flying overhead the whole way in a contrary direction to that from which the ship was proceeding, and that on arriving at the place of his destination the birds were still observed coming down from the north in as large bodies as had been noticed at any one time during the whole voyage. Supposing, therefore, that the pigeons moved no faster than the vessel, the flight, according to this gentleman's account, must at least have extended eighty miles.

"Many persons may think this story surpassing belief; for my own part, however, I do not hesitate to give credit to it, knowing as I do the respectability of the gentleman who related it and the accuracy of his observation. When these birds appear in such great numbers they often light on the borders of rivers and lakes, and in the neighborhood of farm-houses, at which time they are so unwary that a man with a short stick might easily knock them down by hundreds.

"It is not oftener than once in seven or eight years, perhaps, that such large flocks of these birds are seen in the country. The years in which they appear are denominated 'pigeon years.'

"There are also 'bear years' and 'squirrel years.' This was both a bear and a squirrel year. The former, like the pigeons, come down from the northern regions, and were most numerous in the neighborhoods of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and along the upper part of the river St. Lawrence. On arriving at the borders of these lakes, or of the river, if the opposite shore were in sight, they generally took to the water and endeavored to reach it by swimming. Prodigious numbers of them are killed in crossing the St. Lawrence by the Indians, who had hunting encampments at short distances from each other the whole way along the bank of the river from the island of St. Regis to Lake Ontario. One bear of very large size boldly entered the river in the face of our bateau, and was killed by one of our men while swimming from the mainland to one of the islands. . . .

"The squirrels this year, contrary to the bears, migrated from the south, from the territory of the United States. Like the bears, they took to the water on arriving at it, but as if conscious of their inability to cross a very wide piece of water, they bent their course towards Niagara river, above the falls, and at its narrowest and most tranquil part crossed over into the British territory. It was calculated that upwards of fifty thousand of them crossed the river in the course of two or three days, and such great depredations did they commit on arriving at the settlements on the opposite side, that in one part of the country the farmers deemed themselves very fortunate where they got in as much as one-third of their crops of corn. These squirrels were all of the black kind, said to be peculiar to the continent of America.

"On the sixth evening of our voyage we stopped nearly opposite to Point aux Iroquois, so named from a French family having been cruelly massacred there by the *Iroquois* Indians in the early ages of the colony. The ground being still extremely wet here, in consequence of the heavy rain of the preceding day, we did not much relish the thoughts of passing the night in our tent; yet there seemed to be no alternative, as the only house in sight was crowded with people, and not capable of affording us any accommodation. Luckily, however, as we were searching about for the driest spot to pitch our tent upon, one of the party espied a barn, at a little distance, belonging to the man of the adjoining house, of whom we procured the key; it was well stored with straw, and having mounted to the top of the mow, we laid ourselves down to rest, and slept soundly there, till awakened in the morning by the crowing of some cocks that were perched on the beams over our heads.

"At an early hour we pursued our voyage, and before noon passed the last rapid, about three miles below the mouth of the Oswegatchie river, the most considerable of these within the limit of the United States which fall into the St. Lawrence; it consists of three<sup>2</sup> branches that unite about fifteen<sup>2</sup> miles above its mouth, the most western of which issues from a lake twenty miles in length and eight in breadth.\*

"Another of the branches issues from a small lake or pond, only about four miles distant from the west branch of the Hudson river, that flows past New York. Both the Hudson and the Oswegatchie are said to be capable of being made navigable for light bateaux as

\* The writer makes some very erroneous statements.

far as this spot, where they approach within so short a distance of each other, except only at a few places, so that the portages will be but very trifling. This, however, is a mere conjecture, for Oswegatchie river is but very imperfectly known, the country it passes through being quite uninhabited; but should it be found at a future period that these rivers are indeed capable of being rendered navigable so far up the country, it will probably be through this channel that the greatest of the trade that there may happen to be between New York and the country bordering upon Lake Ontario will be carried on."

The small lake referred to by the author was doubtless Raquette lake, in Hamilton county, which is even nearer the head-waters of the Hudson than above stated, but it lies at the source of the Raquette river, instead of the Oswegatchie.

"The trade is at present carried on between that city and the lake by means of Hudson river as far as Albany, and from thence by means of the Mohawks' river, Wood creek, Lake Ontario, and Oswego river, which falls into Lake Ontario. The harbor at the mouth of Oswego river is very bad; on account of the sand-banks none but flat-bottomed vessels can approach with safety nearer to it than two miles, nor is there any good harbor on the south side of Lake Ontario, in the neighborhood of any large rivers. Sharp-built vessels, however, of a considerable size can approach with safety to the mouth of Oswegatchie river. The 'Seueca,' a British vessel of war of twenty-six guns, used to ply constantly formerly between Fort de la Galette, situated at the mouth of that river,\* and the fort at Niagara; and the British fur ships on the lakes used also at that time to discharge the cargoes there, brought down from the upper country."

"As, therefore, the harbor at the mouth of Oswegatchie is so much better than that at the mouth of the Oswego river, and as they are nearly an equal distance from New York, there is reason to suppose that if the river navigation should prove equally good, the trade between the lakes and New York will be for the most part, if not wholly, carried on by means of Oswegatchie river, rather than Oswego river. With a fair wind the passage from Oswegatchie river to Niagara is accomplished in two days, a voyage only one day longer than from Oswego to Niagara.

"Fort de la Galette was erected by the French, and though not built till long after Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, yet they esteemed it by far the most important military post on the St. Lawrence, in the upper country, as it was impossible for any boat, or vessel, to pass up or down that river without being observed, whereas they easily escape unseen behind the many islands opposite to Kingston. Since the close of the American war Fort de la Galette has been dismantled, as it was within the territories of the United States,† nor would any advantage have arisen from its retention, for it was never of any importance to us but as a trading-post, and as such, Kingston, which is in our own territory, is far more eligibly situated in every point of view; it has a more safe and commodious harbor; the fur ships coming down from Niagara by stopping there are saved a voyage of sixty miles up and down the St. Lawrence, which was often found to be more tedious than the voyage from Niagara to Kingston. In the neighborhood of La Galette, on the Oswegatchie river, there is a village of the *Oswegatchie* Indians, whose numbers are estimated at one hundred warriors.

"The current of the St. Lawrence, from Oswegatchie upwards, is much more gentle than in any other part between Montreal and Lake Ontario, except only where the river is considerably dilated, as at Lakes St. Louis and St. François; however, notwithstanding its being so gentle, we did not advance more than twenty-five miles in the course of the day, owing to the numerous stops that we made, more from motives of pleasure than necessity. The evening was uncommonly fine, and towards sun-set, a brisk gale springing up, the conductor judged it advisable to take advantage of it and to continue the voyage all night, in order to make up for the time we had lost during the day. We accordingly proceeded, but towards midnight the wind died away; this circumstance, however, did not alter the determination of the conductor. The men were ordered to the oars,

\* Fort de la Galette was below the Oswegatchie, on the Canada side.

and, notwithstanding that they had labored hard during the preceding day and had had no rest, yet they were kept closely at work until daybreak, except for one hour, during which they were allowed to stop to cook their provisions. Where there is a gentle current, as in this part of the river, the Canadians will work at the oar for many hours without intermission. They seemed to think it no hardship to be kept employed in this instance the whole night; on the contrary, they plied as vigorously as if they had but just set out, singing merrily the whole time. The French Canadians have in general a good ear for music, and sing duets with tolerable accuracy. They have one very favorite duet amongst them, called the 'rowing duet,' which, as they sing, they mark time to, with each stroke of the oar; indeed, when rowing in smooth water, they mark time the most of the airs they sing in the same manner. . . . The Lake of a Thousand Islands is twenty-five miles in length and about six in breadth. From its upper end to Kingston, at which place we arrived early in the evening, the distance is fifteen miles.

"The length of time required to ascend the river St. Lawrence, from Montreal to Kingston, is commonly found to be about seven days. If the wind should be strong and very favorable the passage may be performed in a less time; but should it, on the contrary, be adverse, and blow very strong, the passage will be protracted somewhat longer; an adverse or favorable wind, however, seldom makes a difference of more than three days in the length of passage upwards, as in each case it is necessary to work the bateaux along by means of poles for the greater part of the way. The passage downwards is performed in two or three days, according to the wind. The current is so strong that a contrary wind seldom lengthens the passage in that direction more than a day."

The English are believed to have maintained the fort at Oswegatchie as a protection to their fur trade, and this was made the cover of a pretension to justify their retaining it after the peace which followed the Revolution. The *Oswegatchies* continued to reside in the vicinity after the English conquest, adopted the new allegiance, and as usual became corrupted in morals by their vicinity to the garrison. They are believed to have acted with the British in the War of the Revolution.

In the enumeration of Indian tribes made by Sir Wm. Johnson, in 1763,† the tribe is represented as numbering eighty warriors, at peace with the English. In the same enumeration the *Caughnawagas* are reported at three hundred men, emigrants from the *Mohawks*, and with a colony at Aghquissasne (St. Regis), which was the seat of a mission. The latter had been founded but three years previously.

A portion of the *Mohawk* emigration had settled at the mission of the Lake of Two Mountains. The English were careful not to molest them in their religious observances, which remain to this day the same as when first established among them. The *Oswegatchies*, at the time when the present class of settlers came on, were occupying a village of twenty-three houses, on Indian Point, in Lisbon, about three miles below Ogdensburg. Spafford, in his "Gazetteer," published in 1813, thus mentions them:

"This village was built by the British government after the Revolution, and when, of course, that government had no title to the land. The Indians remained here several years after the settlement of this country by the present proprietors, and were removed by order of the government of New York, on the complaint of the inhabitants. These Indians, driven from New Johnstown, in Upper Canada, received this spot, with improvements, in exchange, from which driven by our government, they became destitute of a local habitation and a name, and the *Oswegatchie* tribe no longer exists, although a few individuals remain, scattered among the surrounding tribes."

† Documentary History of New York, vol. i. page 27.

This dispersion took place about 1806 or 1807, and the remnants of the tribe, or their descendants, are found at St. Regis, Onondaga, and elsewhere. While in Lisbon, they were under the direction of one Joseph Reoam, a Frenchman, who spoke their dialect of the *Iroquois* language, and is said to have been a chief, and to have married an Indian woman. They planted corn on Galloo island, and elsewhere in the vicinity.

Their village is described by one who saw it in 1802 as consisting of a street, running parallel with the river, with the houses ranged in a regular manner on each side of it, all uniformly built, with their ends to the street, sharp roofed, shingled with pointed shingles, and with glass windows. Every house was built for two families, had two doors in front, and a double fire-place and single chimney in the centre, with a partition equally dividing the interior. In 1802 there were about twenty-four families.

These Indians were accustomed to spend most of their summers on Black lake, in hunting and fishing, returning to their cabins for the winter. They used bark canoes, which they carried around rapids and across portages with perfect ease. As many as forty Indians at a time were often seen in the settlement when new.

Directly opposite to the site of the Indian village of the *Oswegatchies* is the island that was fortified by the French, and taken by the English under Lord Amherst in 1760.\* The ruins of the fortress upon it are still to be seen, although mostly obliterated, and have given it the name of Chimney island. This island is low, and in shape irregular. It is on the American side of the channel, and has an area of six acres. There are said to be still seen on an island opposite this, under the Canada shore, the traces of works erected by the English to assist in its reduction.

A great number of iron shot and other metallic relics have been found on this island and the adjoining shores, as tomahawks, hoes, axes, picks, the hangings of gates, and other relics of the French and Indian occupation of the place.

Like many other places having associations connected with the olden time, Chimney island† has been the scene of *money-digging*, on a somewhat extensive scale, by those who were weak enough to be led astray by the pretended indications of the divining-rod or the impositions of fortune-tellers. As uniformly happens, there has been money lost instead of gained in these operations, and if stories are to be believed, certain of these adventurers have lost somewhat of credit and standing in the community by these speculations.

## CHAPTER IV.

### HISTORY OF LAND TITLES.

Indian Titles, Treaties, and Cession of Lands—Land Titles Proper: Macomb's and Other Purchases—Early Settlements.

THIS subject has been exhaustively treated by Dr. Hough in his History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, from which we take the following accounts, with revisions and corrections by the doctor. It involves more or less the

history of the various Indian reservations and missions in this region. We give it in as condensed a form as is possible, and preserve the meaning and connections:

### INDIAN TITLES.

#### ST. REGIS.

“The sovereignty of the soil of the northern part of the State was anciently vested in the *Mohawks*, who, from the earliest period of authentic history, exercised jurisdiction over it. Upon the emigration of a part of this people to Canada, they claimed to carry with them the title from whence the villagers of St. Regis asserted their claim to the northern part of the State in common with the other *Mohawk* nations of Canada.

“The *Mohawks*, it is well known, espoused the royal cause in the Revolution, through the influence of the Johnson family, and emigrated to Grand River, in Upper Canada, where they still reside on lands given them by government. Whatever title to the land remained with them was surrendered by the following treaty, held at Albany, March 29, 1795:

“At a treaty, held under the authority of the United States, with the *Mohawk* nation of Indians, residing in the province of Upper Canada, within the dominions of the King of Great Britain. Present, the Hon. Isaac Smith, commissioner appointed by the United States to hold this treaty, Abram Ten Broeck, Egbert Benson, and Ezra L'Hommedieu, agents for the State of New York, Capt. Joseph Brant and Capt. John Deserontyon, two of the said Indians, and deputies to represent the said nation at this treaty.

“The said agents having in the presence, and with the approbation of the said commissioners, proposed to and adjusted with the said deputies the compensation, as hereinafter mentioned, to be made to the said nation for their claim, to be extinguished by this treaty, to all lands within the said State. It is thereupon finally agreed and done between the said nations and the said deputies as follows: that is to say, the said agents do agree to pay to the said deputies the sum of one thousand dollars for the use of the said nation, to be by the said deputies paid over to and distributed among the persons and families of the said nation, according to their usages, the sum of five hundred dollars for the expenses of the said deputies during the time they have attended this treaty, and the sum of one hundred dollars for their expenses in returning and for carrying the said sum of one thousand dollars to where the said nation resides. And the said agents do accordingly, for and in the name of the *People of the State of New York*, pay the said three several sums to the deputies in the presence of the said commissioners. And the said deputies do agree to cede and release, and these present witness that they accordingly do, for and in the name of the said nation, in consideration of the said compensation, cede and release to the people of the State of New York, forever, all the right or title of the said nation to lands within the said State, and the claim of the said nation to lands within the said State is hereby wholly and finally extinguished.

“In testimony whereof, the said commissioner, the said agents, and the said deputies have hereunto, and to two other acts of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the said State, and one delivered to the said deputies, to remain with the said nation, set their hands and seals at the city of Albany, in the said State, the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.”

“Signed, sealed, and acknowledged.

“(Copied from a MSS. volume entitled ‘*Indian Deeds and Treaties, 1712-1810*,’ in the office of Secretary of State, at Albany. Page 187.)

“Treaties with the Indians for their lands were, by a provision of the first constitution of the State, adopted April 20, 1777, reserved to the legislature. It was therein ordained

“That no purchases or contracts for the sale of lands made since the 14th day of Oct., 1775, or which may hereafter be made with or

\* Oraconenton island.

† Its present name.

of the said Indians within the limits of this State, shall be binding on the said Indians, or deemed valid, unless made under the authority and with the consent of the legislature of the State.' (*Laws of New York*, vol. i. p. 16, 1813.)

"By an act passed April 4, 1801, it was provided:

"That if any person should, without the authority and consent of the legislature, in any manner or form, or on any terms whatsoever, purchase any lands within this State of any Indian or Indians residing therein, or make any contract with any Indian or Indians for the sale of any lands within this State, or shall in any manner give, sell, demise, convey, or otherwise dispose of any such lands or any interest therein, or offer to do so, or shall enter on, or take possession of, or to settle on any such lands by pretext or color of any right or interest in the same, in consequence of any such purchase or contract made since the 14th day of Oct., 1775, and not with the authority and consent of the legislature of this State, every such person shall in every such case be deemed guilty of a public offense, and shall, on conviction thereof before any court having cognizance of the same, forfeit and pay to the people of this State two hundred and fifty dollars, and be further punished by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."

"The State being accordingly the only party whom the Indians could recognize, to them they applied for the settlement of their claims to lands in the northern part of the State. These claims were based upon ancient and primitive occupation, and especially upon the rights which they conceived they had for compensation for services which some of them, particularly Col. Louis Cook, their head chief, had rendered in the war. The nature and amount of these services we will give in our notice of that chief.

"In 1789 he applied for a confirmation of a tract of land in the present town of Massena, which he claimed was his own individual right, and this was subsequently confirmed to him by the legislature. In 1792, the *Caughnawaga* and *St. Regis* tribes, claiming to represent the Seven Nations of Canada, sent a deputation to the governor of the State of New York to assert their claims, but this embassy produced no action in their favor.

"As we shall have frequent occasion to allude to these Seven Nations, it would be well to understand who and what they were; but here our knowledge is less definite than might be desired, especially in relation to the origin of the term and of the league or combination of tribes of which it consisted. They appear to have been made up of several of the detached settlements of *Iroquois* emigrants from New York, and of *Algonquins*, etc., whom the Catholic missionaries had domiciliated and settled in villages.

"The *St. Regis* branch did not originally form, it is said, one of the seven, which consisted, according to the Rev. F. Marcoux, of an *Iroquois*, an *Algonquin*, and a *Nippissing* nation at the Lake of Two Mountains; an *Iroquois* tribe at *Caughnawaga*; the *Oswegatchie* tribe of *Iroquois* at *La Presentation*; a colony of *Hurons* at *Lorette*, nine miles north of *Quebec*; and a settlement of *Abenakis* at *St. François*, below *Montreal*, near the *Sorel*.

"After the breaking up of the French at *La Presentation* and the partial dispersion of the *Oswegatchies*, tradition relates that a grand council was held, and it was therein resolved that the *St. Regis*, who had formed a part of the *Caughnawagas* at the formation of the league, should take the place of the scattered tribe, and they thenceforth represented them in the assemblies. According to the gentlemen

above mentioned, the tribes which represented the Seven Nations have at present the following numbers (June, 1852):

"At the Lake of Two Mountains, of *Iroquois*, 250; at the Lake of Two Mountains, of *Algonquins* and *Nippissing*, together, 250; at *Caughnawaga*, of *Iroquois*, 1300; at *St. Regis*, 1100; at *Lorette*, of *Hurons*, a very few; at *St. François*, of *Abenakis*, a few only. The numbers of the two latter were not known.

"Failing in their first negotiation with the State, the *St. Regis* people prosecuted their claims, and in 1793 again appeared, by their deputies, at *Albany*, and laid their case before the governor, but without success. The following credentials are without date, but are believed to have been those furnished these Indians on this occasion:

"The Chiefs at *Cak-ne-wa-ge*, head of the Seven Nations.

"To our brother, Commander, and Governor, *Ni-haron-ta-go-wa*, George Clinton, at the State of New York. Brother, this is what we agreed upon: that we should have councils and conversations together of peace and unity.

"Now, brother, we beg that you will pay attention, that you can take the matter into good consideration betwixt you and us. We have sent the bearers, which will give you to understand our real minds and meaning, which is:

THOMAS ARAGRENTE,  
THOMAS THARAGWANEGEN,  
LUMEN TIATOHARONGIVEN,  
WILLIAM GRAY,  
ATTMINATON.

"All the chiefs' compliments to you, and beg you will not let the bearers want for victuals or drink, as much as may be for their good.

TEGANNTASEN,	ONASATEGEN,
ONATRITSIAWANE,	ONWANIENIENI,
SGANAWATE,	THANANA,
TEHASEN,	SGAHENTOWARONE,
THAIAIAKGE,	SINOHESE,
THAHENTERTHA,	SAIEGISAGENE,
GARONARAGON,	GARONIATSIGOWA.

(Signed by their marks.)

"This negotiation also failed in its object, and the deputies returned home in disappointment.

"In the winter of 1793-94, Colonel Louis, with three other warriors, again repaired to *Albany*, to get, if possible, some specific time designated when the State would meet with them for their claim. They held an interview with the governor, but he declined at that time any negotiations with them on the subject without referring their case to the legislature.

"The journal of the assembly for 1794 (page 106) contains the following record in relation to the *St. Regis* Indians:

"Mr. Havens, in behalf of Mr. Foote, from the committee appointed to take into consideration the communication made to this house by His Excellency the Governor, relative to the *St. Regis* Indians, reported that they have inquired into the several circumstances connected with the claim of the said Indians to certain lands within the jurisdiction of this State, and are of the opinion that it will be necessary to appoint commissioners to treat with the said Indians, and to authorize them, by law, to extinguish the said claim, or to take such measures relative to the said business as shall be most beneficial to the State and to the United States."

"The following was the message of the governor above alluded to. It was reported on the 21st of February of that year:

"GENTLEMEN,—You will receive with this message the conclusion of my conference with the *Oneida* Indians, and a copy of an additional speech of the *Cayugas*, and my answer thereto.

"I also transmit to you a speech made to me by Colonel Louis, of St. Regis, who, with three other warriors, arrived here some days ago, as a deputation from the chiefs of the Seven Nations of Lower Canada. You will perceive by my answer to them that I have, for the reasons therein mentioned, declined entering into conference with them on the subject of their deputation, other than that of receiving their communication, which is now submitted to the consideration of the legislature.

"GEO. CLINTON."

"So far as we have been able to learn, the course advised by the committee was not adopted, and no encouragement was given the deputies further than the indefinite and unsatisfactory assurance that their claim should be examined at as early a day as might be consistent.

"What the probable result would be might, perhaps, be surmised, when we consider that the State had already patented to Macomb and his associates the territory claimed by these Indians, reserving only a tract equal to six miles square, near the Indian village. It is very probable that the Indians did not know of this sale, and still honestly believed themselves entitled to a large tract in the north part of the State.

"In December, 1794, they again appeared at Albany to urge their claim. The governor appears to have been absent, and a communication intended for him was delivered to John Taylor, of Albany, who addressed the governor the following letter, inclosing that which he had received from the Indians:

"ALBANY, 10th January, 1795.

"SIR,—The inclosed message was delivered me by one of the men who came down last winter, Col. Louis, and attended the legislature at this place on the subject of their lands. He says he was deputed by the Seven Nations for that purpose, and had directions to proceed to New York if I could not do the business. As a journey to New York would have been attended by expense to the State and trouble to you, I promised to transmit the message, and recommended him to return home.

I am your Excellency's

"Most obedient servant,

"JOHN TAYLOR."

"The letter referred to in the foregoing was as follows:

"ALBANY, December, 1794.

"NEWATAGHSA LEWEY.

"BROTHER,—The Seven Nations of Upper Canada are still of the same mind as they were when you spoke with them last winter, but they expected you would have met them this summer on the business that they came about to your great council last winter. They suppose that the business of the war, which was expected, prevented your meeting of them. They hope you will attend to the business, and meet them, as you promised, as early as possible next summer, as they are still of the same mind they were when they spoke to you, and expect you are so likewise."

"The governor accordingly appointed Samuel Jones, Ezra l'Hommedieu, N. Lawrence, Richard Varick, Egbert Benson, John Lansing, Jr., and James Watson, commissioners, to hold an interview with the Indians to settle some preliminaries with them, but without the power to treat definitely with them on the subject. The following is the result of their negotiations, which was addressed to Governor Clinton:

"NEW YORK, 6 March, 1795.

"SIR,—In consequence of your Excellency's appointment of us to that trust, we have this morning had an interview with the eleven Indians now in the city, from the nation or tribe distinguished as the *St. Regis* Indians, or the Indians of the Seven Nations of Can-

ada, and Colonel Louis, one of their number, as their speaker, made a speech to us, purporting that during the last winter they had come to Albany, while the legislature was sitting there, and made known their desire that a future meeting might be appointed, in order to treat, and finally conclude and settle, with them respecting their right and claim to lands within the limits of this State; that they had returned home with what they received as assurances that such future meeting would have been appointed; that they had waited in expectation of it during the whole of the last season; that they are not authorized to treat or conclude therefor; that the only object of their present journey is again to propose such meeting, when all the chiefs will attend, so that whatever may then be agreed upon should be binding on all the tribes.

"To this speech we have deferred giving an answer, supposing it most fit that we should previously be informed of the sense of the legislature on the subject, it being most probably the interest of both houses that the act of the 5th instant should be limited to an agreement or an arrangement to be made at this time, and with the Indians who are now present.

"We have the honor to be, sir, with due respect, your most obedient, humble servants,

"SAMUEL JONES,

EZRA L'HOMMEDIU,

N. LAWRENCE,

JAMES WATSON.

RICHARD VARICK,

EGBERT BENSON,

JOHN LANSING, JR.,

"HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR CLINTON."

"The foregoing communication of the agents was transmitted to the legislature on March 7, 1795, by the governor, in the following message:

"GENTLEMEN,—With this message you will receive a communication from the agents appointed to confer with the representatives of the *St. Regis* Indians, which will necessarily require your immediate attention.

"It must readily occur to you that no legislative direction exists with respect to the greater part of the expense incident to this occasion.

"The concurrent resolution of the 3d instant only refers to the accommodation of the Indians while in the city, and neither provides for the customary gratuities, nor the expenses arising from their journey here and their return.

"I also transmit a letter from some of the chiefs of the *Onondaga* nation, respecting the agreement made with them in 1793 by the commissioners appointed for the purpose.

"GEO. CLINTON.

"GREENWICH, 9 March, 1795."

"In pursuance of this advice the following resolution was introduced in the Senate, and passed:

"Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to direct that suitable accommodations be provided for twelve *St. Regis* Indians, who are expected in town this afternoon on business relative to the claims on the State, and that the legislature will make provision for defraying the expense."

"On the 9th of March, 1795, the resolution of the Senate was referred to the Assembly, and the following record appears on their journal:

"Resolved, as the sense of both houses of the legislature, That it is advisable a future meeting should be appointed by his Excellency the Governor to be held with the Indians generally known and distinguished as the Indians of St. Regis, in order to treat, and finally to agree, with the said Indians touching any right or claim which they may have to any lands within the limits of this State; and further, that his Excellency the Governor, in addition to the request contained in the concurrent resolution of both houses of the third instant, be also requested to cause the twelve Indians mentioned in said concurrent resolution to be furnished with such sum of money as may be requisite to defray the expenses of their journey to this city and on their return home; and also that his Excellency the Governor be requested to cause such presents or gratuities as he shall deem proper to be given to the said Indians, in behalf of this State, and that the Legislature will make the requisite provision for carrying these resolutions into effect.

“Ordered, That the consideration of the said resolutions be postponed until to-morrow.”

“The agents appointed by the governor held another interview with the Indians, and the speeches that were exchanged on the occasion are preserved, and were as follows :

“SPEECH OF THE AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK TO COLONEL LOUIS AND OTHER ST. REGIS INDIANS.

“Brothers : When we met you, a few days ago, on your arrival in this city, we told you our chief the Governor was sick, and that he had appointed us to meet you in his stead.

“Brothers : We then also bid you welcome, and which we now repeat to you.

“Brothers : You then told us that you had come to see us, and only to propose that there should be another meeting between us and you, when all your chiefs would attend, and treat and settle with us about land which is within our State, and which you say belongs to you.

“Brothers : This was the substance of what you then told us, and we have told it to our chief the Governor, and our council the Legislature, and they have listened to it, and have directed us to tell you that they very willingly assent to what you have proposed, and that a message will be sent to you during the next summer to inform you of the time and place, when and where, we will meet you on the business ; and we can now only promise that the place will be as near where you live as conveniently may be, so as to save you the trouble of a long journey, and that the time will not be later in the next fall than when the traveling is good.

“Brothers : We wish you in the mean time to possess your minds in peace, for it is as much our wish as it is yours that the business should be talked over and settled between you and us in friendship and integrity, as between brothers ; for as we do not desire any land which belongs to you without paying you for it, so we hope you do not desire we should pay you for that which does not belong to you.

“Brothers : We now bid you farewell for the present, and wish you a safe journey home, and that we may meet each other again in peace and in health at the intended future meeting.”

“To this speech of the commissioners the *St. Regis* Indians, through Colonel Louis, their speaker, replied as follows :

“Brothers : It is usual when brothers meet, if it is even the next day, to thank Providence for preserving each of them so as to meet again.

“Brothers : We are very thankful that you have taken so much pity on your brothers, who have come so great a distance to see you that they were almost barefooted and uncovered ; and you, at our first arrival in the city, gave us a pair of shoes and a hat each, for which we are thankful.

“Brothers : When we first arrived here we told you the business we had come upon, and which we had come upon several seasons before, and particularly last winter. You then promised that you would meet us, but you have not done it. We have business at home as well as you, brothers, and for that reason we request you to consider about the matter deliberately.

“Brothers,—We think it is a long time hence that you have fixed upon. We told you when we came that we had other business with the king, who also is on our lands. All the other nations to the westward are concerned in that business, and I expect I have that to see to, as they depend on my council. If that should take place at the same time as yours it will be inconvenient ; we therefore wish to have our business with you first settled before we settle with the king.

“Brothers,—We were at Albany when you received the speech of the king ; I then told you the minds of our chiefs upon that subject, for I know it.

“You told us then your minds were to do us justice, and that made our breasts cool. We returned home and told the king to perform the promise he had made to us.” [Here Col. Louis produced a printed proclamation, in parchment, by the late Sir William Johnson.] ‘For this reason we expect our matters with you first settled. For the king told us that about midsummer he would come and settle with us for the lands of ours which he had possessed and improved.

“Then, brothers, we shall be able to come and inform you how we have settled with him.”

“The Legislature, by an act passed March 5, 1785, provided :

“That it shall and may be lawful for the person administering the government of this State, either by himself or by such agent or agents as he shall thereunto appoint, to make such agreement and arrangements with the Indians of *St. Regis*, or with the representatives of the said Indians, respecting their claims to any lands within this State, or any part or parts thereof, as shall tend to insure their goodwill and friendship to the people of the United States, and to extinguish any and every such claim, and in such manner as he or such agents so to be appointed may think proper ; but no such agreement or arrangement by such agents shall be valid unless ratified and confirmed by the person administering the government of this State, anything in the “act relative to Indians resident within the State,” passed the 27th of March, 1794, to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.’

“The act here referred to was a law relative to the Indians resident within the State, which appointed the governor, with William North, John Taylor, Abraham Van Vechten, Abraham Ten Broek, Peter Gansevoort, Jr., and Simeon Dewitt, trustees for the Indians within the State, and for each and every tribe of them, with full power to make such agreements and arrangements with the tribes of central New York, respecting their lands, as shall tend to produce an annual income to the said Indians, and to insure their goodwill and friendship to the people of the United States.

“Commissioners were again appointed, who met the deputies at Fort George, at the south end of Lake George, in September, 1795, where an interview was held, but without arriving at satisfactory results, or an agreement between the parties. We have not been able to procure the speeches that were made on this occasion, or what transpired between them, further than the intimations contained in the following pages.

“The results were communicated by the agents of the State to Governor Jay, who, in the month of January, transmitted the following message to the legislature :

“GENTLEMEN,—I have now the honor of laying before you the proceedings at a treaty with the Indians, denominated the Seven Nations of Canada, comprising these usually denominated the *St. Regis* Indians, held at the south end of Lake George, in this State, on the 26th day of September last, with a letter of the 2d instant, from the agents who were appointed to attend it on the part of the State.

“It appears from the above-mentioned letter that the expenses incident to the said treaty have been paid, and the accounts duly audited and passed, except the allowance usually made by the United States to the commissioners whom they employ for holding treaties with Indians.

“The compensation due to the said agents for their services still remains to be ascertained and ordered by the legislature.

“JOHN JAY.”

“New York, January 23, 1796.

“March 26, 1796, the governor transmitted to the legislature a message, accompanying a letter from the department of war, dated the 19th inst., together with the report of the secretary of state on the subject of claims made by the Indians called the Seven Nations of Canada to lands within the State.

“This message, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the committee of the whole, and subsequently to a joint committee of the two houses, who reported, on the 1st of April, as follows :

“That although the several matters stated by the agents of this State to the said Indians at the late treaty held with them at Lake



George are to be relied on as true, and to be considered as sufficient to prevent the supposition that the said Indians have a right to lands claimed by them, and that although these matters both in respect to fact and inference remain unanswered by the said Indians, yet that it will be proper whenever a treaty shall be held for the purpose by the United States with the said Indians that agents for this State should again attend, in order further to examine and discuss the said claim, and, if they shall deem it eligible, then also further to propose and adjust with the said Indians the compensation to be made by this State for the said claim.'

"This resolution met with the concurrence of the house.

"In pursuance of this concurrent resolution of the senate and assembly, the governor appointed Egbert Benson, Richard Varick, and Jas. Watson agents on the part of the State to meet the deputies of the *St. Regis* and *Caughnawaga* tribes, who then claimed, and have since been recognized by the State, to be the representatives of the Seven Nations of Canada, to negotiate, in the presence of a commissioner appointed by the government of the United States, for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in the northern part of the State. The following is an account of the proceedings at this treaty, which we derive from the original manuscript in the office of the secretary of state at Albany:

"At a treaty held at the city of New York by the United States with the nations of Indians denominating themselves the seven nations of Canada, Abraham Ogden, commissioner for the United States, appointed to hold the treaty, Ohnawelo, *alias* Good Stream, a chief of the *Caughnawagas*, Oteatohatongwan, *alias* Colonel Louis Cook, a chief of the *St. Regis* Indians, Teholagwanegen, *alias* Thomas Williams, a chief of the *Caughnawagas*, and William Gray, deputies authorized to represent these nations or tribes at the treaty, and Mr. Gray also serving as interpreter.

"Egbert Bensen, Richard Varick, and James Watson, agents for the State of New York.

"MAY 23, 1796.

"The deputy, Thomas Williams, being confined to his lodging in this city by sickness, was unable to be present; the other three deputies proposed, nevertheless, to proceed to the business of the treaty. The commissioner thereupon informed them generally that he was appointed to hold the treaty; that the sole object of it was to enable the State of New York to extinguish by purchase the claim or right of these nations or tribes of Indians to lands within the limits of the State; and that, agreeably to his instructions from the president, he would take care that the negotiations for that purpose between the agents for the State and the Indians should be conducted with candor and fairness."

After a great amount of negotiating, and many long speeches on both sides, continued through a period of eight days, the deputies on behalf of the Indians accepted the terms of the commissioners on the last day of May, as appears from the following:

"31st May, 1796.

"The deputies having declared their acceptance of the compensation, as proposed to them by the agents, three acts of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, another to remain with the said Seven Nations or tribes, and another to remain with the State, were thereupon this day executed by the commissioners for the United States, the deputies for the Indians, the agents for the State, and Daniel McCormick and William Constable for themselves and their associates' purchase under Alexander Macomb, containing a cession, release, and quitclaim from the Seven Nations or tribes of Indians of all lands within the State, and a covenant for the State for the payment of the said compensation, and also certain reservations of land, to be applied to the use of the Indians of the village of St. Regis, as by the said acts, reference being had to either of them, more fully may appear.

"Signed, ABRAM OGDEN.

"The following is a copy of this treaty:

"The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that we having inspected the records remaining in our Secretary's office, do find there filed a certain instrument in the words following, to wit:

"At a treaty held in the city of New York with the nation or tribe of Indians denominating themselves the Seven Nations of Canada, Abraham Ogden, commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States to hold the treaty, Ohnawelo, *alias* Good Stream, Teharagwanegen, *alias* Thos. Williams, two chiefs of the *Caughnawagas*, Atiatoharongwan, *alias* Colonel Louis Cook, a chief of the *St. Regis* Indians, and William Gray, deputies authorized to represent these Seven Nations or tribes of Indians at the treaty, and Mr. Gray serving also as interpreter, Egbert Benson, Richard Varick, and James Watson, agents for the State of New York, Wm. Constable and Daniel McCormick, purchasers under Alex. Macomb. The agents for the State having in the presence and with the approbation of the commissioners proposed to the deputies for the Indians the compensation hereinafter mentioned for the extinguishment of their claim to all lands within the States, and the said deputies being willing to accept the same, it is thereupon granted, agreed, and concluded between the said deputies and the said agents as follows: The said deputies do for and in the name of the said Seven Nations or tribes of Indians cede, release, and quitclaim to the people of the State of New York, forever, all the claim, right, or title of them, the said Seven Nations or tribes of Indians, to lands within the said State; provided, nevertheless, that the tract equal to six miles square reserved in the sale made by the commissioners of the land-office of the said State to Alexander Macomb, to be applied to the use of the Indians of the village of St. Regis, shall still remain so reserved. The said agents do for and in the name of the people of the State of New York grant to the said Seven Nations or tribes of Indians that the people of the State of New York shall pay to them at the mouth of the river Chazy, on Lake Champlain, on the third Monday of August next, the sum of one thousand two hundred and three pounds, six shillings, and eightpence, lawful money of the said State; and on the third Monday in August, yearly, forever thereafter, the further sum of two hundred and thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eightpence of the said State. Provided, nevertheless, that the people of the State of New York shall not be held to pay the said sums unless, in respect to the two sums to be paid on the third Monday in August next, at least twenty, and in respect to the said yearly sum to be paid thereafter, at least five, of the principal men of the said Seven Nations or tribes of Indians shall attend as deputies to receive and to give receipts for the same. The said deputies having suggested that the Indians of St. Regis have built a mill on Salmon river and another on Grass river, and that the meadows on Grass river are necessary for hay, in order, therefore, to secure to the Indians of the said village the use of the said mills and meadows, in case they should hereafter appear not to be included in the above tract, so as to remain reserved, it is therefore also agreed and concluded between the said deputies and the said agents and the said William Constable and Daniel McCormick, for themselves and their associates, purchasers under the said Alexander Macomb of the adjacent lands, that there shall be reserved to be applied to the use of the Indians of the said village of St. Regis, in like manner as the said tract is to remain reserved, a tract of one mile square at each of the said mills, and the meadows on both sides of the said Grass river, from the said mills thereon to its confluence with the river St. Lawrence.

"In testimony whereof, the said Commissioners, the said deputies, the said agents, and the said William Constable and Daniel McCormick, have hereunto, and to two other acts of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, another to remain with the State of New York, and another to remain with the Seven Nations or tribes of Indians, set their hands and seals in the city of New York, the thirty-first day of May, in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six. Abraham Ogden (L.S.), Ohnawelo, *alias* Good Stream (mark L.S.), Atiatoharongwan, *alias* Colonel Louis Cook (mark L.S.), Wm. Gray (L.S.), Teharagwanegen, *alias* Thos. Williams (mark L.S.), Egbert Benson (L.S.), Richard Varick (L.S.), James Watson (L.S.), Wm. Constable (L.S.), Daniel McCormick (L.S.),

"Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of Samuel Jones, recorder of the city of New York; John Taylor, recorder of the city of Albany; Jo's Ogden Hoffmann, attorney-general of the State of New York.

"May 30, 1797. Acknowledged before John Sloss Hobart, justice of supreme court of judicature.

"Feb. 23, 1800. Exemplified, signed, and sealed by the Governor, John Jay."

"The above treaty is engrossed upon a large-sized sheet of parchment, to which is affixed a large waxen seal, having on one side the State arms and inscription, 'The great seal of the State,' and on the other the device of waves beating against a rock, and the word 'Frustra,' '1798.' The back and margins are covered with receipts.

"This and other treaties which have been held between the *St. Regis* Indians and the State of New York are carefully preserved by the clerk of the American party at St. Regis.

"The agreements made at this treaty were confirmed by

an act passed April 4, 1801. The act allows of a treaty for the purchase of the mill site at Massena, St. Lawrence County.

"This treaty had previously received the sanction of the general government, as appears from the following:

"On the 20th of February, 1797, the governor sent to the Senate the following message:

"GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor of laying before you a letter of the 18th ult., from the Secretary of the United States, for the department of war, inclosing a copy of the resolution of the Senate advising and consenting to the ratification of the treaty concluded on behalf of the State with the Indians calling themselves the Seven Nations of Canada.

"JOHN JAY."

"In the negotiations between these Indians and the State the name of Brant, the celebrated partisan half-breed Indian, was used in connection with proceedings which the *Mohawks* had held with the State, in the cession of their lands, in such a manner as to awaken a controversy between him and the deputy superintendent, which ultimately became embittered by mutual allegations of pecuniary delinquency. The Six Nations had bargained with Colonel Livingston, in 1787, as we have previously stated, for a large tract of land, which the *Caughnawaga* and *St. Regis* Indians insisted was fraudulent.

"As Brant was a witness to the treaty, and was one of the most prominent of those by whom it was made, this denial of their right amounted to little else than a charge that those who made it had pocketed the avails for their own benefit. This charge Brant indignantly repelled, denying that the *Caughnawagas* had a right to a foot of the lands which had been sold to Livingston, and demanding of them their authority for their charges against him and the Grand River Indians. They replied that their information was derived from the representations of the officers of the State of New York, at Albany. To ascertain the ground there might be for this he addressed a letter to Governor Clinton, which received the following reply:

"GREENWICH, Dec. 1, 1799.

"DEAR SIR,—On my return from the country, about a month ago, I was favored with your letter of the 4th of September. I am much gratified by the determination you express of furnishing Doctor Miller with the information he requested of you, and I hope, as the work for which it is wanted is progressing, you will find leisure to do it soon. I am confident he will make a fair and honorable use of it; and, as far as he shall be enabled, correct the erroneous representations of former authors respecting your nations.

"I am surprised to find that you have not received my letter of the 11th of January last. It was inclosed and forwarded as requested, to Mr. Peter W. Yates, of Albany. Had it reached you, I presume you will find, from the copy I now inclose, it would have been satisfactory; but as a particular detail of what passed between the *Caughnawagas* and me respecting their lands may be more agreeable, I will now repeat it to you as far as my recollection will enable me.

"In the winter of 1792-93, our legislature being in session in Albany, a committee from the Seven Nations or tribes of Lower Canada attended there, with whom I had several conferences. They complained that some of our people had settled on their lands near Lake Champlain and on the river St. Lawrence, and requested that commissioners might be appointed to inquire into the matter and treat with them on the subject. In my answer to their speeches I answered that it was difficult to define their rights and their boundaries, and that it was to be presumed that the Indian rights to a considerable part of the lands on the borders of the lake had been extinguished by the French government before the conquest of

Canada, as those lands, or a greater part of them, had been granted to individuals by that government before that period. In their reply they described their southern boundary as commencing at a creek or run of water between Forts Edward and George, which empties into South Bay, and from thence extending on a direct line to a large meadow or swamp where the Canada creek, which empties into the Mohawk opposite Fort Hendrick, the Black and Oswegatchie rivers have their sources. Upon which I observed to them that this line would interfere with lands patented by the British government previous to the Revolution, and particularly mentioned Totten and Crossfield's purchase and Jessup's patent; but I mentioned at the same time that I was neither authorized or disposed to controvert their claims; that I would submit to the legislature, who, I could not doubt, would pay due attention to them and adopt proper measures to effect a settlement with them upon fair and liberal terms. This I accordingly did, and some time after commissioners were appointed to treat with them in the presence of an agent of the United States, the result of which I find you are informed of.

"I believe you will readily agree that no inference could be drawn from anything that passed on the above occasion to countenance the charge made against your nations. The mentioning and interference of their boundaries, as above stated, with tracts patented under the British government could certainly have no allusion to the cessions made by the Six Nations or either of them to the State, especially as (if I recollect right) those cessions are of the territory of the respective nations, by whom they were made without defining them by any particular boundaries, and subject only to the reservations described in the deed.

"I wish it was in my power to transmit to you copies of their speeches and my answer at full length; but it is not, for the reasons mentioned in my former letter. Should they, however, be deemed necessary to you, I will endeavor to procure and forward them; in the mean time you may rest assured that what I have related is the substance of them.

"I am, with great regard and esteem,

"Your most obedient servant,

"COL. JOSEPH BRANT.

"GEO. CLINTON."

"This correspondence, and that which ensued with Governor Jay, did not satisfy Brant, and he accordingly caused a deputation of his tribe to repair to Albany, at the head of which was his adopted nephew, John Norton, to meet a similar deputation of the *Caughnawagas* face to face, and require his accusers connected with the government of the State of New York either to substantiate their charges or acquit him in the presence of both delegations.

"The result of this double mission is not known, save that the chiefs were not satisfied with it.

"In July of the same year (1799) Brant proceeded to the *Caughnawaga* country in person, accompanied by a body of chiefs of several of the tribes, for the purpose of a thorough investigation in general council. Such a council was convened, and the difficulties, from the reports of speeches preserved in writing by Captain Brant, were fully discussed; and that, too, in a most amicable manner. From several intimations in these speeches, it appears that the whole of these difficulties had been caused by 'chattering birds,' and by the machinations against Captain Brant of the old *Oneida* sachem, Colonel Louis.\* The council fire was kindled on the 8th of July; on the 9th, Captain Brant was satisfied by the explanation given, and remarked, 'that he had pulled up a pine and planted down beneath it the small bird that tells stories.'

"On the 10th the *Caughnawaga* chief replied: 'Brothers, we return you thanks; we also join with you to put the

\* We quote the language of Stone in his "Life of Brant." This author was mistaken in supposing Col. Louis an *Oneida* Indian.

chattering bird under ground from where the pine was taken up, there being a swift stream into which it will fall beneath that will take it to the big sea, from whence it never can return. (See *Stone's Life of Brant*, vol. ii. p. 410, 414.)

"The evident partiality of the writer of the 'Life of Brant' has, perhaps, prevented him from giving to the Canada Indians their due in discussing their claims to the lands in the northern part of the State.

"The *St. Regis* people having decided the question of the amount of land they were to receive, were desirous of having the boundaries known. To settle definitely, however, their rights, they addressed the following letter to the governor:

"To our Great Brother, John Jay, Governor of the State of New York.

"Brother,—We, the chiefs and chief warriors at *St. Regis*, have sent the Bearers, Louis Cook, Sag Shakelley, Loren Tarbell, and William Gray, our interpreters, to inquire of you, Brother, how we are to know the distance of our Reserve, equal to six miles square, reserved to us by a treaty held at the city of New York, the 30th of May, 1796, with our deputies Louis Cook, Ohnawoio, Good Streano, Thomas Williams, and William Gray, and another reserve of one mile square on Salmon Creek, twelve miles below *St. Regis*, at a saw-mill belonging to us chiefs.

"Brother,—The reason of our sending the Bearers to you is, that some time in the latter part of last fall, some of your children, our brothers of this State, were marking and running lines within what we expect is our reserved lands, and we know no other way but to come and inform you that we might know what to do, and we beg that you will inform the Bearers that they, as soon as is convenient to you, may return home and inform us what to do.

"We hope you will not let the Bearers want for victuals and drink, what will be for their good. We wish you health and happiness with your family. From your Brothers, the chiefs of *St. Regis*.

Chiefs.

"For the Chiefs at  
*St. Regis*, WILLIAM GRAY.

"TIO-NA-TO-GENA,  
THA-BOX-IA-HE-NE,  
TA-TE-GA-IEN-TON,  
TO-TA-RO-WA-NE."

"This petition led to the passage, on the 30th of March, 1799, of the following act:

"The surveyor-general be, and he is hereby directed in his proper person, to lay out and survey, in such manner as the chiefs of the *St. Regis* Indians shall deem satisfactory, all the lands reserved to the said Indians by the treaty held at the city of New York, and conformable thereto, the twenty-third day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six; and the treasurer is hereby required to pay him, out of any money in the treasury, four hundred dollars to defray the expense thereof, which sum the surveyor-general shall account for with the comptroller."

"The surveyor-general performed this duty, and reported as follows:

"Sir,—Pursuant to the act of the legislature, directing the surveyor-general to lay out and survey the lands reserved to the Indians residing at *St. Regis*, I have surveyed in a manner satisfactory to the chiefs of that tribe the tract, equal to six miles square, reserved to them at their village; as also the two tracts of one mile square each at the mills on Salmon river and Grass river. Maps descriptive of the boundaries of these I have the honor herewith to deliver.

"When I was about to commence the survey of the meadows reserved to the use of these Indians on Grass river, they informed me in council that they considered themselves entitled to a tract of half a mile on each side of the river, from its mouth up to the mill, and that they had caused it to be run out in that manner for their meadow reservation, and intimated a desire that my survey should be made in a corresponding manner. I was obliged to inform them that I had no guide but their treaty, and consequently could regard no survey made without authority, and that nothing but the meadows barely, along that river, was pointed out as their property. They then pointedly desired me to make no marks on that ground, observ-

ing at the same time that as a deputation from their nation would have to repair to Albany on other business, during the sitting of the Legislature, they wished by that opportunity to obtain an explanation of what they considered to be a misapprehension between the parties of the treaty.

"Not being permitted to make a survey of the meadows, I availed myself of the opportunity of going up and down the river, of making an estimate of them, with a view to report the same as an article of information that might be serviceable in case a compromise respecting them should be contemplated.

"These meadows consist of narrow strips along the margin of the river, where inundations have prevented the growth of timber. They lie in a number of patches, of from half a chain to three or four chains in width, making in the whole extent, which is about six miles, not exceeding sixty acres altogether, as nearly as I could judge."

"The grass on them, with small exceptions, is all wild grass. Their value, though of no very great consideration as an appendage to the adjoining lands, is however esteemed as almost inestimable by Indians, who consider the clearing of land as a matter entirely beyond their power to accomplish. It will be impossible, moreover, that the Indians should ever inclose the meadows with fences so as to prevent their destruction by the cattle of the white inhabitants, who soon will settle thick in their neighborhood, and this will inevitably become the cause of disagreeable differences.

"It is proper for me to observe that the ground on which these meadows are situated as well as the mile square at the mill on Grass river, has been patented in tracts distinct from Macomb's purchase; and therefore the sanction which the proprietors of that purchase gave to the treaty will not exonerate the State from the duty of compensating the owners of the lands from which these parts of the reservation are taken.

[The remainder of the report relates to other subjects.]

"SIMÉON DE WITT."

"ALBANY, January 14, 1800.

"The troubles from trespass anticipated in the above were soon realized; for the particulars of these the reader is referred to our account of Massena.

"On February 20, 1800, there was received in assembly, from the senate, a resolution:

"That the commissioners of the land office be directed to settle with the *St. Regis* Indians for such tracts of land, included in the lands confirmed to them by the late treaty, and before located by individuals, and granted by this State, by making compensation for the lands so granted, or by satisfying the individuals owning such lands in such manner as they shall judge most advantageous to the State, and the Legislature will make provision for carrying into effect any agreement which may be made by the commissioners for extinguishing the claims of the said Indians, or of the individual proprietors aforesaid."

"This resolution was postponed by the assembly, nor is it known what was the final action of the legislature upon it.

"On the 9th of April, 1801, a law was passed making it lawful for the governor to cause a treaty to be holden with the *St. Regis* Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their right to a tract of a mile square at the mill on Grass river, and for that purpose to appoint an agent on the part of the State, and procure the appointment of a commissioner on the part of the United States, to attend the holding of such treaty. *Provided*, that the consideration to be paid the said Indians for the said tract shall not exceed a permanent annuity of \$200. A sum not exceeding \$500 was appropriated to defray the expense of holding this treaty.

"The surveyor-general was directed to cause the meadows reserved to the use of the said Indians upon Grass river, and which had been disposed of by the State, to be sur-

\* When surveyed in 1845, they were found to contain 210 4-10 acres.

veyed, and the quantity ascertained, and to report the same to the legislature at the next session. It was further made lawful for the agent to extinguish the right of ferriage belonging to the said Indians over the river St. Lawrence, adjoining their reservation, for such reasonable annuity as they may deem proper.

"The future payments of the annuity stipulated with the said Indians was directed to be made at the town of Plattsburgh, in the county of Clinton. The act referred to makes a provision for the patenting by the State to William Gray of two hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, including the mill on Salmon river.

"The president of the United States, by a message making sundry nominations, and addressed to the senate, February 2, 1802, recommended the nomination of John Taylor, of New York, to be a commissioner to hold a treaty between the State of New York and the *St. Regis* Indians.

"He was led to this, from having received a communication from the governor of New York, purporting that the *St. Regis* Indians had proposed ceding one mile square, including the ferry, to the State of New York, and requesting a commissioner to be appointed on the part of the United States to sanction the business, which it was proposed should be accomplished during the ensuing winter at Albany.\*

"In 1802 agents were appointed to treat with the *St. Regis* Indians for the sale of their mile square and meadows. The following communication, made to the assembly by Governor Clinton, March 15, 1802, contains the results of their negotiations. It was first reported to the senate:

"GENTLEMEN,—I now submit to the legislature the report of the agents appointed to treat with the *St. Regis* Indians for the extinguishment of the mile square and the meadows on Grass river. I also present to you a petition from those Indians praying, among other things, for legislative provisions to enable them to lease a part of their lands to establish a ferry across the *St. Regis* river, and to apply the income to the support of a school for the instruction of their children. It may be proper to observe that, as the petitioners have uniformly evinced a warm attachment to the State, and have made uncommon advances towards civilization, they have a claim to the attention of the legislature, arising as well from principles of policy as benevolence. They discover an anxiety to return home as soon as possible, but at the same time are unwilling to leave this city until the result of their application to the legislature is known.

"GEO. CLINTON."

"The report of the agents referred to in his Excellency's said message, and the petition of the *St. Regis* Indians, were also severally read, and together with the message referred to the committee of the house. The petition was as follows:

"TO OUR GREAT AND HONORABLE BROTHER, JOHN JAY, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

"BROTHER,—We, the chiefs and warriors of the village of *St. Regis*, have sent the bearers, Colonel Louis Cook, Jacob Francois, Peter Tarbell, as deputies, and William Gray as interpreter, to act and settle all business for us that may concern this State, or us, the above-mentioned village, or any individual belonging to this State.

"*Firstly*, we beg you, brother, to order means to have our meadows on Grass river surveyed, and the number of acres contained there, to have as many acres cleared near our village, within the reservation made to us by this State, and then to have the use of the meadows on Grass river till such time as those lands will be fit to mow grass on.

"*Secondly*, brother, we wish to inform you that, at the west end of our meadows on Grass river, we have one square mile of land, likewise reserved to us by the State, with a saw-mill in the centre of the mile square, for which Amable Foshee is bound to pay us the sum of two hundred dollars per year as long as he keeps it in his custody, and we are not satisfied with his usage to us.

"*Thirdly*, brother, there is a route that leads from Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain, crosses the Chateaugay river, and comes straight to the village of *St. Regis*, where there ought to be a ferry kept up for the accommodation of the public, and the use of this ferry is like to create quarrels and disputes.

"Now, brother, in order to prevent all these disagreeable contentions, we wish to propose to you for to take one hundred acres, and the privilege of the ferry, and where there may be a good potash works erected for those people who wish to give us two hundred and fifty dollars as a yearly rent.

"*Fourthly*, brother, we wish to inform you that there are nine miles between houses, however the route runs through our reservation, and we mean to rent a part of our lands in order to make it convenient for travelers, and as some benefit to ourselves and children who may follow us, and we began to inform all our brothers who may see fit to rent the lands of us, that we expect they will pay their rents according to contract, as you have law and justice in your power, and we are not acquainted with our brother white people's laws.

"*Fifthly*, brother, there is a request from your sisters of the village of *St. Regis*, the women of families, which is that you pity them, and send them a school-master to learn their children to read and write.

"*Brother*, your compliance to these requests will cause us ever to pray your welfare and happiness, who remain your brothers, chiefs, and their wives in the *St. Regis*.

"TE-HA-TON-WEN-HEON-GATHA,  
TI-E-HEN-NE,  
TE-GA-RI-A-TA-RO-GEN,  
ON-WA-RI-EN-TE,  
ORI-WA-GE-TE,  
TO-TA-TO-WA-NE,  
AT-TI-AX-TO-TIE.

"Witness, WILLIAM GRAY.

"Accordingly, two laws were enacted relating to these people at the ensuing session of the legislature. The first was passed March 8, 1802, which provided, 'that it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Governor, and the surveyor-general, to treat with the *St. Regis* Indians for the extinguishment of their claim to the mile square, and the meadows on Grass river, ceded to them in 1796, on such terms as they shall deem most conducive to the interests of the State, or to purchase the same from the individuals to whom it has been granted by the State before it was ceded to the said Indians, in case the latter purchase can be made on more favorable terms than the extinguishment of the Indian claim.'

"The meadows were subsequently purchased of the patentees for the Indians. During the same session an act was passed relating to the *St. Regis* Indians, March 26, 1802, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, in Senate and Assembly, That William Gray, Louis Cook, and Loren Tarbell, belonging to the tribe of the *St. Regis* Indians, be and they are hereby appointed trustees for the said tribe, for the purpose of leasing the ferry over *St. Regis* river, with one hundred acres of land adjoining, and also one mile square of land on Grass river, within their reservation within this State, for such term of time as they shall judge proper, not exceeding ten years, and it shall and may be lawful for the said trustees to apply the rents and profits of the said ferry and lands for the support of a school for the instruction of the children of the said tribe (of which the said trustees shall have the superintendance) and for such other purposes as the said trustees shall judge most conducive to the interests of the said tribe, and the powers

\* "American State Papers," Indian Affairs, vol. i. p. 565.

hereafter vested in the said trustees may be exercised by them or any two of them.

“ *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said *St. Regis* Indians, on the first Tuesday of May next, and on the first Tuesday of May in every year thereafter, to hold a town-meeting on their said reservation within the State, and by a majority of male Indians, above twenty-one years of age, to choose a clerk, who shall keep order in such meeting, and enter in a book, to be provided by him for that purpose, the proceedings of the said meetings.

“ *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be made lawful for the said tribe, at any such meeting aforesaid, to make such rules, orders, and regulations respecting the improvement of any other of their lands in the said reservation as they shall judge necessary, and to choose trustees for carrying the same into execution, if they shall judge such trustees to be necessary.

“ *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said William Gray, Louis Cook, and Loren Tarbell to procure a bell for the church belonging to the said tribe, to be paid for out of their annuity.

“ *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the person administering the government of this State to cause to be sent to the said tribe, at the place where their annuity is paid, two suits of silk colors, one with the arms of the United States, and the arms of this State as a gratuity, and to draw a warrant on the treasury for the expenses of the same.”

“ On the approach of the war the situation of *St. Regis*, on the national boundary, placed these people in a peculiar and delicate position. Up to this period, although residing in both governments, they had been as one, and in their internal affairs were governed by twelve chiefs, who were elected by the tribe, and held their offices for life.

“ The annuities and presents of both governments were equally divided among them, and in the cultivation of their lands, and the division of the rents and profits arising from leases, they knew no distinction of party.

“ The war operated with peculiar severity against them, from the terror of Indian massacre, which the recollections and traditions of former wars had generally inspired the inhabitants.

“ So great was the terror which these poor people excited that they could not travel, even where acquainted, without procuring a *pass*, which they were accustomed to obtain from any of the principal inhabitants whose names were publicly known. A paper stating that the bearer was a quiet and peaceable Indian, with or without a signature, they were accustomed to solicit, and this they would hold up in sight, when still at a distance, that those who might meet them should not be alarmed. They were likewise accustomed to require persons traveling across their reservation to have, if strangers, a *pass* purporting the peaceable nature of their business. The chiefs, it is said, appointed certain persons to grant these passes, among whom was Captain Polley, of Massena Springs. As few of them could read, it became necessary to agree upon some emblem by which the signification could be known, and the following device was adopted: If a person were going through to French Mills, a *bow* was drawn on the paper, but if its bearer was designing to visit *St. Regis* village, an *arrow* was added.

“ Thus cut off from their usual means of subsistence, they were reduced to a wretched extremity, to obtain relief from which Col. Louis repaired to Ogdensburg and sent the following letter to Gov. Tompkins :

“ I address you these lines, for the purpose of expressing the sit-

uation of my nation, and of giving you assurances of our constantly cherishing good-will and friendship towards the United States, and of our determination not to intermeddle with the war which has broken out between them and the English, and which has placed us in so critical a situation. Our young men being prevented from hunting, and obtaining a subsistence for their families, are in want of provisions, and I address myself in their behalf, to the justice and liberality of the governor of this State, to obtain a supply of beef, pork, and flour, to be delivered to us at *St. Regis*, during the time that we are compelled to give up our accustomed pursuits, which it seems, if continued, would give alarm to our white brethren. I have come myself to this place to communicate the distressed situation of our nation to Col. Benedict, who has promised to submit the same to you, and in hopes of soon receiving a favorable answer to my request I subscribe myself, with much attachment, your affectionate brother and friend.

(Signed)

his  
“ LOUIS ~~of~~ COOK,  
mark.

“ One of the chiefs of the nation of the *St. Regis* Indians, and a Lt.-col. in the service of the United States of America.”

“ In consequence of the foregoing letter, orders were issued that the *St. Regis* Indians should be supplied with rations during the war at French Mills. They accordingly received during the war about 500 rations daily at the hands of Wareham Hastings, the agent for the government.

“ The Indians, while drawing their rations, begged some for their priest, from the best of motives, which the latter received as a kindness from them; but this circumstance gave him more trouble than it conferred benefit, for it was with the greatest difficulty that he was able to justify or explain this course with the British and ecclesiastical authorities. He narrowly escaped imprisonment on suspicion of receiving bribes from the American government. It will be remembered that the priest's house is on the Canadian side of the boundary.

“ In 1812 it was agreed between a British and an American commissioner that the natives should remain neutral in the approaching contest.

“ It is said that in the month of June, Isaac Le Clare, a Frenchman, then and still living at *St. Regis*, being down at Montreal with a raft of wood, was met by an uncle, who suggested an interview with the governor, which resulted in his receiving a lieutenant's commission, on the recommendation of Col. De Salaberry.

“ Before his return the British company stationed at *St. Regis* was captured as below stated, and Lieut. Le Clare succeeded to the pay but not to the rank of captain, in place of Montigney. He raised a company of about 80 Indian warriors, and crossed to Cornwall. These Indians participated in several engagements during the ensuing war. At the taking of Little York they were posted at Kingston. At the attack upon Sacket's Harbor twenty British *St. Regis* Indians were present under Lieut. St. Germain, and at Ogdensburg, in February, 1813, about thirty of the same, under Capt. Le Clare, crossed to the town. At the battle of Chrysler's Field they were at Cornwall, and prevented by Col. McLean, of the British army, from engaging in the battle.

“ Chevalier Lorimier, an agent of the British government, in 1813 came up from Montreal with the customary presents to the Indians, and offered them on condition of their crossing the river and taking up arms against the Americans. They would not do this, and he returned with

his presents. This was after Capt. Le Clare had raised his company, or about the time.

"During the fall of 1812, Capt. Montigny, with a small company of British troops, in violation of the previous agreement, arrived and took post at St. Regis. Maj. Guilford Dudley Young, of the Troy militia, stationed at French Mills, receiving an account of this, resolved to surprise and if possible capture this party, considering himself justified in entering upon neutral ground, as the enemy had first broken their agreement. He accordingly, about the first of October, 1812, proceeded quietly through the woods by an obscure path, guided by William Gray, the Indian interpreter; but on arriving opposite the village of St. Regis he found it impossible to cross, and was compelled to return.

"Having allowed the alarm which his attempt had excited to subside, he resolved to make another descent before the enemy should be reinforced, and for this purpose he marched a detachment, at eleven o'clock at night on the 21st of October, crossed the St. Regis river at Gray's Mills (now Hogansburg) on a raft of boards, and arrived about five o'clock in the morning within half a mile of the village, without attracting the notice of the enemy. Here the major made such a judicious disposition of his men that the enemy were entirely surrounded, and, after a few discharges, surrendered themselves, with the loss of five killed, among whom was Captain Rothalte. The fruits of this capture were forty prisoners, with their arms and equipments, and one stand of colors, two bateaux, etc. They returned to French Mills by eleven o'clock the next morning, without the loss of a man, and the prisoners were sent forward to Plattsburg. Ex-Governor Wm. L. Marey held a subordinate office in this affair.

"This was the first stand of colors taken by the Americans during the war, and these were received at Albany with great ceremony. An account of the reception of the colors is taken from the *Albany Gazette* of January, 1813:

"On Thursday, the 5th inst., at one o'clock, a detachment of the volunteer militia of Troy entered this city with the British colors taken at St. Regis. The detachment, with two superb eagles in the centre and the British colors in the rear, paraded to the music of Yankee Doodle and York Fusileers, through Market and State streets to the capitol, the officers and colors in the centre. The remainder of the vestibule, and the grand staircase leading to the hall of justice, and the galleries of the senate and assembly chambers, were crowded with spectators. His excellency the governor, from illness, being absent, his aids, Cols. Lamb and Lush, advanced from the council chamber to receive the standards. Upon which, Major Young, in a truly military and gallant style, and with an appropriate address, presented it to the people of New York; to which Col. Lush, on the part of the State, replied in a highly complimentary speech, and the standard was deposited in the council room, amid the loud huzzas of the citizens and military salutes. Subsequently to this achievement Major Young was appointed a colonel in the United States army."

"This officer was a native of Lebanon, Connecticut.

"After the war he entered the patriot service under Gen. Minn, and lost his life in the struggle for Mexican independence in 1817. The patriots, 269 in number, had possession of a small fort, which was invested by a royalist force of 3500 men. The supplies of provisions and water being cut off, the sufferings of the garrison and women and children in the fort became intolerable; many of the soldiers deserted, so that not more than 150 effective men remained. Col. Young, however, knowing the perfidy of the enemy, determined to defend the fort to the last. After having bravely defeated the enemy in a number of endeavors to carry the fort by storm, Col.

Young was killed by a cannon-shot from the battery raised against the fort. On the enemy's last retreat, the colonel, anxious to observe all their movements, fearlessly exposed his person by stepping on a large stone on the ramparts; and while conversing with Dr. Hennessey on the successes of the day and on the dastardly conduct of the enemy, the last shot that was fired from their battery carried off his head. Col. Young was an officer whom, next to Mina, the American part of the division had been accustomed to respect and admire. In every action he had been conspicuous for his daring courage and skill. Mina reposed unbounded confidence in him. In the hour of danger he was collected, gave his orders with precision, and, sword in hand, was always in the hottest of the combat. Honor and firmness marked all his actions. He was generous in the extreme, and endured privations with a cheerfulness superior to that of any other officer of the division. He has been in the United States service as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry. His body was interred by the few Americans who could be spared from duty with every possible mark of honor and respect, and the general gloom which pervaded the division on this occasion was the sincerest tribute that could be offered by them to the memory of their brave chief.\*

"In the affair at St. Regis the Catholic priest was made prisoner, and this surprisal and attack soon after led to a retaliatory visit from the enemy, who captured the company of militia under Capt. Tilden, stationed at French Mills, a short time after. Those who were taken in this affair were mostly the identical troops who had been the aggressors at St. Regis, and for these they were subsequently exchanged.

"During the war considerable quantities of pork, flour, and cattle, from the State of New York, it is said, were brought by night to St. Regis, and secretly conveyed across the river for the subsistence of the British army. These supplies were purchased by emissaries under a variety of pretexts, and by offering the highest prices.

"An Indian of the British party at St. Regis was lately living who was employed as a secret messenger to carry intelligence, and was very successful in avoiding suspicions and in accomplishing his errands.

"It is a well-known fact that there were American citizens who secretly countenanced these movements, and who openly denounced the war and its abettors; who hailed a British victory as a national blessing, and who mourned over the success of the American arms with a pathos that proved their sincerity. Impartial *truth* would require their names to be held up to the execration of honest men through all coming time, but *charity* bids us pass them unnoticed, that they may perish with their memories.

"By virtue of powers supposed to be vested in them by the law of 1802, the trustees of these Indians had leased considerable tracts of the reservation in the vicinity of Salmon river, which had thus become settled and cleared up;† but this measure was found to produce jars and discords, which led to the passage of a general enactment, passed June 19, 1812:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons other than Indians to settle or reside upon any lands belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians within this State; and if any person shall settle or reside upon any such lands, contrary to this act, he or she shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by fine not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than five

\* See Barber's "Hist., Coll., and Antiquities of Ct."

† This was done under the direction of John Hansden, their clerk, who was an Irishman, and possessed much influence over them.

hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, nor more than six months, in the discretion of the court having cognizance thereof; and it shall be the duty of the courts of oyer and terminer and general sessions of the peace in the several counties of this State, in which any part of said lands are or may be situated, to charge the grand juries of their respective counties specially to indict all offenders against the provisions of this section.'

"Meanwhile many persons had in good faith expended considerable sums in improvements, which it was desirable should be secured to them by a more reliable tenure than Indian leases, which led, in 1816, to the passage of a law:

"That in case the *St. Regis* Indians may be desirous of selling the mile square of land reserved by them at or near the village of French Mills, in the town of Constable, in the county of Franklin, or any other lands lying within the State, to which the *St. Regis* Indians have any title or claim, the person administering the government of the State shall be and is hereby authorized to purchase the said lands from the said Indians in behalf of this State, and that the treasurer be and is hereby authorized on the warrant of the comptroller to pay to the order of the governor such sum of money to defray the expense of completing the said purchase as the governor may think reasonable to give for the said lands.'

"The following treaty was accordingly held March 15, 1816:

"A treaty made and executed between Daniel D. Tompkins, governor of the State of New York, in behalf of the people of the said State, of the one part, and Peter Tarbell, Jacob Francis, and Thomas Williams, for and in behalf of the nation or tribe of Indians known and called the *St. Regis* Indians, of the second part (at the city of Albany, this fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen), witnesseseth.

"Article 1. The said tribe or nation of *St. Regis* Indians do hereby sell and convey to the people of the State of New York, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, a certain piece or parcel of their reservation, called the one mile square, situated in the county of Franklin, on Salmon river, to have and to hold the same, to the said people of the State of New York and their assigns forever; and also a separate and additional tract of land of their said reservation, situate in the county aforesaid, containing five thousand acres of the easterly part of their said reservation, adjoining their aforesaid mile square of land, within the territorial limits of the State of New York, to be measured from the east boundary line of said reservation, so as to make the said west boundary line of said five thousand acres to run due north and south; to have and to hold the said five thousand acres of land, to the said people of the State of New York, and their assigns forever.

"Article 2. The said Daniel D. Tompkins, governor, as aforesaid, for and in behalf of the people of the State of New York, covenants and agrees with the *St. Regis* nation of Indians that the said people, for the said several tracts of one mile square of land and of five thousand acres of land hereinbefore granted and conveyed, shall pay to the said nation annually forever hereafter the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, at French Mills, on said premises; the first payment of the said annuity to be paid on the first Tuesday of August next, and the whole annuity to be paid on the first Tuesday of August in each year thereafter.

"Article 3. The said *St. Regis* tribe or nation of Indians also covenant and agree to depute and authorize three of the chiefs or principal men of their tribe to attend at the times and the places aforesaid to receive the said annuity. And that the receipt of the said chiefs or principal men so deputed shall be considered a full and satisfactory discharge of the people of the State of New York from the annuities which may be so received.'

"Signed, sealed, witnessed, acknowledged and recorded.

"In consequence of the great distress among the *St. Regis* and other Indian tribes of the State from the short crops in the cold summer of 1816, the legislature, at the recommendation of the governor, by an act passed February 12, 1817, authorized the payment of annuities to be antici-

ipated for that year for the purchase of the necessaries of life.

"The concessions of the last treaty being found not to cover the territory that had been leased, another treaty was held on the 20th of February, 1818, as follows:

"At a treaty held at the city of Albany the 20th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, between his excellency De Witt Clinton, governor of the State of New York, on behalf of the people of the said State, and Loren Tarbell, Peter Tarbell, Jacob Francis, and Thomas Williams on behalf of the nation or tribe of Indians known and called the *St. Regis* Indians, it is covenanted, agreed, and concluded as follows, to wit:

"The said *St. Regis* Indians sell and convey to the people of the State of New York two thousand acres out of the lands reserved by the said Indians, to be bounded as follows, to wit: On the north and south by the north and south bounds of said reservation; on the east by the lands ceded by said Indians to the people of the said State by a treaty dated 16th March, 1816; and on the west by a line running parallel thereto, and at such a distance therefrom as to contain the said two thousand acres; also four rods wide of land through the whole length of their reservation for a public road, to the west bounds thereof, together with four rods wide of land for the same purpose, commencing at the boundary-line near the village of *St. Regis*, to run in a direction so as to intersect the aforementioned road a little westerly of the place where it shall cross the *St. Regis* river, which will be about one mile and three-quarters in length. On condition that both the said roads be laid out by Michael Hogan, with the assistance of Loren Tarbell, and such other person as his excellency the governor of the said State shall appoint; and further, that in case a turnpike gate or gates shall be established on said road, all the Indians of the said tribe shall be allowed to pass free of toll, and on the further condition that those on the lands they have now and heretofore sold shall be compelled, before the State gives them or any other person title thereto, to pay up the arrearages of rent due on the lands occupied by the said settlers.

"In consideration of which cession or grant it is hereby covenanted, on the part of the said people, to pay to the said Indians annually forever hereafter, on the first Tuesday of August, at Plattsburgh, an annuity of two hundred dollars. And it is further covenanted by and between the said parties that the annuities payable to the said Indians, in consequence of the former treaties between them and the said State, shall hereafter be paid them on the said first Tuesday of August at Plattsburgh, instead of the places where they are made payable by such treaties. In testimony whereof the said governor, on the part of the people of the said State, and the said Loren Tarbell, Peter Tarbell, Jacob Francis, and Thomas Williams, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above mentioned.'

"Signed, sealed, acknowledged, and recorded.

"The lands ceded by the treaty of 1818 were by an act of April 20 of that year directed to be laid out into lots and farms and sold. The report of the commissioners appointed by the governor to perform this duty will be given in our account of Fort Covington.

The following memorial explains itself, and indicates the necessity of the course which was subsequently to be pursued:

"ALBANY, February 16, 1818.

"To his Excellency Governor Clinton, of the State of New York:

"The chiefs of the *St. Regis* Indians, by their petition, most respectfully approach your excellency, to show that in March, 1802, a law was passed for the benefit of our tribe, appointing the trustees, namely, William Gray, Louis Cook, and Loren Tarbell, to manage and improve their affairs. From that period until the late war they continued happy amongst themselves, but the war having produced a feeling of opposite interests in the tribe, they became divided almost equally in number of young men, having your old chiefs with their adherents steady in the cause and interests of the United States. In the course of the war their trustee William Gray was taken prisoner at *St. Regis*, and carried to Quebec, where he died a

prisoner of war. Their other trustee, Colonel Louis Cook, after being actively engaged with General Brown near Buffalo, died at that place. Since his death, your excellency's petitioner, Loren Tarbell, the surviving trustee, taking to his private council Peter Tarbell and Jacob Francis, old chiefs, in whom the tribe have full faith, has continued to act as for the whole, and has the satisfaction of assuring your excellency that the trust reposed in him has been discharged conscientiously, and with full regard to justice.

"Now, your excellency's petitioner growing old, and desirous to be relieved in part from the responsibility which he has felt in the discharge of his duties, humbly prays your excellency to get a law passed appointing the above-mentioned Peter Tarbell and Jacob Francis to his aid, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of the former trustees, and confirming the acts of your petitioner done in conjunction with the latter since the death of the former trustees.

"And your petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray, etc.

"LOREN TARBELL. (Signed by his mark.)

"WILLIAM L. GRAY, Interpreter."

"In consequence of the foregoing petition and memorial, an act was passed on the 3d of April, 1818, appointing Peter Tarbell and Jacob Francis, chiefs of the said tribe, to be trustees in place of Colonel Louis and William Gray, deceased, and to act with the surviving trustee, Loren Tarbell.

"Much difficulty arose between the Indians and their former tenants in relation to their arrearages of rent, concerning which they memorialized the legislature, and on the 10th of March, 1824, procured an act directing the comptroller to draw his warrant on the treasury for the payment of any sum not exceeding \$735.07 in favor of Asa Hascall, district attorney for the county of Franklin, upon his certificate or certificates of the amount of rents due to the said *St. Regis* Indians from the settlers on certain lands ceded to them by the people of this State, by treaty dated Feb. 29, 1818, and it was made the duty of the said district attorney on receiving the said money to pay it over to the Indians as a full satisfaction and discharge of their claims.

"On the 10th of April, 1824, the foregoing act was extended to include the lands ceded March 15, 1816.

"The mill on Grass river and one mile square reservation continued to be the property of these people until March 16, 1824, when, at a treaty held at Albany between Joseph C. Yates, governor, and Thomas Williams, Mitchel Cook, Lewis Doublehouse, and Peter Tarbell, they sold and conveyed for the sum of \$1920 this property.

"The following is a copy of the power of attorney under which the deputies of the foregoing treaty acted :

"Know all men by these presents, That we, the undersigned chief warriors of the tribe called *St. Regis* Indians, constitute and appoint Thomas Williams, Lewis Doublehouse, and Peter Tarbell as our true and lawful attorneys, to go to Albany and sell such a quantity of our lands to the people of this State as they may think proper, and to transact all other business which shall be thought best for the welfare of our nation, and whatsoever our attorneys shall lawfully act or do we will ratify and confirm. Done at *St. Regis* in general council this eighth day of March, 1821.

* "ELEAZER SKARESTOGOWA,	CHARLES SAGAHAWITA,
PETER TREVESTI,	IGNACE GARWEAS,
LORAN COOK,	JOSEPH BERN,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,	EYVER GAGAGEN,
THOMAS TURBLE,	BAPTISTE SATCHWEIES,
LEWEY SABONRANI.	

(Signed mostly by their marks.)

\* Rev. Eleazer Williams.

"The appointment made by the legislature in 1818, of trustees to fill the vacancy made by the death of Cook and Gray, appears to have been unsatisfactory to the tribe, as is seen from the following petition that was signed by the same parties as those who furnished the credentials of the deputies at the previous treaty :

"To the honorable the Legislature of the State of New York, in senate and assembly convened :

"We the undersigned, chiefs and warriors of the *St. Regis* tribe of Indians, humbly represent to your honorable body that our old chiefs that were appointed as trustees are all dead, except one, who is old and unable to transact public business. We therefore earnestly pray that your honorable body will appoint Thomas Williams, Mitchel Cook, Lewis Doublehouse, and Peter Tarbell as trustees to oversee and control the affairs of the *St. Regis* Indians.

"Done in general council at *St. Regis*, this ninth day of March, 1824."

"The following memorial was also prepared to be forwarded to the legislature :

"At a public council or town-meeting of the chiefs, head men, and warriors of that part of the *St. Regis* nation, or tribe of Indians, which claim the protection and countenance of the State of New York, and which receive annuities from and held lands under the authority of the said State, assembled on this 31st day of May, 1824, on their reservation lands in the said State, it is unanimously resolved that, in order to put an end to all quarrels for power, we will not henceforth encourage any other individuals to be chiefs, or trustees, except Thomas Williams, Mitchel Cook, Lewis Doublehouse, Peter Tarbell, and Charles Cook; and we do hereby fully authorize and empower them to transact for and on behalf of our said tribe of American *St. Regis* Indians all manner of business which they may deem for the general good.

"We authorize them, especially, to receive all annuities payable to us by virtue of any bargains or treaties made, or to be made, by the State of New York, or of individuals under the sanction of law, and others, and to distribute all money or property, as received amongst the said tribe of American *St. Regis* Indians, according to our claims. We also authorize and require them to execute to the governor of the said State, or other proper authority, all necessary grants, conveyances, releases, or receipts which may be required, in consequence of any bargain or treaty heretofore made, or hereafter in their discretion to be made on our behalf, and for our benefit, with the governor of the said State.

"We do further authorize and require them to endeavor to make such a bargain with the governor as that all the moneys which we are now, or shall be entitled unto, shall in future be paid on our reservation lands, to our said chiefs and trustees, and not elsewhere. We also authorize them to make such arrangements with the governor that some individual in whom the governor, as well as our said chiefs, can place confidence, may hereafter be considered the only proper channel of mutual communication between the governor and our said chiefs on behalf of our said tribe, excepting all occasions in which our said chiefs may be at Albany. We fully approve all that was done by our deputies and chiefs, Thomas Williams, Mitchel Cook, Lewis Doublehouse, and Peter Tarbell, in the bargain or treaty made at Albany on the 16th March last. We earnestly request that the governor will hear in mind these resolutions of the American *St. Regis* Indians; and, that our minds may be known, we have each of us caused our several names and seals to be affixed to this paper and another like it, and ordered one copy to be delivered to the governor and one to be kept by our said chiefs.

"(Signed by about sixty Indians.)

"Copied from the duplicate at *St. Regis*."

"As a further evidence of authenticity, the foregoing was accompanied by a declaration of allegiance, a copy of which is here given :

"Know all whom it may concern, That we, whose names are hereto annexed, do solemnly declare ourselves to belong to the American



tribe of *St. Regis* Indians; that we owe no fealty to the British government, nor receive any annuities or benefits from the same; that we were friendly to the United States during the late war, and have continued to be so since; and that it is our fixed determination to establish and continue our residence within the limits of the said United States, the protection and countenance, and especially of the State of New York, we hereby claim for said tribe. In witness of all which we have hereto caused our names and seals to be affixed this 31st day of May, in the year 1824, within our reservation lands in the State of New York, done in duplicate, one copy to be kept by our chiefs, and one copy to be delivered to the governor of the State of New York.

“(Signed by about sixty Indians).”

“The author has been unable to ascertain what action, if any, was taken on this subject by the legislature, further than that in a treaty, held on the 29th of June, 1824, between Governor Yates, and Thomas Williams, Mitchel Cook, Louis Doublehouse, Peter Tarbell, and Charles Cook, the latter are recognized as trustees.

“By this treaty they ceded, in consideration of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars down, and an annuity of sixty dollars, payable on the first Tuesday in August, at the village of Plattsburg, to the said chiefs and trustees, a tract of one thousand acres of land, bounded as follows:

“On the northeast, by a line commencing on the easterly side of *St. Regis* river, at the termination of the roll-way, so called, about four or five chains northerly from the mast road, and running thence southeast to the south bounds of the said reserved lands; on the south by the said south bounds; on the northwest by the said *St. Regis* river and the land leased by the said Indians to Michael Hogan; and on the southwest by a line to be run southeast from the said *St. Regis* river to the south bounds of said reserved lands.”

“On the 14th of December, 1824, the same Indians, who are styled ‘principal chiefs and head men,’ confirmed to the people of the State of New York, for a payment of one dollar and an annuity of \$305, a certain tract of land which their predecessors had in ‘two certain indentures of lease, or instruments in writing, under seal, bearing date respectively on the 20th and 23d days of October, in the year of our Lord 1817, and made and executed by and between their predecessors in office and Michael Hogan, and subsequently confirmed by an act of the legislature.’

“The grass meadows on *Grasse* river, in the town of *Masena*, were purchased from the *St. Regis* Indians by the commissioners of the land-office, in pursuance of powers vested in them by the legislature, on the 21st of February, 1845.

“The amount purchased was, according to Lay’s Map of 1801, two hundred and ten acres, at three dollars per acre. It was stipulated, that if the amount of land should be found to overrun, the excess should be paid for at the same rates.

“The Indian meadows on *Grasse* river were surveyed by John W. Tate, in 1845, and patented in small lots in the years 1846, ‘47, ‘48, ‘49, and 1851.”

These transactions are believed to cover all pertaining to or concerning *St. Lawrence* County. The history of the *St. Regis* Indians more properly belongs to *Franklin* county, and is not deemed of sufficient importance to be given in this work. A very full account of the community is furnished in *Dr. Hough’s History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties*, published in 1853, together with biographical

notices of many of the most prominent individuals connected with it.

#### LAND TITLES PROPER.

“The title of lands, by an established law recognized by all civilized nations, is naturally vested in the primitive occupants, and cannot be taken from them justly, without their consent. ‘The law of occupancy, or the taking possession of those things which belong to nobody,’ says *Blackstone*,\* ‘is the true ground and foundation of all property, or of holding those things in severalty which, by the law of nature, unqualified by that of society, were common to all mankind. But when once it was agreed that everything capable of ownership should have an owner, natural reason suggested that he who should first declare his intention of appropriating anything to his own use, and in consequence of such intention actually took it into possession, should thereby gain the absolute property of it.’

“The manner in which the primitive title to soil was extinguished is detailed in the first part of this chapter.

“Soon after the Revolution, there began to be evinced a strong tendency for the extension of the settlements, to which the newly-acquired freedom gave an impulse before unknown. As a natural consequence, this led to a series of speculations on a scale proportionate to the progressive movement; and it will be noticed that many of those who engaged in these operations had been associated in the camp, and had thus acquired, by frequent contact, that familiarity with each other’s character, and that degree of mutual confidence, which led to the exercise of trust and reliance upon honor, in many of the negotiations which they carried on, to an extent unknown at the present day.

“But little was known of the country, at the time of purchase, beyond that which lay on the border of the *St. Lawrence* river. Previous to the Revolutionary War an extensive portion of the State on the *Hudson* and *Mohawk* rivers, and to a great distance on each side of these, had been granted in patents by the English crown, and surveyed. The most northern of these was ‘*Totten’s* and *Crossfield’s* purchase,’ which forms the southern boundary of our two counties. This was purchased at the request and expense of *Joseph Totten* and *Stephen Crossfield* and others, from the *Mohawk* and *Canajoharie* tribes of Indians, at *Johnson’s Hall*, in *Tryon* county, in the month of July, 1773. It was described as lying on the west side of *Hudson* river, and contained by estimation about 800,000 acres of land.† This is believed to have been subsequently confirmed by a royal grant. The surveyors employed in running out the tract found it a rugged and inhospitable wilderness, and the farther north they went the worse they found it, from which it was inferred that the whole northern country was of the same character.‡

“In a map of *Canada* and the north part of *Louisiana*, in *Jeffery’s ‘French Dominions in America,’* the country north of this tract is described as the ‘*deer-hunting grounds of the Iroquois.*’ Map No. 74, in *Delisle’s Atlas*

\* Commentaries on the Laws of England. Book 2, chap. xvi.

† See MSS., Council Minutes, vol. 31, p. 31.

‡ On the authority of *Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq.*, of *Brooklyn*.

of 1785 (State library), names it and the north of Vermont '*Irocoisia*,' or the land of the *Iroquois*; and in an old map, republished in the fourth volume of the Documentary History of the State, it is called '*Coughsagrage*,' or the beaver-hunting country of the Six Nations. Across our two counties is written the following sentence:

"Through this tract of land runs a chain of mountains which, from Lake Champlain on one side and the river St. Lawrence on the other side, show their tops always white with snow, but although this one unfavorable circumstance has hitherto secured it from the claws of the harpy land-jobbers, yet no doubt it is as fertile as the land on the east side of the lake, and will in future furnish a comfortable retreat for many industrious families."

"A desire to promote the settlement of the State led the legislature to take early measures for bringing into market the unpatented lands. An act was passed, May 5, 1786, entitled 'an act for the speedy sale of the unappropriated lands of the State,' creating land commissioners and empowering them to dispose of such unsold lands as they might see proper, within the limits of the State. The outlines of the tracts were first to be run into townships of 64,000 acres, as nearly square as circumstances would permit. Each township was to be subdivided into mile square lots, to be numbered in arithmetical progression, from first to last, and on every fourth township to be written '*to be sold by single lots*.' The maps so numbered and lotted were to be filed in the secretary's office, and the original thereof in the surveyor-general's office:

"And the said secretary and surveyor-general respectively shall cause maps so to be filed, to be put up in some conspicuous part of their respective offices, and shall permit any person whatever freely to inspect such maps, between the hours of nine and twelve in the morning and three and six in the afternoon in every day, Sundays only excepted, paying for inspecting in morning sixpence, and the like in the afternoon."

"Advertisement for the sale of these lands at public vendue was to be duly given. The surveyor-general was to put up, as nearly as might be, one-quarter part of the unappropriated and unreserved lands in every township, in lots contiguous to each other, and sell them to the highest bidder; reserving five acres out of every hundred for roads, but not selling any land for a less price than one shilling an acre.

"The first, and every fourth township, was to be sold in single lots. One-fourth of the purchase-money was to be paid down, and the remainder was due within sixty days.

"In every township the surveyor-general was directed to mark one lot '*gospel and schools*,' and another '*for promoting literature*,' which lots were to be as nearly central as may be. The former was reserved for the support of the gospel and schools of the town, but the latter was reserved for promoting literature within the State.

"The land commissioners were directed to designate each township which they might lay out by such name as they might deem proper, and such name was to be respectively mentioned in the letters patent for granting a township or part of a township.

"It was made a condition that there should be an actual settlement made for every six hundred and forty acres which may be granted to any person or persons, within seven years from the first day of January next, after the date of the patent by which such lands shall be granted;

in failure of which the lands would revert to the people of the State.

"Accordingly, in pursuance of powers vested in them, the board above created, on the 25th of May, 1787, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the surveyor-general be, and he is hereby required and directed, to lay down, on a map, two ranges of townships for sale, each township to contain as nearly as may be sixty-four thousand acres, and as nearly in a square as local circumstances will permit, and to subdivide each township into lots, as nearly square as may be, and each lot to contain six hundred and forty acres, as nearly as may be.

"That each range contain five townships adjoining each other, and one of the said ranges to be bounded on the river St. Lawrence, and the said ten townships to be laid out within the following limits and bounds, to wit:

"Between a line to be run S. 28° E., from a point or place on the southern bank of the river St. Lawrence, bearing S. 28° E., from the N. W. end of the Isle au Long Saut, and a line parallel with the said first line, and also to run from the south bank of the said river, and the said parallel lines to be distant fifty miles from each other; and that the said surveyor-general advertise the said townships, and proceed to the sale thereof, agreeably to law, and that two of the said townships be sold in single lots."

"The value of this tract was then but little known, and of the position and courses of lakes and streams there was scarcely more knowledge than we now possess of Central Africa. The shores of the river were well known, and served as a guide in the laying out of the ten towns.

"Accordingly, in pursuance of the statute, the following advertisement appeared in the papers. We copy from the *Albany Gazette* of June 7, 1787:

"By virtue of an act of the Legislature entitled 'An act for the speedy sale of the unappropriated lands within this State, and for other purposes therein mentioned,' passed the 5th of May, 1786, and pursuant to a resolution of the Honorable the Commissioners of the Land Office:—

#### TEN TOWNSHIPS OF UNAPPROPRIATED LANDS,

On the southeast side of the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Coffee House in the City of NEW YORK. The sale to commence on TUESDAY, the 10th of JULY next, at XI o'clock, in the forenoon. Maps are filed for inspection in the offices of the Secretary of the State, and Surveyor General.

"The fourth and eighth Townships will be sold by single Lots, the rest by Quarters of Townships.

"Such securities as are made receivable by law on the sales of forfeited lands, will be received in payment. The one Quarter of the Purchase Money on the day of sale, and the remainder within sixty days after.

"JUNE, 1787.

"SIMEON DE WITT,  
"Surveyor General."

"The names of the ten townships were established by a formal resolution of the commissioners of the land-office, Sept. 10, 1787, and with their corresponding numbers were as follows:

"1, Louisville; 2, Stockholm; 3, Potsdam; 4, Madrid; 5, Lisbon; 6, Canton; 7, De Kalb; 8, Oswegatchie; 9, Hague; 10, Cambray.

"They have been known by these names exclusively, and not by their numbers. All but the last two are still retained. No. 9 was changed to Morristown, and No. 10 to Gouverneur. Four new towns have since been formed from these, viz.: Macomb, from Gouverneur and Morristown; De Peyster, from De Kalb and Oswegatchie; Norfolk, from Stockholm and Louisville; and Waddington,

from Madrid. A part of Hague has also been attached to Hammond, and of De Kalb to Hermon.

"In accordance with the law, and previous advertisement, an auction sale took place at the Merchants' coffee-house, in the city of New York, at the time advertised, at which the ten towns were offered for sale, in quarters, except Oswegatchie and Madrid, which were sold in mile squares.

"The obvious intention of the law in causing these lands to be offered in small parcels was to afford an opportunity for those of limited means to compete at the sales; but this intention was defeated by a previous agreement, it is said, among the purchasers, in which they delegated one of their number to bid, and agreed to not compete in the sale.

"The principal purchaser was Alexander Macomb, who subsequently acted a distinguished part in the northern land purchases. Gen. Philip Schuyler owned a one-fourteenth interest in these 'ten towns,' or, as they were sometimes called, the 'Canada towns.' His share equaled 49,860 acres, which were patented in Macomb's name. Watts owned one-fifteenth of tracts Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Great Purchase.

"Mr. Macomb had, for many years, resided in Detroit, and is said to have been a fur-trader. In the course of his business he had often passed up and down the St. Lawrence, and thus became acquainted with the general aspect and probable value of the lands, and better qualified to engage in these purchases than most of his associates. Alexander Macomb was the father of Gen. Alexander Macomb, commander of the United States army.

"To cover the private agreement certain persons were employed to bid for Macomb, and the lots so sold were subsequently conveyed to him before patenting. In this manner lots Nos. 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, and 21, in Madrid, were bid off by Michael Connolly; lots Nos. 47, 56, and 57, in the same town, by John Meyers; lots Nos. 48 and 49, in the same town, by Daniel McCormick; lots Nos. 18 and 19, in Oswegatchie, by John Meyers; and lot No. 23, in the same, by Thomas McFarren, and afterwards made over to Macomb.

"The ten townships were sold as follows to the original patentees. Lots Nos. 55 and 56 were not included in the first patents, but were sold long after.

"Reference is made to the volume and page of patents in the office of the Secretary of State, where they are recorded. The quarters were numbered as follows: No. 1, the northeast; No. 2, the southeast; No. 3, the southwest; and No. 4, the northwest quarters. The gospel and school lot (No. 55) usually came out of No. 3, and the literature lot (No. 56) out of No. 2. As these towns were designated to be each ten miles square, the full quarters (1 and 4) would contain 16,000 acres, and the smaller quarters (2 and 3) 15,360 acres.

"1. *Louisville*, patented in quarters, to Alexander Macomb, on the 17th of Dec., 1787 (b. 20, p. 64). The literature lot was patented to Erastus Hall, Jan. 18, 1833 (b. 32, p. 10). A tier of lots, numbered from 1 to 12, along the St. Lawrence, sold June 4, 1788, to John Taylor (b. 20, p. 311, 322). These contained five hundred acres each.

"2. *Stockholm* was patented in quarters, to Alexander Macomb, Dec. 17, 1787 (b. 20, p. 68-70). The literature lot was sold to Henry Foster, Sept. 25, 1834 (b. 32, p. 265).

"3. *Potsdam* was patented in quarters, to Alexander Macomb, Dec. 17, 1787 (b. 50, p. 72, 75).

"4. *Madrid* was sold in lots of 640 acres, or one mile square each, as follows: Nos. 1 to 6, to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, June 4, 1788 (b. 20, p. 332). Nos. 7 to 49, to Alexander Macomb, but on different dates, viz.: Nos. 7 to 18, Dec. 17, 1787 (b. 20, p. 96-99); No. 11, April 19, 1788 (b. 20, p. 267); No. 12, Dec. 17, 1787 (b. 20, p. 100); Nos. 13-14, April 19, 1788 (b. 20, p. 268-69); No. 15, Dec. 17, 1787 (b. 20, p. 101); No. 16, April 19, 1788 (b. 20, p. 270); Nos. 17-18, April 19, 1788 (b. 20, p. 271-72); No. 19, Dec. 17, 1787 (b. 20, p. 101); Nos. 20-21, April 19, 1788 (b. 20, p. 273-74); Nos. 22 to 30, Dec. 17, 1797 (b. 20, p. 104-112); Nos. 31 to 46, Dec. 20, 1787 (b. 20, p. 112-127); Nos. 47 to 49, April 19, 1787 (b. 20, p. 275-277). No. 51, literature lot, sold to Thomas Peacock, March 24, 1837 (b. 33, p. 226). Nos. 52 to 95, to Alexander Macomb, but at different times as follows: Nos. 52 to 55, Dec. 20, 1787 (b. 20, p. 128-131); Nos. 56-57, April 19, 1788 (b. 20, p. 278-79); Nos. 58 to 86, Dec. 20, 1787 (b. 20, p. 132-160); Nos. 87 to 95, Dec. 22, 1787 (b. 20, p. 161-169). The river lots, of 500 acres each, numbered from 12 to 17, sold to John Taylor, June 4, 1788 (b. 20, p. 322).

"6. *Canton* was patented in quarters, to Alexander Macomb, Dec. 16, 1787 (b. 20, p. 80, 83). The literature lot was conveyed to the trustees of Lowville Academy, Nov. 20, 1818 (b. 26, p. 678).

"7. *De Kalb* was patented in quarters, to Macomb, Dec. 17, 1787 (b. 20, p. 84, 87). The gospel and school lot was subdivided and sold in small lots to individuals between 1829 and 1836. The literature lot was subdivided and sold in small parcels to individuals between 1829 and 1834.

"8. *Oswegatchie* was patented in mile squares, as follows: Nos. 1 to 9, to Alexander Macomb, Dec. 22, 1787 (b. 20, p. 170, 175); No. 10, to Henry Remsen, Jr., Oct. 15, 1787 (b. 20, p. 55); Nos. 11 to 12 (the latter of 1160 acres) to John Taylor, June 4, 1788 (b. 20, p. 328); No. 13, to Henry Remsen, Jr., Oct. 15, 1787 (b. 20, p. 56); 500 acres at the mouth of Oswegatchie river, to John Taylor, April 22, 1789 (b. 21, p. 178); Nos. 14 to 15 (1700 acres) to John Taylor, June 4, 1788 (b. 20, p. 329); Nos. 16 to 17, to Henry Remsen, Jr., Oct. 15, 1787 (b. 20, p. 54, 58); Nos. 18 to 53, to Alexander Macomb, Dec. 22, 1787 (b. 20, p. 180, 201); No. 54, to Alexander Macomb, Dec. 24, 1787 (b. 20, p. 210); Nos. 57 to 100, to Alexander Macomb, Dec. 24, 1787 (b. 20, p. 211, 244); 500 acres to John Taylor, April 22, 1789 (b. 21, p. 178).

"9. *Hague* was patented in quarters to Macomb, Dec. 17, 1787 (b. 20, p. 88, 91). The greater part of the gospel and school lots of this town came in Black Lake.

"10. *Cambrai* was patented in quarters to Alexander Macomb, Dec. 17, 1787 (b. 20, p. 92).

"July 4, 1788, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer conveyed to Macomb, for £275, lots Nos. 1 to 6, in Madrid, and 10 and

11, in Lisbon. (Sec.'s office. Deeds, b. 2, 4, p. 305.) On the same date Taylor sold his lands to Macomb, containing 10,830 acres, for £580. These were lots Nos. 1 to 11, in Louisville, containing 5500 acres; No. 12, in Madrid and Louisville, of 500 acres; Nos. 13 to 17, in Madrid, containing 2500 acres; and Nos. 11 to 15, in Oswegatchie, containing 2330 acres. (B. 24, p. 307.) April 5, 1788, Henry Remsen conveyed to Macomb, for £120, the four lots he had bid off in Oswegatchie.

"Macomb thus became the nominal owner of nearly the whole of the ten towns. April 16, 1791, he appointed Gouverneur Morris, then in France, his attorney to sell any portions of the ten towns which he might deem proper, excepting a tract in Lisbon previously sold.\* So far as our information extends, no sales were made by virtue of this power.

"By an instrument executed May 3, 1792, Macomb conveyed to Samuel Ogden, in trust for himself, Gen. Henry Knox, Robert Morris, and Gouverneur Morris, four of his associates, for the consideration of £3200, the four townships of Hague, Cambrai, Oswegatchie, and De Kalb, with the stipulation that Ogden should convey to H. Knox 44,114 acres; to R. Morris, 60,641 acres; and to Gouverneur Morris, 60,641 acres of this tract.† In 1792, Macomb became involved by transaction with Wm. Duer, Isaac Whippo, and others of New York,‡ by which he was compelled to assign his interest in a tract of land of 1,920,000 acres, for the benefit of his creditors, to William Edgar and Daniel McCormick. On the same date with the foregoing he sold to William Constable, for £1500, the towns of Madrid, Potsdam, and the west half of Stockholm, and Louisville, and to William Edgar, for £12,000, the towns of Lisbon and Canton, excepting a tract in the former, previously sold to John Tibbets. The towns of Potsdam and Canton appear to have been at first included in this conveyance, which Edgar, in an instrument dated Oct. 24, 1793,§ acknowledged to have been a deed of trust, and obligated himself to reconvey the same to Macomb when required.

"The failure of Macomb was in some way connected with a bank which it was attempted to get established, as a rival of the Bank of New York, in 1792. The shares of this bank were to have been \$500 each, and 2000 in number. He was very much blamed for the course he took in the matter, and on his failure was lodged in the debtors' prison. It is said that even in this retreat he was assailed by a rabble, and owed his preservation only to the strength of the building. Macomb's failure prevented the sale of northern lands to the celebrated 'Holland Land Company,' who afterwards made the 'Genesee Purchase.' At the time this embarrassment occurred, Macomb was largely indebted to Alexander Ellice, and others of London. To satisfy this debt, he had conveyed, June 6, 1792, the towns of Lisbon, Canton, Madrid, and Potsdam, with the west half of Louisville and Stockholm, but Ellice dis-

claimed this transfer, and quitclaimed his title to the conveyance.

"The following is a brief summary of the transfers of the several towns of the first purchases, so far as we have been able to obtain it:

"LOUISVILLE.—We have shown how Constable became the owner of the west half of this town. James Constable, John McVickar, and Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, executors of William Constable, on Dec. 15, 1803, conveyed 2854 acres in a square at the southwest corner to Gouverneur Morris, excepting parts previously sold.|| G. Morris, Jr., received the above by will from his father, and this is called the *Morris tract*, at the village of Norfolk. At one period it was owned by Le Ray, and a part was afterwards purchased by Russel Attwater. The remainder of the west half of the town was conveyed by Wm. C. to Eweretta Constable, Jan. 3, 1803.¶ James McVickar and Eweretta, his wife, conveyed the above to Wm. Stewart, Dec. 4, 1807, who reconveyed it to McVickar, Dec. 5, 1807.\*\* The latter, Aug. 16; 1816, deeded lots 58, 59, 60, 68, 69, 70, 78, 79, 80, 88, 89, 90, to Henry McVickar,†† who by will conveyed it to Edward McVickar. The remainder of the west half of Louisville became the property of the McVickar families. The southern half of Nos. 16, 17, and the whole of 26, 27, 36, 37, became the property of John Jay, who married a daughter of William Constable. This is called the *Jay tract*.

"The east half of Louisville and Stockholm were conveyed, June 2, 1792, by Macomb to Wm. Edgar, Wm. Laight, and John Lamb, in trust, to be divided as follows: to Edgar, 30,618 acres; to Laight, 11,127 acres; to Lamb, 22,255 acres.‡‡ Edgar sold his share April 3, 1795, to Nicholas Low, John Delafield, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, for \$30,618. The latter, July 15, 1797, sold 5103 acres to Elkanah Watson.

"To divide their lands, the proprietors entered into a contract in August, 1798, with Amos Lay, to survey it and subdivide the lots by three qualities. Macomb also agreed with him for a similar survey of the west half. The survey having been made, and a deficiency being found, this was proportionally divided among the several proprietors, and they drew by lot for their tracts Feb. 18, 1799. Mr. Lay received, for his survey and maps of Louisville, the sum of \$500, and a further sum of \$70 for cutting a road through the town.

"In a communication of E. Watson to the proprietors, accompanying the survey, was the remark that a road from Louisville to St. Regis was expected to be completed in May or June, 1799.

"STOCKHOLM.—The west half of this town was sold by William Constable to John Constable, Jan. 3, 1803,§§ and the latter conveyed the same to Hezekiah B. Pierrepont Sept. 28, 1809.|||| This was a deed in trust for Pierrepont to settle and sell the lands to raise \$45,000 to pay Constable. The lands remaining unsold to be divided equally between them. By an agreement dated

\* See Deeds, b. 23, p. 146. Secretary's office.

† *Ib.*, b. 24, p. 309.

‡ Recital in a conveyance of Oct. 10, 1792. Deeds, b. 24, p. 437, Sec.'s office.

§ *Ib.*, b. 26, p. 42.

|| *Ib.*, b. 2, p. 149.

†† *Ib.*, b. 4, p. 306.

¶ *Ib.*, b. 1, p. 86.

‡‡ *Ib.*, b. 24, p. 280, Sec.'s Office.

\*\* *Ib.*, b. 1, p. 322, 323.

§§ *Ib.*, b. 1, p. 85.

|||| *Ib.*, b. 2, p. 390.

April 10, 1813,\* C. withdraws the 4th quarter of the town, which agreement P. signs. P. conveys to D. McCormick the 3d quarter of town, April 14, 1813.† MeC. conveys back the same April 15, 1813. By a subsequent deed, John Constable, as heir of Wm. Constable,‡ deceased, releases with the other heirs of Wm. C. all their interest to H. B. Pierrepont. This half of the town has mostly been settled under agents of Hezekiah B. Pierrepont and his heirs. Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq., of Brooklyn, has at present the management of this estate, and of other extensive tracts in Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego counties, which form a part of the Macomb purchases.

“Of the eastern half of this town we have been unable to obtain the chain of title. Edward W. Laight, Samuel Reynolds, Wm. Onderdonk, Richard Gouverneur, Nicholas Low and others, were concerned in the early transfers.

“POTSDAM.—Macomb by way of Edgar to Constable, as above. The latter by deed, dated Nov. 18, 1802,§ conveyed to Garret Van Horne, David M. Clarkson, and their associates, as ‘joint tenants, and not as tenants in common,’ the town, except two miles wide on the northwest side. G. Van Horne conveyed the above by deed of trust, on the 9th of April, 1821,|| excepting parts previously sold to Matthew Clarkson, to be conveyed to the following proprietors, in separate parcels, and by separate deeds, viz.: Levinus Clarkson, Hermon Le Roy, Nicholas Fish, John C. Clarkson, Garret Van Horne, Wm. Bayard, the executors of Jas. McEvers, deceased, Thos. S. Clarkson, Levinus Clarkson, and G. Van Horne. April 10, 1821, M. Clarkson, as such trustee, executes conveyances of separate lots and parts of lots, in said town, to said persons.

“All subsequent titles in this town (except the two-mile strip) have been derived from the foregoing proprietors.

“The strip by the side of Madrid was divided into two tracts, of which the western is called the *Ogden Tract*, and the eastern the *Le Roux Tract*. The latter was sold to Charles Le Roux, by Constable, April 30, 1802. Le Roux died in 1810, and in his will directed that this should be sold by his executors (John Doughty, Charles L. Ogden, and Thomas L. Ogden) as expeditiously as found convenient.

“These executors deeded it June 26, 1811,¶ to David A. and Gouverneur Ogden, as joint tenants in fee-simple. The latter, by deed, Oct. 2, 1823,\*\* conveyed to Joshua Waddington and Thomas L. Ogden, who, Nov. 1, 1824,†† conveyed to Waddington.

“We have not the title of the western tract.

“MADRID.—Macomb to Edgar, Oct. 24, 1793, as above. Edgar, by a conveyance dated June 12, 1794, sold to Wm. Constable the towns of Madrid and Potsdam, for five shillings, N. Y. currency.‡‡

“Constable sold to Abraham Ogden, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, David A. Ogden, and Thomas L. Ogden, this town, June 6, 1796, for \$60,000.§§ This was further confirmed

by a deed from Thomas Cooper, master in chancery, June 30, 1801, to John McVickar,||| who, by deed dated July 10, 1801,¶¶ conveyed to David A. and Thomas L. Ogden, as tenants in common. These brothers, April, 1803,\*\*\* deeded an undivided third of the town to Joshua Waddington. June 29, 1811, these parties executed partition deeds of lands previously contracted and mortgaged.†††

“CANTON AND LISBON.—Macomb to Edgar, as above. Edgar to Alexander Von Pfister, by deed, June 12, 1794, for five shillings. This was doubtless in trust. In this was excepted a tract of nine thousand six hundred acres, sold by Macomb to John Tibbets, of Troy, Nov. 20, 1789, for £960.†††

“Von Pfister conveyed, March 3, 1795, to Stephen Van Rensselaer, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, and Richard Harrison, for £5068 16s.§§§ This is said to have been conveyed to them in payment for money loaned. On the 21st of January, 1805, Hoffman, by deed, released to Van Rensselaer his interest in the two towns.

“By an agreement between the parties, Harrison retained one-third of the eastern part of the tract (about 39,460 acres), and Van Rensselaer the remainder (78,932 acres).|||| Stephen Van Rensselaer, by deed dated Sept. 13, 1836, conveyed all his estate in these towns to his son, Henry Van Rensselaer,¶¶¶ in whom the title of unsold portions is still vested.

“DE KALB.—Macomb to Ogden, as above. The subsequent transfers we have not obtained. Wm. Cooper, of Cooperstown, subsequently purchased the town and commenced its first settlement. After his death it was divided up into a number of tracts among his heirs.

“OSWEGATCHIE was patented by ninety-eight patents, as above stated. Macomb to S. Ogden, May 3, 1792, with three other towns. Col. Ogden purchased the share of Robert Morris, as appears in a deed recorded in the Secretary’s office, January, 1793, and conveyed to the others their shares in the townships of Hagne and Cambray. On the 29th of Feb., 1808, S. Ogden conveyed by quitclaim this town to his son, David B. Ogden.\*\*\* On the 21st of January, 1847, the latter quitclaimed to David C. Judson, Esq., of Ogdensburg.††††

“Nathan Ford and others purchased large tracts in this town. By a deed of Aug. 17, 1798, Ogden conveyed to Ford†††† an undivided half of three certain tracts, one of which contained 10,000 acres, and lay south of the outlet of Black lake.

“The lot of 500 acres on which stood the original village of Ogdensburg was sold by John Taylor, the patentee, June 13, 1789, to Alexander Macomb, for £25.§§§§

“HAGUE AND CAMBRAY.—To S. Ogden, as above. May 3, 1792, indorsed in a release from Robert Morris for his proportion, and an acknowledgment, signed by General

||| Clerk’s Office, b. 1, p. 17.

¶¶ *Ib.*, b. 1, p. 20.

\*\*\* *Ib.*, b. 1, p. 78.

††† *Ib.*, b. 3, p. 191.

†††† *Ib.*, deeds, b. 3, p. 100.

††††† *Ib.*, B. A. 39, p. 676, etc. Mr. Judson died in 1875.

||||| Oneida Clerk’s Office, book B, No. 7, of deeds, p. 49.

§§§§ Secretary’s Office, deeds, b. 24, p. 308.

§§§ Secretary’s Office.

|||| Clerk’s Office, b. 1, p. 111.

¶¶¶ *Ib.*, deeds, b. 25, p. 486, etc.

\*\*\* *Ib.*, deeds, b. 2, p. 132.

\* Clerk’s Office, b. 3, p. 488.

† *Ib.*, b. 3, p. 490, 902.

‡ Wm. Constable died May 3, 1803.

§ Clerk’s Office, b. 1, p. 46.

¶¶ Secretary’s Office, deeds, b. 26, p. 41.

§§ *Ib.*, deeds, b. 28, p. 391.

|| *Ib.*, b. 7, p. 51, 76.

¶ *Ib.*, b. 3, p. 293, 6.

\*\* *Ib.*, b. 7, p. 442, etc.

†† *Ib.*, b. 8, p. 17, etc.

Knox, of the receipt of his conveyance, dated May 23, and June 26, 1792.

"The portion of the above which came to the share of General Knox lay along the west side of Hague and Cambray, extending from the river to the rear line, and was two miles, forty-six chains, and twenty-one links wide. This is known among early purchases as the *Knox Tract*, conveyed May 23, 24, 1792. It was supposed to contain 32,994 acres, but was afterwards found to embrace only 32,748 acres. To make up the deficiency of his 44,114 acres, lands in Oswegatchie were conveyed to General Knox.

"Henry Knox conveyed the above to Benjamin Walker, June 8, 1792, by warranty deed. Walker, March 3, 1794, executed an agreement for the sale and exchange of lands with Samuel Ogden, including the Knox tract, for the consideration of \$16,497. Deeded as promised Dec. 2, 1794. A strip three chains forty-one links in width, bounded on the northeast corner of the 60,641 acre tract, was conveyed by S. Ogden to David Ford, May 27, 1800. Ford exchanged lands Sept. 19, 1808, with Morris, by which the former received a tract on the east border of the town. S. Ogden, March 4, 1795, conveyed 20,000 to John Delafield, for £6000. This tract lay near the west border of the town. Feb. 12, 1796, D. sold to J. O. Hoffman, for \$10, one-sixth of this 20,000 acre strip. This strip was subsequently owned by Messrs. Nicholas Low, John Delafield,\* and Benjamin Seixas, and the tract was still further divided by lines running from the St. Lawrence to the rear. Of these the first on the west was subsequently conveyed to Philip Kearney. It was 64 chains 71 links wide, and embraced 10,000 acres. A portion of this, adjoining the town of Rossie, was sold to Mr. Parish. The next strip, 42 chains 75 links wide, was purchased by Nicholas Low. It embraced 6666.66 acres. A tract 18 chains 71 links wide, next east of this, embracing half the above number of acres, became the property of Nicholas Gouverneur. A strip 52 chains 80 links wide, embracing 8000 acres, was sold to Hoffman and Ogden; and about 5000 acres, or a strip 26 chains 52 links wide, constituting the remainder of the Knox tract, was conveyed to Colonel Samuel Ogden. Adjoining the Knox tract, and embracing 20,000 acres, was sold by Samuel Ogden to William Constable, for £1000, on the 24th of February, 1794. (*Secretary's office, b. mortgages 36, p. 341, etc.*)

"William Constable to Gouverneur Morris. Deed of the same 20,000 acre strip, Nov. 17, 1798. (*Clerk's office, b. No. 1, p. 39.*) Gouverneur Morris acquired of Samuel Ogden, by purchase, a second tract, adjoining the last, embracing 60,641 acres, May 13, 1799. (*Clerk's office, b. No. 2, p. 401.*) About 9500 acres remained in these two towns, which Samuel Ogden and wife conveyed to David B. Ogden, † Feb. 29, 1808. (*Clerk's office, b. No. 2, p. 132-33.*) David B. Ogden conveyed to Gouverneur Morris, July 1, 1808, all that was conveyed to him by Samuel Ogden. (*Clerk's office, b. No. 2, p. 151.*) Gouverneur Morris' title was subsequently sold to Edwin Dodge,

\* Delafield was a great operator in financial matters, but was ultimately unfortunate in his speculations. Seixas was a Jew, and lived in New York.

† A son of Samuel Ogden.

David C. Judson, Augustus Chapman, Abraham Cooper, and others.

#### "THE GOSPEL AND SCHOOL LOTS

were located near the centre of the town, and were usually Nos. 55 and 56. The former have since been sold by the authority of the legislature, who, on April 21, 1825, passed an act authorizing the freeholders and inhabitants of the several towns, at their annual town-meeting, to vote directing the whole of the income of the gospel and school lots to be appropriated to the schools in town.

"The money received for the sale of these lands has in most or all cases been invested, and the interest arising therefrom applied for the annual expenses of schools.

"The literature lot in Canton was given to the Lowville academy, in Lewis county, and that of Potsdam to the St. Lawrence academy in that town.

"The literature lots of Stockholm, Louisville, Lisbon, Oswegatchie, Hague, and Cambray were sold by the surveyor-general, in pursuance of an act of the legislature, in 1832, and the avails placed in the general literature fund of the State, for the common benefit of the academies and colleges under the direction of the Regents of the University.

"By an act passed March 23, 1823, the literature lot in Madrid was appropriated to Middlebury academy, in the county of Genesee; and to settle the boundaries a law was passed on the 17th of March, 1824, by which the east, north, and west bounds, as surveyed in 1797, were declared the bounds of the mile square, and the southern line so ran as to make six hundred and forty acres. Upon receiving a fee-simple conveyance of this from the proprietors, the State released to them their claim to the remainder of the township.

"By an act of March 4, 1830, the inhabitants of any of the towns of St. Lawrence County having gospel and school lots therein were authorized to apply the rents and profits to the gospel and schools, or either, as the people assembled in town-meeting might direct. The part applied to schools was to be paid to the school commissioners, and that to the gospel was to be distributed to the different Christian orders in the ratio of resident members in full communion with any regularly organized church. It is believed that in no instance were the funds applied to the latter use.

#### "OLD MILITARY TRACT IN CLINTON AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES.

"By the same act under which the 'Ten Townships' were sold (passed May 5, 1786), a provision was made for the laying out of a tract of land to pay for military services rendered by persons in the Revolutionary War.

"Four of the ten townships so set apart constitute the present towns of Burke, Chateaugay, Belmont, and Franklin, in Franklin county.

"By a resolution of the land commissioners, of June 19, 1786, the surveyor-general was directed to lay out the tract as indicated in the act. † This was accordingly done, but no part of the tract was ever patented to military claimants,

† Land-office Minutes, vol. i. p. 182.

being sold like the other lands by the commissioners. Townships Nos. 6 and 7, the former now in Clinton and the latter in Franklin counties, were patented by the State to James Caldwell, of Albany, on Feb. 25, 1785, with the usual conditions of patents. On March 6, 1785, Caldwell sold to Colin McGregor, of New York, for £500, currency, the above townships. On Dec. 19, 1795, Colin McGregor sold to John Lamb, William Bell, George Bowne, Joseph Pearsall, Henry Haydock, and Edmund Prior, merchants of New York, as tenants in common, but in different proportions, of the lands in townships Nos. 6 and 7. The tract was to be divided into lots, for which the purchasers agreed to ballot, according to their respective interests therein. The following is the list of the lots that fell to the share of each, so far as relates to No. 7, or the present towns of Chateaugay, Burke, and a small part of Belmont. Colin McGregor drew Nos. 1, 2, 6 to 12, 14 to 21, 23 to 27, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 50, 53, 54, 56 to 59, 61 to 65, 68, 69, 70, 72, 75, 78 to 81, 84 to 87, and 90. John Lamb drew Nos. 76, 71, 3, 13, 22, 55, 82, 77. William Bell drew Nos. 43, 32, 66, 20, 75, 36, 52, 60, 313, 89. George Bowne drew Nos. 473 and 33. Joseph Pearsall drew Nos. 34 and 40. Henry Haydock drew No. 88. Edmund Prior drew No. 5. Thomas H. Brantingham, who owned a part of each of these townships, drew lots Nos. 51, 28, and 67, which were conveyed to Colin McGregor.

"These lots subsequently passed through various hands, and township number seven at present forms almost the entire settled portion of the military tract in Franklin county.

"No. 8 was patented to Colin McGregor Feb. 25, 1795, who sold to several parties, and the latter divided\* it by ballot, as follows: William Bell, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 18, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 87, 88, 93, 94, 99, 43, 71, 72, 20, 26, 28; in all 25 lots. B. Swartwout, Nos. 2, 12, 16, 30, 53, 57, 66, 69, 78, 80, 92; in all 11 lots. R. L. Bowne, Nos. 1, 2, 9, 33, 70, 90, 91, 96; in all 7 lots. Leonard Gansevoort, Nos. 17, 21, 22, 45, 55, 56, 59, 60, 73, 79, 84; in all 11 lots. Sir W. Poultney, Nos. 9, 15, 27, 41, 44, 46, 52, 58, 64, 68, 81, 82, 97, 98, 100; in all 15 lots. His first agent was Col. R. Troop; present agent, Joseph Fellows, of Geneva. Edmund Prior, Nos. 62, 67, 74, 86; in all 4 lots. Wm. Rhodes, Nos. 36, 51, 54, 76, 85; in all 5 lots. Wm. Haydock, Nos. 32, 47; in all 2 lots. Barent Staats, 20 lots, which he sold to the following individuals: P. Van Rensselaer, Nos. 48, 49, 50, 61, 63, 65, 75, 77, 83, 82, 95; in all 11 lots. P. Van Loon and J. P. Douw, Nos. 6, 8, 11; in all 3 lots. A. Van Schaak, No. 25. J. Plush, Nos. 10, 23, 31; in all 3 lots. M. Gregory, No. 19. J. Benson and D. B. Slingerland, No. 24. A considerable number of the above lots have been sold for taxes, and many of the present owners hold their titles in this way from the State.

"Township No. 9 was patented by the State as follows; Lots Nos. 1 to 48, to Gerrit Smith, Aug. 10, 1849; b. 34, p. 505. Lot No. 51, to Guy Meigs and Samuel C. Wead, June 20, 1849; b. 36, p. 291. Lots Nos. 61 to 87, to

Gerrit Smith, Aug. 10, 1849; b. 34, p. 505. Lots 91 to 113, also 116 to 126, also 129 to 180, also 182 to 201, also 202, and 205 to 215, 217 to 228, 231 to 270, 272, 275 to 287, 290 to 292, 295 to 304, 321 to 323, 325 to 329, 331, 334 to 342, 355 to 360, to the same, at the same date as the other purchases. Portions of the remainder have been sold to individuals, and a part is still owned by the State.

"Township No. 10 was surveyed by John Richards in 1813, and sold in part to individuals between 1827 and the present time. A large part was sold to Gerrit Smith, August 10, 1849, and some lots are still owned by the State.

"MASSENA.—This town was mostly granted in small and separate patents to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and others. The first of these grants was made Oct. 23, 1788, adjoining the present reservation, and at the mile square. These tracts were designated by letters, and extended to the letter N.

"Colonel Louis, the Indian chief to whom a tract in this town was conditionally granted in 1789, did not receive a patent. He, however, drew lots Nos. 72 and 98, of 600 acres each, and 55, 11, and 34, of 500 acres each, in Junius, N. Y., for his military services.

#### "MACOMB'S GREAT PURCHASE.

"The legislature of the State of New York, at their session in 1791, in order to promote the settlement of their lands, passed a law authorizing the commissioners of the land-office to dispose of any of the waste and unappropriated lands of the State, in such quantities and on such terms and in such manner as they should judge most conducive to the interest of the public.

"The extraordinary powers granted by this law have been rightly pronounced, in the language of a report made not long since to the legislature on another subject, 'too great to be intrusted to mortal hands.'

"Governor Clinton, in his annual message of 1792, communicated a report of the land commissioners, in which they said that they had during the year sold 5,542,170 acres, in less than forty parcels, for £412,173 16s. 8d., and that they had endeavored to serve the public interests therein.

"In a list of applications that had been received for the tract was one from Macomb in April, for all the vacant lands between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence, for 8d. per acre, in 6 years, without interest, which was rejected on account of its extent, 'and because it contained lands joining old patents, and fronts too great a proportion of water communication.'

"On May 2 he applied as before, and it was accepted, the quantity being reduced.

"Wm. Henderson had applied for all the military land at 9d. per acre, which was rejected. Macomb had no competitors in his purchase.

"This report being in order, Mr. Talbott, of Montgomery, moved a series of resolutions, in which, after enumerating the several acts which had been passed relative to the waste lands, and declaring that the spirit and design of these had been to afford to those of small means the ability

\* Secretary's office, patents, b. 23, p. 393.

to purchase, and to prevent the accumulation of large landed estates in the hands of a few, he directly intimated that the commissioners had violated the trust reposed in them. It appeared a mystery to him that this immense tract had been sold for 8*d.*, while adjoining tracts had been sold to the Roosevelts for 3*s.* 1*d.*, to Adgate for 2*s.*, to Caldwell, McGregor, and Henderson at 1*s.* 8*d.* per acre.

"The sale, without interest and privilege of discount by paying down, was severely censured.

"These resolutions were warmly discussed but not passed. They were evidently designed as the foundation for an impeachment, but failed in their purpose. Colonel Burr, not having attended the meetings of the board, was not included in the charges, as he appears to have been absent on official business.

"The discussion continued till a late hour, when the house adjourned, without decision, until the next day. On the 10th of April, 1792, Mr. Melancthon Smith moved the following resolution, with a preamble, as a substitute for those formerly offered :

"Resolved, That this house do highly approve of the conduct of the commissioners of the land-office in the judicious sales by them as aforesaid, which have been productive of the before-mentioned beneficial effects.'

"This resolution was adopted by a vote of 35 to 20. The following is a copy of the application of Macomb, which was received by the commissioners :

"At a meeting of the commissioners of the land-office of the State of New York, held at the city hall, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1791.

"Present—His Excellency George Clinton, Esquire, governor; Lewis A. Seott, Esquire, secretary; Gerard Bancker, Esquire, treasurer; Peter T. Curtenius, Esq., auditor.

"The application of Alexander Macomb, for the purchase of the following tract of land, was read, and is in the following words, to wit :

"To the commissioners of the land-office of the State of New York.

"GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty of requesting to withdraw my application to your honorable board of April last, and to substitute the following proposal for the purchase of the waste and unappropriated lands comprised within the bounds hereinafter mentioned, and all the islands belonging to this State in front of said lands, viz.: Beginning at the northwest corner of the township called Hague, on the river St. Lawrence, and thence extending southerly along the westerly bounds of the said township, and the township called Cambray, to the most southerly corner of the latter; thence extending easterly, northerly, and southerly along the lines of the said township of Cambray, and of the townships of De Kalb, Canton, and Potsdam and Stockholm to the easternmost corner of the latter; thence northwesterly along the line of the said township of Stockholm, and the township of Louis Ville, to the river St. Lawrence; thence along the shore thereof to the line, run for the north line of this State, in the 45th degree of north latitude; thence east along the same to the west bounds of the tract formerly set apart as bounty lands for the troops of this State serving in the army of the United States; thence southerly along the same to the north bounds of the tract known by the name of Totten and Crossfield's purchase; thence westerly along the north bounds of the tract last mentioned to the westernmost corner thereof; thence southerly along the westerly bounds thereof to the most westerly corner of township No. 5 in the said tract; thence westerly on a direct line to the northwestmost corner of the tracts granted to Oothout; thence westerly on a direct line to the mouth of Salmon river, where it empties itself into Lake Ontario; thence northwesterly along the shore of the said lake and the river St. Lawrence to the place beginning, including all the islands belonging to this State fronting the said tract in Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, five per cent. to be deducted for highways, and all lakes whose area exceeds one thousand acres to be also deducted; for which, after the above deductions, I will give eight pence per acre, to be paid in the following manner, to wit: One-sixth part of the purchase-money at the end of one year from the day on which this proposal shall be accepted, and the residue in five equal annual installments on the same day in the five next succeeding years. The first payment to be secured by bond to the satisfaction of your honorable board; and, if paid on the time limited, and new bonds to the satisfaction of the board executed for another sixth of the purchase-money, then I shall be entitled to a patent for one-sixth part of said tract, to be set off

in a square in one of the corners thereof, and the same rule to be observed as to the payments and securities and grants or patents until the contract shall be fully completed. But if at any time I shall think fit to anticipate the payments, in whole or in part, in that case I am to have a deduction on the sum so paid of an interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the time I shall have paid any such sum before the time hereinbefore stipulated.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

"With great respect, your most obedient servant,

"ALEXANDER MACOMB.

"NEW YORK, May 2, 1791.

"I do hereby consent and agree that the islands called Caledon's or Buck's islands, in the entrance of Lake Ontario, and the Isle Au Long Sant, in the river St. Lawrence, and a tract equal to six miles square in the vicinity of the village of St. Regis, be excepted out of the above contract, and to remain the property of the State: Provided always, That if the said tract shall not be hereafter applied for the use of the Indians of the said village, that then the same shall be considered as included in this contract, and that I shall be entitled to a grant for the same on my performance of the stipulations aforesaid.

"ALEXANDER MACOMB."

"The board, by a resolution, accepted this proposition, and directed the surveyor-general to survey the said tract, at the expense of Macomb, and requiring him to secure the payment of the first-sixth part of the purchase-money. (*Land-Office Minutes, vol. ii. p. 192.*)

"On Jan. 10, 1792, the surveyor-general having made a return of the survey above directed, and the security required having been deposited for the payment of the southern half of the tract, containing 1,920,000 acres, the secretary was directed to issue letters patent accordingly,\* which was done Jan. 10, 1792.† This portion was tracts Nos. 4, 5, 6, situated in Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego counties.

"In the returns of the survey made under the direction of the surveyor-general the lands were laid out into six tracts, of which No. 1 lies entirely in Franklin county, and Nos. 2 and 3 in St. Lawrence County.

"These were subsequently subdivided into townships named and numbered as follows, with the origin of each so far as is known:‡

"NUMBER ONE embraced twenty-seven townships.

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| 1. Macomb, from Alexander Macomb.                    | 15. Fowler, from Theodosius Fowler.            |
| 2. Cormachus,‡ from Daniel McCormick.                | 16. Johnsmoor, from a son of Constable.        |
| 3. Constable, from Wm. Constable.                    | 17. Gilchrist, from Jonathan Gilchrist.        |
| 4. Moira, from a place in Ireland.                   | 18. Brighton, from a town in England.          |
| 5. Bangor, from a town in Wales.                     | 19. Cheltenham, from a town in England.        |
| 6. Malone, from a name in the family of R. Harrison. | 20. Margate, from a town in England.           |
| 7. Annastown, from a daughter of Constable.          | 21. Harriestown, from a daughter of Constable. |
| 8. St. Patrick, from the Irish saint.                | 22. Lochneagh, from a lake in Ireland.         |
| 9. Shelah, from a place in Ireland.                  | 23. Killarney, from a lake in Ireland.         |
| 10. Wilkamsville, from a son of Constable.           | 24. Barrymore, from a place in Ireland.        |
| 11. Westerly.  | 25. Mount Morris.                              |
| 12. Ewrettsville, from a daughter of Constable.      | 26. Cove Hill.                                 |
| 13. Dayton, from Jonathan Dayton.                    | 27. Tipperary, from a county in Ireland.       |
| 14. Emits.   |  |

"These were numbered from west to east, and from north to south.

\* Land-office Minutes, vol. ii. p. 232.

† See Office Patents, b. 23, p. 160; see recital in patent to McCormick, *ib.*, b. 18, p. 198, etc.

‡ In obtaining the origin of these names the author has been assisted by A. O. Brodie, of N. Y., and Henry E. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn.

§ Or McCormick. This word is but a play upon the name.



"NUMBER Two embraced eighteen townships, in the eastern part of St. Lawrence County, and south of the ten towns, viz. :

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Sherwood.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Oakham.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Mortlake.</i></li> <li>4. <i>Harewood.</i></li> <li>5. <i>Jonestown</i>, from a daughter of Constable.</li> <li>6. <i>Piercefield.</i></li> <li>7. <i>Granshuck.</i></li> <li>8. <i>Hollywood.</i></li> <li>9. <i>Kildare.</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. <i>Matildavale.</i></li> <li>11. <i>Wick.</i></li> <li>12. <i>Riversdale.</i></li> <li>13. <i>Cookham.</i></li> <li>14. <i>Catharineville.</i></li> <li>15. <i>Islington.</i></li> <li>16. <i>Chesterfield.</i></li> <li>17. <i>Grange.</i></li> <li>18. <i>Crumack.</i></li> </ul> |
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"This tract was numbered from west to east, commencing at the southwest corner, and ending at the north.

"NUMBER THREE was divided into fifteen townships, viz. :

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Hammond</i>, from Abijah Hammond.</li> <li>2. <i>Somersville</i>, from a town in New Jersey.</li> <li>3. <i>Dewitt</i>, from the surveyor-general.</li> <li>4. <i>Fitz William.</i></li> <li>5. <i>Ballybeen</i>, from McCormick's native place.</li> <li>6. <i>Clare</i>, from a county in Ireland.</li> <li>7. <i>Killarney</i>, from a county in Ireland.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. <i>Edwards</i>, from a brother of D. McCormick.</li> <li>9. <i>Savahsburg.</i></li> <li>10. <i>Clifton</i>, from a town in England.</li> <li>11. <i>Portaferry</i>, from a town in Ireland.</li> <li>12. <i>Scriba</i>, from George Scriba. (?)</li> <li>13. <i>Chaumont</i>, from the name of J. D. Le Ray.</li> <li>14. <i>Bloomfield.</i></li> <li>15. <i>Emilyville</i>, from a daughter of Coostable.</li> </ul> |
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"The numbering of this tract began at the northwest, and ran irregularly from west to east. Most of the others have been discarded, or are used only in designating tracts of land.

"Macomb, soon after his purchase, appointed William Constable to go to Europe and sell lands, which he did; but as they are not within our proposed limits, the details of these transactions will not be given. The report of this sale naturally spread through the State, and put a stop to further applications, which led the commissioners to direct the surveyor-general (Oct. 11, 1791) to advertise in all the papers in the State that the Old Military tract, and large tracts lying on the east and south of this, were still for sale.

"This was accordingly done.\* The failure of Macomb interrupted the sale and prevented him from receiving the patents. On June 6, 1792, he released to William Constable his interest in tracts 1, 2, and 3.†

"As many of the transfers that ensued were confidential, it would be tedious to follow them, if our space allowed. William Constable and Daniel McCormick were the leading negotiators in this business, and after the death of the former, in May, 1803, James Constable, John McVickar, and Hezekiah B. Pierpont, as his executors, assumed the settlement of the estate and sale of lands. Macomb's interest in the three tracts was sold June 22, 1791, to William S. Smith, Abijah Hammond, and Richard Harrison, but the patents for these tracts were not issued till several years afterwards.

"On March 3, 1795, the commissioners of the land-office directed the secretary of state to prepare letters patent to Daniel McCormick for the third tract of 640,000 acres,

the latter, who was an original proprietor with Macomb, having paid the sum required into the treasury. This was accordingly done.‡

"On July 10, following, McCormick satisfied the claims of Smith, Hammond, and Harrison by deeding one-fifteenth part of the third tract, and two undivided tenths remaining after deducting the said one-fifteenth part, and also one-third part of the remainder.§

"May 14, 1798, McCormick applied for patents for the first and second tracts of Macomb's purchase, which were ordered, and on the day following approved and Aug. 17 passed by the commissioners.|| The first embraced 821,879 acres, and the second 553,020 acres.

"The fees charged for issuing a patent for 1,374,839 acres, granted to McCormick, amounted to \$820, of which half was paid into the treasury, and the rest the land commissioners divided between them, by virtue of an act of Feb. 25, 1789, establishing the fees, which were a certain rate per township,¶ and of course proportioned to the magnitude of the sales.

"On June 21, 1797, the surveyor-general was directed by the land commissioners to finish and return a survey of the lands contracted and sold to Macomb, and to employ none but competent and trusty surveyors on this duty. If difficulty arose in finding the starting-point, he was to attend personally to the matter.\*\*

"McCormick, by deed to Constable, Sept. 20, 1793, conveyed an undivided third of great lot No. 2,†† and Dec. 19, 1800, a partition deed between Macomb and McCormick to Constable was executed. Theodosius Fowler, Jonathan Dayton, and Robert Gilchrist, having become interested in the tract, a partition deed was executed Jan. 19, 1802, in which Hammond, Harrison, Fowler, Gilchrist, and Dayton released to McCormick, Constable, and Macomb. In July, 1804, James D. Le Ray, by purchase from Constable, became interested in the townships of tracts Nos. 1, 2, and 3. He appointed Gouverneur Morris as his attorney.

"We have prepared a detailed statement of the shares received by each in these transfers, but our space will not admit of its insertion. The following statement shows the names of those to whom the different townships were assigned. It is taken from a copy of an original map, kindly furnished to the author by P. S. Stewart, Esq., of Carthage, the agent of Mr. Le Ray.

"To condense the statement, the following abbreviations will be used: L.—Le Ray de Chaumont; M.—Alexander Macomb; M. C.—Daniel McCormick; W. C.—Wm. Constable; F.—Theodosius Fowler; G. F.—Gilchrist Fowler; R. H.—Richard Harrison; H.—Abijah Hammond; P.—David Parish.

"Great Tract No. 1, including twenty-seven townships. 1, M.; 2, W. C.; 3, W. C.; 4, G. F.; 5, M. C.; 6, R. H.; 7, W. C.; 8, H.; 9, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. C., middle  $\frac{1}{2}$  H., S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. C.; 10, W. C.; 11, R. H.; 12, W. C.; 13, N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$

† Sec.'s office, patents, b. 23, p. 394.

‡ Sec.'s office, deeds, 29, p. 157.

|| Land-office records, iii. p. 60. Patents, b. 18, pp. 198, 394, sec.'s office.

¶ *Id.*, iii. p. 57.

\*\* *Id.*, iii., page 18.

†† Deeds, secretary's office, b. 32.

\* Land-office records, p. 220.

† Sec.'s office, patents, b. 23, p. 160.

R. H., E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  not marked; 14, not marked; 15, N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  G. F., N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. C., south part not marked; 16, W. C.; 17, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  R. H., middle  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. C., S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. C.; 18, H.; 19, F.; 20, G. F.; 21, L.; 22, M. C.; 23, M. C.; 24, N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  H., N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  G. F., S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  R. H., S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. C.; 25, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  G. F., the rest not marked; 26, M. C.; 27, N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. C., the remainder L.

"Great Tract No. 2, including eighteen townships. 1, N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. C., N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  L., S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. C., S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  G. F.; 2, N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M., S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  G. F., E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  L.; 3, W. C.; 4, N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  L., N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  H., S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. C., S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  C.; 5, M.; 6, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. C., N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. C., R. H., G. F., and L.; 7, M. C.; 8, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  R. M., S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. C.; 9, R. H.; 10, W. C.; 11, W. C.; 12, N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  P., N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  R. H., S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  H., S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M.; 13, P.; 14, P. and M.; 15, H.; 16, R. H.; 17, E. part M. C., middle part L., W. part G. F.; 18, not marked.

"Great Tract No. 3, including fifteen townships. 1, H.; 2, not marked; 3, not marked; 4, E. part H., middle part M. C., W. part S. (Madame de Stael?); 5, M. C.; 6, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  L., W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.; 7, G. F.; 8, M. C.; 9, M.; 10, N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M., N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  L.; S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  R. H., S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  H.; 11, M. C.; 12, M. C.; 13, L.; 14, not marked; 15, N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. C., N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  G. F., S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  L.; 15, N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  L., N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. L., S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. C., S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  G. F.

#### "THE ISLANDS IN THE ST. LAWRENCE

were not patented with the lands opposite which they lay, nor included in the jurisdiction of any of the towns, although embraced in the contract of Macomb, with two exceptions. It was not deemed advisable to patent any of these until the national boundary was decided. By an act passed March 17, 1815, they were declared to be a part of the respective towns opposite which they lay, and this extended to the islands in Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the Niagara river.

"The islands were patented as follows: All the islands which lie within this State, between a line drawn at right angles to the river, from the village of Morristown, situated on the shore of the river, and a meridian drawn through the western point of Grindstone island, in the county of Jefferson, containing 15,402 $\frac{9}{10}$  acres, were granted to Elisha Camp, Feb. 15, 1823. In the above grant is included Grindstone island, containing 5291 acres; Wells' island, containing 8068 acres; Indian Hut island, containing 369 acres; and some small islands without names.

"Lindy's island, 7.92 acres, to Elisha Camp, Dec. 9, 1823; nine small islands, 178.8 acres; Isle du Gallop, 492.5 acres; Tick island, 11 acres; Tibbits island, 17.5 acres; Chimney island,\* 6.2 acres; other small islands, 3 acres, to Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, Oct. 21, 1824.

"Rapid Plat, 9763 acres. January 28, 1814, the commissioners of the land-office recognized the right of Daniel McCormick to this island. He conveyed it, on the 13th of March, 1815, to David A. Ogden. On the 15th of December, 1823, the following, with the number of acres in each, were patented to McCormick. (The title is recorded in book 25, p. 480, of patents, at Albany.)

\* Oracoenton island, occupied by Fort Levis.

"Smugglers' island and Johnson's island, 17.72. An island near Johnson's island, between that and the United States shore, 2.46; Sny island, 55.20; Chat island, 95.20; Chrystler's island, 52.80; Hog island, 5.29; Goose Neck island, 405.87; Upper Long Saut island, 868.80; C island, 3.1; D island, 2.5; Haynes' island, 134.56.

"The Isle au Long Saut was reserved by the State in the original sale, from its supposed importance in a military point of view, and sold to individuals by the surveyor-general, in pursuance of statute, between May 5, 1832, and the present time, at the land-office in Albany.

"Barnhart's island, 1692.95 acres; two-thirds to David A. Ogden and one-third to Gouverneur Ogden, Dec. 15, 1815.

"This island, near St. Regis, lies very near the Canadian shore, and a considerable part of it north of the line of 45° N. latitude. It was accordingly regarded as British territory, and in 1795 it was leased of the *St. Regis* Indians, by George Barnhart, for a term of 999 years, at an annual rent of \$30. The British government had made a practice of granting patents upon the issue of similar leases, and would doubtless have done so in this instance had application been duly made.

"In 1806, a saw-mill was built, and arrangements were made for the erection of a grist-mill, when the Indians became dissatisfied and insisted upon a renewal of the lease, at an increased rent. Accordingly a lease was given for 999 years, at \$60 annual rent. Deeds had been granted by Barnhart, who, with all the other inhabitants of the island, were treated as British subjects, until upon running the line between the two nations, after the treaty of Ghent, the commissioners assigned the island to the United States, as an offset for the half of Grand island, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, which in justice would have been divided. In 1823, D. A. Ogden and G. Ogden purchased the islands in St. Lawrence County, and with them Barnhart's island. The settlers not complying with the offers made, were ejected by the State, and they in 1849 applied for redress at the State legislature. By an act passed April 10, 1850, Bishop Perkins, George Redington, and John Fine were appointed commissioners to examine these claims, and awarded to the petitioners the aggregate of \$6597, which was confirmed by an act passed at the following session of the legislature. The claimants received as follows: Wm. Geo. Barnhart, \$1475; Jacob Barnhart, \$3284; Geo. Robertson, \$1127; Geo. Gallinger, \$402; and Geo. Snettinger, \$309.

"The State, in disposing of its lands, conveys them by an instrument called a *patent*, in which there appears no consideration of payment, and which purports to be a gift, and to be executed by but one party. As reference is often made to the reservations of the patent, the form of one is here inserted:

"THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, By the grace of GOD, free and independent. TO ALL to whom these Presents shall come greeting: KNOW YE, That WE HAVE Given, Granted, and Confirmed, and by these Presents DO GIVE, Grant, and Confirm unto [here follows name, bounds of lands, &c.], TOGETHER with all and singular the Rights, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances for the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining: EXCEPTING and RESERVING to ourselves all Gold and Silver Mines, and five

Acres of every Hundred Acres of the said Tract of Land for Highways: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described and granted Premises unto the said . . . , Heirs and Assigns, as a good and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance forever.

“ON CONDITION, NEVERTHELESS, That within the Term of Seven Years, to be computed from the . . . Date hereof, there shall be one family actually settled on the said Tract of Land hereby Granted for every six hundred and forty acres thereof, otherwise these our Letters Patent and Estate hereby Granted shall cease, determine, and become void: IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS our trusty and well beloved [George Clinton] Esquire Governor of our State, General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.”

“These instruments are made out by the Secretary of State, on the order of the land commissioners, and bear the signature of the Governor and the great seal of the State, which, in former times, was a large waxen disk, with paper on each side, bearing the arms of the State on the face, and an impression on the back, which was styled the ‘reverse.’

“‘Tax sales’ have caused large tracts of land in the rear townships of the great purchase to change hands, and many of the present owners hold their titles from this source. In March, 1834, 116,873½ acres were sold in St. Lawrence, and 28,323 acres in Franklin counties, amounting, in the latter, to \$841.73 only. At this sale Peter Smith bid off large amounts in these and other counties. In 1839, 43,164 acres in St. Lawrence, and 65,881 acres in Franklin counties were sold. In 1843, 93,690 acres in the former, and 45,457 acres in the latter. These sales, which formerly took place at Albany, have, by a recent act of the legislature, been very judiciously transferred to the county-seats.

“These lands have usually been sold at prices scarcely nominal. The following are examples: 17,140 acres, \$185.09; 20,568 acres, \$263.02; 21,165 acres, \$671.03. The State is said to own considerable tracts which have been forfeited for taxes.

“‘Landholders’ Reserves’ have very frequently been made in the northern counties, and generally apply to mines and minerals. In some deeds these reserves embrace certain specific ores or minerals, and in others the reservations are extended to mill seats and mill privileges. A clause is commonly inserted by which it is stipulated that all damages arising from entering upon the premises, in pursuance of the conditions of the reservation, shall be paid.

“This has undoubtedly, in some cases, operated as a drawback upon the mining interests, as the occupant, having no claims upon ores that might exist upon his premises, would feel no solicitude about their discovery; and even would take pains to conceal their existence, preferring the undisturbed enjoyment of his farm to the annoyance and disturbance that might arise from mineral explorations.

“These reservations of ores are superfluous in sections underlain by Potsdam sandstone, or any of the sedimentary series of rock that overlay this formation, as none have hitherto been discovered or suspected to exist in any of these rocks.

“It is only in primitive rock, or along the borders of

this and sedimentary or stratified rocks, that useful ores have hitherto been discovered in this section of the State.

#### “THE ORIGINAL SURVEY OF MACOMB’S PURCHASE.

“The following account of these surveys was obtained from Mr. Gurdon Smith, a pioneer settler and one of the surveyors who run out the great purchase. The north line of Totten and Crossfield’s purchase was run during the Revolutionary War by Jacob Chambers, and forms the southern boundary of the great tract.

“The ten towns had been supposed to be surveyed previous to 1799, but some of the lines, if ever marked, could not then be found, and a part of them were run out, under the direction of Benjamin Wright, of Rome, in 1799.

“The outlines of the great tract had been surveyed by Medad Mitchell and — Tupper,—the former from New York,—who laid out the great tracts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, but did not subdivide it into townships. On finishing their work they were at the extreme southeast corner of Franklin county, from whence they proceeded through the woods towards Rome, but bearing too far to the north, they crossed Black river below the High Falls, and when they first recognized their situation were in the town of Redfield, Oswego county, where one of them had previously surveyed.

“When they reached Rome they were nearly famished, having been several days on close allowance, and for a short time entirely destitute. From one of these surveyors Tupper’s lake, on the south border of the county, derives its name. In the winter of 1798–99, Benjamin Wright, originally from Connecticut, but then a young man, residing in Rome, and by profession a surveyor, obtained from the proprietors in New York a contract for surveying the three great tracts of Macomb’s purchase into townships. He had been engaged from 1795 till 1798, in company with his cousin Moses Wright, in surveying large tracts, and, among others, the Black river tract in Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego counties.

“From his excellent reputation as a surveyor he was employed as a suitable person to superintend the survey of the great northern purchase.

“Early in June, Mr. Wright, with a party of about twenty men, started by way of Oncida lake and the St. Lawrence river, with a six-handed bateau, to commence their operations at St. Regis. They left arrangements for three of their number, G. Smith, Moses Wright, and Ebenezer Wright, with eight other men, to come through the woods to meet them at Penet’s bay, now the village French Creek. The latter party started on the 11th of June, 1799, having been prevented by the absence of one of their number\* from getting off till several days after the main part of the company had left; and arrived after a march of about four days at the point designated, but, instead of finding their companions, they found a letter stating that, after waiting in vain several days, they had gone down the river. With the exception of a small supply left for their support, they were destitute of provisions; but, making a virtue of the necessity, they divided their little stock equally between them, and pulling down the little log cabin which

\* Gurdon Smith.

had served for their shelter, and which was then the only tenement in the country, they made of its timber a raft, and, following on, came to where some Canadian timber-thieves were at work on the American shore, near the head of Chippewa bay.

"Here they found provisions for supplying their most pressing hunger, and from hence they were taken in a boat to where Brockville now is, then a small settlement.

"From this they proceeded to Oswegatchie, where they overtook the others, and being assembled, they descended to St. Regis to commence their operations at that place. At the head of the Long Saut two of the number, intimidated by the swiftness of the current, slipped out of the company and attempted to gain St. Regis by land; but, on arriving at the mouth of Grasse river, they were obliged to hire some Indians who were passing to convey them to Cornwall, from whence they proceeded to St. Regis. A small party, under the direction of G. Smith, was put on shore to proceed by land from the Long Saut to St. Regis, to make a traverse of the river, who arrived two or three days later than those who proceeded by water.

"The arrival of so many men upon their lands at first greatly alarmed the Indians, who suspected evil designs upon their persons or their property, and they assembled in arms to repel them; but at length, being satisfied that their designs were altogether peaceable, they were received and treated with much kindness. The names of those assembled at this place for surveying were as follows:

"Benjamin Wright (principal surveyor), Gurdon Smith, Moses Wright, and Ebenezer Wright (the latter cousins of B. Wright), Clark Putnam, E. Hammond, Benjamin Raymond, surveyors at the head of parties, and each having his lines assigned him. Each had two axe-men to mark the lines, and two chain-men. B. Wright superintended the operations of the others, and had the direction of supplying the several parties with provisions at camps that were established at different points. He had his headquarters at the mouth of Raquette river.

"One of the first duties to be done was to explore the Raquette river, and ascertain how far that stream was navigable, and at what points it was most eligible to establish camps. To G. Smith was assigned this duty, and he with two men followed the shore as far up as the present village of Potsdam, and, in consequence of this and other explorations, a camp was established at the present site of Norfolk village, at the foot of the rapids on the west side; another near Coxe's mills in Pierrepont; another at the Canton high falls; and another at Cooper's falls, in De Kalb, and at each of these a man was left to take charge of provisions.

"In commencing operations, Mr. Wright found it a matter of the first importance to ascertain the point where the line formerly run between the great lots of Macomb's purchase intersected the south line on the southern border of the county.

"To determine this Mr. Hammond was dispatched to find the point of intersection, but not only failed in this, but also was detained so long by various causes that his absence became a serious source of uneasiness with those who were left. He at length came in nearly famished, having failed to accomplish his object.

"Still in hopes of ascertaining these important data, Mr. Smith was next sent, with directions to make the most careful examinations and not return until, if possible, they were found. After traveling nearly as far as was necessary to reach the point, the party camped near a river to spend the night, in hopes of being so fortunate as to find the object of their search the following day. Next morning one of their party related a curious dream which he had dreamed during the night, in which he related that they seemed to be traveling along and carefully examining every object for land-marks, when they came to a bog meadow, with scarcely any vegetation but moss, and that on a solitary bush which grew apart from all others might be found the mark. This dream was treated with derision; but they had scarcely proceeded a quarter of a mile when they came to a marsh which the dreamer declared was like that which had appeared in his vision, and on careful examination he detected the bush and the mark, much to the surprise of all.

"The manner in which this anecdote was related leaves no doubt of its truth, and it remains a subject for the speculation of the psychologist to offer a solution. He might have heard it related casually, and years before, that such a mark had been made in such a place, and this, from its trifling nature, might have made no impression at the time and was forgotten, but when it became an object of solicitude to ascertain it, the busy thoughts flitting through the mind in dreams, without the control of the will, and following each other in a succession of which we know no law or order, might have brought, unbidden, the welcome fact long forgotten, and which no effort of memory in the waking state could have recalled. In no other rational manner can this singular instance of apparent revelation be satisfactorily explained.

"These different surveying parties spent the summer in running some of the principal lines of the great purchase, meeting at times with great hardships, from exposure to the elements, want of provisions, and misunderstanding of instructions, from the imperfect knowledge possessed of the different lakes, streams, and rivers in the country.

"Towards fall the several parties proceeded back to Rome, where they all resided, some by water, and two parties (Smith's and Raymond's) through the forest.

"An incident occurred in Mr. Smith's party worthy of record. He had procured a supply of provisions, about twenty-five miles below Tupper's lake, of a party who had been sent by Mr. Wright for this purpose, and thence, in pursuance of instructions, he had turned back to the south line, and had proceeded on this to the extreme southwestern corner of St. Lawrence County, where they camped for the night. In the morning, it being foggy and misty, two of his men had conceived that the course he proposed to take, in order to reach the High falls on Black river (S. 25° W.), was not in the direction of their homes, notwithstanding the evidence of the compass, and peremptorily refused to accompany him. The course they proposed to take was back on the south line towards Lake Champlain, and no argument or expostulation could convince them that they were in error.

"Mr. Smith endeavored to remonstrate by showing that

the line was obscure, and would soon be lost, and that they must then wander at random and perish in the forest, which had then no limits but the St. Lawrence, Black, and Mohawk rivers. But finding entreaties vain, he divided his provisions equally between them, and they shouldered their knapsacks and started. At this trying moment those that remained, tortured with fear that the missing men would be lost, and that their blood would be required at their hands, resolved to remain in the place they were a short time, in hopes that the deluded men would lose their course and call for assistance before they had got beyond hailing distance; and so it providentially proved, for their receding forms had scarcely disappeared in the distance than, from the very anxiety they felt to keep their line, they became confused and perplexed, and a faint shout in the distance conveyed back to those who remained the joyful news that the misguided men had discovered their folly in time to be saved.

"Mr. Smith, who had been listening intently to learn whether such would not be the result, instantly sprang upon his feet, and bidding his men remain in the place they were, he darted off in the direction of the cry, and at length overtook them, much to the relief of all parties.

"Being by this time convinced of their error, and willing to trust that most reliable guide *the compass*, they willingly consented to follow the others, thankful for having discovered their folly in season. Had not the others remained where they were, the two parties would have been beyond hailing distance, and the consequences must have been fatal. The company on the third day arrived at the High falls, having struck the road, then newly cut from that place to Brown's tract, at a point seven miles from the falls.

"In May, 1800, Mr. B. Wright, Mr. M. Wright, G. Smith, and B. Raymond returned with men by way of Lake Ontario, and finished during that season the survey of their contract, embracing the first three great lots of Macomb's purchase. The headquarters during this summer was also at St. Regis, but nothing worthy of notice occurred. In the latter part of the summer they returned home with their work finished."

#### EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The posts and missions established by the French were abandoned at the close of the war in 1760, and the occupants and those connected with La Presentation were scattered in various directions, mostly going into Canada and to the Indian settlement at St. Regis.

The earliest settlements succeeding the French occupation were made under the patronage and direction of the various landholders, corporate and individual, who had purchased tracts in the region now occupied by St. Lawrence County.

The very earliest settlement seems to have been made in the town of Madrid, in 1793. Following this were others at Ogdensburg, 1796; Massena, 1798; Louisville and Canton, 1800; Lawrence, 1801; Stockholm, Hopkinton, and De Peyster, 1802; De Kalb and Potsdam in 1803, and in various parts of the county from that time until about 1812, when nearly every town had been settled more or

less. The latest settlements were made in Fine in 1823 and Pitcairn in 1824.

A large number of the early settlers were from New England, and principally from Vermont, whose hardy sons filled the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Black river very rapidly in the beginning of the present century.

Many were also from the older settled counties of the State of New York, and there were a few from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey. Quite a colony of Scotch settled during the years 1818-19-21 in the town of Hammond, and a few Canadians have at various times made their homes in the county.

"The proprietors seldom made their tracts their homes, but their agents were generally from the eastern States, and men of influence in their own localities, and we find that the first settlers in the several towns were often from the same neighborhoods.

"Winter was usually selected for moving, as the streams and swamps were then bridged by ice, and routes became passable which at other times would be wholly impracticable. A few of the first settlers entered with their families by the tedious and expensive navigation of the Mohawk river to Fort Stanwix, and thence, by the canal at that place, through Wood creek, Oneida lake and river, Oswego river, Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence to their destination, and others by the equally toilsome and more dangerous water route from Lake Champlain and up the St. Lawrence.

"Had any accidental circumstances thrown the fortunes of the War of 1758-1760 into the opposite scale, giving to the French the ascendancy, this district might have continued as it began, inhabited by a French population, and exhibiting that stationary and neglected aspect still seen in their settlements below Montreal; unless, perhaps, the commercial wants of the country might have called forth the expenditure of extraneous capital in the opening of lines of communication. Thus the events of a remote historical period have modified the character of all that follow, and with those who take a pleasure in watching the relations of cause and effect there can be nothing more instructive than observing how necessarily dependent upon the past are the events of the future.

"The claims of history upon the attention of those who seek probabilities in precedents is, therefore, direct, and of an importance proportionate to the proximity of time and place rather than the magnitude of the events. The mighty changes in nations and empires, and the records of the virtues and vices of mankind which adorn or disgrace the pages of ancient history, are instructive as showing the lights and shades of human character, but they have, to a great degree, lost their practical bearing from their dissimilarity to existing conditions: Their consequences remain, but so interwoven in the fabric of our civilization as to be inseparable. The nearer we approach the present the more obvious are the effects of causes, and there are few prominent events of American history which have not left their operation upon existing conditions, and between which may be traced the direct relation of cause and consequence.

"In pursuing the history of any district, nothing is more obvious than the fact that causes apparently the most trivial

often produce the most lasting effects; and hence the minor details of a settlement may possess in reality more importance than was attached to them at the time of their occurrence. To borrow the figure of Macaulay, 'the sources of the noblest rivers that spread fertility over continents, and bear richly-laden fleets to the sea, are to be sought in wild and barren mountain tracts, incorrectly laid down in maps and rarely visited by travelers.' To extend this figure, we may add that the slightest causes may give direction to the mountain rill, and thus influence the course of the river and the consequent fertility of the country which it irrigates. The origin of our various institutions, literary, civil, religious, and social, are especially susceptible of receiving their future direction from causes operating at the time of origin; and hence arises the importance of knowing these data, to be able to appreciate in its various bearings existing relations and agencies."

A particular account of the settlements will be found in the histories of the several towns and villages which constitute another department of this work.

## CHAPTER V.

### CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The Colony under Dutch and English Rule—First Formation of Counties—Boundaries of Albany, Tryon, Montgomery, Clinton—Act of Erection of St. Lawrence—Boundaries of 1813—Erection of Towns—The Law Courts—Their Derivation—Colonial Courts—Courts of St. Lawrence County—Present Tribunals—Board of Supervisors—Public Buildings—Court-Houses and Jails—Poor-Houses—Asylums—Children's Home.

A GLANCE backward from the stand-point of to-day shows civil government was first established, in what is now the State of New York, by the Dutch, in 1621. In 1664 their colony passed under the English rule, where it remained until the Revolution, except for a brief interval in 1673-74, when the Dutch regained a temporary supremacy.

Under the Dutch the only civil divisions were the city and towns. In 1665 a district or shrievalty, called Yorkshire, was erected, comprising Long island, Staten island, and a part of the present county of Westchester. For judicial purposes it was divided into the east, west, and north ridings. Counties were first erected by the Colonial Assembly in April, 1683, and were twelve in number, as follows: Albany, Cornwall, Dukes, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queen's, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. In 1766 Cumberland county was erected, and Gloucester county in 1770, and Tryon and Charlotte counties were erected in 1772. Cornwall was in the present State of Maine, and Dukes in Massachusetts, and were ceded to the latter colony, so that at the time of the Revolution there were fourteen counties in the State, or rather province, of New York. Since then Gloucester, Cumberland, and a part of Charlotte counties have been ceded to Vermont.

The county of Albany, as originally erected, contained within its boundaries the present area of St. Lawrence, and was thus limited in the act of erection: "To conteyne the towne of Albany, the colony of Rensselaerswyck, Schonee-

tade, and all the villages, neighborhoods, and Christian habitacons on the east of Hudson's river, from Roeleffe Jausen's creek, and on the west from Sawyer's creek to the Saraaghtooga." Tryon county, so named in honor of the governor of the province at the date of its erection (1772), was taken from Albany (the latter named in honor of the Duke of Albany, one of the younger scions of the royal family, in 1665), and its boundaries comprised the country west of a north and south line extending from St. Regis to the west bounds of the township of Schenectady; thence running, irregularly, southwest to the head of the Mohawk branch of the Delaware river, and along the same to the southeast bounds of the present county of Broome; thence in a north-westerly direction to Fort Bull, on Wood creek, near the present village of Rome; all west of that last-named line being Indian territory.

On the adoption of the Constitution, in 1777, the fourteen counties, into which the State was divided as above named, were recognized and continued. On April 2, 1784, Tryon county was subdivided, and several counties erected from its territory, and its own name lost in that of Montgomery. The boundaries of the latter county were defined, in 1788, as follows: "Bounded easterly by Albany, Ulster, Washington, and Clinton counties; southerly, by the State of Pennsylvania; and west and north, by the bounds of the State in those directions." March 7, 1788, Clinton county was erected from Washington, and, in 1801, an act redefining the boundaries of the counties in the State thus limited Clinton: "To contain all that part of the State bounded southerly by the county of Essex and the north line of Totten and Crossfield's purchase; east, by the east bounds of the State; north, by the north bounds of the State; and west, by the west bounds of the State; and the division line between great tracts Nos. 3 and 4 of Macomb's purchase continued to the west bounds of the State." March 6, 1801, the ten towns so called had been formed into a town called Lisbon and annexed to Clinton county, and the act redefining the boundaries of the counties attached to Lisbon all the balance of the present area of St. Lawrence.

The next important movement was the erection of the county of St. Lawrence, and concerning that act we quote from the excellent history of the county compiled by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Lowville, in 1852.

"The causes which led to the organization of St. Lawrence County are set forth in the following interesting document, which is the original petition for its erection, and is preserved among the archives of the State, and possesses much value, from its being said to contain the signatures of nearly all the citizens then living in the county. The original is written in a remarkably neat and elegant hand, and the signatures are in every instance in the autograph of the signers.\*



\* The original petition is in the handwriting of John King, father of Hon. Preston King.

“ To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York :

“ The petition of the inhabitants, residing within the ten townships upon the river St. Lawrence, beg leave humbly to represent the great inconvenience and hardships they labor under, by the ten townships being formed into one town, and annexing the same to the county of Clinton. The principal inconvenience your petitioners labor under is the very remote distance they are placed from Plattsburgh, which is the county town of the county of Clinton. Not any of your petitioners are less than one hundred and twenty miles from Plattsburgh, and a great majority of them are from one hundred and thirty to forty miles.

“ Between the ten townships and Plattsburgh much of the way there is no road, and the remainder of the way is a very bad one; this, together with the great inconvenience and expense which necessarily must arise to those whose private business (as plaintiffs and defendants) lead them into the county courts, is such as to almost place your petitioners without the reach of that justice which the laws of our country so happily provide for. This is a melancholy fact, which several of your petitioners have already experienced, and to which all are equally exposed, and when we add to this the extreme difficulty, troubles, and expenses jurors and witnesses must be subjected to, in attending at such a distance, together with the attendance at Plattsburgh, for arranging and returning the town business, increases the burthen and expense beyond the ability of your petitioners to bear. Your petitioners forbear to mention many other inconveniences, though sensibly felt. Your petitioners presume they will naturally occur to the minds of every individual member of your honorable body. Some of your petitioners presented a petition to your honorable body, at their last session, praying for the formation of the town and annexing it as it now is, but they did not then (neither could they) anticipate the inconvenience and expense they find upon experiment attaches to their being so connected.

“ Your petitioners therefore beg leave humbly to state that much less hardship and expense would arise to them by having a county set off, upon the river St. Lawrence, and your petitioners humbly pray that a county may be set off upon the aforesaid river, in such manner as your honorable body shall deem most proper; and your petitioners would beg leave further to shew that one of the old stone buildings at the old Oswegatchie fort (which the proprietors are willing to appropriate until the county is able to build a court-house) may, at a small expense, be repaired, and which, when so repaired, will make good accommodations not only for the purpose of holding courts, but also for a gaol, and your petitioners pray that place may be assigned for the above purpose.

“ Your petitioners would beg leave further to state that Plattsburgh is totally out of their route to the city of Albany, which is the place to which they must resort for their commercial business. Plattsburgh being as far distant from Albany as the ten towns, consequently your petitioners are turned out of their way the whole distance, between the ten towns and Plattsburgh, which is not less than one hundred and thirty miles from the centre of the townships.

“ The peculiar inconvenience and hardships your petitioners labor under is such that your petitioners doubt not that relief will be cheerfully granted by your honorable body, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

“ Nathan Ford,  
John Tibbets,  
Elisha Tibbets,  
Joseph Edsall,  
Alex. J. Turner,  
John Tibbets, Jr.,  
Alex. Bough,  
Jacob Redington,  
Benjamin Stewart,  
Joel Burns,  
James G. Stewart,  
Ashael Kent,\*  
Challis Fay,  
Joseph Gilderslieve,  
Elias Demmick,  
Ephraim Smith Raymond,  
Moses Patterson,  
Henry Allen,  
Edward Lawrence,  
Jonathan Allen,\*  
James Pennoek,  
Asa Freeman,  
Truman Wheeler,  
Coney Rice,  
Andrew Rutherford,  
Walter Rutherford,  
Richard Rutherford,  
Thomas Rutherford,  
Isaac Parll,\*  
Jonathan Ingraham,  
Joseph Thurber,  
John Thurber,  
Thomas J. Davies,  
Reuben Hurd,  
Aaron Welton,

Jacob Flemmen,  
John Lyoa,  
Daniel Barker, Jr.,  
Jacob Morris,  
Samuel Fairchild,  
Alexander Leyers,  
Daniel Sharp,\*  
Festus Tracy,  
Septy Tracy,  
John Armstrong,  
Martin Easterly,  
Alexander Brush,  
James Harrison,  
Stillman Foot,  
Alex. Armstrong,  
Jacob Cerner, Jr.,\*  
Christian Cerner,\*  
Jonathan Tuttle,  
Benj. Bacon, Sr.,  
Benj. Bacon, Jr.,  
Oliver Linsley,  
Henry Erwin,  
Nathan Shaw,  
Caleb Purnoy,  
Capt. Eben Arthur,  
William Scott,  
Jacob Pohlman,  
David Rose,  
John Stewart,  
Samuel Thacher,  
John Sharp,  
John Armstrong,  
David Linsley,  
Jacobus Bouge,\*  
David Giffin,  
William Peck,

James Sweeny,  
George Foot,  
Ashbel Sikes,  
John Farwell, Jr.,  
Joseph Erwin,  
Moses McConnel,  
Benjamin Campbell,  
Godfrey Myers,  
Seth Gates,  
James Kilhorn,  
James Ferguson,  
Solomon Linsley, Sr.,  
Isaac Bartholomew,  
Solomon Linsley, Jr.,  
Nathan Smith,  
Jacob Cerner, Sr.,\*  
William Sweet,  
William Morrison,  
Daniel Barker,  
Samuel Avens,  
Elisha Johaey,  
John Smith,  
Benjamin Walker,  
David Layton,  
John Pecor,  
Peter Woodcock,  
John Barnard,  
Benj. Nichols,  
Seth Rauney,  
Lazar Laryers,\*  
Titus Sikes, 3d,  
William Lyttle,  
William Lyttle, Jr.,  
William Osborn,  
Hira Pain,  
Joseph Orcut,

George Davies,  
Rial Dickonson,\*  
Major Watson,  
Thomas Le Gard,\*  
Benj. Mollis,\*  
Elijah Carley,  
Adam Williams,  
David Carter,  
William Sharp,  
John King,  
Thomas Kingsbury,  
Peter Sharp,  
James Salisbury,  
Zina B. Hawley,\*  
John Lyttle,  
Ezekiel Palmer,  
Jeduthan Baker,  
Kelsey Thurber,  
John Cook,  
James Harrington,  
Joel Harrington,  
Samuel Umberston,  
Stephen Foot,  
Jeremiah Comstock,  
Daniel Mackneel,  
Robert Sanford,  
Justin Hitchcock,  
Jeduthan Farrell,  
Holden Farasworth,\*  
Richard Harris,  
James Higgins,  
Samuel Steel,  
Eliphalet Elsworth,  
Robert Sample,  
Isaac Cogswell,  
Reuben Field,  
Henry Reve,\*  
Asa Fenton,  
Joshua Fenton,  
Jason Fenton,  
Joseph Freeman,  
Josiah Page,  
Peter Dudley,  
Ahab Harrington,  
Calvin Hubbard,  
Amos Lay,  
David —,\*  
John Storrington.

“ This petition was received in the assembly on the 8th of February, 1802, read and referred to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen: Mr. Dirck Ten Broek, of Albany county; Mr. Solomon Martin, of Otsego county; Mr. Archibald McIntyre, of Montgomery county; Mr. William Bailey, of Clinton county; Mr. Abel French, of Denmark, then Oneida county.

“ The bill passed the house of assembly on the 18th of that month, and subsequently resulted in the passage of the following:

“ AN ACT TO ERECT PART OF THIS STATE INTO A COUNTY, BY THE NAME OF THE COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Passed March 3, 1802.

“ I. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That all that tract of land beginning in the line of the river St. Lawrence, which divides the United States from the dominions of the king of Great Britain, where the same is intersected by a continuation of the division-line of great lots numbers three and four of Macomb's purchase; thence running southeasterly along the said line until it comes opposite to the westerly corner of the township of Cambray; † then in a straight line to the said corner of Cambray; then along the rear lines of the said township of Cambray, and the townships of De Kalb, Canton, Potsdam, and Stockholm, distinguished on the map of the said township, and filed in the secretary's office by the surveyor-general; then by a line to be continued in a direct course from the line of the said township of Stockholm, until the same intersects the division-line of the great lots numbers one and two in Macomb's purchase; thence northerly along the same to the lands reserved by the *St. Regis* Indians; then westerly along the bounds thereof to the dominions of the king of Great Britain; thence along the same to the place of beginning, shall be, and is hereby erected into a separate county, and shall be called and known by the name of St. Lawrence.

“ II. *And be it further enacted,* That all that part of the said county lying westward of the boundary lines of the townships of Lisbon and Canton, as distinguished on the map aforesaid, shall be, and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Oswegatchie; and the first town-meeting in the said town shall be held at the house of Nathan Ford; and the said townships of Lisbon and Canton shall continue and remain one town by the name of Lisbon. And that all that part of the said county known and distinguished in the map aforesaid by the townships of Madrid and Potsdam, shall be, and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Madrid; and the first town-meeting in the said town shall be held at the house of Joseph Edsall. And that all the remaining part of the said county shall be, and hereby is, erected into a town by the name of Massena; and that the first town-meeting in the said town shall be held at the house of Amos Lay.

“ III. *And be it further enacted,* That the freeholders and inhabitants of the several towns erected or continued by this act shall be, and are hereby empowered to hold town-meetings, and elect such town-officers as the freeholders and inhabitants of any town in this State may do by law; and that the freeholders and inhabitants of the several towns, and the town-officers to be by them elected respectively, shall have the like powers and privileges as the freeholders, inhabitants, and town-officers of any town in this State.

“ IV. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be held, in and for the said county of St. Lawrence, a court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace, and that there shall be two terms of the same courts in every year, to commence and end as follows,— that is to say: The first term of the said court shall begin on the first Tuesday in June, in every year, and may continue to be held until the Saturday following, inclusive; and the second term of the said court shall begin on the second Tuesday of November, in every year, and may continue to be held until the Saturday following, inclusive; and the said courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace, shall have the same jurisdiction, powers, and authorities, in the same county, as the courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace in the other counties of this State have in their respective counties. *Provided always,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect any suit or action already commenced, or that shall be commenced, before the first Tuesday in June next, so as to work a wrong or prejudice to any of the parties therein, or to affect any criminal or other proceedings on the part of

\* Uncertain.

† Gouverneur.

the people of this State; but all such civil and criminal proceedings shall and may be prosecuted to trial, judgment, and execution, as if this act had never been passed.

“V. *And be it further enacted*, That until legislative provision be made in the premises the said court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace shall be held in the old barracks, so called, in the said town of Oswegatchie, which shall be deemed in law the court-house and jail of the said county of St. Lawrence.

“VI. *And be it further enacted*, That the freeholders and inhabitants of the said county shall have and enjoy, within the same, all and every of the said rights, powers, and privileges, as the freeholders and inhabitants of any county in this State are by law entitled to have and enjoy.

“VII. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be the duty of the supreme court to hold a circuit court in every year in the said county, unless, in their judgment, they shall deem it proper and necessary; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

“VIII. *And be it further enacted*, That the said county of St. Lawrence shall be considered as part of the western district of this State.

“IX. *And be it further enacted*, That all the residue of the tract of land lying between the division lines aforesaid, of great lots numbers three and four, and of great lots numbers one and two, in Macomb's purchase, and the north bounds in Totten and Crossfield's purchase, shall, until further legislative provision in the premises, be considered as part of the town of Massena, in the said county of St. Lawrence; and all that part of Macomb's purchase included in great division number one, and the Indian reservation at the St. Regis village, shall be annexed to, and form part of, the town of Chateaugay, in the county of Clinton.

“X. *And be it further enacted*, That the said county of St. Lawrence shall be annexed to, and become part of the district now composed of the counties of Herkimer, Otsego, Oneida, and Chenango, as it respects all proceedings under the act entitled, “An act relative to district attorneys.”

“XI. *And be it further enacted*, That until other provision be made by law, the inspectors of election in the several towns in the said county of St. Lawrence, shall return the votes taken at any election for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, members of the assembly, and members of Congress, to the clerk of the county of Oneida, to be by him estimated as a part of the aggregate number of votes given at such election, in the county of Oneida.”

By referring to the first section of the act above recited, it will be seen that the boundaries there given of St. Lawrence County include but a small portion of territory aside from that included in the limits of the ten towns so called; the balance of the present area of the county being, by section IX., annexed temporarily to the town of Massena. In the revision of the statutes of the State, in 1813, the act dividing the State into counties, passed April 26 of that year, redefined the boundaries of St. Lawrence County as follows:

“Beginning at a place in the St. Lawrence river, where a continuation of the division line between great lots numbers three and four of Macomb's purchase intersects the line dividing the United States and the dominions of the king of Great Britain; thence southeasterly along said line between said great lots three and four to the northwest corner of Totten and Crossfield's purchase; thence along the north bounds thereof easterly to the division line between great lots numbers one and two of Macomb's purchase; thence northerly along said division line to lands reserved to the *St. Regis* Indians; thence along the west bounds of said reservation to the dominions of the king of Great Britain; thence westwardly along the line of said dominions to the place of beginning.”\*

The boundaries thus defined have obtained ever since, unchanged in any particular.

Down to 1849 towns were erected by the legislature, at which date power was given to the several boards of supervisors (except in New York county), by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected, to divide or alter the bounds of any town, or erect new ones, when such division does not

place parts of the same town in more than one assembly district. (See Laws of 1849, chap. 194, p. 293.)

The towns of St. Lawrence County were erected as follows:

- Lisbon (including the ten towns), March 6, 1801.
- Oswegatchie, from Lisbon, March 3, 1802.
- Madrid, from Lisbon, March 3, 1802.
- Massena, from territory attached to Lisbon, March 3, 1802.
- Canton, from Lisbon, March 28, 1805.
- Hopkinton, from Massena, March 2, 1805.
- De Kalb, from Oswegatchie, Feb. 21, 1806.
- Potsdam, from Madrid, Feb. 21, 1806.
- Stockholm, from Massena, Feb. 21, 1806.
- Russell, from Hopkinton, March 27, 1807.
- Gouverneur, from Oswegatchie, April 5, 1810.
- Louisville, from Massena, April 5, 1810.
- Rossie, from Russell, Jan. 27, 1813.
- Parishville, from Hopkinton, March 18, 1814.
- Fowler, from Rossie and Russell, April 15, 1816.
- Pierrepont, from Russell and Potsdam, April 15, 1818.
- Morristown, from Oswegatchie, March 27, 1821.
- Norfolk, from Louisville and Stockholm, April 9, 1823.
- Brasher, from Massena, April 21, 1825.
- De Peyster, from Oswegatchie and De Kalb, March 24, 1825.
- Edwards, from Fowler, April 7, 1827.
- Hammond, from Rossie and Morristown, March 30, 1827.
- Lawrence, from Hopkinton and Brasher, April 21, 1828.
- Hermon† from Edwards and De Kalb, April 17, 1830.
- Pitcairn, from Fowler, March 29, 1836.
- Macomb, from Gouverneur and Morristown, April 3, 1841.
- Colton, from Parishville, April 12, 1843.
- Fine, from Russell and Pierrepont, March 27, 1844.
- Waddington, from Madrid, Nov. 22, 1859.
- Clifton, from Pierrepont, April 21, 1868.
- City of Ogdensburg (three wards), April 27, 1868.
- City of Ogdensburg (fourth ward), 1873.
- City of Ogdensburg first incorporated as a village, April 15, 1817.
- Canton village first incorporated May 14, 1845.
- Gouverneur village first incorporated April 19, 1868.
- Potsdam village first incorporated March 31, 1831.
- Norwood‡ village first incorporated 1872.
- Waddington village first incorporated April 26, 1825.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

The line of descent of the judicial system of New York can be traced backward, by those curious to do so, through colonial times to *MAGNA CHARTA*, and beyond into the days of the Saxon Heptarchy in England. The great instrument wrested by the barons from the king at Runnymede, A.D. 1215, was but a regathering of the rights and privileges of which John and his Norman predecessors had despoiled the order of nobles of the realm. A comparison of the charters of liberties, drawn up by the colonial assem-

\* Revised Statutes, 1813, vol. ii. page 37.

† As Depeau; changed to Hermon Feb. 28, 1834.

‡ As Potsdam Junction.



bles of 1683 and 1691, and the bill of rights adopted by the State in 1787, with the great charter, will disclose many provisions of like import.

But the courts were first introduced into what is now the State of New York, by the Dutch, at the institution of their rule in 1621, the director-general and his council being a trinity of legislative, executive, and judicial authority. In 1641-42 the "Nine Men" held a weekly court, and in 1653 the Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam (New York) and Fort Orange (Albany) were created, and held courts corresponding to the present Mayor and Aldermen's courts to which the Dutch tribunal was changed on the accession of the English, in 1664. The Dutch *Kuickerbocker*, Killian Van Rensselaer, held a *Patroon's* court, in his manor of Rensselaerswyck (now Troy), where he dispensed justice (?) after the manner of feudal times, and practically made his tribunal a court of last resort, by rendering nugatory all rights of appeal therefrom by a pledge exacted from his tenants in advance to forego their privilege in that respect, as a condition precedent to occupancy of his estates. The director-general and council held the Orphan court as their prerogative, the Burgomasters being, on their creation, *ex-officio* orphan masters, until, on their own application, they were relieved of the burden, and special orphan masters appointed.

The first English court established in the colony was the court of assizes, created by the code known as the "Duke's Laws," promulgated by an assembly at Hempstead, L. I., in 1665. Courts of sessions and town courts were also provided by this code, and a commission for a court of oyer and terminer, for the trial of capital offenses, when the information was filed in the court of sessions more than two months before the sitting of the assizes. These courts were abolished by the assembly of 1683, which passed an act "to settle courts of justice," under which courts of sessions, oyer and terminer, town and justices' courts were re-established with increased jurisdiction, and a court of chancery created. The assembly of 1691 repealed all legislation of the former assembly, and of the governor and council, and established, as a temporary expedient, the courts of sessions, confining their jurisdiction to criminal matters; courts of common pleas, with civil jurisdiction; justices' courts in the towns, the court of chancery, and a supreme court of judicature. These courts were enacted in 1691, 1693, and 1695, and ceased in 1698, by limitation. The court of oyer and terminer was not continued in 1691 as a separate tribunal, but its name was retained to distinguish the criminal circuit of the supreme court. On the 15th of May, 1699, the governor (Earl Bellomont), and council, by an *ordinance* continued the courts of the assembly of 1691, with the exception of the court of chancery, which last, however, was revived August 28, 1701, by Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan, who declared himself the chancellor thereof; but Lord Cornbury, then governor, on the 13th of June, 1703, suspended the tribunal. On the preparation by the chief and second judges of the province of a fee-bill and code of practice for the same, Cornbury finally, Nov. 7, 1704, re-established the court, and revived the cases pending therein at the date of his suspension of it. All of the above tribunals, continued or

revived by the ordinances before named, were held by that authority alone until the English rule was abrogated by the Revolution for American Independence.

A court of appeals, for the correction of errors only, was established in 1691, but appeals in certain cases would lie from it to the king in privy council. It was composed of the governor and his council, who sat in the fort when convened in that capacity. The prerogative court (court of probates) was held by the governor during the colonial period by virtue of the instructions received by that official from the crown; the granting of probates being a part of the royal prerogative retained by the king. The courts of common pleas, in remote counties, were authorized to take the proof of wills, and transmit the papers for record in the office at New York. Surrogates, with limited powers, were appointed previous to 1750 also in other counties. A court of admiralty was held by the governor and council under the Dutch rule; and under the English, it was at first held by the governor's special commissions until 1678, when authority was given to appoint a judge and other officers; it eventually, however, depended from the lords of the admiralty in England.

The constitution of 1777, of New York, provided for a court for "the trial of impeachments, and the correction of errors," the same being the president of the senate for the time being, the senators, chancellor, and judges of the supreme court, or a majority of them. This court remained the same under the constitution of 1821, with some change in its composition, and ceased with the adoption of the constitution of 1846, after nearly seventy years' existence.

The court of Chancery was recognized by the first constitution, and a chancellor appointed for it by the governor. It was reorganized in 1788, and ceased its existence pursuant to the constitution of 1846, on the first Monday of July, 1847.

The supreme court of judicature was recognized by the first constitution, as the tribunal then existed, and was reorganized in 1778, the judges being appointed by the council of appointment. The court of exchequer was a branch of the supreme court, the same as during the colonial period, and was reorganized in 1786, "for the better levying and accounting for fines, forfeitures, issues, and amercements, and debts due to the people of the State." It was abolished by the general repealing act of December 10, 1828. Circuit courts were established April 19, 1786, to be held by justices of the supreme court in the respective counties. Under the second constitution, the circuit courts were held by circuit judges, appointed by the governor, there being eight circuits in the State. The constitution of 1846 abolished the circuits as then established, and provided for the holding the circuit court by the justices of the supreme court.

Courts of oyer and terminer were provided by an act passed February 22, 1788, to be held by the justice of the supreme court at the same time with the circuit. Two or more of the judges and assistant judges of the court of common pleas, in the respective counties, were to sit in the oyer and terminer with the justice. Under the constitution of 1821 the oyer and terminer was held by the circuit

judge. Any justice of the supreme court could, however, hold a circuit or preside at an oyer and terminer. The court of admiralty existed but a short time under the State government, the court ceasing at the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789; that instrument vesting admiralty jurisdiction solely in the federal courts.

The court of probates was created in 1778, by the act to "organize the government of the State," passed March 16, in that year. This act divested the governor of the powers he possessed in the colonial period in the prerogative and probate courts, and transferred them to the judge of the court of probates, except in the appointment of surrogates. In 1787 surrogates were empowered to be appointed. The judge of the court of probates held his office at New York until 1797, when an act was passed, March 10, requiring the court to be held in Albany, and the records to be removed and kept there. The court had appellate jurisdiction over the surrogates' courts, and was abolished March 21, 1823, its jurisdiction transferred to the chancellor, and its records deposited in the office of the clerk of the court of appeals in Albany.

Surrogates were appointed under the first constitution for an unlimited period by the council of appointment, and an appeal lay from their decisions to the judge of the court of probates of the State, as before stated. Under the second constitution they were appointed by the governor and senate for four years, and appeals lay to the chancellor. Under the constitution of 1846, the office was abolished, except in counties having more than 40,000 population, in which counties surrogates may be elected, the term being first for four years, but by an amendment adopted in 1869, the term was extended to six years. Appeals lie to the supreme court. In counties of less population than 40,000, the county judge performs the duties of surrogate.

The court of common pleas was continued from the colonial period by the first constitution, and under that instrument had a large number of judges, as high as twelve being on the bench at the same time, in some counties. By an act passed March 27, 1818, the office of assistant justice was abolished, and the number of judges limited to five, including the first judge. The court was continued without material change, by the second constitution, and expired with that instrument in 1847.

The constitution of 1846 provided for the following courts: A court of impeachments, to take the place of the former tribunal of that nature, and composed of the president of the senate, the senators, and judges of the court of appeals, or a majority of them. A court of appeals, organized at first with eight judges, four chosen by the people for eight-year terms, and four selected from the class of justices of the supreme court having the shortest time to serve. By the article in relation to the judiciary, framed by the convention of 1867-68, and adopted by the people November, 1869, the court of appeals was reorganized. In accordance with the provisions of this article, the court is now composed of a chief judge and six associate judges, "who hold their office for the term of fourteen years, from and including the first day of January after their election." The first election of judges was in the year 1870. This court has full power to correct or reverse the decisions of

the supreme court, five judges constituting a quorum, four of whom must concur to pronounce a judgment. In case of non-concurrence, two rehearings may be had, and if the non-concurrence still obtains, the judgment of the court below stands affirmed. The clerk of the court is appointed by the court, and holds his office during its pleasure.

The supreme court, as it existed in 1846, was abolished, and a new one established, having general jurisdiction in law and equity. The State is divided into eight judicial districts, in each of which four justices are elected, except the first (comprising the city of New York), where there are five. The term of office, as originally established, was eight years, but the amended judiciary article provided that, on the expiration of the terms of justices then in office, their successors shall be elected for fourteen years. They are so classified that the term of one justice expires every two years. The court possesses the powers and exercises the jurisdiction of the preceding supreme court, court of chancery, and circuit court, consistent with the constitution of 1846, and the act concerning the judiciary, of May, 1847. The legislature abolished, April 27, 1870, the general terms of the court then existing, and divided the State into four departments, and provided for general terms to be held in each of them. The governor designates a presiding justice and two associate justices for each department, the former holding his office during his official term, and the latter for five years, if their terms do not sooner expire. Two terms at least, of the circuit court and court of oyer and terminer are held annually in each county, and as many special terms as the justices in each judicial department may deem proper. A convention, composed of the general term justices, the chief judges of the superior courts of cities, the chief judge of the court of common pleas of New York city, and of the city court of Brooklyn, appoint the times and places of holding the terms of the supreme and circuit courts, and the oyer and terminer, which appointment continues for two years. The county clerks and clerks of the court of appeals are clerks of the supreme court.

#### THE COUNTY COURTS.

The constitution of 1846 provided for the election in each of the counties of the State, except the city and county of New York, of one county judge, who should hold the county court, and should have such jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' courts and in special cases as the legislature might provide; but should have no original civil jurisdiction, except in such special cases. The legislature, in pursuance of these provisions, has given the county judge jurisdiction in actions of debt, assumpsit, and covenant in sums not exceeding \$2000; in cases of trespass and personal injury not to exceed \$500; and in replevin, \$1000. The county court has also equity jurisdiction for the foreclosure of mortgages, the sale of real estate of infants, partition of lands, assignment of dower, satisfaction of judgments, whenever \$75 is due on an unsatisfied execution, and the care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The new judiciary article (1869) continued this jurisdiction, and gave the courts original jurisdiction in all cases where the defendants reside in the county, and in which the damages claimed shall not exceed \$1000. The term of



St. Lawrence Com. Pleas -

Of the Term of November in the year  
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred  
and two -

St. Lawrence vs:

Samuel Allen is delivered to Bail on the taking  
of his body to James Atkin of Lisbon Farmer &  
John Doe of the same place Yeoman at the  
suit of Richard Warffe in a plea of trespass  
on the Case -

Taken and acknowledged before me Alexander S.  
Turner one of the Judges of the Court of Common  
Pleas for said County this tenth day of November  
1802

Alex. S. TURNER

office of the county judge, originally four years, was then extended to six years, upon the election of successors to the incumbents then in office, the new tenure beginning Jan. 1, 1871.

#### COURTS OF SESSIONS.

Two justices of the peace, to be designated by law, were associated with the county judge, by the constitution of 1846, to hold courts of sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the legislature shall prescribe.

Special judges are elected in counties, to discharge the duties of county judge when required, by provision of the legislature on application of the board of supervisors.

#### THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

of St. Lawrence County, as will be seen by the act of erection of the county, was to be held on the first Tuesday in June, 1802. Accordingly, on that day, the same being the first day of the month, Judge Nathan Ford appeared at the old barracks in Oswegatchie, with the sheriff and clerk, ready for business; but no associate judges appearing, the court was adjourned until five o'clock on Wednesday. Pursuant to adjournment the same officials came together and adjourned twenty-four hours longer for the same reason, and so again on Thursday and on Friday, until ten o'clock Saturday morning, when a full bench appeared, as follows: Nathan Ford, first judge; Alexander I. Turner, judge; Stillman Foote and John Tibbitts, Jr., assistant justices. Mathew Perkins, Esq., was admitted to the practice of the law before the court, and the court adjourned to the next court in course. Louis Hasbronck signing the record as clerk.

The second term of the court was held Nov. 9, 1802, with the same presence, except Joseph Edsall appeared as assistant justice in place of Esquire Foote. The court adjourned till the afternoon, and then until the next morning, for want of business, when a judgment was taken by confession against one of the members of the court for \$400 debt and \$9.42 costs in favor of Chas. B. & Geo. W. Webster. Another cognovit was entered up against Jacob Pohlman, at the suit of John B. Finncafe, for \$281.84 debt, and \$9.54 costs; and Benjamin Skinner was admitted to practice before the court, and then the court adjourned till June, 1803. This term was held by Judges Turner and Edsall with Justices Tibbitts and Foote. Andrew McCollum and Morris S. Miller were admitted as attorneys to practice, and the court adjourned till November, when all of the before-named judges and justices were present. A jury brought in a verdict for \$110.60 debt, and six cents cost, in favor of Jonathan Scott against another member of the court; and the clerk was ordered to assess the damages in another case against another member of the court, which resulted in a judgment of \$67.84, and then the court, not caring probably to monopolize the docket, adjourned till November.

This term,—November, 1804,—was held in the courthouse, all of the other terms being held in the old barracks. Mr. Perkins entered up judgments at this term amounting to \$138.98; McCollum, the same, to \$80.79; and there was one jury trial. In June, 1805, there were judgments

amounting to \$2507.86, entered by confession and default mostly.

At the November term, 1805, Amos Lane was admitted to the bar, having been granted an examination "*speciali gratia*," as the record says. A license was granted John Fulton to run a ferry across the St. Lawrence, between his house on lot No. 21 in Massena and the house of George Barnhart in Canada, and also to run a ferry across Grasse river. An insolvent debtor was discharged from the importunities of his creditors, on his assignment of his property to Thomas J. Davies and Andrew McCollum for the benefit of said creditors, under the bankrupt act of 1801.

At the June term, 1806, the clerk got a little mixed on the sheriff's returns of certain papers, expressing it thus, "*tunc pro nunc*," "then for now;" when it probably was intended for "now for then." The October term, 1806, opened with one senior judge, three judges, three assistant justices, and one justice of the peace on the bench, and the June term previous had two judges, three associate justices, and five justices of the peace present. Mathew Perkins, the first attorney, died in 1808.

#### GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

The first term of this court was convened June 1, 1802, at the old barracks in Oswegatchie, and, like the common pleas, adjourned from day to day till Saturday the 5th, when Judges Ford and Turner and Assistant Justices Foote and Tibbitts, and Thomas J. Davies and John Reed, justices of the peace, proceeded to hold the sessions. The court was duly opened by proclamation, and the sheriff, Elisha Tibbitts, returned his venire with the following panel of grand jurors:

Benj. Stewart, foreman, James Akin, Andrew O'Neil, Uri Barber, Reuben Turner, John Delance, Benj. Galloway, John Sharp, Henry Erwin, Jonathan Tuttle, Robert Huggins, Samuel Allen, John Lyttle, Wm. Lyttle, John Farewell, Jr., Jacob Redington, John Lyon, Adam Milners, George Davis, Joseph Thurber, David Giffin, Benj. Wilson, George Morris, Thomas Lee.

The jury was sworn and charged by the senior judge, and withdrew for consultation, and in the afternoon returned into court and reported no presentments, and the court adjourned till November.

The November sessions were held by the same judges, and Alexander Brush was the foreman of the grand jury, which found five indictments,—two for grand larceny, and three for coining and passing counterfeit money. John Brooker, indicted for grand larceny, was convicted on one indictment and sentenced to pay a fine of \$40 and costs, and to stand committed till same was paid, and recognized to the next oyer and terminer on the other. The court estreated four forfeited recognizances, and recognized two witnesses to the next oyer and terminer, and then adjourned till the next term. There were no presentments at the June term, 1803, and the June sessions, 1805, was held by a bench of two judges, three assistant justices, and seven justices of the peace. T. Skinner being present as district attorney-general, at the June term, 1806, the first sentence to state's prison was passed, the same being on Elijah Hor,—two years for perjury.

At the June term, 1809, of the common pleas, the first alien was admitted to citizenship in the county courts, the same being James Thomson, who was born in Ulster, Ireland, and emigrated to New York in 1801.

CIRCUIT COURT AND COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The first record we find of this court is of the June term, 1810, which began the 29th day of that month, with the following presence on the bench: Hon. Ambrose Spencer, one of the judges of the supreme court; Nathan Ford, first judge; Russell Attwater, Benj. Raymond, Joseph Edsall, and Alexander I. Turner, judges; Daniel W. Church and Stillman Foote, assistant justices.

Wm. Groat and Richard Van Arnam were committed to jail on an indictment found by the general sessions, and on their trial the former received ten years in the penitentiary, and the latter was found "not guilty." Judge Van Ness held the June oyer and terminer, 1811, whereat Reuben R. Seely, indicted for petit larceny, was sentenced three months to the county jail, "to be fed on bread and water, unless the sheriff shall think his health required other food." An indictment for rape procured a home for life in the state's prison for the miscreant charged with the crime.

At the July term, 1816, Louis Gerteau was convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung on July 12, just nine days after his sentence.

The county court was convened for the first time October 5, 1847, Hon. Edwin Dodge, county judge, presiding, and Joseph Barnes, justice of the sessions. Smith Stillwell was the foreman of the grand jury.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT

was first convened April 27, 1805, by Mathew Perkins, surrogate, the following business being done: The last will and testament of Ezekiel Colburn was proven by Elisha W. Barber and David White, witnesses, and admitted. The next court was held August 24, the same year, when the will of John Harris was admitted to record. The first intestate estate was presented to the court and administration granted thereon in 1806, the same being the estate of Royal Chapman, of Madrid, Stephen Eldridge being appointed administrator.

Mathew Perkins, the first surrogate, died, and his estate was administered upon by his successor, Andrew McCollom.

The first letters of guardianship were granted June 21, 1813, by Gouverneur Ogden, surrogate, Luther Abernethy, aged seventeen years, being the infant. The first inventory filed in the court was that of the estate of Allen Barber, deceased, of Madrid, which was filed November 23, 1806. The appraisal footed up \$148.29.

A term of the supreme court was held in Canton, Oct. 13, 1847—Judge David Cady presiding—for equity business.

The tribunals which exercise legal jurisdiction over the people of St. Lawrence County at the present time, and the constitution of the courts, are as follows:

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Appointed.
Morrison R. Waite, Ohio, Chief Justice (4th circuit).....	1874
Nathan Clifford, Maine, Associate Justice (1st circuit).....	1858

	Appointed.
Ward Hunt, N. Y., Associate Justice (2d circuit).....	1873
Wm. Strong, Penn., " " (3d " ).....	1870
Joseph P. Bradley, N. J., " " (5th " ).....	1870
Neah H. Swayne, Ohio, " " (6th " ).....	1862
James M. Harlan, Kentucky, " " (7th " ).....	1877
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa, " " (8th " ).....	1862
Stephen J. Field, Cal., " " (9th " ).....	1862
D. Wesley Middleton, Washington, Clerk.	
Wm. T. Otto, Indiana, Reporter.	
John G. Nicolay, Illinois, Marshal.	

The court holds one general term annually at Washington, D.C., commencing on the second Monday in October.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

for the second circuit (including New York, Vermont, and Connecticut):

Ward Hunt, Associate Justice Supreme Court.
Alexander S. Johnson, Circuit Judge.
William J. Wallace, District Judge.

Terms in the northern district (which includes St. Lawrence County), Albany, second Tuesday in October; Canandaigua, third Tuesday in June; also adjourned term, for civil business only, at Albany, third Tuesday in January, and at Utica, third Tuesday in March. Charles Mason, clerk of northern division; office, Utica.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

for the northern district of New York:

William J. Wallace, Syracuse, Judge.
Richard Crowley, Lockport, Attorney.
Winfield Robbins, Buffalo, Clerk.
Isaac F. Quinby, Rochester, Marshal.

Terms.—Albany, third Tuesday in January; Utica, third Tuesday in March; Rochester, second Tuesday in May; Buffalo, third Tuesday in August; Auburn, third Tuesday in November. A special term by appointment at Oswego, Plattsburgh, or Watertown, and a special session in admiralty at Buffalo, on Tuesday of each week.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

	Term Expires.
Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge, Albion.....	Dec. 31, 1884
William F. Allen, Associate Judge, Oswego.....	" 1878
Charles A. Rapallo, " " N. Y. City.....	" 1884
Charles Andrews, " " Syracuse.....	" 1884
Charles J. Folger, " " Geneva.....	" 1884
Theodore Miller, " " Hudson.....	" 1886
Robert Earl, " " Herkimer.....	" 1890
Edwin O. Perrin, Clerk, Jamaica.	
F. Stanton Perrin, Deputy Clerk, Albany.	
Hiram E. Siekels, Reporter, "	
Amos Dodge, Crier, "	
Andrew J. Chester, Attendant, "	
Jeremiah Cooper, " Lenox.	

THE SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERMS—

for the third department, consisting of the third, fourth, and sixth judicial districts.

William L. Learned, Presiding Justice.
Augustus Bockes, Associate Justice.
Douglass Boardman, " "

CIRCUIT COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER

and special terms of the supreme court for the fourth judicial district, comprising the counties of Clinton, Essex,

Franklin, Fulton, Montgomery, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Warren, and Washington.

	Term Expires.
Charles O. Tappan, Potsdam, Justice Supreme Court....	Dec. 31, 1891
Joseph Potter, Whitehall, " " " " .....	" " 1885
Judson S. Landon, Schenectady, Justice Sup. Court.....	" " 1887
Augustus Boekes, Saratoga Springs, " " " " .....	" " 1888
Murray N. Ralph, Canton, Clerk.	
John R. Brinekerhoff, Norfolk, District Attorney.	
Orson O. Wheeler, Canton, Sheriff.	

THE COUNTY COURT.

Leslie W. Russell, Canton, County Judge, term expires Dec. 31, 1883.

Murray N. Ralph, Canton, Clerk.  
Orson O. Wheeler, Canton, Sheriff.

GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

Leslie W. Russell, County Judge.  
Cornelius Carter, Justice Sessions.  
George Backus, Justice Sessions.  
Murray N. Ralph, Canton, Clerk.  
John R. Brinekerhoff, Norfolk, District Attorney.  
Orson O. Wheeler, Canton, Sheriff.

THE SURROGATE COURT.

Dexter A. Johnson, Gouverneur, Surrogate, term expires Dec. 31, 1883.

Joseph Y. Chapin, Ogdensburg, Special Surrogate.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

of the several towns and city of Ogdensburg.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The board of supervisors, as the fiscal manager of the county, has come down from the "good old colony times, when we lived under the king," and dates its beginning in an act of the colonial assembly of New York, passed in April, 1691.\* By this act it was provided that the freeholders of the colony should elect two assessors and one

supervisor in their respective towns; the former to assess and establish the rates on each freeholder and inhabitant, and deliver the list to the supervisor, who took it up to a general meeting of the supervisors of the county, who ordered the same collected by the

constables or collectors of the several towns. The supervisors as a board also elected a county treasurer, who received and disbursed the funds for county charges. This act was repealed October 18, 1701, and courts of general or special sessions, held by the justices of the peace of the county, or any five of them, were created, to make the necessary levies of taxes and audit claims, and certify the same to two assessors and a collector in each town for collection *pro rata*. This court also appointed the county treasurer. On June 10, 1703, the supervisors were restored again and put in charge of the strong box of the treasury, and the courts of sessions relieved of the care of the finan-



cial interests of the county, and the supervisors required to meet as a board at the county town, annually, on the first Tuesday in October, and at such other times as they might deem proper for the transaction of their business. The board received back again, also, the power of appointment of county treasurer, who was allowed a sixpence on the pound for his fees, the collectors getting ninepence for their fees of collection. The system of the supervisors has been continued under the several constitutions of the State to the present time.

The records of the board of supervisors of St. Lawrence County previous to 1814 were lost in a fire at Ogdensburg in the spring of 1839, and consequently no abstract of the early business of the board can be obtained. The first board is said to have been composed as follows: Nathan Ford, of Oswegatchie; Alexander J. Turner, of Lisbon; Joseph Edsall, of Madrid; Mathew Perkins, of Massena. In 1814 the board was composed of the following supervisors:

Canton, Daniel Walker; De Kalb, Issac Burnham; Gouverneur, Richard Townsend; Hopkinton, Roswell Hopkins; Louisville, Timothy W. Osborn; Madrid, Joseph Freeman; Massena, Willard Seaton; Parishville, Daniel W. Chureh; Potsdam, Benjamin Raymond; Oswegatchie, Louis Hashrouck; Rossie, Reuben Streeter; Russell, Reuben Ashman; Stockholm, Nathaniel F. Winslow; Lisbon, Geo. C. Conant.

Roswell Hopkins was unanimously chosen chairman, and Geo. C. Conrad clerk, *pro tem*. This meeting was the annual one, and convened on the first Tuesday in October, at the court-house in Oswegatchie.

On motion of Benjamin Raymond, seconded by a fellow-member, it was "Resolved, that the sheriff be directed to cause a brick frame work to be built under the iron stove in the court room, and as many brick flues to be built on the top thereof as the stove will contain; also to cause to be repaired the damage done the court-house by the enemy."† The board then adjourned until the last Tuesday in the month, when they met again and continued business.

A bounty of ten dollars was laid on wolves' heads, the possessors of which were full grown, and five dollars on "whelps of sufficient age to see or travel abroad," provided always if these same animals were not slaughtered by an Indian. Five hundred dollars were appropriated to pay the bounties.

The following town accounts were audited: Canton, roads, \$250; wolf bounties, \$40; sundries, \$100.22; total, \$390.22. De Kalb, roads, \$250; schools, \$30; the poor, \$150; total, \$430. Gouverneur, roads, \$250; sundries, \$104.46; total, \$354.46. Hopkinton, roads, \$250; schools, \$24.72; the poor, \$150; wolf bounties, \$100; sundries, \$157.13; total, \$681.85. Lisbon, schools, \$60; sundries, \$177.98; total, \$237.98. Louisville, roads, \$250; schools, \$16.72; sundries, \$50.68; total, \$316.95. Madrid, roads, \$250; schools, \$150; the poor, \$200; sundries, \$236.81; total, \$836.81. Massena, roads, \$250; schools, \$66.76; sundries, \$96.61; total, \$413.37. Oswegatchie, sundries, \$62.50; total, \$62.50. Parishville, schools, \$21.66; sundries, \$142.51; total, \$164.17. Potsdam, sundries, \$90.75; total, \$90.75. Rossie, roads, \$250; sundries, \$153.37;

\* Bradford's Ed. Colonial Laws.

† The British in 1812-13.

total, \$403.37. Russell, roads, \$250; schools, \$40.98; the poor, \$250; sundries, \$56; total, \$596.98. Stockholm, roads, \$250; schools, \$31.92; sundries, \$51.11; total, \$333.03.

*Totals.*—Roads, \$2500; schools, \$442.31; the poor, \$750; wolf bounties, \$140; sundries, \$1480.13; total, \$5312.44.

The county accounts allowed amounted to \$739.40; and the towns were allowed for money already expended on bridges, \$693.51. Besides the above-named sums, a general appropriation, levied on the county at large for the building of bridges, was made to the amount of \$1000. A committee, consisting of Supervisors Hopkins, Raymond, and Hasbrouck, appointed at the January meeting in 1814, reported on previous appropriations for bridges, by which it appears that one of \$1225 was made in 1805.

The county treasurer reported that he had received from the comptroller all arrears due the county on taxes and interest to June 14, 1814, amounting to \$6495.34, which amount paid all the indebtedness against the county up to the meeting of the board in annual session, and left a balance of \$3600 in the treasurer's hands. The balances reported as due the towns for bridge building was directed to be paid to the proper authorities from this balance of \$3600. The tax-list for the year aggregated \$8943.73.

In 1815 another appropriation for bridges was made of \$1000, and distributed to the towns where the most important structures were needed,—Oswegatchie getting \$450, De Kalb \$200, and Gouverneur \$350.

In 1816 the first equalization of assessment of real estate was effected. At the annual meeting a committee, consisting of Supervisors Hasbrouck, Winslow, and Raymond was appointed, and reported that, owing to the imperfectness of the returns from some of the towns, equalization was impracticable, and recommended all of the assessment rolls to be returned to the assessors for re-assessment of real estate, on the following basis: Tracts of 1000 acres and upwards, at \$1.50 per acre; in parts of the township of Hammond, Somerville, and Kilkenny, in the town of Rossie, and Crumach and Grange in Massena, from 50 cents to \$1 per acre; in Russell, Parishville, and Hopkinton, from 10 cents to \$1.50 per acre; other towns, not exceeding 75 cents per acre. Small tracts for farms, from 25 to 50 per cent. more, beside improvements. This report was adopted, and the assessment retaken accordingly, and returned to an adjourned meeting convened November 16, following. At this meeting Messrs. Raymond, Hasbrouck, and Barber were appointed a committee on equalization, and they recommended the following additions and deductions to the assessment of real estate, which were made:

Additions: Potsdam, \$7831.57; Parishville, \$358.25; Lisbon, \$5207.33; Massena, \$12,082.50; Rossie, \$3543.06; De Kalb, \$18,735.91; total additions, \$47,758.62.

Deductions: Hopkinton, \$2353.25; Madrid, \$43,514.12; Russell, \$663.50; Canton, \$1227.75; total deductions, \$47,758.62.

Mr. Hasbrouck was appointed to assist the clerk in the equalizing of the assessment and casting the taxes.

A tax of twenty cents per acre was levied on all lands situated within one mile of the roads laid out by the commissioners appointed by the act of April 15, 1816, and

eight cents per acre on all lands more than one mile, and less than two, distant.

In 1817 the town of Fowler appeared on the board for the first time, in the person of its first supervisor, Theodosius O. Fowler. The United States authorities valued the lands of the county in 1814; and the supervisors deeming the valuation put upon it too high, disregarded the instructions of the comptroller to assess the same on the basis of the said valuation, and petitioned the legislature for relief. The report of the county treasurer showed receipts from Feb. 1, 1814, to Nov. 5, 1817, amounting to \$20,501.92, all of which had been properly disbursed, except a balance of \$111.40. The taxes of Fowler for the first year of its sovereignty were, for State and county purposes, \$167.66; for town purposes, \$106.96; total, \$274.62.

In 1818, Chester Gurney was clerk *pro tem.* of the board. In after-years Mr. Gurney was a noted lawyer in Michigan, and one of the original Liberty men of St. Joseph county, in that State.

In 1819 Pierrepont sent its first supervisor to the county board, and for the privilege of self-government paid tribute as follows: To the State, \$58.17; to the county, \$123.90; for its own poor, \$200; for schools, \$18.09; and for sundry expenses and appropriations, \$125.98; total, \$526.14, the collector getting in addition \$26.30 for his fees. A pauper family from Rutland, Jefferson Co., having been transported into St. Lawrence County, and thence through the same to Malone, by easy stages, whereby St. Lawrence had incurred expense, Jefferson county was applied to to liquidate the cost of the transit. The first panther bounty was paid this year.

In 1820 the number of taxable inhabitants in the county was returned at 2798, the total assessment being \$747,704, as returned by the assessors, and the supervisors increased it to \$757,000, and levied a tax of \$14,335.56 for all purposes on it. From Nov. 8, 1817, to Oct. 3, 1820, the treasurer received \$31,409.29, from which he disbursed for roads and bridges \$19,913.67, and for wolf bounties \$2307.50.

In 1821 Morristown appeared on the board in the person of its first supervisor, David Ford, the first assessment and taxation being as follows: Taxable inhabitants, 161; value of personal property, \$1816; value of real estate, \$35,391; total valuation, \$37,207. Taxes, State, \$101.93; county, \$360.78; town, \$150.96; collectors' fees, \$32.28; total taxes, \$665.02. M. B. Hitchcock, county clerk, presented a bill for \$149.99 for office rent, which, after many ballotings, was rejected. The first vote to reject had but one vote against the proposition, when the motion was reconsidered, and a motion to allow \$100 had three supporters, a motion to allow \$50 had but two friends, and the final rejection was carried nine to five. Mr. Hitchcock presented his bill again in 1822, and it met the same fate again; and so to in 1823. In 1822, Samuel Partridge, of Potsdam, was appointed sealer of weights and measures, and \$50 appropriated to buy standards.

In 1823 Norfolk's first supervisor, Christopher G. Stow, appeared on the board. The tax-list of the town made the following exhibit: Taxable inhabitants, 108; value of real estate, \$62,770 (no personal property returned); State tax,



\$62.77; county tax, \$89.77; town taxes, \$248.70; total, \$401.24. Resident wild lands were assessed at \$1.90 per acre; improved lands, \$4.75; non-resident lands, wild, from .50 and .75 to \$1.00 per acre; barns, \$75.

In 1825 De Peyster and Brasher appeared before the board, the former by Smith Stillwell, supervisor, and the latter by Benjamin Nevin, but Mr. Nevin, being an alien, could not take his seat.

The tax-lists of the new towns were as follows: De Peyster—taxable inhabitants, 130; personal property, \$2415; real estate, \$71,227; total assessment, \$73,642; taxes, State and county, \$210.66; town, \$273; total, \$483.66. Brasher—taxable inhabitants, 87; real estate assessment, \$60,342; taxes, State and county, \$175; town, \$222; total, \$397.

Martin Brombling killed a panther and brought the corpus entire before the board and received his bounty, and kept the skin of the animal un mutilated. The board voted that a bank was necessary in Ogdensburg, in order to place the inhabitants of St. Lawrence County on an equality with other citizens of the State in relation to *good* money. The board adopted a seal, a representation of which is appended to this history of the board.

In 1826 two claimants appeared before the board for the seat of Brasher,—Jehiel Stevens and David McMurphy. McMurphy, as town clerk, declared himself elected, while Stevens, as justice of the peace, presiding at the election, received the largest number of votes, and was seated.

In 1827 the towns of Hammond and Edwards were first represented on the board by Sylvester Buttrick and Orra Shed, respectively. The tax-lists of the new towns made the following exhibit: Hammond—taxable inhabitants, 137; personal property, \$2066; real estate, \$60,417; total assessment, \$62,483. Taxes, county, \$191.38; town, \$213.25; total, \$430.85. Edwards—taxable inhabitants, 129; personal property, \$1845; real estate, \$51,114; total assessment, \$52,959. County tax, \$161.91; town, \$402.89; total taxes, \$604.21.

In 1829 Lawrence was first represented on the board by Carlton McEwen, supervisor. The town had 216 taxable inhabitants listed, the valuation of property being, for personal, \$235; real estate, \$43,198; total, \$43,433. County tax, \$158.36; town tax, \$417.69; total taxes, \$714.34.

The annual meeting of 1830 was the first one held in Canton, and at this meeting Hermon (under the name of De Peau) first came to the board in the person of William Teal, supervisor. The valuation and taxes of Hermon were as follows: taxable inhabitants, 134; personal property, \$550; real estate, \$34,641; total valuation, \$35,191. County tax, \$134.26; town, \$349.81; total taxes, \$538.54. The appropriations for the year amounted to \$10,524.22, divided as follows: Jurors, two years, \$1600; constables and justices, two years, \$1326; superintendents of the poor, \$3000; supervisors, \$870; court-house, \$600; wolf bounties, \$470; miscellaneous accounts, \$1242.84.

In 1832 the expenses of the town boards of health, rendered necessary by the prevalence of the cholera, amounted to \$1351.45. Hon. Preston King was chairman of the committee on the audit of the same, and also of the committee on the superintendents of the poor and their doings.

In 1836 the first assessment of incorporated companies was specifically returned, and contained two companies only: Ogdensburg bank, real estate, \$4200; taxable stock, \$93,691; total, \$97,891. Tax, \$675.02. Ontario and St. Lawrence steamboat company, taxable stock, \$36,000; tax, \$248.24. In 1837 the companies had increased so that the assessment amounted to \$191,191, and the taxes to \$1807.21. This year, too, Pitcairn was first represented on the board by John Sloper. The tax list contained the names of 44 taxable inhabitants; its valuation for assessment was \$13,137; county taxes, \$56.72; town taxes, \$73.96; total, \$137.35.

In 1838 the supervisor from Morristown offered a resolution prefaced by a preamble of many "whereases," which set forth that information, believed to be reliable and authentic, having been received that the Patriots had made "a noble stand" at Windmill Point, in Canada, and had had a severe engagement with the "advocates and minions of British tyranny and oppression," and that the Patriots needed reinforcements to prevent being captured by the aforesaid "minions," and "so meet with defeat, and sacrifice their lives in contending against the aforesaid cruel and merciless foe;" and that as the board of supervisors of St. Lawrence "felt a deep interest and intense anxiety in the success of the patriotic struggle, which would spread the light of liberty abroad throughout the land," therefore, for the preservation of the lives of those patriots "who are contending for the rights of men born free, and for the republican principles for which our venerated forefathers shed their blood,

*"Resolved,* That the board adjourn to meet again on the last Monday of November instant, in order to enable the members thereof to return to their respective homes to devise ways and means to *rescue* that Spartan band of patriotic friends, and preserve their lives from the hands of their enemies, the tyrants and advocates of the British crown."

The board, however, having a wholesome regard for the proclamation of neutrality issued by the Federal government, extinguished the resolution by laying the same on the table indefinitely, by yeas and nays, the record of which vote does not appear spread upon the proceedings of the session.

In 1841, Macomb entered the list of representative towns, and sent David Day (2d) up to the county board as supervisor. Its value and taxes were as follows: Taxable inhabitants, 144; personal property, \$450; real estate, \$43,438; total, \$43,888. County tax, \$223.75; town, \$361.81; total, \$670.04.

In 1844 the town of Fine sent its first supervisor to the board, Amos J. Brown being the man, who was accompanied by Payne Converse, the first supervisor from Colton. The valuations and taxes of the new towns were as follows: Colton—total valuation, \$27,121; State tax, \$29.86; county tax, \$120.73; town, \$129.47; total, \$429.92. Fine—total valuation, \$49,157; State tax, \$54.07; county tax, \$218.58; town, \$358.54; non-resident road tax, \$456.72; total, \$1127.73.

In 1849 the first laws were enacted under the increased powers granted the board in 1847 by the legislature, the same being a law for wolf bounties, and another for the

preservation of deer. A part of the town of Hermon, the south end of E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of township No. 4 of great tract 3, of Macomb's purchase, being sub-division lots 32 to 37 inclusive, was annexed to Edwards.

In 1851 the board recommended the formation of a county agricultural society by the farmers of St. Lawrence County.

In 1852, at the annual meeting, the resignation of Bishop Perkins, clerk of the board from 1819 continuously to that date, thirty-two years, was received, Mr. Perkins having been elected to congress. The board passed some very complimentary resolutions on the matter, and elected Martin Thatcher to the vacancy.

The board offered twenty dollars for a bounty on wolf scalps, and telegraphed the offer to the Franklin board, and asked them to do likewise.

In 1855 there were 4776 persons returned liable to military tax in the county, and the levy on them amounted to \$2493. The legislature was invoked by the board to appropriate \$10,000 for the improvement of the east branch of the St. Regis river.

In 1859, at the annual meeting, the town of Madrid was divided on the five-mile line, and the northern half created the new town of Waddington, and in 1860 the new town sent its first supervisor to the board, the same being Walter Wilson. The State equalization of property in the year 1860 fixed St. Lawrence valuation at \$15,633,359, the State tax being \$59,928. William Romaine, supervisor from Lawrence, died while the board was in session, eight days after he first took his seat at the annual meeting, and the resolutions spread upon the records relating to his decease were touching, tender, and modest. The assessment and taxes of Waddington for 1860 were as follows: Acres, 32,713; value of real estate, \$560,605; personal property, \$44,805; total, \$605,455; State tax, \$320,895; county tax, \$1800.74; town tax, \$996.24; military tax, \$77; total tax, \$5082.93.

In 1861, at the annual meeting, resolutions of support of the war measures of the government were passed, and a law enacted prohibiting the hounding of deer in the county.

In 1862, resolutions of support to volunteers then in the field, were passed.

In 1864, there were several special meetings held, to devise ways and means for paying volunteer bounties to encourage enlistments in the Union armies for the suppression of the southern Rebellion. The first one, in July, passed resolutions appropriating \$500,000 for the purpose. Another meeting, held Aug. 23, reconsidered the former action, and offered bounties of \$700, \$800, and \$900, to one, two, and three years' men respectively, in addition to State and national bounties, and appropriated \$1,200,000 for the payment of the same. In September the quota of the county was full, under the call of July 18, for 500,000 men.

At the annual meeting of 1865, the death of Hon. Preston King was announced, and the board passed appropriate resolutions and adjourned for the day.

In 1868, Clifton appeared in the person of her first supervisor, Charles C. Snell, and the city of Ogdensburg sent three supervisors, as follows: 1st Ward, Calvin W. Gibbs; 2d Ward, Wm. C. Alden; 3d Ward, Zina B. Bridges.

The assessment and tax-list of Clifton for the year 1868 was as follows: acres, 62,425; valuation, \$60,783; State tax, \$372.27; county tax, \$892.01; town tax, \$28.50; non-resident road tax, \$151.90; total tax, \$1480.75. The tax-roll of Ogdensburg was included in that of the town of Oswegatchie.

In 1873, the 4th ward of the city of Ogdensburg was erected, and Thomas Callahan elected supervisor; but he did not attend the board, and in 1874 Wm. D. Britton appeared as the supervisor of the ward.

The present board of supervisors (1877) is constituted as follows:

Brasher, George Kingston.	Morristown, Charles Richardson.
Canton, Leslie W. Russell.	Norfolk, E. A. Atwater.
Clifton, James Sheridan.	Oswegatchie, Harvey L. Jones.
Colton, Charles B. Fisher.	Ogdensburg, 1st Ward, J. Y. Chapin.
De Kalb, Thomas M. Wells.	“ 2d Ward, C. Marceau.
De Peyster, William Newcomb.	“ 3d Ward, S. F. Palmer.
Edwards, Cornelius Carter.	“ 4th Ward, H. S. Lighthall.
Fine, Alexander Muir.	Parishville, Edward H. Abram.
Fowler, A. H. Johnson.	Pierrepoint, Lorenzo Northrup.
Gouverneur, Newton Aldrich.	Pitcairn, Lorenzo D. Geer.
Hammond, James S. More.	Potsdam, Erastus D. Brooks.
Hermon, A. A. Matteson.	Rossie, A. E. Helmer.
Hopkinton, Jonah Sanford.	Russell, Wm. H. Lewis.
Lawrence, Sumner Sweet.	Stockholm, Ebenezer S. Crapser.
Lisbon, Samuel Wells.	Waddington, Jno. T. Rutherford.
Louisville, William Bradford.	
Macomb, Warren Hastings.	
Madrid, John H. Robinson.	
Massena, H. B. White.	

The board met on Tuesday, Nov. 13, in annual session, and organized for business by re-electing Newton Aldrich, of Gouverneur, chairman. The session was an interesting one, lasting through sixteen days, with several night sessions. A considerable portion of the time was spent in a vigorous discussion of the ever troublesome question of the equalization of assessment of real estate, arising from conflicting interests; but on the tenth day, the report of the committee on that matter, after a recommitment, was finally adopted, and was as will be seen in the next chapter (VI.), by a reference to the tabular statement of supervisors' estimates for 1877-78.

The present board of supervisors compares favorably with its predecessors in point of ability and watchfulness, and the interests of the county at large, as well as the constituent towns, seem to be as jealously guarded as in any year of the history of the board, its labors being materially aided by the efficiency of its clerk, Stillman Foote, Esq., now in his seventeenth year of service as such.

Liberal use has been made of the legislative powers granted boards of supervisors by the legislature, by the St. Lawrence County Board since 1847, and its increased powers given in 1875, and its enactments are passed with the formality of the State legislature, and are engrossed and published. The laws passed by the board have, thus far, been confined to the destruction of noxious animals, preservation of wild game, enabling acts for the raising, by town levies, moneys for town purposes, the erection of new towns, etc.

The chairmen of the board of supervisors have been as follows, since 1814:

1814-18—Roswell Hopkins.  
 1819—Louis Hasbrouck.  
 1820—Benjamin Raymond.  
 1821—Louis Hasbrouck.  
 1822—Jason Fenton.  
 1823—Louis Hasbrouck.  
 1824—William Allen.  
 1825—Phineas Attwater.  
 1826-28—Smith Stillwell.  
 1829—Phineas Attwater.  
 1830—William Allen.  
 1831—Baron S. Doty.  
 1832—Geo. C. Conant.  
 1833-34—Zenas Clark.  
 1835-37—Wm. Allen.  
 1838—Almon Z. Madison.  
 1839—Ansel Bailey.  
 1840—Geo. Redington.  
 1841—Jehiel Stevens.  
 1842—N. Sackrider.  
 1843-45—Asa Sprague.  
 1846—Solomon Pratt.

1847—Silas Williams.  
 1848—Geo. F. Winslow.  
 1849-50—Orrin M. Fisk.  
 1851—Charles Anthony.  
 1852-53—Asaph Green.  
 1854—Rollin C. Jackson.  
 1855—Erasmus D. Brooks.  
 1856—Aaron T. Hopkins.  
 1857—P. W. Rose.  
 1858—C. C. Montgomery.  
 1859—Wm. P. Smith.  
 1860—C. T. Hulburd.  
 1861—Ela A. Merriam.  
 1862—Edward W. Foster.  
 1863—Emory W. Abbott.  
 1864-65—Edward W. Foster.  
 1866-67—C. C. Montgomery.  
 1868-69—Tiras H. Ferris.  
 1870-71—C. C. Montgomery.  
 1872-74—S. H. Palmer.  
 1875—E. W. Foster.  
 1876-77—Newton Aldrich.

The clerks of the board have been, from its first organization, in 1802, to the present time, as follows:

1802-10—Louis Hasbrouck.  
 1810-19—William W. Bowen.  
 1819—Chester Gurney, *pro tem*.  
 1819-52—Bishop Perkins.

1852-57—Martin Thatcher.  
 1857-61—Edward A. Merritt.  
 1861 to the present time, Stillman Foote.

#### COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS.

In accordance with the law erecting the county, one of the stone buildings west of the Oswegatchie was fitted up as a court-house, and a bomb-proof magazine on the premises as a jail, in 1802. Here the first courts were held and first delinquents confined until the completion of the court-house, in 1803, under the provisions of a clause in an act passed April 2, 1803, which provided as follows:

*"And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the supervisors of the county of St. Lawrence, and they are hereby authorized, to receive the moneys subscribed by the inhabitants of the said county, for building a court-house and gaol, on the east side of the mouth of the Oswegatchie river, opposite to the old barraeks, and to apply such moneys for building the said court-house and gaol, in such manner as they or the majority of them shall judge most for the interest of the said county; and shall account for the expenditures of the said money with the judges of the court of common pleas for the said county.

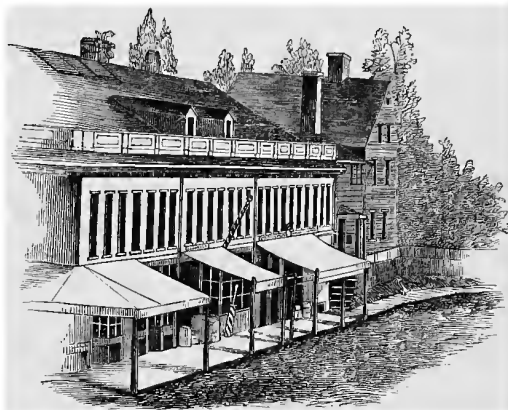
*"And be it further enacted,* That as soon as the said supervisors, or a majority of them, shall, by writing under their hands, certify to the sheriff of the said county, that the gaol hereby authorized to be built is fit for the reception of prisoners, it shall and may be lawful for the said sheriff, after filing the said certificate in the office of the clerk of the said county, to remove the prisoners into the said gaol, which gaol thereafter shall be the gaol of the said county; and that as soon as the said court-house is finished sufficiently, so as to be comfortable for holding court, and a certificate thereof by the said supervisors, or a majority of them, delivered to the judges of the said court, and filed in the clerk's office, shall thereafter be the court-house for the said county, to all intents and purposes.

*"And be it further enacted,* That until further order of the legislature, it shall not be necessary for the sheriff of the said county to give bonds to the people of this State, for a larger sum than four thousand dollars, and six sureties of five hundred dollars each."

An act of Feb. 12, 1813, required the board of supervisors to raise a tax of \$900, for the purpose of erecting a fire-proof clerk's office. Previous to the completion of this, the records were kept in the office of Louis Hasbrouck, the

clerk. The date of the first record in the office is May 29, 1802.

The house in which the clerk's office was kept for several of the first years is represented in the accompanying engraving, which possesses an additional interest, from its having been one of the first dwellings erected in Ogdensburg. It was completed in 1804. The lot on which it stood was sold to Mr. Hasbrouck for a guinea. Its central location has rendered it worth several thousand dollars.



This venerable dwelling was unfortunately consumed in a destructive fire that occurred in the autumn of 1852, together with a modern block of stores represented in the cut, and much valuable property on the opposite side of the street.

The following resolutions in relation to the act authorizing the erection of a new clerk's office, were passed by the board of supervisors in October, 1821:

"Moved that the sum of \$600 be raised and levied for the purpose of building a fire-proof clerk's office.

"Action postponed for the present.

"It was proposed to amend this by inserting \$500, and this amendment was passed.

"Voted that the building should be erected in the village of Ogdensburg. Louis Hasbrouck, David C. Judson, and Bishop Perkins were appointed a committee to determine the size and plan, and to superintend its erection and finishing. It was further resolved, that,

*"Whereas,* by an act of the legislature, passed Feb. 12, 1813, authorizing the board of supervisors of the county of St. Lawrence to raise money to build a fire-proof clerk's office in said county; and whereas, it is considered probable that a division of the county may take place, and in such case a location at Ogdensburg would not benefit such new county,—it was therefore resolved that, in case of such a division, such sum as may be assessed on the territory so set off into a new county should be refunded to such new county."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, a stone building was erected on the corner of Ford and Green streets, in the village of Ogdensburg. It was for several years the land office of the Hon. Henry Van Rensselaer.

The proprietors and settlers of the central and southern sections of the county were never entirely satisfied with the location of the public buildings at Ogdensburg, and, by referring to the letter of Judge Ford to S. Ogden, dated Jan. 11, 1805, it will be seen that secret jealousies were entertained on this subject. In 1818 the first direct effort was made to effect a removal, which was defeated through the efforts of persons residing in Ogdensburg.

Among the arguments then adduced in favor of the

measure were the exposed situation of the frontier and liability to hostile incursions in case of war, the inconvenience of the public buildings and insecurity of the jail, and especially the distance from the centre of the county and the southern settlements.

The petition for the appointment of commissioners to select a new site for public buildings had 700 signatures, and the remonstrance 762. The inhabitants of Potsdam also petitioned for the removal of the public buildings to their village.

Against the removal of the county-seat it was urged that the condition of the buildings at Ogdensburg did not call for a change; that a large amount of money was about to be expended upon roads, which would make that place easily accessible; that the county buildings, worth \$2000, would become forfeited by reversion to the proprietor; that the taxable inhabitants, then numbering 2000, were then thinly scattered, and an uncertainty still existed where the weight of population would ultimately preponderate.

A plan was at this time proposed for dividing the county by a line running between Lisbon and Canton on the west, and Madrid and Potsdam on the east, to extend in a direct line to the southern bounds of the county. The new county was to have been named *Fayette*.

An estimate made at the time is interesting, denoting the number of taxpayers in the several towns, and is as follows:

*Western Division.*—Oswegatchie, 193; Gouverneur, 89; De Kalb, 126; Russell, 119; Fowler, 28; Rossie, 62; Lisbon, 115; Canton, 202. Total, 934.

*Eastern Division.*—Madrid, 260; Potsdam, 302; Parishville, 133; Stockholm, 99; Hopkinton, 81; Louisville, 106; Massena, 85. Total, 1066.

The subject of removal to a central location again came up for legislative action in the session of 1827, but was permitted to lie over till the next session, for the purpose of obtaining a more distinct expression of the popular wish on the measure; and under these circumstances it became a test question in the election of members of assembly in that year. Party considerations were dropped for the time, and it was expected that the canvass would decide the preferences of the electors of the county upon the subject of removal. It resulted as follows:

FOR REMOVAL.	AGAINST REMOVAL.
Moses Rowley.....2364.	Jason Fenton.....2069
Jabez Willes.....2178.	Phineas Attwater.....1688

The members elected were nominated by a convention representing the portion desirous of a change of site, and with a distinct understanding that they would labor to effect that object.

The records of many of the towns show that an expression of opinion was taken on this subject at their town meetings in 1828.

The petition upon which the law, authorizing a change and appointing disinterested commissioners to designate a new site, was not numerously signed, but embraced the names of those who possessed much weight and influence in the county. It was dated December, 1827, and received in the senate Jan. 18, 1828.

This led, after the most active opposition from many of those interested in Ogdensburg, to the passage of the following law:

*"An Act establishing the location of Court-House and other Public Buildings in St. Lawrence County.*

"Passed Jan. 28, 1828.

"I. Joseph Grant, George Brayton, and John E. Hinman, of the county of Oneida, he, and they are, hereby appointed commissioners to examine, determine, and fix upon the proper site for the erection of a new court-house, gaol, and clerk's office, in and for the county of St. Lawrence, whose duty it shall be to go into the said county to examine the situation of the same, with respect to its population, its territory, its roads, and the means of communication between the several towns and settlements in the said county, together with the immediate prospect of settlements, and all other things which they shall think it necessary to examine and inquire into, the better to enable them to form a correct determination as to the site of a court-house, gaol, and clerk's office for the said county, which shall best accommodate the population of the said county in reference to its present territory.

"II. The said commissioners, after having made such inquiries and examinations as aforesaid, and as to them shall be satisfactory, shall, on or after the fifteenth day of August next, fix upon and establish the site for the buildings aforesaid, and shall put their determination in writing, under their hands and seals, or the hands and seals of any two of them, and shall file the same in the office of the clerk of the said county, whose duty it shall be to receive and file the said paper without any compensation for so doing; and the determination of the said commissioners, or any two of them, being so made and filed as aforesaid, shall be final and conclusive in the premises."

Section III. provides for the compensation of the commissioners, —three dollars per day, and fifteen cents per mile traveling fees.

"IV. That Ansel Bailey, David C. Judson, and Asa Sprague, Jr., be, and they are, hereby appointed commissioners to superintend the building of a court-house, gaol, and clerk's office, in and for the said county of St. Lawrence, upon the site to be fixed upon and established by the commissioners appointed in and by the first section of this act.

"V. The commissioners appointed in and by the last preceding section of this act, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase materials, contract with workmen, and do all other things necessary to the building of the said court-house, gaol, and clerk's office; to direct the size, shape, and arrangement of the said buildings, and the materials of which the same shall be constructed, and that the said clerk's office shall be built of such materials and be so constructed as to be fire-proof.

"VI. The commissioners last mentioned shall he, and they are, hereby authorized to draw upon the treasurer of the said county of St. Lawrence, from time to time, for such sum or sums of money as shall come into the treasury of the said county, to be appropriated for the erection of the said buildings; and it shall be the duty of the said treasurer to pay on the order of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, any sums of money in his hands appropriated to the erection of the said buildings.

"VII. The said commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the said buildings shall, before they enter upon the duties of their office, give bonds in the penal sum of \$5000, with approved sureties, to the supervisors of the said county, conditioned that they will faithfully discharge the duties of the said commission, and the moneys which shall come into their hands as such commissioners, and that they will punctually and honestly account to the said supervisors for all such moneys; and the said commissioners shall be entitled to receive each the sum of two dollars per day for each day they be necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties under this act, to be audited, levied, and collected as the other contingent charges of the said county are audited, levied, and collected."

VIII. A tax of \$2500 to be levied on the county for the building.

IX. The board of supervisors to sell the old court-house, gaol, and clerk's office, and apply the proceeds towards the new building, etc.

X. Supervisors to procure a deed in fee simple of the new site.

XI. The site to be paid for out of the proceeds of the old buildings.

XII. The supervisors to levy a sum in 1829, not to exceed \$2500, to finish the new buildings.

XIII. Commissioners to give notice to the judges of the county court of the completion of the buildings.

XIV. The judges to meet and fix upon the gaol liberties.

XV. The sheriff to remove prisoners to the new gaol when directed by the judges of the courts.

XVI. The sheriff alone liable for escape of prisoners on removal.

XVII. The clerk to remove records when directed by judges.

XVIII. After the above, the new buildings shall be deemed the county court-house, gaol, and clerk's office to all legal intents.

XIX. Vacancies among first commissioners to be filled by governor.

XX. Vacancies in building commissioners to be filled by county judges.

The sum designated by the foregoing act being found inadequate to complete the buildings, an act was passed April 16, 1830, authorizing the supervisors to raise \$600 more for that purpose.

The first record made at the clerk's office after its removal was on the 8th of Jan., 1830, on which day it was opened.

The old court-house lot at Ogdensburg was sold to Bishop Perkins for \$1000, and the clerk's office for \$600 to Governor Ogden.

The following extract from the report to the supervisors of the commissioners appointed to erect the county buildings at Canton, describes their original construction :

"Each building is of stone. The court-house is two stories in height, 44 feet by 40. The lower story is divided into four rooms, besides passages and stairways, viz., a grand-jury room, a room for constables and witnesses attending the grand-jury, and two rooms for petit jurors. The upper story is devoted entirely to a court-room, 41 feet in length by 37 in breadth.

"The clerk's office is of the same height and size of the private clerk's office, and differing in its construction only in making the front room smaller and the rear one larger. . . .

"The gaol is 36 by 40, with the basement story rising about five feet out of the ground, and a story and a half above. About 12 feet of the easterly end of all the stories is appropriated to prison rooms, except a small room in the lower story for a sheriff's office, where the stove is placed, intended to give warmth to all the criminal rooms in the upper story, as well as the debtor's room immediately back on the same story.

"The plan of the criminal rooms has been entirely changed since the report made at the last meeting of the board.

"It was then contemplated to take the Jefferson county gaol as a model in the construction of ours, the strength of which consisted in the size and even surface of the stone of which the walls are constructed. The difficulty of obtaining stone of sufficient size and evenness of surface to admit of doweling induced them to abandon that plan.

"The criminals' rooms are a block of cells five in number, constructed of wood and iron, placed in the second story, within and three feet distant from the outside walls.

"The light is admitted into the cells through gratings in the upper part of the doors (which are to be wholly of iron), opening into the hall in the easterly end of the building, into which the light is admitted through four strong grated windows.

"The cells are, with the exception of one, intended for the accommodation of single prisoners only.

"The plan, though novel as applied to county gaols, was suggested to the consideration of the committee by an examination of the construction of the State prison recently erected; and it appears to them to possess the same advantages for a county prison, which has given to those establishments a character for usefulness in the prevention of crime, by the reformation of the criminal, in the measure of punishment that has revived the hope of the philanthropist in the success of the penitentiary system, that from the world and from the contaminating influence of the society of his fellow-prisoners, who may be more hardened in vice, and left to his own solitary reflections, if there is any chance for reformation by punishment it is under such circumstances. The safety of the arrangement strongly recommended itself to the consideration of the committee.

"Confined singly, there can be no joint efforts.

"Communication from the outside, except as to one cell, is believed to be impracticable, and difficult as to that; and should an escape from a cell be effected, the outside wall or grating would still remain to be forced."

The cost of the new court-house, jail, and clerk's office was about \$6800. The jail was enlarged in 1836.

The accommodation of the court-house being deemed insufficient for the wants of the county, the subject of repairing and enlarging the building was brought before the board of supervisors, at their session in 1850, and it was resolved,

"That a committee of five persons be appointed by the board, whose duty it shall be to examine the present building, and the cost and expense of an addition of twenty-four feet, of the same materials as the present building, and of the same height, including the expense of remodeling the inside in a convenient and suitable manner, and to receive proposals for the erection and completion of said addition."

This committee was authorized to contract for the erection of said addition to the court-house, provided such addition shall be found practicable, for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars.

Two days afterwards this vote was reconsidered, on a vote of eleven to ten, and three members of the board were appointed a committee to examine and determine what repairs and alterations in the court-house were necessary. If, in the judgment of the committee, repairs and alterations should be made, and they might contract for the same, for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, the committee were to file a certificate to this effect with the clerk of the board, and they then might borrow on the credit of the county, at par, such sums for seven per cent. annual interest, which they were authorized to expend in repairs and alterations of the court-house.

The committee were to give their official bond for money so borrowed, not exceeding two thousand dollars in the aggregate, which was to be entered by the clerk of the board in his minutes, and certified by him, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable annually. In case the committee should determine to make such repairs and alterations, they were to cause such alterations and repairs to be contracted for and made under their inspection and direction.

A further amendment, which required that the committee in no case should have authority to contract for the completion of the addition of twenty-four feet on the east end of the court-house, unless the same could be done for two thousand dollars, was adopted.

Messrs. Picket, Anthony, Cogswell, Foster, and Hazelton were appointed to select a committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, and they reported the names of Messrs. Fisk, Thatcher, and Cogswell, who were duly appointed.

The additions contemplated were effected during the year 1851.

Thus far in the history of the public buildings the compiler has quoted from Dr. Hough's "History of St. Lawrence County."

In 1858 a bill was passed providing for the building of a new jail, not to exceed the cost of twelve thousand dollars. Parker W. Rose, Benjamin Squires, and George Robinson were appointed commissioners in charge of the work, and to dispose of the old jail and fixtures. The building was completed in 1860, and cost, including site, fixtures, furniture, and interest, thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-one cents. It was built of Potsdam sandstone, from the Cox's mills quarries, of a dark-red color, and has two stories and an attic, forty-four by seventy-two feet on the ground. It contains twenty-four cells, four debtors' rooms, and one parlor, chamber, and two sleeping rooms for the sheriff's family. In 1877 an addition of wood was erected on the north side of the jail, inclosing the prison court, and fronting west

forty-seven feet, and running to the east sixty-seven feet, including the wood house. This addition is two stories, and furnishes four good rooms for the sheriff and his family. Mr. Wheeler, the present very efficient officer, superintended the building of the new addition, and also extensive repairs on the jail proper, and renovated the court-room, putting in ventilating flues, and painting and papering the same, wainscoting the halls and offices, during the summer of 1877. The court-room at the present writing presents a clean and tasty appearance, and is convenient and comfortable. The cost of the new building and the repairs on the jail and court-room amounted to six thousand two hundred dollars.

The county clerk's office becoming too contracted for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing business of the county, in 1870 a committee recommended the erection of a new and more extensive one, and reported that no repairs could be made to advantage on the old one. No further action was taken in the matter until the annual meeting of the board of supervisors in 1876, when resolutions offered by supervisor Leslie W. Russell, of Canton, declaring the time had come when new and better accommodations for the preservation of the public records were imperatively required, were adopted, and a committee, consisting of supervisors Russell, Hermann, Foster, Wells, and Crapser, was appointed to report plans for a building and estimates of the cost thereof. This committee reported at a special meeting in January, 1877, plans and specifications of a building, which were adopted by the board. A building committee, consisting of Mr. Russell, Robert Dalzell, and E. S. Crapser, was appointed, and authorized to contract for the erection of the building in accordance with the plans, at a cost not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars. A contract was made with Messrs. Moore & Fields, of Canton, for fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, and some changes made in the plan as the work has proceeded will bring the cost up to about fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, exclusive of fixtures and furniture. Work was commenced on the foundation, May 17, 1877, and the building at the present writing (December, 1877) is rapidly approaching completion. The whole structure is most thoroughly and solidly built. The foundation or trench walls are laid with granite five feet in thickness, of large blocks, and the wall above that to the surface of the ground, ten feet, is of the same material. From the surface of the ground the wall, including the water table, is of the black limestone of the Norwood quarries, as are also the corners, window trimmings, cornice, and coping. The body of the building is of the light grayish granite of Gouverneur, and the two colors present a unique and beautiful appearance. The main building is thirty by forty-eight feet on the ground, with a projection of five feet constituting the entrance, and two stories in height, the lower one twelve and the upper one eleven feet in the clear. A hall ten feet wide passes through the centre, on either side of which are four rooms, above and below, seventeen by twenty feet. An annex, thirty-six by forty feet, of one story, of fourteen feet between joints, is built at the rear of the main building, connecting therewith by two passages, secured by iron doors at both ends. The annex is intended to be fire-proof, for

the storing of the records. The floor is tiled with marble, and supported by three heavily-built arches of brick. The roof is of copper, and heavy limestone coping protects and ornaments the same. The basement is light and dry, and is to be fitted up with a Boynton furnace for heating purposes. Solid granite pillars support the beams of the first floor of the main building, and give a sense of strength and durability satisfactory and pleasing. The roof of the main building is slate, and is surmounted by a very neat and proportionate cupola. The architect of the building is——Aiken, of Brasher. It is expected the building will be ready for occupancy some time during the winter of 1878. When it is completed, it will be an honor to the county in point of architectural beauty and excellence, as well as economical construction.

The "jail liberties,"\* established in 1814, included one hundred and fifty acres, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post standing at the most southwesterly corner of the wharf belonging to David Parish; thence north,  $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  east, two chains to the bank of the St. Lawrence river; thence along the water's edge thereof, to where the southerly line of Morris street intersects the river, thence south,  $44\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  east, thirty-one chains and fifty links to a stake; thence south,  $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  west, forty chains to a stake; thence north,  $44\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  west, forty-one chains to beginning. The present liberties were laid off in 1873 by order of the county court, and contain 455 acres, the limits of which are marked by stone monuments planted at the corners of the same, and the intersection of the same with the streets of the village of Canton. The "liberties" are rectangular, with the jail centrally located therein, and includes the entire business portion of the village on both sides of the river and the railroad depot, giving the debtors who give bail for their presence thereon a good and pleasant ramble.

#### POOR-HOUSES AND ASYLUMS.

The first compulsory charity within the limits of the present "Empire State," was that which the act of the colonial assembly of April, 1691, provided for, whereby the towns of the colony were required to support their own poor, and whereby, also, safeguards were thrown around the system to prevent imposition upon the authorities. The assembly of 1683 may have also provided for such support, and so, also, may have the Dutch burghers before that, but the first laws we find recorded on the subject are those reported in Bradford's edition of the Colonial Laws from 1691 to 1773, published in London, which gives the first act as passed in April of the former year.

The legislature in 1778 provided for the support of the poor by towns and cities, and later on for the building of poor-houses by towns and counties. Previous to the adoption of the poor-house system by St. Lawrence County each town in the county supported its own poor.

\*The liberties are certain prescribed limits contiguous to the jail, in which persons imprisoned for debt may have their liberty to range at pleasure, upon giving security that they will not leave the limits without authority from the court. Imprisonment for debt was abolished in 1831, except for fraud, or attempting to remove, or conceal property from creditors, and the "code" of 1847 continues the same exceptions.

The first action taken by the board of supervisors in regard to a poor-house for the county was at the annual meeting in 1825, when a vote was carried through by eleven yeas to seven nays to purchase a farm and build a clerk, and a certificate to that effect filed with the county clerk. The sum of \$2400 was voted for the purpose above named, to be raised in three equal annual installments. Smith Stillwell, Josiah Sanford, and Chauncey Pettibone were appointed commissioners to locate the site and make the purchase. At an adjourned meeting held in January, 1826, several attempts were made to agree upon a site for the poor-house, but without success, and the commissioners previously appointed were discharged from further duty, and subsequently new commissioners were appointed, viz., John C. Perkins, Samuel Northrup, and Reuben Streeter, with power to purchase a site. This appointment was reconsidered, and a lot of eighty acres, known as the "Nathan Walker lot," situated one mile west of Canton village, on the De Kalb road, was purchased of David C. Johnson for \$1250. An appropriation of \$500 was made to repair the buildings and stock the farm. A board of seven superintendents of the poor-house was appointed, viz.: Asa Sprague, Jr., Daniel Walker, Smith Stillwell, Samuel Partridge, Silas Wright, Jr., Joseph Barnes, and Ephraim S. Raymond. In 1827 \$500 additional were raised to erect another building at the poor-house.

In 1832 the distinction between the town and county poor was abolished. In 1842 fifty acres of land were added to the farm at a cost of \$1066, and new buildings erected and other improvements added. In 1846 an addition was made to the poor-house, constructed of stone. In 1861 a resolution looking to the erection of a new poor-house was passed by the board of supervisors, and A. B. James and Edw. W. Foster were appointed a committee on plans, but no further action was taken in the matter until 1865, when the board voted, at the annual meeting in November, to purchase the Herriman farm, containing 330 acres, at \$50 per acre, situated two and a half miles north of Canton village, and to build a poor-house thereon not to exceed in cost \$40,000. The farm was accordingly purchased, and a building committee appointed, viz., M. D. Packard, Seth G. Pope, and T. S. Clarkson (2d), who advertised for proposals for the erection of the buildings in accordance with the plans adopted, but received none bringing the cost of the building within the appropriation of \$40,000. The committee then proceeded to the making of brick, quarrying stone, and cutting timber for the building on the farm, and at the annual meeting in 1867 the appropriation was increased to \$50,000. The building was completed by the committee in 1869, and accepted by the board of supervisors in November of that year. The cost of the buildings amounted to \$48,788.58; of the barn and repairs on other outbuildings, \$2348.05; of the farm, \$16,500; total expenditure, \$67,626.63. The old poor farm sold for \$6500. In 1872 twenty wards were fitted up for the confinement of the insane poor, at a cost of \$1400. The manner in which the indigent of the county are cared for speaks volumes for the humanity and benevolence of the people of the wealthy county of St. Lawrence. The farm is well tilled and fairly productive, and the un-

fortunates committed to the care of those immediately in charge of them are cared for humanely and as comfortably as is possible with such a class of dependents.

The actual cost of keeping the fifty-six paupers who were provided for the first year of the operation of the poor-house system was \$1055.53, 869 weeks of board being furnished. The second year, 1329 weeks' board were furnished, costing \$2731.87. There were furnished during the year ending Nov. 1, 1877, 8046 weeks of board at a cost less than \$1 per week, or \$8021.54.

In 1859 the products of the farm amounted to \$1247, and the live stock was valued at \$860, and utensils, furniture, etc., at \$1700. In 1868 the products of the poor farm were valued at \$3563, which left a net profit of \$106 on its management, inclusive of interest on its cost. In 1870 cheese was made which sold for \$752. In 1874 the products of the farm amounted to \$4485.08. The report of the superintendents for the year ending Nov. 1, 1877, makes the following exhibit: The products of the farm were valued at \$4285, the implements on hand, at \$1231; the furniture in the house, at \$1659; the improvements made on the farm during the year, at \$190; and sundries on hand, at \$1143; 155 persons were received during the year, and 146 discharged; 11 absconded, 22 died, and there were 8 births in the house; 4 children were bound out, and 141 remained in the house and asylum at the date of the report, 70 males and 71 females. Of these unfortunates, 25 were insane, 5 were blind, 19 were idiotic, and 3 were deaf mutes. The temporary relief supplied by the superintendents in the several towns amounted to \$35,167.68, which, together with the expenses of the poor-house (\$8021.54, and children's home \$2984.24), made \$46,173.46 expended for sweet charity's sake, besides the appropriations for the State charities.

In 1842 the increasing expense of the pauper relief afforded called out a letter from the board of supervisors to the superintendents of the poor-house, calling attention to what the letter characterized as the exorbitant charges allowed by the superintendents in their auditing capacity, and asking for a closer scrutiny of the personal services of the overseers of the poor, "which, many times, exceeded the amount of relief granted," and physicians' bills, and thought "the latter should not make the misfortunes of the public a source of profit." The board recommended that henceforth the superintendents, before they granted temporary relief, "should ascertain whether or not the applicants therefor could not relieve themselves by work, and if so, to apply the Scripture rule, 'If there be any among you that will not work, neither shall he eat.'"

The amount of appropriations made for the relief of the poor in St. Lawrence County by the board of supervisors since the adoption of the poor-house system is as follows, exclusive of amounts paid for farm and buildings :

Year.	Inside Poor-House.	Outside Poor-House.	Total.
1827.....	\$1,918.51	.....	\$1,918.51
1828.....	2,731.87	.....	2,731.87
1829.....	1,649.23	.....	1,649.23
1830.....	573.26	\$561.50	1,134.76
1831.....	2,877.62	3,160.00	6,037.62
1832.....	2,019.26	2,000.00	4,019.26
1833.....	2,683.12	3,881.94	6,566.06
1834.....	2,477.00	3,290.34	5,767.34

Year.	Inside Poor-House.	Outside Poor-House.	Total.
1835.....	\$2,166.15	\$2,560.63	\$4,726.78
1836.....	2,649.19	2,836.01	5,485.20
1837.....	2,493.03	6,081.70	8,574.73
1838.....	2,600.00	6,577.00	9,177.00
1839.....	5,049.84	6,017.74	11,067.58
1840.....	3,711.58	4,947.20	8,658.78
1841.....	3,494.69	5,709.98	9,204.67
1842.....	3,014.46	6,334.83	9,349.29
1843.....	3,525.43	5,278.52	8,803.95
1844.....	3,839.15	5,182.09	9,021.24
1845.....	3,000.00	5,641.53	8,641.53
1846.....	2,784.03	4,926.42	7,710.45
1847.....	3,630.51	6,311.75	9,942.26
1848.....	4,756.38	7,641.54	12,397.92
1849.....	4,332.35	8,237.26	12,569.61
1850.....	4,357.03	7,846.52	12,203.55
1851.....	5,471.18	8,526.00	13,997.18
1852.....	6,166.04	9,119.25	15,285.29
1853.....	8,497.18	8,431.11	16,928.29
1854.....	5,517.99	11,127.52	16,645.51
1855.....	6,987.35	11,557.57	18,544.92
1856.....	4,927.25	11,630.12	16,557.37
1857.....	6,231.98	12,765.73	18,997.71
1858.....	7,696.43	13,944.38	21,640.81
1859.....	6,358.81	15,141.84	21,500.65
1860.....	8,246.36	16,884.59	25,130.95
1861.....	8,438.96	17,635.76	26,074.72
1862.....	8,859.52	20,259.20	29,118.72
1863.....	8,466.39	27,012.62	35,479.01
1864.....	7,765.58	31,043.86	38,809.44
1865.....	9,440.36	35,542.49	44,982.85
1866.....	13,461.14	31,312.04	44,773.18
1867.....	13,076.00	31,360.07	44,436.07
1868.....	8,623.19	32,396.90	41,020.09
1869.....	10,527.56	34,056.59	44,584.15
1870.....	12,293.16	28,781.43	41,074.59
1871.....	12,143.25	31,389.93	43,533.18
1872.....	9,027.35	30,039.89	39,067.24
1873.....	8,339.23	27,013.35	35,352.58
1874.....	6,615.16	27,582.26	34,197.42
1875.....	7,624.83	27,700.62	35,325.45
1876.....	7,253.15	28,012.49	35,265.64
1877.....	8,021.54	35,167.68	43,189.22
Total for 51 years,	\$205,942.54	\$589,960.93	\$795,903.47

Add to these figures the amounts expended for that other charity, to give homeless waifs the comforts of a temporary abiding-place,—\$5451.91,—and the grand aggregate of the county's charities to the unfortunate in its own borders for the last half-century reaches the munificent sum of \$801,355. Besides this enormous expenditure, for many years past appropriations have been made yearly for the State charities, those for the year to come amounting to \$693.31. Who shall say, in the face of the figures and facts, that St. Lawrence County is a "souless corporation?"

The cost of disbursing the charities of the county for the year 1877 was \$1529.71, which sum was allowed the superintendents of the poor-house for their services and traveling fees.

#### THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR

were first appointed by the board of supervisors, and this method obtained in St. Lawrence County until the office was made an elective one. The position has been filled as follows:

1825.—Asa Sprague, Jr., Daniel Walker, Smith Stillwell, Samuel Partridge, Silas Wright, Jr., Joseph Barnes, and Ephraim S. Raymond.

1826.—Silas Wright, Jr., Geo. N. Seymour, Daniel Stone, Joseph Ames (2d), Jabez Welles.

1827.—Smith Stillwell, Joseph Ames, Benjamin Squires, Silas Baldwin, Jr., Daniel Stone.

1828.—Samuel Partridge, Marcus Allen, John McCall, Daniel Stone, Simeon D. Moody.

1829.—Simeon D. Moody, George Guest, Aaron Atwood, Jabez Welles, Christopher G. Stowe.

1830.—Aaron Atwood, C. G. Stone, Jabez Welles, Erastus Vilas, S. D. Moody.

1831.—The same as last, except Aloy Smith in place of Atwood.

1832-33.—Stowe, Vilas, Moody, A. Z. Madison, Ansel Bailey.

1834.—Royal Vilas *vice* Erastus Vilas.

1835.—Gideon Sprague and Rodolphus D. Searle *vice* Vilas and Bailey.

1836.—Josiah Waid *vice* Sprague.

1837-39.—Calvin T. Hulburd *vice* Madison.

1840.—Ebenezer Miner *vice* Moody.

1841-42.—Frederick Sprague *vice* Hulburd.

1843.—Norman Sackruler *vice* Moody.

1844.—Myron G. Peck *vice* Sprague.

1845-46.—N. Sackruler, E. Miner, and Luke Baldwin.

1847-50.—Sackruler, Baldwin, Joseph Barnes, A. Burt, Hiram Hurlbut.

1851-53.—Luke Baldwin, P. Converse, S. P. Oliver.

1854-65.—L. Chamberlain *vice* Oliver.

1856-70.—P. Caldwell *vice* Converse.

1861-77.—David Fields *vice* Baldwin, *deceased*.

1862-66.—Levi E. Waterbury *vice* Chamberlain, resigned.

1866-67.—Julius Judson *vice* Waterbury.

1870-77.—Geo. Robinson *vice* Caldwell.

1871-77.—Fred. P. Balch *vice* Judson.

#### THE CHILDREN'S HOME

was established in the early part of the year 1876 by the superintendents of the poor-house, under the direction of the board. It is situated in the village of Canton, on the west side of the river, in a pleasant and healthy location, the present building being rented for the purpose at a rental of the interest on \$2500 per annum. It will accommodate fifty children, though no more than thirty-six have so far been in the house at one time. The expenses for the first year of its management amounted to \$2334.35, including \$850 for repairs and furniture. Forty-seven children, from two to twelve years of age, were admitted the first year; eleven found homes, five absconded, and thirty remained in the institution at the date of the first report of the superintendents. The ladies of Canton assisted in getting bedding, etc., and rendered a helping hand generally. The visiting committee appointed at the annual meeting of the supervisors, in 1876, reported as follows: "Taking into consideration the fact that this is our first year, and that the building occupied is only a rented one,—not originally designed for its present use,—we were well satisfied with all that came under our observation. It is evident a new building, specially arranged for the purpose, is needed to make its management wholesome and economical. We believe that in establishing this institution a long step has been taken in the right direction towards diminishing pauperism, and is in entire harmony with the spirit which at the present time, in our State and the country at large, is so bravely and generously stimulating and supporting every movement calculated to relieve distress, and help the unfortunate ones whom misfortune has rendered helpless. We bespeak for the Children's Home the interest and goodwill of our citizens, for we can think of nothing more hopeless and discouraging than the dreary childhood of a homeless orphan." The committee were E. W. Foster, Wm. Bradford, and E. R. Turner. Geo. Robinson, the superintendent of the poor, under whose immediate supervision and management the home was established and managed, in making his report thereon at the end of the first year, invited the board of supervisors to visit the home, saying, "You will find some happy little faces to greet you, who will in after-years thank and bless you for what you



do for them now." Several of the supervisors availed themselves of the opportunity and visited the home with the committee, and expressed themselves well satisfied with the success of the experiment thus far.

The following is a summary of the report of the superintendent for the second year, ending Nov. 1, 1877 :

Thirty children were admitted to the home during the year, and twenty-three settled in comfortable homes. A school was taught in the home for thirty-eight weeks, and a Sunday-school, organized at the establishment of the home by the young gentlemen and ladies of the Presbyterian church of Canton, has been maintained successfully to the present time, and has been a factor of worth in the good work of the institution. The expenses of the home for the year amounted to the sum of \$3117.56, which includes rent, insurance, teaching, medical attendance, food, and clothing; 2236 weeks of board being supplied at an average of \$1.40 per week, which, under the circumstances, does not appear to the visiting and auditing committee to be an unreasonable expense. The manager of the home, Geo. Robinson, one of the superintendents of the poor-house, and also the committee of the board of supervisors, strongly recommended in their reports the erection of suitable buildings as an economical and sanitary measure.

The matron of the home since its organization is Mrs. Howard, who is assisted in her duties by Miss Buck.

CHAPTER VI.  
STATISTICAL.

Population—Elections—Industry and Wealth—Agricultural Societies—Dairymen's Association—Board of Trade—Valuations and Taxation—The Taxes of Sixty-eight Years; "There's Millions in It"—State Loan—U. S. Deposit Fund—Wolf Bounties.

The following table exhibits the population of the several towns in the county, as shown by the censuses :

TOWNS.	1810.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.
Brasher.....			401	828	939	2,118	2,218
Canton.....	699	1,337	1,898	2,440	2,412	3,465	4,035
Colton.....							466
De Kalb.....	541	709	766	1,060	1,200	1,531	1,723
De Peyster.....			787	814	788	1,074	1,138
Edwards.....				633	739	956	1,064
Fine.....							243
Fowler.....		605	1,071	1,447	1,571	1,752	1,840
Gouverneur.....	227	765	1,267	1,552	1,796	2,538	2,600
Hammond.....				767	1,327	1,845	1,911
Heron.....				688	870	1,271	1,580
Hopkinton.....	372	581	884	827	910	1,147	1,435
Lawrence.....				1,097	1,241	1,845	2,055
Lishou.....	820	930	1,474	1,891	2,411	3,508	4,376
Louisville.....		831	864	1,076	1,315	1,693	1,970
Macomb.....							1,113
Madrid.....	1,420	1,930	2,639	3,459	4,069	4,511	4,376
Massena.....	955	944	1,701	2,070	2,288	2,726	2,798
Morristown.....		837	1,723	1,618	2,339	2,809	2,328
Norfolk.....			665	1,039	1,373	1,728	1,544
Oswegatchie.....	1,245	1,061	3,133	3,924	4,656	5,719	6,414
Parishville.....		594	959	1,479	1,657	2,250	2,090
Pierrepont.....		235	558	749	922	1,430	1,450
Piteairn.....						396	553
Potsdam.....	928	1,911	3,112	3,650	3,810	4,473	4,856
Rossville.....		869	1,074	650	655	1,553	1,386
Russell.....	394	486	480	659	722	1,373	1,499
Stockholm.....	307	822	1,449	1,944	2,047	2,995	3,293
Total.....	7,885	16,037	27,506	36,351	42,047	56,706	62,354

TOWNS.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Brasher.....	2,548	2,668	3,377	3,348	3,342	3,486
Canton.....	4,685	4,995	6,379	5,964	6,014	6,018
Clifton.....					221	85
Colton.....	506	1,040	1,400	1,481	1,719	1,586
De Kalb.....	2,389	2,676	3,182	3,102	3,116	3,044
De Peyster.....	906	1,163	1,249	1,187	1,138	1,221
Edwards.....	1,023	1,180	1,287	1,180	1,076	1,094
Fine.....	293	316	519	487	603	760
Fowler.....	1,813	1,620	1,808	1,748	1,785	1,633
Gouverneur.....	2,783	2,856	3,201	2,915	3,539	3,830
Hammond.....	1,819	1,875	1,968	1,819	1,757	1,815
Heron.....	1,690	1,648	1,690	1,667	1,792	1,806
Hopkinton.....	1,470	1,554	1,990	1,941	1,907	1,956
Lawrence.....	2,209	2,365	2,828	2,719	2,577	2,641
Lishou.....	5,209	5,109	5,640	5,078	4,475	4,211
Louisville.....	2,054	2,120	2,310	2,237	2,132	2,039
Macomb.....	1,197	1,466	1,816	1,788	1,673	1,760
Madrid.....	4,856	4,862	4,978	2,109	2,071	1,968
Massena.....	2,915	2,701	2,925	2,741	2,560	2,709
Morristown.....	2,274	2,111	2,284	1,881	1,954	1,849
Norfolk.....	1,753	1,804	2,329	1,876	2,441	2,476
Ogdensburg City.....					10,076	
1st Ward.....					3,203	
2d Ward.....					2,889	
3d Ward.....					3,984	
Oswegatchie.....	7,756	10,060	10,821	11,091	3,018	*13,204
Parishville.....	2,131	2,114	2,296	2,319	3,241	2,043
Pierrepont.....	1,459	1,834	2,267	2,423	2,391	2,310
Piteairn.....	503	531	577	558	667	868
Potsdam.....	5,349	6,631	6,737	6,441	7,774	7,417
Rossville.....	1,471	1,480	1,609	1,836	1,661	1,765
Russell.....	1,808	2,108	2,380	2,625	2,688	2,417
Stockholm.....	3,661	3,790	4,074	3,770	3,819	3,550
Waddington.....			2,768	2,663	2,599	2,516
In asylums, penal institutions, etc.....						47
Total.....	68,617	74,997	83,689	80,994	84,826	84,124

The total population of the State in 1875 was 4,704,394.

In 1810 there were 14,638 slaves in the State, 5 in the county, and they had increased to 8 in the county in 1820 ; but in 1830 all the people of the State were free. In 1850 the population was divided among the sexes as follows : 34,996 were males, and 33,582 were females ; 39 were colored, the females of the latter being in the majority by one. 4,358 were native born Americans, outside of the State ; 13,713 were foreign born, and the remainder, 43,546, were born in the State. These people constituted 11,914 families, who dwelt in 11,704 houses.

In 1870 there were resident in the county 42,007 males and 42,819 females, of all ages. From 5 to 18 years there were 13,088 boys and 12,932 girls ; from 18 to 45 years, the males numbered 12,932 and the females 15,034. Of males of 21 years and upwards there were 20,806, and of male citizens there were 17,612. Of the native born population there were 66,607, whose nativity was as follows : New York, 59,403 ; Massachusetts, 884 ; Connecticut, 275 ; Vermont, 4572 ; Pennsylvania, 78 ; New Jersey, 71. Of the foreign born there were 18,219, whose nativity was as follows : British America, 10,067 ; England and Wales, 1367 ; Ireland, 5688 ; Scotland, 891 ; Germany, 108 ; France, 36 ; Sweden and Norway, 8. Eight of the aboriginal lords proprietary of the country, or their descendants rather,—Indians,—were returned as part of the population of the county.

In 1875 there were 19,266 voters in the county, 14,925 being native born and 4341 naturalized aliens. There were

\* City of Ogdensburg included in this number.

of this class of citizens in the State 1,138,661, of whom 743,298 were natives and 395,363 foreign born and naturalized.

#### ELECTIONS.

The first election by the people in what is now the State of New York, was that of the "Twelve Men," in 1641, held under the Dutch rule. The first election under the English was that of the assembly of 1665, for the promulgation of the "Duke's Laws." The first election under the authority of the people themselves, was that one held in March, 1775, to elect deputies to the provincial convention, which met in New York, the 20th of April following, to choose delegates to the Continental Congress, which assembled at Philadelphia, on May 10, 1775. Down to the adoption of the State constitution in 1777, elections were held before the sheriffs by a poll or *viva voce* vote. The constitution provided for the ballot system to be tried, after the war then waging had ceased, as an "experiment," guarding the same, however, with a provision, that "if the experiment proved unsatisfactory, the former method," or some other, should be returned to. In pursuance of this provision, a law was passed March 27, 1778, authorizing the use of the ballot in elections for governor and lieutenant-governor, but retaining the *viva voce* system for members of the legislature; but in 1787, Feb. 3, the restriction was done away, and the ballot system introduced generally. The inspector system was introduced at this time (1787), and, with some changes, still obtains. Local boards in each election district at first canvassed the returns; the result was recorded by the town clerk, who forwarded the same to the county clerk, who recorded it in his office, and forwarded it to the secretary of state, who also recorded it, when the votes were canvassed by a State board, consisting of the secretary of state, comptroller, and treasurer, on or before the 8th of June, and who published the result. By the act of 1787, general elections were held on the last Tuesday in April, and might be held five days. By the act of April 17, 1822, a board of county canvassers was instituted, consisting of one inspector of elections from each town, and the attorney-general and surveyor-general were added to the State canvassers. The general election day was changed to the first Monday in November, and could be held by adjournment from place to place in each town or ward, for three days.

In 1842, the date of holding general elections was changed to the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, and the balloting confined to one day. By this last act the supervisors of the respective counties were constituted the boards of county canvassers, which system is in vogue at the present time.

#### ELECTORS.

Under the assembly of 1691, electors were required to be residents of the electoral district at least three months prior to the issue of the writ, and to be possessed of a freehold worth £40. "Freemen" of the corporations paying a rental of 40s. per annum, were also admitted to the right of suffrage. Catholics were not allowed to vote, nor to be elected, and Quakers and Moravians were at first virtually disfranchised, and remained so until they were allowed to affirm. Under the first constitution, electors were required to have a residence of six months, and such as were free-

holders of estates of £20 in the county, or paid a rental of 40s. per annum, and actually paid taxes, could vote for representatives to the legislature. Freemen of New York and Albany also were voters, for these and inferior officials, without the property qualifications; but to cast a ballot for governor, lieutenant-governor, and senators, required the possession of a freehold worth £100 over and above all debts charged thereon. In 1811 these values were changed to corresponding sums in the Federal currency, viz., \$250, \$50, and \$5. No discrimination was made against blacks and mulattoes, except that they were required to produce authenticated certificates of freemen. The constitution of 1821 extended the elective franchise to every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, being a resident of the State one year preceding any election, and of the town or county where he offered to vote six months, provided he had paid taxes, or was exempt from taxation, or had performed military duty, or was a fireman; and also to every such citizen being a resident of the State three years, and of the county one year, who had performed highway labor, or paid an equivalent therefor during the year. Colored persons were not voters unless possessed of a freehold of \$250 value, were residents of State three years, and had paid taxes on the full value of their estates, above incumbrances thereon. In 1826, the elective franchise was made free to all white male citizens, without property qualifications of any kind; that qualification, however, was retained for colored citizens. In 1845, the property qualification required for the holding of office under the constitutions of the State up to that date, was abrogated by the people. In 1846, and again in 1860, propositions for equal suffrage to colored persons were rejected by the people by heavy majorities. By the amendment to the constitution adopted by the people Nov. 3, 1874, "Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of the State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident in the election district in which he may offer his vote," is entitled to vote at such election. Elective officers under the first constitution were limited to the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and assemblymen, and the town officers, loan officers, county treasurers, and clerks of supervisors were appointed as the legislature provided. All other civil and military officers were to be appointed by the council of appointment, unless otherwise designated in the constitution. Under the second constitution, the list of elective officers was greatly extended, and the power of appointment of those not elective conferred on the governor. In 1846, two hundred and eighty-nine officers were thus appointed. The list of appointive officers is very limited at the present time.

The *political sentiments* of the people of St. Lawrence County will be shown by the following tabulated statement of the votes cast at gubernatorial elections from 1810 to 1826, and those at presidential elections from 1828 to 1876, inclusive. An election for senators, in 1808, was the first election of which returns are recorded in the county records, so far as ascertained, and the vote stood as follows: For Hopkins, McNiel, Forman, and Henry, 258; for Blood-

good, Rich, Martin, and Halsey, 236. The first town-meeting was held in 1801, being that of Lisbon, while a part of Clinton county.

FOR GOVERNOR.

			Total.
1810. Jonas Platt.....	576	<i>D. D. Tompkins</i> .....	301 877
1813. Stephen Van Rensselaer.....	631	<i>D. D. Tompkins</i> .....	238 869
1816. Rufus King.....	530	<i>D. D. Tompkins</i> .....	461 991
1820. <i>De Witt Clinton</i> .....	803	<i>D. D. Tompkins</i> .....	431 1234
1812. <i>Joseph C. Yates</i> .....	1653	Scattering.....	7 1660
1824. <i>De Witt Clinton</i> .....	1732	Samuel Young.....	1123 2855
1826. <i>De Witt Clinton</i> .....	1761	Wm. B. Rochester.....	1337 3098

Those in italics were elected.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

	Total.
1828. Whig, 2,647; Democratic, 2,575.....	5,222
1832. " 2,784; " 3,318.....	6,102
1836. " 2,235; " 3,089.....	5,324
1840. " 4,803; " 4,751.....	9,554
1844. " 4,672; " 6,008; Abolition, 468.....	11,148
1848. " 3,667; " 614; Free-Soil, 6,023.....	10,304
1852. " 4,570; " 5,584; Abolition, 1,014.....	11,168
1856. Republican, 9,698; Democratic, 1,950; American, 1,332.....	12,980
1860. " 11,324; Opposition, 4,056.....	15,380
1864. " 10,864; Democratic, 4,048.....	14,912
1868. " 11,888; " 3,941.....	15,829
1872. " 11,331; " 4,395.....	15,726
1876. " 13,465; " 5,784.....	19,249

The vote of 1876, by towns, was as follows :

	Hayes.	Tilden.	Total.
Brasher.....	350	308	658
Canton.....	926	534	1460
Clifton.....	16	6	22
Colton.....	305	103	408
De Kalb.....	602	110	712
De Peyster.....	250	41	291
Edwards.....	182	90	272
Fine.....	144	48	192
Fowler.....	270	133	403
Gouverneur.....	669	257	926
Hammond.....	320	108	428
Hermon.....	297	158	455
Hopkinton.....	389	71	460
Lawrence.....	416	138	554
Louisville.....	259	178	437
Lisbon.....	903	201	1104
Macomb.....	284	119	403
Madrid.....	353	145	498
Massena.....	389	185	574
Morristown.....	396	111	507
Norfolk.....	289	215	504
Oswegatchie.....	1460	1123	2583
Parishville.....	439	78	517
Pierrepoint.....	442	116	558
Pitcairn.....	151	42	193
Potsdam.....	1268	438	1706
Rossie.....	229	134	363
Russell.....	375	210	585
Stockholm.....	677	179	856
Waddington.....	415	205	620

Popular questions submitted to the people, have been disposed of by the electors of St. Lawrence County as follows :

1821—For the amended constitution.....	
Against the same.....	
1826—For the election of justices of the peace and extending the right of suffrage.....	2,392
Against the same.....	34
1845—For convention to revise constitution.....	5,611
Against the same.....	328
For the abrogation of property qualification for office.....	3,254
Against the same.....	5
1846—For the adoption of the amended constitution.....	6,824
Against the same.....	235
For equal suffrage to colored persons.....	2,585
Against the same.....	4,867
1849—For free-school law.....	4,997
Against the same.....	2,546
1850—For repeal of free-school law.....	4,628
Against the same.....	3,559
1860—For equal suffrage to colored citizens.....	8,899
Against the same.....	4,413

1864—For soldiers voting.....	7,116
Against the same.....	190
1865—For act to create state debt to pay bounties.....	8,205
Against the same.....	546
1866—For convention to amend constitution.....	10,155
Against the same.....	829
1869—For the adoption of amended constitution.....	6,639
Against the same.....	2,670
For the judiciary article.....	1,083
Against the same.....	7,289
For uniform rule of assessment and taxation.....	5,082
Against the same.....	3,577
For property qualification for colored persons.....	2,359
Against the same.....	7,215
1870—For an act to fund canal debt.....	2,261
Against the same.....	10,420
1872—For amendment in relation to court of appeals.....	7,194
Against the same.....	34
For act to create State debt for general fund deficiencies.....	7,528
Against the same.....	109
1873—For appointment of judges.....	982
Against the same.....	5,617
1874—On eleven proposed amendments to the constitution submitted, the average vote on each stood as follows :	
For their adoption.....	7,154
Against the same.....	1,718
1876—For abolition of canal commissioners and appointment of superintendent of public works, and the abolition of inspectors of State's prisons and appointment of a superintendent of State's prisons.....	10,942
Against the same.....	1,009

INDUSTRY AND WEALTH.

In 1810 St. Lawrence County had 247 looms, making 19,047 yards woolen, 36,000 of linen, and 1,926 of mixed cloth; 5 fulling-mills, dressing 14,000 yards; 2 carding-machines, using 10,500 lbs. wool; 12 tanneries, using 1767 hides; 2 distilleries, making 25,000 gallons spirits, worth 80 cents per gallon, and 1 trip hammer.

The State census of 1835 gives the following statistics of the industry and wealth of St. Lawrence County at that date :

There were 151,483 acres of improved lands in the county, 54,581 head of neat cattle, 10,040 horses, 81,789 sheep, and 32,437 swine. There were in operation 41 grist-mills, 110 saw-mills, 1 oil-mill, 27 fulling-mills, 24 carding-machines, 3 woolen factories, 8 iron works, 8 trip hammers and forges, 4 distilleries, 45 asheries, 1 paper-mill, 1 brewery, and 25 tanneries, which used and manufactured raw materials to the value of \$485,897, and the value of the manufactured product of the same was returned at \$690,772. There were manufactured 68,677 yards of fulled cloth, 82,549 yards of flannels and such like goods, 64,369 yards of cotton, linen, and other thin fabrics, in 1834.

The census of 1840 gave the following exhibits: 16 iron furnaces, 6 blooms and forges, 4 lead smelting works, employed 687 men, and a capital of \$322,000, and produced 2462 tons of cast-iron, 185 tons bar-iron, and 270,000 pounds of lead. The iron works consumed 3971 tons of fuel. The total capital employed in manufactures aggregated \$815,000, and the value of the product was placed at \$553,000. There were 158 houses engaged in trade, employing 238 men, and a capital of \$561,000. The agricultural exhibit was as follows: 11,088 horses, 61,455 neat cattle, 125,821 sheep, 41,889 hogs, and 12,510 bipeds of the poultry species. There were produced the year previous (1830) 278,007 bushels wheat, 24,018 bushels of barley, 334,009 bushels of oats, 23,571 bushels of rye, 34,312 bushels of buck-wheat, 204,824 bushels of corn, 236,863 pounds of wool, 3560 pounds of hops, 547 pounds of beeswax, 1,412,272

bushels of potatoes, 99,813 tons of hay, 25 tons of flax and hemp, 10 tons of silk cocoons, 848,132 pounds maple sugar, and 16,468 cords of wood were sold. The product of the dairy was valued at \$260,509, and the orchard product at the sum of \$14,823. The women's work on home-made goods amounted to the sum of \$136,635, and their market gardens produced \$40,136 worth of vegetables and small fruits. Lumber to the value of \$14,690 was manufactured, and 897 tons of pot and pearl ashes found a market from the forests of the county. Skins and furs to the value of \$3316 were taken from the forest likewise by 85 men who were thus employed. There were employed in the county at the time of taking the census 88 persons in mining, 12,190 in agricultural pursuits, 238 in commerce, 2141 in manufactures and the trades, 15 in navigating the high seas, 95 in navigation of the lakes, canals, and rivers, 193 in the learned professions, and 117 were pensioners for military services rendered by themselves or husbands.

In 1850 the census revealed the following interesting facts, as ascertained by the U. S. marshals. There were 6124 farms, containing 377,086 acres of improved lands; and there were 262,627 acres of unimproved lands returned besides in the county, and this real estate, together with the improvements and implements thereon, were valued at \$9,900,053. There were in the county 13,811 horses and mules, 74,361 neat cattle, 89,910 sheep, and 18,423 swine. In 1849 there were produced in the county 289,956 bushels of wheat, 380,757 bushels of rye and oats, 244,690 bushels of corn, 476,934 bushels of potatoes, 56,319 bushels of peas and beans, 16,520 bushels of barley, 19,227 bushels of buckwheat, 4,473,368 pounds of butter and cheese, 122,688 tons of hay, 101,855 pounds of hops, 2806 bushels clover and other grass-seeds, 149 bushels flax-seed, 3045 pounds of flax, 1,236,504 pounds of maple sugar, 80 gallons of molasses, 100 pounds of tobacco, 287,900 pounds of wool, and 23,013 pounds of honey and beeswax. The value of animals slaughtered was returned at \$284,571, and the market-gardens produced \$4468 worth of "truck," and the orchards \$29,955; 10 gallons of wine were also made by some one "for sickness," probably. There were killed in the county during 1849-50, 3500 deer, valued at \$3 per head.

The manufacturing establishments carried an investment of \$1,141,370, employed 1516 hands (counting two for one), and produced goods of various kinds valued at \$1,783,617. Domestic goods to the value of \$82,812 were manufactured by families within their own doors.

The census of 1860 contained the following exhibit of the county's industry and wealth: There were returned as improved 571,973 acres of land, and 278,130 acres unimproved, and the cash value of farms was placed at \$22,442,701, and the value of farming implements and machinery at \$942,808. The live-stock was valued at \$3,994,406, and consisted of 19,915 horses, 4 mules, 68,734 milch cows, 4232 working oxen, 35,273 other cattle, 56,522 sheep, and 27,149 swine. The products of the farm and dairy were as follows: 579,810 bushels of wheat, 41,532 bushels of rye, 263,562 bushels of corn, 828,007 bushels of oats, 25 pounds of tobacco, 204,490 pounds of wool, 92,260 bushels of peas and beans, 1,094,718 bushels of potatoes, 175

bushels of sweet potatoes, 57,150 bushels of barley, 31,118 bushels of buckwheat; \$35,023, value of orchard products, 316 gallons of wine; \$15,872, value of products of market-gardens, 7,193,597 pounds of butter, 2,353,887 pounds of cheese, 165,634 tons of hay, 25 bushels of clover-seed, 4433 bushels grass-seed, 99,833 pounds of hops, 809 pounds of flax, 26 bushels flax-seed, 1,378,142 pounds of maple sugar, 2740 gallons of molasses, 2578 pounds of beeswax, 44,351 pounds of honey; \$47,483 in value of home-made manufactures, and the animals slaughtered were valued at \$494,513.

There were 367 manufacturing establishments in the county, of various kinds, with an invested capital of \$1,094,061, which gave employment to 1206 males and 78 females, to whom they paid \$353,073 for wages; the cost of the raw materials used was placed at \$1,197,260, and the value of the manufactured product was returned at \$1,950,184.

The census of 1870 contained the following returns of agricultural statistics: 664,823 acres of improved lands were returned, and the value of farms placed at \$37,661,214, and the value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, was estimated at \$9,598,071 for the year previous. Live-stock was valued at \$6,739,900, and consisted of 24,126 horses, 87,293, milch cows, 1612 working oxen, 62,632 sheep, and 16,981 swine.

The products of the farm and dairy for the year 1869 were as follows: Spring wheat, 257,623 bushels; winter wheat, 12,078 bushels; rye, 35,295 bushels; corn, 174,840 bushels; oats, 1,077,345 bushels; barley, 196,421 bushels; buckwheat, 57,078 bushels; wool, 281,962 pounds; potatoes, 1,217,809 bushels; butter, 8,419,695 pounds; cheese, 1,710,082 pounds. There were 687 manufacturing establishments of various kinds, 36 of which were operated by steam, and 563 by water-power, giving employment to 2922 persons, of whom 2,672 were males above the age of sixteen years, 150 were females above the age of fifteen years, and 100 were youths. The capital invested in these establishments amounted to \$3,631,081; the wages paid, to \$821,429; the materials used, \$3,697,952; and the manufactured product was valued at \$3,831,776.

The census of 1875, taken by the State authority, has not, at this writing, been published, and the returns, except on population, have been without the reach of the compilers of this work, and hence are not given. However, there has been a large increase in the dairy product of the county, which at the present time forms the prominent feature of the agricultural productions of the county. There are about eighty cheese-factories in the county, and from ten to fifteen butter-factories. Nearly 100,000 cows are milked in the county, and the gross income per head is estimated at \$50. The first cheese-factory built in the county was one at South Canton, in 1861.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In the act of April 7, 1819, for encouraging these, St. Lawrence received \$100 for two years. A society entitled "The St. Lawrence County Society for promoting agriculture and domestic manufactures" was formed in 1822. Membership, fifty cents annually. A meeting was to be

held on the last Wednesday of February, for the election of officers, and on the third Tuesday and Wednesday of October, for a fair, which was to be held at Canton, Potsdam, and Madrid, alternately. This society was abandoned in one or two years.

On Feb. 4, 1834, a second society was formed at Ogdensburg, named the "St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society." Membership, one dollar annually. Not less than two fairs were to be held annually at Ogdensburg. Upon the last day of the first fair in each year the officers were to be elected. Its first officers were George Parish, president; H. Van Rensselaer, Silas Wright, Jr., and J. C. Clarkson, vice-presidents; Smith Stillwell, secretary; Wm. Bacon, Smith Stillwell, Sylvester Gilbert, David C. Judson, U. H. Orvis, G. Ogden, and Henry M. Fine, managers. This also subsisted about two years, and at its first fair distributed \$227 among thirty-seven competitors, principally on stock.

The general law of May 5, 1841, allowed this county \$170 annually, for five years, and led to the formation of a third society, of which R. N. Harrison was president, and a vice-president was appointed to each town, an executive committee of seven, and a treasurer and two secretaries. Their first fair (Oct. 7, 1841) distributed \$361 in sixty-six premiums. Their second (Sept. 14, 1842), \$171 in fifty-eight premiums. Nine years next ensued without an agricultural society, when the board of supervisors, in 1851, passed a resolution strongly in favor of another attempt, and designated the Thursday evening following for a preliminary meeting, to take measures for an organization. Subsequent meetings were held, and on April 3, 1852, a convention was held at the court-house, and a constitution adopted. Henry Van Rensselaer was chosen president; Uriel H. Orvis, Jonah Sanford, and Hiram Johnson, vice-presidents; Henry G. Foote, secretary; and Ebenezer Miner, treasurer. A corresponding secretary was appointed in each town. Elections are held on the second Tuesday in June, at the court-house, when the president, vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer are chosen, and the executive committee (who are the above officers) determine the time in September and place for holding the annual fair, decide upon the prizes, appoint judges or committees, and take such action as may promote the objects of the society. Membership, one dollar annually, and none but members allowed to compete for premiums. The fiscal year commences with October. The constitution was signed by fifty delegates who attended the convention.

The first fair of this society was held at Canton, Sept. 16, 17, 1852, on premises finely adapted for the purpose, in the lower part of the village, and near Grasse river. The grounds had been leased for a term of five years, and inclosed by a close board fence. Both days were delightfully pleasant, and the crowds of intelligent farmers with their families who attended bespoke the general interest that was felt, and augured well of the future; which augury has been well fulfilled in the subsequent success of the society. There were 396 articles offered for premiums, very many of which were highly creditable to the county.

The receipts of the first fair were \$1274.81, and the premiums offered amounted to \$299. In 1856 additional

lands were leased of J. F. Ames, adjoining the first tract leased, and the track extended, and the whole grounds fenced. In 1858 the lands before leased were purchased for the society by E. Miner and L. E. B. Winslow, and the grounds now contain 38 acres, on which permanent and substantial buildings have been erected, consisting of floral, dining, vegetable, and mechanical halls, with sheds for stock, and a grand stand with a seating capacity for 3000 persons. The grounds are well watered, and graded with walks and drive-ways, are beautifully shaded with trees on the sloping front towards the river, and have a fine track for the trial or speeding of horses. The cost of the fair-grounds, with the present improvements, is not less than \$15,000. The society held its twenty-sixth annual fair on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of September, 1877, at which there were 2011 entries for exhibition, competing for \$3500 in premiums, and the total receipts were about \$5000.

The show of blooded stock in the county, which began at fifteen or twenty animals in 1852, has increased to from two hundred or three hundred fine animals. The value of the society is shown also in other departments, in the largely-increased number of exhibitors, and in the increasing interest taken in the growing of roots and the different kinds of grasses, and other measures for the improvement of the soil and the herds for dairying purposes. The present officers of the society are as follows: President, Gen. N. M. Curtis, Ogdensburg; Treasurer, R. B. Ellsworth, Canton; Superintendent, Worth Chamberlain, Canton; Secretary, A. T. Martyn, Canton.

"The St. Lawrence County Dairymen's Association" was organized January 9, 1872, by the dairymen of the county, for the purpose of promoting the dairying interest. The first election was held at that time, and a constitution adopted, and monthly meetings have been since that time to the present on the first Tuesday of each month, except during the heated term, when they are suspended. At these monthly meetings discussions of various topics touching on the dairying interest are had, and a general annual convention is held on the first Tuesday in January, at which papers are read by the ablest agriculturists and dairymen to be had in the country, besides addresses from local speakers. The association has been an efficient educator in its particular province, and has stimulated the dairymen of the county to more intelligent practice and led them to improve their herds by the introduction of better blood, as well as providing better care, food, and protection for them, thereby increasing the flow of milk, and adding to its quality. The first officers of the association were as follows: President, E. H. Southworth; a vice-president in each town in the county; Treasurer, H. J. Cook; Secretary, A. T. Martyn (from whom the facts were obtained as recited herein); Corresponding Secretary, H. B. Farmer; Directors, C. H. Brown, John May, Albert Langdon, C. N. Conkey, and Lucius Crampton, who remain unchanged to the present, Orson Wallace being added to the board December, 1877. Dr. G. F. Cole, of Potsdam, has been president 1873-76; G. M. Gleason, 1877; W. L. Rutherford, of Waddington, 1878; A. T. Martyn is still the secretary, and E. F. Tupper has been the treasurer since the first year.

The membership numbers from one hundred to one hun-

dred and fifty annually, and is composed of the leading dairymen of the county, who have taken and still continue a great interest in the association and its work.

THE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY DAIRYMEN'S BOARD OF TRADE.

This organization is an outgrowth of the dairymen's association, and was organized and designed to be mutual in its tendency, co-operative in its workings, and beneficial in its results, and thus far has fairly met the expectations of its founders. It is purely an organization for the combination of individual efforts, which, from a business point of view, are in themselves, singly, incompetent to produce a system by which each individual shall receive the benefits of the combined whole.

November 9, 1875, a meeting was held at the court-house in Canton, where the subject of holding market-days was discussed, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to locate and make the necessary arrangements for such a market-day in St. Lawrence County the following season. The committee were, M. D. Packard, of Canton; C. H. Brown, of Russell; John May, of Potsdam; Andrew Tuch, of Lisbon; Hon. Geo. M. Gleason, of Gouverneur; Lucius Crampton, Pierrepont; Gen. N. M. Curtis, Ogdensburg; Marvin Holt, De Kalb; and H. L. Sweet, Madrid; and they were to report at the January meeting of the Dairymen's Association. On January 5, 1876, Mr. Tuch, as chairman, presented to the association the unanimous report of the committee, recommending the establishment of a board of trade in St. Lawrence County, and also recommended the following list of officers for the organization for the first year: President, Hon. Geo. M. Gleason, of Gouverneur; Vice-President, Horace W. Hale, of Canton; Secretary, Marvin R. Wait, of Canton; Treasurer, Albert Langdon, of Canton; Directors, L. Crampton, Pierrepont; H. O. Sweet, Madrid; O. H. Hale, Norfolk; O. C. Jillson, De Peyster; Thomas Mayne, Heuvelton; John Thompson, Stockholm; and Geo. H. Rowland, Morristown. The committee also recommended Messrs. Gleason, H. W. Hale, Wait, Langdon, and Packard, as a committee to draft a constitution and code of by-laws, and located the market at Canton.

The recommendations of the committee were concurred in, and a constitution or articles of association and rules of government reported subsequently by the committee in charge of the same, were adopted. The name of the organization was adopted as it appears at the head of this sketch, and the membership fee placed at one dollar per annum, the members only being entitled to a voice in the counsels of the board. Butter- or cheese-factories are admitted to the privileges of the board and of the salesroom on the payment of five dollars per annum. Fifty cents will admit non-members to the privileges of the salesroom for a single day, except voting. The buyer and his agent being admitted on one ticket. Visitors are admitted by courtesy, without privilege of buying or selling. The market-day was established on Friday of each week, from the second week in May to the first in December.

The first market-day was held May 12, 1876, and continued on Friday of each week until and including Octo-

ber 27 of that year. On each of these days a telegram was received from the Associated Press, of New York, giving the price of cheese in Liverpool, and of butter, cheese, and gold in New York, and the tone of the market. The largest number of cheese-factories offering in one day during the first year was twenty-three, and the heaviest offering was 6251 boxes. The membership was 121, including 32 factories, the fees amounting to \$233. There were registered offerings of 54,247 boxes of cheese, aggregating 3,254,820 pounds, and thousands of boxes were offered at different times, which were not registered, for some reason unknown. Besides these offerings, there were heavy sales by others than members of the board.

The prices ranged from nine to eleven and five-eighths cents per pound. The fall cheese was not sold until the last of November, after the board closed, and brought twelve and a half and thirteen cents. The actual transactions on the board in cheese amounted to \$325,482. There were offered and bought also on the board 609 tons, or 1,218,440 pounds of butter, costing \$335,073, with the price ranging from fifteen to forty cents per pound, averaging between twenty-seven and twenty-eight cents. The actual and open transactions of the board in both butter and cheese aggregated the sum \$660,555. There were twenty different buyers on the market during the season, with an average attendance on each day of from seven to ten, and the salesmen were from seventeen different towns.

The transactions of 1877 are not closed at this writing, so that an exact statement of the year's business cannot be made, but the factory representation has been better for the present season than the past one of 1876, and the offerings and sales have been steadier. The greatest number of factories offering in one day the present season, as registered, was twenty-five, and the offerings have ranged from one thousand to eight thousand boxes. Judging from the transactions to date, and those likely to be made before the board closes, the offerings of 1877 will reach eighty thousand boxes of cheese, and the butter offerings will also show a large increase over the first year's transactions, which demonstrates the usefulness of the board, and warrants the indulgence of hopeful prophecies of its future continued success. There are in the county between seventy and eighty cheese-factories.

The officers of 1877 are Andrew Tuch, of Lisbon, president; Charles N. Conkey, Canton, vice-president; Marvin R. Wait, of Canton, secretary (to whom we are indebted for the facts contained in this account); Albert Langdon, Canton, treasurer. The directors remain unchanged.

VALUATIONS AND TAXATION.

Public moneys were first raised in the colony of New York, June 1, 1665, by warrant issued by the governor, Colonel Nicholls, to the sheriff and collectors.\* It would appear that antecedent to this time the towns and counties raised moneys for their own use, but the precise mode is not known. A tax called a "benevolence" was raised on the inhabitants, as appears from a letter from Governor Andross, and Smith observes "this proceeding was a badge

\* Smith's History of New York, p. 31.

of bad times.\* In 1683, the first regular system of taxation by law was adopted. The wars of England with European nations, especially with the French, plunged the colony into an enormous debt, most burdensome to the inhabitants. From 1691 to 1709 the sum of £61,861 was raised by the colonists for building forts, raising and paying troops, and for other war purposes, besides the excise tax of a penny in the pound for the ordinary and incidental charges of the colony. Before 1776 the colonists were

obliged to pay nearly £1,000,000 sterling. In 1788 the first regular system of taxation was adopted by the State.

The valuations and taxation of St. Lawrence by periods of five years since 1815 are given in the following table. The school taxes, down to and including the year 1850, were raised by the towns, and are included in the amount of town taxes. The amount of school taxes from and including 1855, are included in the State levies.

Table with 10 columns: YEAR., Acres of Land, Assessed Value of Real Estate, Assessed Value of Personal Prop., Aggregate Valuation, State Taxes, County Taxes, Town Taxes, School Taxes, Aggregate of Taxes. Data spans from 1815 to 1875.

The following table exhibits the valuations and taxation for the county, as made and estimated by the board of supervisors for 1877-78 :

Detailed table with 10 columns: Acres., Assessed Value of Real Estate, Equalized Value of Real Estate, Value of Personal Property, Aggregate Assessment, State Tax, County Tax, Town Taxes, Dog Tax, Total Taxes. Includes a 'Totals' row at the bottom.

The county tax was levied to cover the following appropriations made by the supervisors at the annual session of 1877 :

Table listing various appropriations: Bonds due on loan for county clerk's office and interest (\$6,007.00), Extras on clerk's offices (606.10), Salaries of county officers (6,600.00), Charities—Lunatic asylums (\$8,000.00), Institutions for blind, deaf mutes, and insane criminals (693.26), For superintendents of the poor (44,988.16), Poor-house and superintendent's services (1,529.71).

Table listing various expenses: Court expenses, including stenographer (\$8,725.00), Sheriff's and jailer's accounts (5,458.30), Constables and justices (2,678.64), County clerk's accounts (1,089.51), Jail library (50.00), Printing (2,629.46), Excise accounts (666.00), School commissioners' services (600.00), Non-resident taxes (860.00), Refunding (33.00), Miscellaneous accounts (3,274.15). Total: \$94,428.23.

Total..... \$94,428.23
The county treasurer's report for the year ending Nov. 1, 1877, shows the following receipts of revenue for the year in his office :

\* Smith's History of New York, p. 34.

On hand November 1, 1876.....	\$17,361.51
Received from bondsmen of former treasurer.....	40,464.58
“ “ town collectors (taxes 1876).....	115,148.88
“ “ comptroller, school moneys.....	64,783.81
“ excise moneys, from towns.....	2,502.00
“ from board of State paupers.....	\$254.57
“ “ individuals for care of persons in county house.....	432.00
	<hr/>
	686.57
Received fines from district attorney.....	325.00
“ on bond and mortgage on old poor-farm.....	237.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	945.13
Resident and non-resident taxes received.....	435.33
Non-resident taxes from comptroller.....	6,636.54
	<hr/>
Total receipts, exclusive of balance on hand Nov. 1, 1876.....	\$192,164.84
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1877.....	\$16,459.74

The total amount of taxes levied by the board of supervisors from the year 1814 to 1877, both years inclusive, is as follows:

1814 to 1825.....	\$179,875.58
1826 to 1835.....	273,805.38
1836 to 1845.....	416,300.68
1846 to 1855.....	588,269.68
1856 to 1865.....	1,913,230.34
1866 to 1877.....	4,038,823.28
	<hr/>
	\$7,410,304.94

These amounts are exclusive of the school district taxes levied by the school authorities of the respective towns.

There were issued, by the authority of the board of supervisors, war bonds of the county, in 1864 and 1865, to encourage enlistments into the army for the suppression of the Rebellion, to the amount of \$1,008,350, on which the sum of \$357,000 or thereabouts, in interest, has been paid, and the entire amount of principal, with the exception of one bond of \$100, which is not due until 1880, and the holder of which, a widow lady, declines to receive the principal till the same is due. The State, in 1865, refunded, on bounties paid under the call of Dec. 9, 1864, the sum \$242,500. The history of the bond unpaid, just mentioned, is interesting. The present holder gave her two sons, her only children, to the service of the country, and when the county committee solicited subscriptions for the war loan, she sent one hundred dollars, all the money she had, and asked for a bond, the time of payment of which should be deferred to the farthest authorized limit, which was accordingly done, and the patriotic mother still holds the bond and draws the annual interest thereon.

#### THE STATE LOAN.

On April 18, 1786, bills of credit to the amount of £200,000 (New York currency) were emitted by the State for the relief of the people in the way of a circulating medium, and loaned to the different counties according to their population, and loan commissioners appointed in each county to manage and loan the same on real estate security at five per cent. per annum, the loan to run fourteen years and limited to £300 to any one person. These bills of credit were counterfeited, and in February, 1788, new bills were printed for those in circulation and the old ones retired, and death pronounced on all counterfeiters of the new issue. In 1796 another loan was made to the new counties, and in 1807-8 still another loan was made by the creation of a debt by the State, bonds being issued therefor and sold, and the funds arising therefrom distributed pro rata among the counties on the basis of population, and commissioners ap-

pointed as before to handle the funds in each county. The amount received by St. Lawrence County was \$4473, which was kept at interest as a separate fund, until 1850, when it was consolidated with the

#### UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND,

the principal of which was deposited in the county in 1837, and amounted to \$103,501, and separate and distinct commissioners appointed to loan the same. This deposit fund was the portion awarded to St. Lawrence County from the surplus moneys in the United States treasury deposited with the several States by act of Congress, of June 23, 1836, and the amount deposited with New York was, by act of the legislature of April 4, 1837, distributed among the several counties according to their population. The loans from this fund are limited between \$200 and \$2000 to a single individual, except in New York, where the limits are \$500 and \$5000. The interest is charged at seven per cent., and the same paid into the State treasury, less fees and expenses of collection, and by the comptroller distributed among the counties for the support of schools and academies.

The loan and deposit funds were both diminished by reason of defaults in payment of loans, and consequent sale of mortgaged lands, which were bid in by the State, and payments to the State on account of the principal, until, in 1850, when the funds were consolidated, the amount of the same was \$85,367.43.

The last report of the commissioners shows the amount of the fund to be over \$82,000 now on loan on real estate.

#### WOLF BOUNTIES.

The board of supervisors offered bounties from time to time for the destruction of wolves and panthers, ranging from \$10 to \$20 for full grown animals of the former species, and \$5 to \$10 for the whelp; and from \$5 to \$15 for panthers, the former being more destructive among the sheep of the farmers than the latter. Bounties were paid from 1814 to 1850, as follows: 1815, \$270; 1816, \$1230; 1817, \$480; 1818, \$707; 1819, \$455; 1820, \$1225; 1821, \$1465; 1822, \$405; 1823, \$245; 1824, \$340; 1825, \$510; 1826, \$760; 1827, \$670; 1828, \$980; 1829, \$640; 1830, \$470; 1831, \$740; 1832, \$390; 1833, \$895; 1834, \$605; 1835, \$510; 1836, \$435; 1837, \$1005; 1838, \$950; 1839, \$705; 1840, \$205; 1841, \$110; 1842, \$365; 1843, \$260; 1844, \$365; 1845, \$205; 1846, \$160; 1847, \$120; 1848, \$80; 1849, \$125; 1850, \$60,—total, \$19,142. Bounties are still offered for the destruction of these animals, but few scalps, however, are taken annually.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE ST. LAWRENCE CIVIL LIST.

Officers of the Nation, the State, the Judiciary, the Senate, the Assembly, and the County.

THE fame of the county of St. Lawrence is coextensive with the nation of which it is an integral part. Its citizens have maintained its reputation and upheld its honor in the



senate, in the lower house of Congress, in the governor's mansion, on the bench of the State, and in the legislature. Their counsels have prevailed in the halls of national and State legislation, and wherever the stars and stripes float in all of our broad Union the names of her sons, Wright and King, are known and honored.

In the nation the county has been thus represented :

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Appointed by joint session of the State legislature. Term, six years :

Silas Wright, Canton, Feb. 7, 1837 ; re-elected Feb. 7, 1843 ; resigned November, 1844.

Preston King, Ogdensburg, Feb. 6, 1857 ; served one term.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The Federal Constitution directs that a census be taken every ten years, and after each enumeration Congress apportion the representation among the several States. As soon as practicable, after each apportionment, the legislature divides the State into congressional districts.

The apportionment of New York has been as follows since the adoption of the constitution in 1788 :

Years.	Ratio.	Representatives.
1789.....	30,000	6
1792.....	33,000	10
1802.....	33,000	17
1811.....	25,000	27
1822.....	40,000	34
1832.....	47,000	40
1842.....	70,680	34
1852.....	93,433	33
1861.....	127,000	31
1872.....	137,800	33

The districts which have included St. Lawrence in their bounds have been as follows :

Under act of March 23, 1797, district 7, composed of Clinton, Essex (1799), Saratoga, and Washington.

Act of March 30, 1802, district 15, Herkimer, Oneida, and St. Lawrence.

Act of March 20, 1804, Jefferson and Lewis were added on their erection in 1805.

Act of March 8, 1808, district 10, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence.

Act of June 10, 1812, district 18, Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence.

Act of April 17, 1822, district 20 (entitled to two members), Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, and St. Lawrence.

Act of June 29, 1832, district 14, Franklin and St. Lawrence.

Act of Sept. 6, 1842, district 18, Lewis and St. Lawrence.

Act of July 19, 1851, district 17, Herkimer and St. Lawrence.

Act of April 23, 1862, district 17, St. Lawrence and Franklin.

Act of June 18, 1873, simply changed the number of the district to 19, leaving its area the same as last constituted.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Elected for terms of two years, by districts.

David A. Ogden, Madrid (now Waddington), 1817-19, 15th Congress.

Silas Wright, Canton, 1827-29, 20th and 21st Congresses.  
 Jonah Sandford, Hopkinton, 1829-31, 21st Congress.  
 Ransom H. Gillett, Ogdensburg, 1833-37, 23d and 24th Congresses.  
 John Fine, Ogdensburg, 1839-41, 26th Congress.  
 Henry Van Ronsseclaer, Ogdensburg, 1841-43, 27th Congress.  
 Preston King, Ogdensburg, 1843-47, 28th and 29th Congresses ; 1849-53, 31st and 32d Congresses.  
 Bishop Perkins, Ogdensburg, 1853-55, 33d Congress.  
 Secrates N. Sherman, Ogdensburg, 1861-63, 37th Congress.  
 Calvin T. Hulburd, Brasher, 1863-69, 38th, 39th, and 40th Congresses.  
 Amaziah B. James, Ogdensburg, 1877-79, 45th Congress.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Appointed by the legislatures down to 1825, when the district system was adopted by the people, but acted under for one election only, that of 1828, when by an act passed April 15, 1829, the legislature adopted the general ticket system as now in use. In making up the general ticket one person is selected from each congressional district, and two to represent the State at large. In 1872 there were three electors at large, one for a congressman at large given the State before redistricting.

1808, Russell Atwater ; 1828, Augustus Chapman ; 1836, David C. Judson ; 1856, Smith Stilwell ; 1864, Preston King (at large) ; 1872, Henry R. James ; 1876, William J. Averill.

In the years of the presidential elections not given in the above, the electors were from other portions of the district.

*Attorneys of the United States.*—Appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the senate:—William A. Dart, for the northern district of New York, appointed March 27, 1861 ; and reappointed March 10, 1865.

*Consul-General of the United States at Montreal.*—William A. Dart, now in office.

*Surveyor of the Port of New York.*—General Edwin A. Merritt, under President Grant, and recently appointed by President Hayes, and now occupying the position.

In the State, the county has been thus represented :

*Governor.*—Silas Wright, elected in 1844, receiving 241,090 votes, to 231,057 cast for Millard Fillmore, and 15,136 for Alvan Stewart.

*Staff of the Governor,* as commander-in-chief of the militia and admiral of the navy. Appointed by the governor, at his pleasure. General Edwin A. Merritt, quartermaster-general, appointed January 2, 1865.

*Comptroller.*—The office of auditor-general was created by the provincial convention of 1776, for the purpose of settling certain public accounts. In 1797 the office was abolished, and that of comptroller was substituted therefor, which was continued by extensions of two and three years until February 28, 1812, when it was permanently organized. Under the first and second constitutions, the office was an appointive one, but under the present organic law it is elective,—term, two years. The comptroller is the financial officer of the State. Silas Wright, Jr., of Canton, was appointed to the office January 27, 1829, and held the same until February 11, 1834.

*Attorney-General.*—The law officer of the State, whose duties have been substantially the same since the creation of the office under the colony. Appointed under the first constitution, chosen by joint ballot of legislature under the second, and elected by the people under the present regime biennially, each odd year. Charles G. Myers, Ogdensburg, 1860-61.

*Canal Appraiser.*—Appointed by governor and senate ; term, three years. Charles G. Meyers, appointed January 24, 1873.

*Inspector of State's Prisons.*—Elective under present constitution ; term, three years. Dr. Darius Clark, Canton, 1850 to 1855 inclusive.

*Commissioners of Public Charities.*—Organized 1867, under name

\* Abolished 1876, and office of Superintendent of State's Prisons created instead.

of Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities. Consisted of eight commissioners, one in each judicial district, appointed by the governor, with consent of senate. In 1873 the name was changed to the State Board of Charities. It has the power of visitation of all charitable institutions, public or private, and also all eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions except State's prisons. The term of office is eight years. Edward W. Foster, Potsdam, appointed for the fourth district June 17, 1867, and re-appointed for the third district May 28, 1873.

*New Capital Commissioners.*—Designated first by the act providing for the construction of a new capitol, and subsequently appointed by the governor. Edwin A. Merritt, Potsdam, appointed April 7, 1871.

## THE JUDICIARY.

### SUPREME COURT.

The justices of the supreme court under the constitution of 1846 were originally elected for a term of eight years, by districts, but under the amended judiciary article, adopted in 1869, the term is fourteen years.

*Justices of the Fourth Judicial District.*—Amsziah B. James, Ogdensburg, two terms, from January 1, 1853, to December 31, 1869; William H. Sawyer, Canton, appointed to fill vacancy December 26, 1876, and term expired December 31, 1877; Charles O. Tappan, Potsdam, term began January 1, 1878, and expires December 31, 1891.

### JUDGES OF THE COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS.

Appointed by the council of appointment under first constitution, and by the governor under the second one.

*First Judges.*—Nathan Ford, 1802 to 1820; David A. Ogden, 1820–1824, and 1826–1828; John Fine, 1825, and 1829–1838; Horace Allen, 1838–1843; John Fine, 1843, till the Court of Common Pleas was abolished by the new constitution.

*Judges* (with years of first and last appointment).—Alexander J. Turner, 1802; Joseph Edsall, 1802–1808; Russell Atwater, 1808–1818; Benjamin Raymond, 1808–1814; Alexander Richards, 1808–1818; Roswell Hopkins, 1810–1814; Robert Livingston, 1811–1828; David A. Ogden, 1811–1814; Thomas J. Davies, 1815–1818; N. F. Winslow, 1815; Jason Fenton, 1818–1828; Amasa Hackley, Jr., 1823; Ansel Bailey, 1823–1828; Smith Stilwell, 1823–1828; David C. Judson, Jabez Willes, Asa Sprague, Jr., Chauncey Pettibone, 1829; Minet Jenison, 1832–1837; Zenas Clark, 1835; Edwin Dodge, George Redington, Phineas Atwater, 1845. Besides those above named, James Averill, Anthony C. Brown, and Isaac R. Hopkins have also acted under appointment as judges. The list here given is necessarily imperfect, from the defective manner in which the records of appointments were formerly kept.

*Assistant Justices.*—By appointment, Stillman Foote, John Tibbits, Jr., March 10, 1802; Luke McCracken, Robert Livingston, Daniel W. Church, March 5, 1806; Daniel W. Church, Stillman Foote, April 8, 1808; John Tibbits, Jr., Luke McCracken, Charles Cox, Daniel W. Church, Stillman Foote, David Ford, David Robinson, Reuben Ashman, March 6, 1811; Charles Cox, June 5, 1812; Daniel W. Church, John Tibbits, Jr., Stillman Foote, David Ford, Daniel Robinson, Reuben Ashman, April 5, 1814; Reuben Ashman, Jason Fenton, D. W. Church, Richard Townsend, Zephaniah French, Timothy Pope, John Polley, Charles Hill, Caleb Hough, Jr., April 15, 1815; Caleb Hough, Moses A. Bunnell, John Lyttle, Reuben Streeter, N. F. Winslow, March 16, 1818.

At this last date the office was abolished.

### COUNTY JUDGES.

Elected under the present constitution at first for four years, but since the adoption of the amended judiciary article, in 1869, for six years.

Edwin Dodge, June, 1847, to December 31, 1855; William C. Brown, January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1863; Henry L. Knowles, January

1, 1864, to December 31, 1871; Charles O. Tappan, November, 1871, to December 31, 1877; Leslie W. Russell, November, 1877; term expires December 31, 1883.

### JUSTICES OF SESSIONS.

Designated yearly from among the Justices of the Peace of the county.

1847, Joseph Barnes, James C. Barter; 1849, Joseph Barnes, Chilcab Billing; 1850, Joseph Barnes, Silas Baldwin; 1851 and 1852, Joseph H. Beard, Silas Baldwin [for 1853–54–56 we are unable to complete the list]; 1857–58, Harlow Godard, Joseph Barnes; 1859, Silas Baldwin, Joseph Barnes; 1860, Silas Baldwin, Roswell Hopkins; 1861, O. D. Edgerton, Harlow Godard; 1862–64, Edgerton and Baldwin; 1865, Baldwin and W. E. Tanner; 1866, Tanner and Godard; 1867–68, Baldwin and Geo. G. Simons; 1869–70, Baldwin and A. S. Tueker; 1871–72, Baldwin and James Miller; 1873–75, Baldwin and W. P. Smith; 1876, A. S. Tueker and Rufus K. Jackson; 1877, Cornelius Carter and Tueker; 1878, Carter and Geo. Backus.

### SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES.

Elected for terms of three years.

William H. Wallace, 1854–55; Wm. H. Sawyer, 1856–57; Edward Crary, 1858; Harvey D. Smith, 1858–59; Edward H. Neary, 1860; Edward Crary, 1861–63; Samuel B. M. Beckwith, 1864–66; Edward H. Neary, 1867–75; Vasco P. Abbott, 1876–79.

### SURROGATES.

Appointed under first and second constitutions; elected under present one; at first for terms of four years, and since 1869 for six years.

Mathew Perkins, 1802–08 (till his death); Andrew McCollom, 1809–13; Gouverneur Ogden, 1813–20; Silas Wright, Jr., 1821–23; Horace Allen, 1824–40; James Redington, 1840–44; Charles G. Myers, 1844–47; Benjamin G. Baldwin, 1847–55; James Redington, 1856–59; Harvey D. Smith, 1860–63; Stillman Foote, 1864–77; D. A. Johnson, 1878; term expires 1883.

### SPECIAL SURROGATES.

Elam R. Paige, 1867–68; Heber Sykes, 1869–71; Horace B. Ellsworth, 1872–74; Worth Chamberlain, 1875–77.

## LEGISLATIVE.

### THE SENATE.

Under the first constitution this body consisted of twenty-four members, apportioned among four great districts,—Eastern, Southern, Middle, and Western. After the first election they were divided by lot into four classes, so that the terms of six should expire each year. This representation was increased whenever a septennial census revealed an increase of one twenty-fourth in the number of electors, until the number should reach one hundred. In 1795 the number was forty-three. In 1801 the number of senators was fixed at thirty-two permanently, and has since remained unchanged to the present. The State was divided into eight senatorial districts by the constitution of 1821, each one being entitled to four senators, one to be elected each year for a term of four years. The constitution of 1846 changed the time of election of senators to each odd year, and reduced the term to two years, and created thirty-two districts.

*Senatorial Districts.*—St. Lawrence was a part of the Western district from the erection of the county to April 7, 1815, when it was made a part of the Eastern district,

and so remained until the second constitution was in force. That instrument formed the Fourth district of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Warren, and Washington counties. In May, 1836, Herkimer was added, and Fulton in April, 1838. The constitution of 1846 formed St. Lawrence and Franklin the Fifteenth district; the act of April 13, 1857, changed the number to the Seventeenth, which number and territory has since remained unchanged.

SENATORS.—Russell Atwater, Russell, 1813-16, Eastern district.  
 David C. Judson, Ogdensburg, 1822, 4th district.  
 Silas Wright, Canton, 1824-27, 4th district.  
 Louis Hasbrouck, Ogdensburg, 1833-34, 4th district.  
 Jabez Willes, Potsdam, 1835-38, 4th district.  
 James G. Hopkins, Ogdensburg, 1840-43, 4th district.  
 John Fine, Ogdensburg, 1848-49, 15th district.  
 William A. Dart, Potsdam, 1850-51, 15th district.  
 Zenas Clark, Potsdam, 1854-57, 15th district.  
 Bloomfield Usher, Potsdam, 1858, 15th district.  
 Charles C. Montgomery, Waddington, 1860-63, 17th district.  
 Abel Godard, De Kalb, 1866-67, 17th district.  
 Abraham X. Parker, Potsdam, 1868-71, 17th district.  
 Darius A. Moore, De Kalb, 1876-77, 17th district.  
 Dolphus S. Lynde, Hermon, elected for 1878-79, 17th district.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The first representative assembly that convened in what is now the State of New York was "The Twelve Men," under the Dutch rule, who were elected in Manhattan (New York city), Brooklyn, and Pavonia (Jersey City), to suggest means to punish the Indians for a murder they had committed. The first representative assembly under English rule met at Hempstead, Long Island, March, 1655, but this could not be called a legislative assembly, as it simply promulgated laws—"the Duke's Laws"—prepared for such purpose. The first legislative assembly was that of 1683, which was afterwards abrogated, and all the laws it had enacted; and that one of 1691 created, which continued through the colonial period. Under the State authority the assembly has always been chosen annually. It consisted at first of seventy members, with the power to increase one with every seventieth increase of the number of electors, until it contained three hundred members. When the constitution was amended in 1801 the number had reached one hundred and eight, when it was reduced to one hundred, with a provision that it should be increased after each census at the rate of two annually until the number reached one hundred and fifty. The constitution of 1821 fixed the number permanently at one hundred and twenty-eight, and members were elected on a general ticket.

The constitution of 1846 required the boards of supervisors of the several counties to meet on the first Tuesday in January succeeding the adoption of that instrument, and divide the counties into districts of the number apportioned to them, of convenient and contiguous territory, and of as nearly equal population as possible. After each State census the legislature is to re-apportion the members, and to direct the time when the supervisors shall meet for the purpose of re-districting the county. Pursuant to this provision, the boards met in June, 1857, and in June, 1866. Hamilton and Fulton counties together elect one member, and every other county one or more.

*Assembly Apportionment of St. Lawrence County—First Constitution.*—From March 3, 1802, to March 28, 1805, the county was represented with Oneida county. From March 28, 1805, to April 1, 1808, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Lewis formed one district, entitled to one member. From the latter date to April 18, 1826, St. Lawrence comprised one district, having one member. From the last-named date to the adoption of the constitution of 1846 this county had two members, from which time forward to the present there have been three members sent from the county, which was divided into as many districts.

*Assembly Districts.*—By the districting of 1847, the first district was composed of the towns of De Kalb, De Peyster, Fowler, Gouverneur, Hammond, Macomb, Morris-town, Oswegatchie, Pitcairn, and Rossie. The second district was composed of the towns of Canton, Edwards, Fine, Hermon, Lisbon, Madrid, Norfolk, Pierrepont, and Russell. The third district was composed of the towns of Brasher, Colton, Hopkinton, Lawrence, Louisville, Massena, Parishville, Potsdam, and Stockholm.

By the districting of 1857 and 1866 the first district remained unchanged, with exception of the transfer of the town of Fine from the second district; the second was composed of the towns of Canton, Clifton (from April 21, 1868), Colton, Edwards, Hermon, Lisbon, and Madrid, Norfolk, Pierrepont, Russell, and Waddington (from November 12, 1859). The third district remained unchanged, with the exception of the transfer of Colton to the second district.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

1808-9. Alexander Richards.		William Allen.
1810-13. Roswell Hopkins.	1833.	William Allen,
1814. Louis Hasbrouck.		Sylvester Butrick.
1815. David A. Ogden.	1834.	Jabez Willes,
1816-17. Wm. W. Bowen.		Sylvester Butrick.
1818. David C. Judson.	1835-37.	Preston King,
1819-21. Joseph York.		Wm. S. Paddock.
1822. Wm. H. Vining.	1838.	Preston King,
1823-24. Nathaniel F. Winslow.		Myron G. Peck.
1825. J. A. Vanden Heuvel.	1839.	Myron G. Peck,
1826. Baron S. Doty.		Asa Sprague.
1827. Baron S. Doty,	1840.	Asa Sprague,
Sylvester Gilbert.		Zenas Clark.
1828. Jabez Willes,	1841.	Zenas Clark,
Moses Rowley.		Solomon Pratt.
1829. Jonah Sanford,	1842-44.	Calvin T. Hulburd,
Harvey D. Smith.		Geo. Redington.
1830. Jonah Sanford.	1845.	Asa L. Hazelton,
Asa Sprague, Jr.		John L. Russell.
1831. Asa Sprague, Jr.,	1846.	Asa L. Hazelton,
Joseph Freeman.		Bishop Perkins.
1832. Edwin Dodge,		

1st District.	2d District.	3d District.
1847..Bishop Perkins,	Phineas Atwater,	Henry Barber.
1848..Chas. G. Myers,	John S. Chipman,	Benj. Holmes.
1849..Harlow Godard,	Justus B. Pickett,	Noble S. Elderkin.
1850.. " " "	John Horton,	" "
1851..Smith Stilwell,	" " "	" "
1852.. " " "	Benjamin Smith,	Parker W. Rose.
1853..Barnabas Hall,	" " "	" "
1854.. " " "	Silas Baldwin,	Levi Miller.
1855..Asaph Green,	" " "	" "
1856..Emory W. Abbott,	Benj. Squire,	Daniel P. Rose, Jr.
1857.. " " "	" " "	Erasmus D. Brooks.

1st District.	2d District.	3d District.
1858..Harlow Godard,	William Briggs,	Oscar F. Shepard.
1859.. " " "	" " "	" " "
1860..Charles Richardson,	Edwin A. Merritt,	Clark S. Chittenden.
1861.. " " "	" " "	" " "
1862..Elias P. Townsley,	James Redington,	Calvin T. Hulburd.
1863.. " " "	" " "	Abraham X. Parker.
1864..Geo. Parker,	" " "	" " "
1865.. " " "	" " "	Daniel Shaw.
1866..Geo. M. Gleason,	W. R. Chamberlain,	" " "
1867.. " " "	" " "	Richmond Bicknell.
1868.. " " "	Julius M. Palmer,	A. H. Andrews.
1869.. " " "	" " "	" " "
1870.. " " "	" " "	Wm. Bradford.
1871.. " " "	Dolphus S. Lynde,	" " "
1872..Darius A. Moore,	" " "	Parker W. Rose.
1873.. " " "	" " "	" " "
1874..Seth G. Pope,	" " "	Jonah Sanford.
1875.. " " "	A. Barton Hepburn,	" " "
1876..David McFalls,	" " "	Lewis C. Lang.
1877.. " " "	" " "	" " "
1878..Geo. F. Rowland,	" " "	Rufus S. Palmer.

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

*District Attorneys.*—The original appellation of this office was that of assistant attorney-general, and the districts were seven in number, and embraced several counties each. The office was filled by the council of appointment, at pleasure, under the first constitution, and by the courts of sessions under the second one. Under the present constitution the office is an elective one, for terms of three years. The name of the office was changed to its present appellation in 1801.

Down to 1818 St. Lawrence County formed a part of the district comprising Lewis and Jefferson counties also, and no district attorney resided in this county. Since that date the office has been filled as follows: John Scott was the first one, and he was succeeded by Bishop Perkins. John W. Grant in 1840, and William A. Dart in 1845, were the other incumbents up to the date of the first election of an attorney, who was Charles G. Myers, who served two terms, 1847–1853. The succession has been as follows: Thomas V. Russell, 1854–60; B. H. Vary, 1861–69; Leslie W. Russell, 1870–72; John R. Brinckerhoff, 1873–78.

*County Clerks.*—By appointment until 1847; and by election since, for terms of three years.

Louis Hasbrouck, March, 1802, to June, 1811.  
 Alexander Richards, June, 1811, to March, 1813.  
 Louis Hasbrouck, March, 1813, to March, 1817.  
 Myrtle B. Hitchcock, March, 1817, to July, 1819.  
 Joseph York, July, 1819, to February, 1821.  
 Myrtle B. Hitchcock, February, 1821, to Dec. 31, 1825.  
 James G. Hopkins, 1826–31.  
 William A. Root, 1832 (six months).  
 A. C. Low, June, 1832, to July 8, 1843 (time of decease).  
 John Leslie Russell, July, 1843, to Dec. 31, 1843.  
 Martin Thatcher, 1844–49.  
 George S. Winslow, 1850–55.  
 Benjamin G. Baldwin, 1856–58.  
 Mark W. Spaulding, 1859–61.  
 James F. Pierce, 1862–64.  
 Moses Rich, 1865–67.  
 John Miller, 1868–70.  
 Tiras H. Ferris, 1871–76.  
 Murray N. Ralph, 1877–79.

*Sheriffs.*—Under the first constitution the sheriffs were appointed annually by the council of appointment, and no person could serve more than four successive years. Under

the second constitution they were elected for terms of three years, and were ineligible for the next succeeding term, and that disability still continues. Under the Dutch, the sheriff was termed the *School Fiscal*.

1802 —Elisha Tibbetts.	1844–46—Noble S. Elderkin.
1803–6 —Thomas J. Davies.	1847–49—Josiah Waid.
1807–10—John Boyd.	1850–52—Henry Barber.
1811–13—Thomas J. Davies.	1853–55—Reuben Nott.
1814–17—Joseph York.	1856–58—Paine Converse.
1818–25—David C. Judson.	1859–61—Shubael R. Gurley.
1826–28—Levi Lockwood.	1862–64—Lorenzo Chamberlain.
1829–31—Minet Jenison.	1865–67—Edward J. Chapin.
1832–34—Lemuel Buck.	1868–70—William E. Tanner.
1835–37—Jonathan Hoyt.	1871–73—Wm. H. Walling.
1838–40—Luman Moody.	1874–76—Edward J. Chapin.
1841–43—Benjamin Squire.	1877–79—Orson O. Wheeler.

*County Treasurers.*—Appointed by board of supervisors until the adoption of present constitution; since then elected for terms of three years.

Owing to the loss of the early records of the board of supervisors, we cannot obtain a complete list of the county treasurers. The list begins with

1816–20—John Tibbitts.	1855–58—Barzillai Hodskin.
1821–33—John Fine.	1859–75—Harvey N. Redway.
1833–54—John Leslie Russell.	1876–78—Milton D. Packard.

*Coroners.*—Seth Ranney, William Shaw, Feb. 29, 1804; S. Ranney, Wm. Staples, Nicholas Reynolds, March 5, 1805; John Lyon, William Staples, Nicholas Reynolds, April 8, 1808; Benjamin Willard, Kelsey J. Thurber, John Boyd, Stephen Langworthy, March 6, 1811; Wm. S. Guest, Wm. Perry, Winslow Whitcomb, Clement Tuttle, June 15, 1812; Joshua Dewey, Stephen Slawson, Caleb Hough, Jr., March 3, 1813; John Herrick, Enoch Story, John Pierce, Levi Green, John Williams, Dyer Burnham, Kirtland Griffin, Jeremiah Matherson, March 2, 1814; J. Dewey, C. Hough, B. Willard, J. Boyd, K. J. Thurber, April 15, 1815; J. Dewey, C. Hough, B. Willard, J. Boyd, K. J. Thurber, March 16, 1816; Reuben Atwater, N. F. Winslow, C. Hough, Elijah Baker, John Lyttle, Ira Ransom, K. J. Thurber, March 16, 1818; R. Atwater, Elijah Baker, Ira Ransom, Joseph York, John Lyttle, Enos C. Eastman, April 8, 1819; R. Atwater, E. Baker, J. Lytle, J. York, E. C. Eastman, Wm. S. Guest, Charles Whalan, Hazen Rolf, and Jabez Wiles, 1820; Wm. S. Guest, Peter Pollard, Ira Collins, Thomas Bingham, Hazen Rolf, Zoraster Culver, Caleb Hough, Henry C. Green, Thomas D. Olin, Nathaniel Ives, Feb. 28, 1821. In 1822 the same, with the addition of Thomas Hill. [We are not able to procure six years.] John E. Perkins, Henry Foot, Samuel C. Barter, S. Pratt, 1823; Darius Clark, Wm. S. Paddock, Justus Pickett, Michael S. Daniels, 1831; Abijah Rowley, Allen McLeod, Jr., Gideon Sprague, Almond Z. Madison, 1834; S. Pratt, D. Clark, John Stone, Rudolphus Searle, 1837; D. Clark, Joseph H. Ripley, Royal Vilas, Smith Low, 1840; D. Clark, Charles N. L. Sprague, Luther Lamphear, R. Vilas, 1843; D. Clark, Henry D. Laughlin, Wm. S. Paddock, Heman W. Tucker, 1846; Wm. S. Paddock, re-elected, 1847; H. D. Laughlin, Cyrus Abernethy, 1849; L. Lamphear, Wm. S. Paddock, 1851; T. O. Benjamin, Alexander R. Gregor, John C. Preston, 1852. [We are unable to give the list for 1853–55.] B. F. Sherman, 1856–61; Ephraim Whitney, 1857; Dr. S. C. Wait and — Wilson, 1858–61; F. P. Sprague, 1862; John R. Furniss, Samuel C. Wait, 1863–64; Ephraim Whitney, 1865–68; John R. Furniss, Dr. Swan, 1866; Dr. C. B. Fisher, 1867–76; David McFalls, Dr. Robert Morris, 1869; Ephraim Whitney, 1871–74; David McFalls, John R. Furniss, 1872–75; Elisha Bridges, 1874; C. C. Bartholomew, Ephraim Whitney, 1877; D. McFalls, 1878.

*Deputy Superintendents of Schools,* appointed by the supervisors.—Sylvester Ford, 1841, for the section east of Lisbon, Canton, and Russell, and Jos. Hopkins for these and all the towns west. In 1843, George S. Winslow, for the whole county. Mr. Winslow resigned his office in 1844,

and Charles Rich was appointed to the western, and Frederick P. Sprague to the eastern sections. In 1845, Sprague resigned, and Mr. Rich was appointed for the whole county for the ensuing year. In 1846, Luke Carton was appointed, and held the office till it was abolished.

In 1857 the office was restored, under the name of "School Commissioner," and made elective, with terms of three years. Since that date the succession has been as follows:

1st Assembly District.	2d District.	3d District.
1857.....Allen Wight,	M. W. Spaulding,	Tiras H. Ferris.
1858-59... " "	C. C. Church,	" "
1860..... " "	" "	W. W. Bloss.
1861-62...T. H. Laughlin,	" "	" "
1863..... " "	Clark Baker,	" "
1864-66... " "	" "	B. C. Whitney.
1867-69... " "	" "	" "
1870-71... " "	W. G. Brown,	" "
1872..... " "	A. Barton Hepburn,	" "
1873-75...D. S. Giffin,	" "	" "
1876-78...Erwin S. Barnes,	Albert L. Cole,	L. L. Goodale.

*Loan Commissioners*, appointed by the governor:

1810-17, Russell Atwater and Alexander Richards; 1818-20, Alexander Richards and Roswell Hopkins; 1821-40, Joseph W. Smith, Smith Stilwell, Jason Fenton, Alvin C. Low. U. S. Deposit Fund: 1837-39, Joseph Ames (2d), Geo. Ranney; 1840-42, John L. Barnes, Wm. Blake; 1843-44, John Horton, Harlow Godard; 1845-48, Elihu Phelps, Z. N. Ellis; 1849-50, M. P. Jackson, Isaac R. Hopkins. Consolidated Funds: 1851-53, M. P. Jackson, Isaac R. Hopkins; 1853-55, H. M. Childs and F. P. Sprague; 1855-57, Stillman Foote and Jason Brush; 1857-59, Stillman Foote and Thomas H. Conkey; 1860, T. H. Conkey, S. N. Sherman; 1861-64, Conkey and H. W. Hale; 1856-67, H. W. Hale and Jason Brush; 1867-69, G. C. Packard; 1873-77, Geo. S. Wright, Truman Barnes.

*Excise Commissioners*, appointed by the governor, under the act of 1857, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors:

1857-60, Geo. Hurlbut, Chas. H. Allen, Stephen Vanduzee; 1861, H. J. Cook *vice* Allen; 1862, Darius Clark *vice* Cook; 1863, Smith Stilwell *vice* Hurlbut; 1865, Dan. H. Davis *vice* Vanduzee; 1867, Rufus K. Jackson *vice* Clark; 1868-70, Charles Richardson *vice* Stilwell.

The office was abolished in 1870, and town commissioners are elected.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

The Bar—The Medical Profession—Medical Societies—The Clergy  
—The Professors—The Press.

#### THE BAR.

THE bar of St. Lawrence County has numbered in its roll of attorneys names renowned in the annals of the State and nation, not only in the practice of one of the most honorable of professions, but on the bench and in the halls of legislation. Its members, too, have been distinguished not only in the civic arena, but they have gained imperishable honors on the gory fields of war. In the second war of American Independence, and in the terrible carnage of the great Rebellion, St. Lawrence had her legal sons who bore her honor untarnished on many a blood-stained field.

The following list of attorneys, resident in the county at the date of their admission to practice in the courts, has

been compiled from the records of the courts of the county, where they have appeared more or less frequently in the conduct of cases before those tribunals. This list has also been revised by one of the oldest practicing attorneys in the county, and the dates given are those of the admission of the respective attorneys, or their first appearance before the court, as appears by the records, as near as could be ascertained. We trust it is substantially free from errors.

1802. Matthew Perkins, the first lawyer, was admitted to the practice of his profession in St. Lawrence County, at the first term of the court of common pleas, held June 5, 1802, Judge Nathan Ford presiding, and which also was the first court held in the county. Mr. Perkins was also the first surrogate of the county, and died in 1808. The same year (1802), in November, Benjamin Skinner, Jr., was admitted. He died in 1873.

1803. Andrew McCollum, Morris L. Miller.

1805. Adriel Peabody.

1806. Samuel Chipman.

1807. J. P. Warford.

1808. Samuel Warford.

1809. W. W. Bowen, Liberty Knowles (see biography in history of Potsdam), Matthew Myers. (Fourteen of the above-named attorneys swore allegiance to the State of New York, "as a free and independent sovereignty," Jan. 11, 1809.)

1810. George Boyd, George C. Conant, Lewis M. Ogden, Samuel Livermore, Palmer Cleveland, Gouverneur Ogden, Wm. S. Radcliff, R. M. Popham, Wm. D. Ford, John Scott (first resident district attorney in the county, 1818).

1811. Henry C. Martindale, Louis Hasbrouck (first county clerk), Samuel Rockwell.

1815. Bishop Perkins (see biography in history of Ogdensburg).

1816. Horace Allen (see biography in history of Potsdam), H. Wm. Channing.

1817. John Fine (see biography at close of this list), Wm. H. Vining, John Cook, Alfred Lathrop, Theo. M. Atwater, Alexander Richards, Jr.

1819. Silas Wright, Jr. (see biography in history of Canton).

1821. L. C. Hubbell, Jas. Edwards, M. M. Terry, Aaron Hackley, Jr., Halsey Townsend.

1822. Jacob A. Van den Heuvel, Jacob J. Ford, A. C. Brown.

1823. George Redington (see biography in history of Waddington).

1824. Ransom H. Gillett.

1825. E. Fowler, J. G. Hopkins, Edmund A. Graham.

1827. John W. Grant.

1828. Silas Baldwin, Jr. (see biography in history of Canton), Thomas Dewey, Charles E. Beardsley.

1829. Edwin Dodge, Jeremiah Bailey.

1830. Preston King (see biography in history of Ogdensburg), John Leslie Russell (see biography in history of Canton), Cephas L. Rockwood.

1831. James Redington (see biography in history of Waddington), Benjamin G. Baldwin.

1832. Julius C. Abel, A. Hayward, Charles G. Myers, N. F. Hoyer, Samuel H. Platt, Calvin T. Hulburd.

1833. Elam Rust, David M. Chapin, Levi Smith, G. W. Gardner.

1837. A. B. James, Baron S. Doty, S. B. Seeley.

1838. Stephen G. Dodge, R. W. Judson (see history of Ogdensburg, and military history), Edward Elderkin, Henry L. Knowles, Wm. A. Dart (see biography in history of Potsdam), Thomas V. Russell, Britton A. Hill.

1840. James D. McLaren, Wm. C. Brown, Cyrus W. Baldwin, Charles Anthony, Simeon Smith.

1841. Joseph M. Doty, Stillman Foote (see biography in history of Ogdensburg).

1843. Wm. C. Cooke, H. G. Foote.

1844. W. L. Knowles.

1845. Jos. R. Flanders, C. B. Wright, Amos Reed, Wm. B. Hickok.

1846. Cornelius A. Parker, Charles A. Eldredge.

1849. W. T. Barker, D. S. Pride, Edwin Clarke, Edward Crary, W. H. Wallace.

1850. J. McNaughton, Chas. T. Pooler, C. I. King, B. H. Vary, Wm. C. Chipman, C. R. McClelland, Geo. Morris.

1851. E. E. Cooley, W. B. Goodrich, W. H. Andrews, Samuel B. Gordon, Jno. Powell, Jr., M. Field, C. O. Tappan (see biography in history of Potsdam).

1852. W. H. Sawyer (see biography in history of Canton), Chas. Rich, C. C. Montgomery.

1853. Aikens Foster, G. F. Havens.

1854. D. Magone, Jr., J. C. Spencer.

1855. Edwin Coan, Nathan Crary.

1856. Edw. H. Neary (see biography in history of Gouverneur), O. F. Partridge, James F. Pierce (see biography in history of Madrid), J. R. Brinckerhoff, John Doud, G. P. Chapin.

1857. E. H. Nickerson.

1858. Chas. B. Westbrook, Samuel S. Edick, E. R. Page, F. A. Bacon.

1860. Mark White, Richmond Bicknell, N. Wells, C. A. Boynton, W. R. Chamberlain, H. F. Crain, Cyrus G. Stafford.

1861. H. D. Ellsworth, A. X. Parker (see biography in history of Potsdam), Alvin M. Lamb, S. B. M. Beckwith, John Gunning, Jr., Dan. S. Giffin, L. Hasbrouck, Jr., Nathaniel P. Hays, John Magone, Thomas McGivern, Paraclete Sheldon, James Nowlan.

1862. Leslie W. Russell (see biography in history of Canton), R. L. Wilcox, R. B. Lowry, Geo. G. Simons, S. H. Palmer, Edwin C. James, Lucius L. Bridges, T. H. Brosnan.

1863. A. E. Smith, John F. Havens.

1864. J. A. Vance.

1866. Watson J. Ferry, Horace Russell.

1867. Geo. Z. Erwin, Geo. B. Stacy, Geo. A. Kingston, J. G. McIntyre.

1868. J. Y. Chapin, John F. Bugbee, D. McCurdy.

1869. L. C. Lang, Heber Sykes, Luther E. Wadleigh (see biography in history of Potsdam), J. B. Preston, Chas. N. Bixby.

1870. John Miller (see biography in history of Canton), John S. Miller, Wm. G. Brown, A. Z. Squire, Thomas Spratt, L. M. Soper, W. S. Lansing, A. E. Kilby, C. E.

Chamberlain, L. K. Soper, L. Z. Remington, Silas W. Wilson, D. M. Robertson, Jno. W. Stone, E. M. Holbrook.

1871. V. P. Abbott (see biography in history of Canton), D. A. Johnson (see biography in history of Gouverneur).

1872. A. Barton Hepburn.

1874. Charles Anstead, E. B. White, Worth Chamberlain, H. J. Moore, Charles G. Idler, Garrett S. Conger.

1875. H. W. Day, Theo. H. Swift, C. E. Sanford, T. N. Murphy, J. M. Kellogg, F. J. M. Daly.

1876. W. M. Hawkins, A. B. Shepard, J. C. Keeler.

1877. Geo. Fowler, W. A. Poste, O. H. Feathers.

#### THE BAR OF THE PRESENT.

*Gouverneur*.—Charles Anthony, D. A. Johnson, Geo. Fowler, Abel Godard, C. A. Parker, C. Arthur Parker, G. S. Conger, E. H. Neary, Wm. H. Andrews, J. B. Preston, V. P. Abbott.

*Hermon*.—E. B. White, H. W. Day, Wm. G. Brown.

*Canton*.—Silas Baldwin, Wm. C. Cooke, Leslie W. Russell, W. H. Sawyer, D. M. Robertson, Thomas V. Russell, H. D. Ellsworth, Jno. F. Bugbee, John Miller, Worth Chamberlain, C. E. Chamberlain, A. Z. Squires, W. A. Poste, O. H. Feathers.

*Potsdam*.—Chas. O. Tappan, H. L. Knowles, Wm. A. Dart, Geo. Z. Erwin, A. X. Parker, H. L. Knowles, W. H. Wallace, Edward Crary, Jno. G. McIntyre, John A. Vance, L. E. Wadleigh, W. H. Hawkins, W. H. Faulkner, T. H. Swift, C. E. Sanford.

*Ogdensburg*.—Stillman Foote, Chas. G. Myers, R. W. Judson, A. B. James, E. C. James, D. Magone, D. M. Chapin, J. Y. Chapin, L. K. Soper, L. M. Soper, J. M. Kellogg, E. M. Holbrook, J. McNaughton, R. E. Waterman, Geo. B. Shepard, A. B. Shepard, Geo. Morris, Geo. Morris, Jr., Louis Hasbrouck, Louis Hasbrouck, Jr., C. G. Idler, A. E. Smith, R. B. Lowry, Frank Sherman, Thomas Spratt, B. H. Vary, J. W. Stone, N. Wells, Joseph Ray, D. McCurdy, C. G. Egert, O. F. Partridge, C. A. Burton, Stephen G. Dodge, W. J. Averill, C. R. Westbrook.

*Heuvelton*.—D. S. Griffin.

*Norfolk*.—J. R. Brinckerhoff.

*Norwood*.—C. N. Bixby, Sylvester Judd, T. M. Murphy.

*Madrid*.—C. R. McClelland, Geo. G. Simons.

*Waddington*.—C. C. Montgomery, James Redington.

*Brasher*.—C. T. Hulburd, Lewis C. Lang.

*North Lawrence*.—N. P. Hoyer.

*Nicholville*.—Geo. B. Stacy.

*Colton*.—A. B. Hepburn, Charles Anstead, M. D. Beckwith, Aikens Foster.

*Fine*.—George A. Kingston.

#### THE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

was organized in May, 1876, for the chief objects of organizing the bar, and aiding and assisting in proper legislation, and to obtain and maintain a library for the use of the bench and bar of the county. It is auxiliary to the State bar association, and is in furtherance of the same objects. Its annual meetings are held in May, at Canton, and stated meetings are also held at each term of the supreme and county courts.

The officers of the present are the same as at the first

organization of the association, viz. : Hon. Chas. O. Tappan, president; Edwin M. Holbrook, corresponding secretary; Delos McCurdy, secretary; V. P. Abbott, treasurer. Besides these, is a list of vice-presidents and the usual committees.

The association has a fair library, and is constantly adding new works, valuable and necessary for its use. It is kept in the district attorney's office in the court-house, and contains thirteen legal text-books, fourteen volumes digests, the session laws of the State, from 1802 to date, complete, with a few exceptions, eleven volumes of U. S. laws, three hundred and twenty-four volumes of reports, and other miscellaneous volumes.

There are, doubtless, many reminiscences of the early bar which would be entertaining to recount would space permit, but we are *foreclosed*, to use a legal phrase, and cannot even enter a demurrer or take an exception to the ruling. However, we insert a sentence of one of the early lawyers named above, whose duties were more frequently those of the magistrate than of the advocate.

A culprit had been brought before him for some infraction of the law, and having been tried, the court pronounced the judgment of banishment "from the face of God's earth to Canada!" The record does not state whether the sentence was executed or not.

Another of the early lawyers went, in after-years, to Michigan, and located in St. Joseph county, and became a leading magistrate at the county-seat. He was a dry joker, and one day, in trying a case before a brother magistrate in an adjoining town, objected to the jurisdiction of the court, and moved a dismissal of the case. The opposing counsel could not see that the point was well taken, as the towns were adjoining ones, and, by the Michigan laws, the jurisdiction of justices extended into such situated towns. But the objector insisted upon his point, and proceeded to demonstrate that the two towns did *not* join. Taking up a couple of books which lay on the table, he placed them parallel to each, about six inches apart, and said to the court, who, by the way, had a very exalted opinion of his brother magistrate's legal acumen, "Now, 'squire, when these two towns were originally laid out they did join, but a few years ago, you know, the highway commissioners of the towns laid out a road on the town-line the whole six miles, and now (pointing to the books) *you see they don't join by four rods!*" The justice scratched his head, re-adjusted his spectacles, and, before the attorney for the prosecution recovered from his laughter at what he considered a good joke, the court decided he had no jurisdiction, and nonsuited the plaintiff.

We give in this connection the biography of one of the most eminent, so far as legal ability was concerned, of the early members of the bar, and who ranked in his long years of practice with the foremost attorneys of his district. We allude to Hon. John Fine, of Ogdensburg, now deceased.

"He was born in New York, August 26, 1794, and was prepared for college by Andrew Smith, a Scotchman, a well-known and severe teacher. He entered Columbia college in 1805, and graduated in 1809, at the age of fifteen, receiving the second honor, the English salutatory. Among his college classmates were Bishops B. T. Onderdonk and J.

Kemper, Rev. Dr. W. E. Wyatt, Revs. C. R. Duffee and J. Brady; Drs. J. W. Francis and E. N. Bibby, and the Hon. Murray Hoffman. Mr. Fine studied law four years with P. W. Radcliff, one year with G. W. Strong, and attended a course of law lectures of one year under Judges Reeve and Gould, at Litchfield, Conn. He removed to St. Lawrence County in 1815, and formed a law partnership with Louis Hasbrouck, which continued until the death of the latter in 1834. In 1824 he was appointed first judge of the county, and was continued in this office by reappointment till March, 1839. In the fall of 1838 he was elected to Congress, and in the latter of the two years was on the committee on foreign affairs. In 1844 he was reappointed first judge, and held that office until the adoption of the new constitution in 1847. During his service of over eighteen years on the bench, *three only* of his decisions were reversed. In 1848 he was elected to the State senate and served one term, during which period he introduced and aided in carrying into a law the bill to punish criminally the seduction of females, and also the bill to protect the property of married women. The latter has made a great change in the common law, and raises the female sex from a menial and dependent condition, as regards the control of their property, to an equality with man. The refinements of civilized society, and the spirit of the Christian religion, justify the law which has been incorporated into our code, and, from the favor with which it has been received by the public, there is a probability it will never be repealed. Judge Fine received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia college, in 1812, and that of Doctor of Laws, from Hamilton college, in 1850. In 1847 and 1849 he was nominated for judge of the supreme court, but on each occasion was unsuccessful, the venerable Daniel Cady, of Johnstown, being elected. From 1821 to 1833 he held the office of county treasurer, and upon resigning, the board of supervisors passed resolutions expressive of their confidence in his integrity and ability. In 1852 he published a volume of lectures on law, for the use of his sons, of which Judge Cady has said, 'I do not believe there is another work in the English language which contains so much legal information in so few words. All I read and hear of the lectures strengthens my convictions that they should be in the hands of every student who wishes to acquire in the shortest time a knowledge of the laws of his country.' The high station and distinguished attainments of the one by whom this opinion was given confer great value upon it. In the various benevolent movements of the day, and especially in the founding and support of the county Bible society, Judge Fine has been foremost, and he will long be regarded as the efficient supporter of this and other benevolent societies, as a distinguished lawyer, an able jurist, and as one who in every respect has adorned and elevated the society in which he has lived."\*

#### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The science of medicine enlists the best powers and deepest thought of its votaries. Ministering to the "thousand shocks which flesh is heir to," whether of the body or

\* Hough's History of Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties,

of "a mind diseased," a skillful physician and surgeon is one who loves his profession, not for what personal gain there may be in its prosecution, but for the ever-expanding thought, the ever-increasing knowledge of the mysterious mechanism by which the human being is made to live, and the consequent power he acquires to counteract and eradicate disease. As a body the St. Lawrence medical profession stands second to none of its class in the interior of the State.

#### THE ST. LAWRENCE MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized October 14, 1807, on the passage of the law authorizing the formation of medical societies in the State.

At the first meeting Joseph W. Smith was chosen president; I. W. Pier, vice-president, W. Noble, secretary; B. Holmes, treasurer; John Seeley, Powell Davis, and B. Holmes, censors. A seal, having for its device a lancet within the words "St. Lawrence Medical Society," was adopted July, 1811.

The society held its annual meetings for the most part of the time to the year 1856, at which many able papers on the diagnosis and treatment of disease have been read by its members, which have included all, or nearly so, of the regular school, or allopathic, as commonly called, physicians who have been residents of the county.

The presidents of the society have been as follows:

Joseph W. Smith, 1807 to 1814, 1818-19, 1828-29, and 1833; Robert McChesney, 1815 to 1817, 1821, and 1841; Gideon Sprague, 1820, 1835, and 1843; B. Holmes, 1825; E. Baker, 1826-27, 1832, 1845, and 1848; Francis Parker, 1840; S. H. McChesney, 1830-31, 1834, 1844, and 1852; Socrates N. Sherman, 1836, 1842, and 1847; J. A. Mott, 1837; S. Ford, 1838; W. S. Paddock, 1839; M. S. Parker, 1864-65; Louis Stowers, 1865-66; Z. B. Bridges, 1866-67; C. C. Bates, 1867-68; B. F. Sherman, 1868-69; S. L. Parmelee, 1869-70; Jesse Reynolds, 1870-71; Robert Morris, 1871-72; D. McFalls, 1872-73; A. R. Gregor, 1873-74; E. H. Bridges, 1874-75; H. A. Boland, 1875-76; L. E. Felton, 1876-77.

Some time about 1856 the society suspended its workings, and the records previous to that time have been lost, and what we have produced of the history previous to 1852 has been taken from Dr. Hough's History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. On January 19, 1864, several of the members of the old society met and reorganized it, electing the following board of officers: Dr. Martin S. Parker, president; Dr. S. L. Parmelee, vice-president; Dr. R. R. Sherman, secretary; Dr. Jesse Reynolds, treasurer; Drs. N. L. Buck, F. P. Sprague, and H. B. Boland, censors.

The present officers of the society are, Dr. C. C. Bartholomew, of Ogdensburg, president; Dr. J. A. Wilbur, vice-president; Dr. L. E. Felton, of Potsdam, secretary; Dr. Fred. Geer, treasurer; Drs. Robert Morris, of Ogdensburg, E. H. Bridges, and J. Reynolds, censors; Drs. Z. B. Bridges, S. L. Parmelee, and A. N. Thomson, delegates to the State medical society; Drs. J. Reynolds, Z. B. Bridges, D. McFalls, C. C. Bartholomew, and Frederick Geer, delegates to the American medical association.

The following list of physicians have been members of the society, the dates being those of their admission thereto:

1807. Powell Davis, B. Holmes, Ira W. Pier, John Seeley, J. W. Smith.

1808. Pierce Shepard.

1809. Elijah Baker, John Spencer.

1811. Robert McChesney, Myron Orton, Daniel Brainerd.

1812. Reuben Phillips, James A. Mott.

1814. Philip Scott, Ira Smith, Gideon Sprague.

1815. John Archibald.

1816. F. W. Judson, W. S. Paddock, Royal Sikes, Silas Spencer.

1817. Wm. A. Canfield, John S. Carpenter.

1820. Thomas Harrington, Solomon Sherwood.

1821. Wm. Atwater, W. Hatch, John McChesney, Nathaniel K. Olmstead, Francis Parker (see biography in history of Parishville), Jason Winslow.

1822. Levi Crane, Rufus Newton, C. Skidmore, Alvah Squire.

1823. J. W. Flóyd (see biography in history of Norfolk), Ira Gibson, Caleb Pierce (see biography in history of Madrid).

1824. Darius Clark (see biography in history of Canton), Elkanah French.

1826. Roswell Nash, T. Van Sickler, Lewis Stowers, Seymour Thatcher.

1827. Reuben Ashley, Alanson Ray, Socrates N. Sherman (see biography in history of Ogdensburg), R. B. Webb.

1828. G. W. Barker, Joseph Brayton, Sylvester Ford, Woolcott Griffin, H. D. Laughlin (see biography in history of Hopkinton), John S. Morgan, Hiram Murdock, C. H. Pierce, J. W. Ripley, L. Samburn, Lorenzo Sheldon, Albert Tyler.

1829. Oliver Brewster, Wooster Carpenter, J. H. Chandler, John Marsh, James S. Munson, Orra Rice, Jr.

1830. Giles F. Catlin, J. S. Cochran, D. L. Collamer, Hiram Goodrich, D. L. Shaw.

1831. Alvan Ames, Jacob Clark.

1832. R. M. Rigdon, Benj. P. Smith, J. A. Chambers.

1833. H. O. Chipman, — Wood.

1834. J. H. Ripley, E. Whiting.

1835. Calvin S. Millington.

1836. Wm. Bass, I. B. Crawe, H. Mazuzan, Charles Orvis, S. C. Wait.

1838. D. S. Olin, G. F. Cole.

1840. Mason G. Sherman.

1841. Ezra Parmelee.

1842. R. Burns, J. H. Dunton, Geo. Green, Henry Hewitt (see biography in history of Potsdam), B. F. Sherman, C. A. J. Sprague, W. H. Sprague, William Witherell.

1843. M. L. Burnham, Thomas Dunton, O. H. Mayhew, T. R. Pangburn, A. B. Sherman.

1844. A. Ames, J. S. Conkey, C. F. Ide, W. J. Manley.

1845. B. F. Ames.

1846. R. L. Clark.

1847. W. F. Galloway, J. H. Grennell, Samuel Marsh.

1848. D. A. Raymond.

1852. R. Davidson, J. H. Hyer, G. R. Lowe, O. F. Parker, J. C. Preston, Jesse Reynolds, F. P. Sprague, G. S. Sutherland.



1864 to 1866. Cornelius H. Buck, John Pierce, C. C. Bates, R. R. Sherman, Zina B. Bridges, Benj. M. Ames, H. A. Boland, Joseph H. Gibbons, S. L. Parmelee, James S. Gale, G. E. Seymour, A. R. Gregor, A. C. Taylor, J. H. Benton, W. H. Cruikshank, Hiram D. Smith, Charles N. Hewitt, Thos. Murdock, Ira H. Darling, S. Holman, N. L. Buck, A. H. Thompson, E. Whitney, M. S. Parker, O. G. Ross, O. McFadden, J. A. Wilbur.

1866. Stuart Chrichton, E. M. Curtis, E. A. Hutchins, J. H. Jackson, S. H. Rolfe, Robert Morris, F. A. Cutler.

1867. C. B. Barber, E. H. Bridges, William P. Stone, G. W. Reynolds, D. McFalls, E. C. Walsh, Benjamin F. Drury.

1869. T. A. Pease.

1870. A. P. Grinnell, W. C. Wood, Isaac Drake, C. C. Bartholomew.

1871. L. E. Felton, C. M. Wilson.

1873. R. I. O'Connell, James A. Phillips, W. H. Carpenter, Frederick Greer.

1874. H. L. Stiles, James Garvin, E. J. Bowen, J. Morrison, D. R. Freeman.

1875. A. R. Turner, A. B. Goodenough, G. H. Holmes, D. M. Seeley, Louis B. Chagnon, C. B. Hawley, S. H. Foster.

1876. B. S. Manley, H. T. Hammond, L. B. Baker, Frank R. Sherman, Albert L. Morgan, O. J. Hutchins.

1877. F. A. Anderson.

Besides these the following have practiced the profession of medicine in the county, principally in the early days of its settlement: 1800, Dr. Hosea Brooks; 1801, Elisha M. Barber; 1802, Allen Barber (drowned in 1806); 1805, William Noble, Richard Townsend (practiced only in emergent cases); 1806, Stephen Langworthy; 1807, Daniel Campbell, Pliny Godard; 1811, Lemuel Winslow; 1820, John Bean; 1830, E. L. Beardsley, Elihu Gillis; 1828, John Inman; 1843, J. Addison Brown; 1846, Franklin B. Hough; 1850, D. McLaren; 1862, William Wilson; 1861, P. P. McMonagle; 1860, E. O. Cook; dates unknown, Drs. Bowman, Goss, Barrows, Slade, Blackman, Joseph Boynton, Solomon P. Sherwood, and Derby; 1875 and at present, L. M. Giffin, Luther Hawkins, L. J. W. Miller, J. S. Howard, David F. Dayton, Dr. Hall.

#### THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN NEW YORK

is composed of physicians of the old school practicing in that portion of the State, as indicated by the title of the society; but members are admitted from any part of the State, provided they are at the time of application members of the county association where they reside. Physicians of the Dominion of Canada may also become members on presentation of a diploma of some regularly incorporated and organized medical school. Its annual meetings have been usually held in Malone, Franklin Co.

The members of the association residing in St. Lawrence County are as follows:

*Ogdensburg.* Zina B. Bridges, Elisha H. Bridges, C. C. Bartholomew, Frederick Gears, Robert Morris, Benjamin F. Sherman, Frank R. Sherman.

*Potsdam.* Gideon C. Cole, David F. Dayton, L. E. Felton, John Pierce, Jesse Reynolds.

*Lawrenceville.* H. A. Boland, J. H. Jackson.

*Lisbon.* W. H. Cruikshank.

*Stockholm.* Isaac Drake, Thomas Dunton.

*Norfolk.* Sylvester Ford, A. H. Thompson.

*Gouverneur.* David McFalls.

*Hewelton.* Lewis Samburn.

*Norwood.* J. A. Wilbur.

The following are the officers for 1877: President, Dr. Robert Morris, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Vice-President, Dr. George B. Dunham, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Secretary, Dr. Sidney P. Bates, Malone, N. Y.; Treasurer, Dr. Calvin Skinner, Malone, N. Y.; Committee of Intelligence, Dr. B. F. Sherman, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Dr. Theodore Gay, Malone, N. Y.; Dr. L. E. Felton; Committee of Publication, Dr. Elisha H. Bridges, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Dr. Calvin Skinner, Malone, N. Y.; Dr. Renno E. Hyde, Chazy, N. Y.; Dr. Sidney P. Bates, Malone, N. Y.; Committee of Arrangements, Dr. J. S. Phillips, Malone, N. Y.; Dr. S. S. Wentworth, Malone, N. Y.; Dr. A. M. Phelps, Chateaugay, N. Y.; Microscopist, Dr. Elisha H. Bridges, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

#### THE ST. LAWRENCE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized Oct. 4, 1871, with the following officers: Dr. D. E. Southwick, of Ogdensburg, president; Dr. Ezra Parmelee, of Morley, vice-president; Dr. H. D. Brown, of Potsdam, secretary; Dr. N. N. Child, of Ogdensburg, treasurer; Dr. E. R. Belding, of Malone, Sanford Hoag, of Canton, and J. M. Dow, of De Kalb, censors. A constitution and by-laws similar to those of the Albany Homœopathic society were adopted.

The presidents of the society from its organization to the present time have been as follows: 1871, D. E. Southwick; 1872-73, E. Parmelee; 1874, E. R. Belding; 1875, J. M. Dow; 1876, D. E. Southwick.

The society has its annual meeting on the second Tuesday in June, and its semi-annual meeting the same day in December, at which essays on the diagnosis and treatment of disease, on the principle of "*similia similibus curantur*," are delivered by the members.

The president, Dr. Southwick, in his annual address in 1872, gave the history of the rise and progress of homœopathy in St. Lawrence County, from which we learn that the first physician to practice medicine after the system of Hahnemann therein was Dr. Ezra Parmelee, an old-school physician up to 1856, when he began to practice homœopathically at Morley, where he still resides and practices. In 1857, Dr. Austin began the practice at Canton, and Dr. Southwick in Ogdensburg. In 1860, Dr. Johnson changed his practice in De Peyster from the old to the new school, and is now a practitioner in Morrison, Illinois. About the same time, Dr. Swan began at Richville, and Dr. Willard at Potsdam. The latter was succeeded by Dr. Brown. E. R. Belding was a student of Dr. Willard, and located at Malone, Franklin, where he is still in practice. Dr. Austin died in Canton, but some time previous to his death surrendered his practice to Dr. Reno, who gave way to Dr. Fisher. Dr. Daygart and Dr. Hoag were also of Canton.

Dr. George Dart succeeded Dr. Johnson in De Peyster in 1864, and located in De Kalb in 1870, and Dr. Fisher

went to Gouverneur in 1870. Dr. N. N. Child located in Ogdensburg in 1863.

The present officers of the society are as follows :

President, Dr. Southwick ; Vice-President, George Dart ; Treasurer, N. N. Child ; Secretary, S. Hoag ; Censors, E. R. Belding, Charles W. Radway, H. D. Brown ; Delegate to American Institute of Homœopathy, D. E. Southwick ; to State society, Sanford Hoag.

The members of the society and the dates of their admission are as follows :

1871. E. Parmelee, D. E. Southwick, H. D. Brown, N. N. Child, E. R. Belding, S. Hoag, J. M. Dow, E. E. Fisher, George Dart.

1874. W. C. Doy, Waddington ; G. E. Baldwin, Gouverneur ; E. C. Low, Plattsburg.

1875. George W. Randall, Rensselaer Falls ; A. B. Cole, Hermon ; G. S. Farmer, Gouverneur.

1877. C. W. Radway, Canton ; Jason Turner, Heuvelton, A. L. Greene, Stockholm.

The clerical profession will be found noticed in connection with the history of the churches, and the instructors are enumerated in the history of colleges, academies, and schools in the general history of the county and the town histories.

#### THE PRESS.

The first paper published in St. Lawrence County was the *Palladium*, by John C. Kipp and Timothy C. Strong, of Middlebury, Vt., who were furnished by David Parish and Daniel W. Church with money to purchase a press and erect a building for the purpose of printing a paper in 1810. The enterprise was started in December of that year. The printers had a small quantity of type ; Mr. Church built the office and sent for the press, while Mr. Parish furnished the money with which to begin business. Strong continued in the concern less than a year, when his partner took the office alone, and sold, in the fall of 1812, to John P. Sheldon. The first paper was printed on a sheet 11 by 17½ inches, and had but two pages. Sheldon enlarged it to a folio, but difficulties being experienced in getting regular supplies of paper, many of the numbers were issued on a common foolscap sheet. It was printed on an old-fashioned wooden press, published weekly, and distributed through the county by a foot-post, an old Swiss about sixty years of age acting as carrier. Sheldon discontinued his paper about 1814. From several numbers of this paper before us, it is learned that it was Federal in politics, and denounced the war. For a time it had but three columns and two pages of 7 by 11 inches, exclusive of margin.

David R. Strachan and Platt B. Fairchild purchased a Ramage press of James Bogart, of the *Geneva Gazette*, and commenced in December, 1815, a weekly paper under the title of the *St. Lawrence Gazette*, a small folio sheet 20 by 25 inches, five columns to the page, at two dollars per annum. Fairchild subsequently withdrew, and the paper was continued by the remaining publisher until April 12, 1826, when Dan Spafford and James C. Barter purchased the office, and continued the paper without change of name or size till December, 1829, when Spafford became publisher, and continued it till about the 1st of Jan., 1830. He then sold it to Preston King, who had also purchased

the *St. Lawrence Republican*, previously issued at Potsdam. The *Gazette* thus ceased to exist, and the press on which it had been printed was laid away, and finally destroyed in the great fire of 1839. It espoused the cause of Mr. Adams, after his election in 1824, and advocated his reelection in 1828. Its politics were changed to Republican on its union with the other paper.

The *Northern Light*, an anti-Masonic paper, was begun at Ogdensburg, July 7, 1831 (20 by 26 inches), by W. B. Rogers, and in October, 1831, was assumed by A. Tyler and A. B. James, who published it about a year, when the latter became its editor. On the 10th of April, 1834, its name was changed to *The Times*, and at the end of the fourth volume it was enlarged to six columns, and its title changed to the *Ogdensburg Times*. In July, 1837, Dr. Tyler again became associated with Mr. James, and the name was again changed to the *Times and Advertiser*. In July, 1838, Dr. Albert Tyler became its sole publisher, and continued until March, 1844, when it was transferred to Foote & Seeley, and it became the *Frontier Sentinel*. It has continued till the present time under the following names :

The *Frontier Sentinel*, begun April 2, 1844, by Foote & Seeley (six columns folio), at one dollar per annum. Mr. Stephen B. Seeley, of the above firm, died Aug. 17, 1844, and the paper was thenceforth continued by Henry G. Foote. On the 8th of June, 1847, the name was changed to the *Ogdensburg Sentinel*, under which it continued to the 1st of Oct., 1858, when it was discontinued. The subscription list was transferred to the *Republican*, and the press and most of the type eventually went into the *Advance* office. In 1847, when its name was changed, it was enlarged to eight columns. On the 27th of Nov., 1847, this paper was transferred to Stillman Foote, by whom it was continued, as before stated, until October, 1858. It was printed, subsequent to 1847, on an Adams power press.

The *Daily Sentinel* was the first attempt to establish a daily paper in St. Lawrence County. It was started April 14, 1848, by Stillman Foote, at one cent per number, and continued until September 14 of the same year. Its pages were nearly square, and three columns in width. It was made up from the matter prepared for the weekly sheet, with a few advertisements.

The *St. Lawrence Budget*, a very small advertising sheet, in the interests of the St. Lawrence Insurance Company, was issued from the press of the *Sentinel*, semi-monthly, for about two years, in 1850-51.

The *Meteorological Register* was the title of a monthly quarto commenced January 1, 1839, by J. H. Coffin, then principal of the academy, and now of Fayette college, Easton, Pennsylvania. It was devoted to scientific inquiries, and continued but four numbers. It was issued by one of the printing-offices in the village. This highly meritorious publication is believed not to have received the patronage which rendered its continuance practicable, although conducted with an ability very creditable to its editor.

The *Ogdensburg Forum* was commenced April 24, 1848, by A. Tyler, to support the Whig party and the interests of General Taylor. It was a small-sized folio, in small

type, and at first issued tri-weekly and weekly, at \$1.50 and 50 cents per annum. When first started it was issued in the quarto form, with four pages to the sheet, but at the end of six months the tri-weekly was discontinued, and after the first year the folio form was adopted. It was discontinued in February, 1851. The office from which this paper was issued had been supplied with new furniture complete, and was at first designed for a job office only, and it was the first attempt to establish an office of this kind in St. Lawrence County. After the paper was stopped it continued to do job work until 1852, when it was sold and removed to Gouverneur.

The first attempt to establish a daily paper in St. Lawrence County of a character comparable with the daily press of the cities was made in March, 1852, by William N. Oswell, a former editor of the *St. Lawrence Republican*, assisted by Mr. Fayette Robinson in the editorial department. It was entitled the *Daily Morning News*, professed neutrality in politics, and was conducted with an ability and enterprise which entitled it to a liberal support. The presses, type, and furniture of this office were new. In September, 1852, was commenced the issue, from the press of the *Daily News*, a large sheet, neutral in politics, and devoted to literary and general intelligence, by the name of the *Weekly News*, by William N. Oswell. The latter paper soon after was temporarily suspended, but again issued in a smaller sheet, and continued as a daily paper for a short time, and discontinued.

The *Ogdensburg Daily Times*, a second daily paper, was begun October 18, 1852, by William Yeaton and Warren Dow, and was printed at the *Republican* office. It proposed to act independent in politics, and the first number was a small folio, five columns to the page, and appeared to be edited with ability, but the publication was arrested by a disastrous fire after one or two issues.

The *St. Lawrence Republican* was commenced in Potsdam in the fall of 1826, or early in the following year, by William H. Lyman, on a super-royal press. It was afterwards published, in company with Jonathan Wallace, as a Republican paper, in opposition to the *St. Lawrence Gazette*, and was the first Democratic paper in the county. It was 20 by 29 inches, weekly, and distributed by post. In the summer of 1827 it went into the hands of Mr. Wallace, and in the winter of 1828 Lyman became the proprietor. In 1827 it was removed to Canton, and printed awhile as the *Canton Advertiser and St. Lawrence Republican*. In 1830, Preston King purchased it and took it to Ogdensburg. On the first day of January, 1830, he issued number one of volume one of the *St. Lawrence Republican*, and continued its publication till January, 1833, when Samuel Hoard purchased it. Up to this time it was printed on a Ramage press, bought for \$40 in New York city in 1826. This press had a stone bed, which, having broken, was replaced with a wooden plank. In May, 1833, Mr. Hoard brought from Fort Covington, Franklin county, an iron Smith press, and enlarged the paper to 21½ by 32 inches. In 1834 he took into partnership F. D. Flanders, of Malone. In December, 1834, Matthew M. and John M. Tillotson became the proprietors. They published it two years, when the former withdrew, and it was continued by

J. M. Tillotson till the fall of 1841. In April, 1839, the establishment was consumed by fire, but early in the summer its publication was resumed, and the paper enlarged to 23½ by 36 inches, and with seven columns to the page, and printed on a Washington press manufactured by Hoe & Co., New York. In the fall of 1841, Franklin B. Hitchcock and Henry M. Smith purchased the office, and continued the publication of the paper until July 16, 1848, when Hitchcock sold his interest to William N. Oswell, and went gold-seeking to California. Smith & Oswell published the paper until December 3, 1851, when Hitchcock returned and re-purchased his interest. Smith & Hitchcock conducted the business till March 17, 1852. Mr. Smith's health then failing, he sold his share to M. W. Tillotson, a former proprietor. July 10, 1849, the paper was enlarged to double-medium. Hitchcock & Tillotson continued the publication till May 22, 1855, when John A. Haddock purchased one-third of the establishment. On the first of April, 1856, Mr. Haddock sold his third to I. G. Stilwell. On November 30, 1858, H. R. James and James W. Hopkins purchased the whole establishment, and in December, 1860, Mr. James became the sole proprietor.

In 1856, Henry R. James, James W. Hopkins, and Charles R. Foster consolidated two amateur boys' printing establishments, and started a daily paper under the title of *The Boys' Journal*. A short time later they purchased a Guernsey press and started the *Weekly Journal*. In the summer of 1857 Foster sold his interest. James & Hopkins continued the publication of both papers till they purchased the *St. Lawrence Republican*. The weekly was merged in the *St. Lawrence Republican*, and the "Boys'" dropped and "Daily" substituted in the title of the daily paper. This was the first successful daily newspaper venture in Ogdensburg and the county. For fourteen years Mr. James continued the publication of both daily and weekly papers under their present titles, to wit, *The Ogdensburg Journal*, daily, and *St. Lawrence Republican and Journal*, weekly.

On the first of January, 1874, S. P. Remington and S. H. Palmer each purchased a one-third interest in the establishment. It has since been conducted by Messrs. James, Remington & Palmer. From the time the *Republican* came under the control of Mr. King till 1855 it was the organ of the Democratic party in St. Lawrence County. Upon the organization of the Republican party, in 1855, it espoused the Republican cause, and has since been a defender and exponent of that political faith. The *St. Lawrence Republican* has twice been burned down, but has each time arisen from its ashes enlarged and improved, and with new vigor. One of these fires, as before stated, occurred in April, 1839, and the other in October, 1852. The appointments of the office have increased with the demands of the public, and its increase of subscribers has kept up with the increase of population in the county. The old Ramage press has given place to one Taylor cylinder, one Hoe cylinder, one Adams book press, one Campbell cylinder, one Degner jobber, one Ruggles card press, and one Washington hand press, while the subscription list has risen from a few hundred to exactly 4512 copies. On Wednesday, the 14th day of November, 1877, it entered

upon its 48th volume. It has names on its subscription books which were placed there upon the issue of the first number in 1830.

*The Ogdensburg Advance and St. Lawrence Weekly Democrat* was started in Ogdensburg, in March, 1861, by James W. Hopkins. It was called the *Advance*, and there were a daily and a weekly. In December, 1862, it passed into the hands of the Democracy, at which time Mr. O'Brien, of the *St. Lawrence Democrat*, published at Canton, formed a partnership with Amos S. Partridge, when the *Advance* and *Democrat* were united and published by O'Brien & Partridge. The name of the daily was continued, but that of the weekly was changed into the *St. Lawrence Weekly Democrat*. May 31, 1863, Mr. O'Brien retired and was succeeded by E. M. Holbrook, and the paper was published by Holbrook & Partridge until October 24, 1864, when it passed under the control of Ranson Skeels, who discontinued the daily and reduced the size of the weekly. In April, 1867, the office was purchased by Charles J. Hynes, who soon after refurnished it, put in new presses and type, enlarged the paper, and increased its circulation. Mr. Hynes owned the paper till May 23, 1877, when it was purchased by Messrs. D. T. Elmer & G. F. Darrow, the present proprietors. The form of the publication has been changed to an eight-page paper, and is one of the most complete county papers in the State. In politics it is unflinchingly Democratic, and in spite of the discouragements of strong adverse political sentiments in the section, it has grown to be a power in northern New York. It is the only Democratic paper published in the county, and has an extensive circulation.

#### POTSDAM.

*The Potsdam Gazette* was begun January 13, 1816 (neutral in politics), by Frederick Powell, 18 by 22 inches, from a screw press made by J. Ouram, in Philadelphia, and bought in New York for \$150. It was discontinued in April, 1823. It was issued weekly, and contained four columns to the page. Zena Clark was connected with it a few months. In January, 1824, Mr. Powell commenced issuing from the same press a neutral paper, 20 by 24 inches, four columns folio, entitled the *Potsdam American*, which was afterwards published by Powell & Redington, and discontinued in April, 1829. In May, 1829, Elias Williams issued from this press, and of the same size as the last, an anti-Masonic weekly, entitled *The Herald*, but which continued only till August of the same year. In April, 1830, William Hughes printed on the same press an anti-Masonic weekly, called the *Patriot*. It was 20 by 26 inches, five columns to the page, and was stopped early in 1831, when the press was removed to Ogdensburg by W. B. Rogers, and used in publishing the *Northern Light*. This was afterwards sold to Judge Buell, of Brockville, for \$25, and used for job work, and its place supplied in 1834 by an iron No. 3 Smith press.

On the 11th of April, 1844, Mr. Boynton commenced issuing *The Enquirer and Tariff Advocate*, a campaign paper devoted to the Whig party, and continued only till the November following. It was a small folio, terms fifty cents, and issued from the same press as the *Cabinet*.

In consequence of this the *Cabinet* became unpopular with the Democratic party, and it was removed at the end of the second year to Potsdam, and continued weekly, on the same plan as before, one year, when it was changed to folio. The literary matter of this folio was issued on a semi-monthly octavo, in covers, double columns, with title and index, one year, under the name of *The Repository*, which was commenced July 20, 1846. At the end of the fourth volume the *Cabinet* was sold to William L. Knowles, and thenceforth issued under the name of *The St. Lawrence Mercury*. Mr. Knowles continued its publication two years, when he sold to William H. Wallace, who continued to publish it about two years longer under the same name, when he sold, in June, 1851, the establishment to H. C. Fay, who changed the name to *The St. Lawrence Journal*, and continued its issue till July, 1852, when it was united with *The Potsdam Courier*. It professed to be neutral in politics.

*The Potsdam Courier* was commenced by Vernon Harrington, in fall of 1851, and continued till July, 1852, when it was combined with the *Journal*. It was issued from the same press which had been previously used at Gouverneur. It was neutral in politics. *The Potsdam Courier and Journal*, formed in July, 1852, by the union of the *Courier* and *Journal*, and published by Harrington & Fay, was the only paper published in Potsdam in 1852. It professed to be neutral in politics. Terms, one dollar per year. In 1853, H. C. Fay was the sole publisher.

In 1858, or thereabouts, the *Northern Freeman* was begun by Doty & Greenleaf in Canton; afterwards Greenleaf was succeeded by Baker and the paper removed to Potsdam, where it was published by O. D. Baker. In 1861 the two papers then published in Potsdam united, under the joint name of the *Courier and Freeman*, and were published by Fay, Baker & Co. In 1862, Baker & Fay succeeded, and they in turn gave way, in 1865, to Elliott & Fay. Since 1873 the paper has been published by Fay & Sweet to the present time. *The Courier and Freeman* is 28 by 43 inches, 36 columns folio, Republican in politics, and is edited ably and spicily. Its weekly circulation is about 2600 copies. The office is equipped with four steam-power presses and material for a first-class job-office. It is the only paper in the third assembly district, and is well sustained.

*The Philomathean*, a literary magazine, conducted by the Philomathean Society of the St. Lawrence academy, was started in the spring of 1849, and continued several numbers. It was made of selected productions of the members of the society. It was proposed to be issued at the end of each academic term, or three numbers in a year, at a subscription price of 37½ cents.

#### CANTON.

In 1827, while Mr. Wallace was publishing the *St. Lawrence Republican*, he issued a semi-monthly folio, 13 by 20 inches, called the *Day Star*. It was a Universalist paper, and continued six months, when it was united with the *Gospel Advocate*, of Utica. While this paper was being published the press was removed to Canton.

In July, 1832, C. C. Bill started a Whig paper in Can-

ton, called the *Northern Telegraph*, and after printing it a time sold his interest to Orlando Squires, who commenced publishing a Democratic paper on the same press, which was called the *Canton Democrat*, who continued it a short time. A paper called the *Luminary of the North* was published here in July, 1834. The *St. Lawrence Democrat*, a Whig paper, owned by several individuals, and published by Edgar A. Barber, was commenced in September, 1840, and its publication finally ceased in April, 1842. It was printed on a No. 3 Washington press. The *Northern Cabinet and Literary Repository*, a neutral and literary paper, was begun at Canton Jan. 2, 1843, by Charles Boynton, in the quarto form, semi-monthly, at \$1 per annum. The press and materials were the same as those which had been used in Mr. Barber's paper. Mr. Wilson commenced May 28, 1850, publishing at Columbia village (Madrid), with the press and type formerly used by the *Theresa Chronicle*,

The *True Democrat*. It was a small-sized folio, and professed to support the Democratic party. At the end of ten months it was purchased by O. L. Ray, and its politics changed from Democratic to neutral. At the end of a year its name was changed to the *Columbian Independent*, and continued a year longer under the same title, when it was removed to Canton, and the name again changed to the *Canton Independent*, under which it was published for a time, and discontinued. The *Canton Weekly Citizen* was the title of a very small folio, attempted to be published at Canton, commenced with the 1st of January, 1852, by J. S. Sargent. It continued four weeks.

The *St. Lawrence Plaindealer* was started as a Republican campaign paper, in July, 1856, by William B. Goodrich, then a lawyer of Canton village, and S. P. Remington, as the junior partner, placing against Mr. Goodrich's capital his practical knowledge of the business of printing. The material of an establishment that had some time before failed, known as the *St. Lawrence Democrat*, was used, and the paper was printed on an exceedingly ancient hand-press. As the campaign demonstrated that the business could be made a reasonably paying one, an entire new outfit was purchased, and the paper was issued as a permanent enterprise of Canton. At the end of a few months, Colonel Goodrich disposed of his interest in the concern to the junior of the firm, and the paper was continued from that time till 1862, under the editorship and management of S. P. Remington. Having entered the military service, Mr. Remington at that time sold the office to J. Van Slyke, who owned and controlled it until repurchased by the former proprietor in 1867, by whom it was conducted until Aug. 1, 1873, when it was purchased by Gilbert B. Manley, the present proprietor. Colonel Remington soon after became connected with the *Ogdensburg Journal and Republican*, on whose editorial pages the traces of his vigorous pen are daily manifest.

The material of the *Plaindealer* office was twice consumed by fire,—once on the 14th of Aug., 1869, and again on the 4th of Aug., 1870. A clean sweep was made by each of these fires, nothing having survived them except one small job-press, so that all the office material was of necessity purchased new after the fire of 1870. With com-

mendable enterprise, after each of these fires, Colonel Remington continued to issue the paper regularly, on small sheets at first, but in a few weeks restored to its usual size and fully on its feet again.

The history of the *Plaindealer* is as full of stirring events as could have well occurred to a paper published in a country village. Colonel Goodrich, one of its founders, fell in command of the 60th Regiment early in the Rebellion, and now lies buried in Canton village, while Colonel Remington, dropping the pen to wield the sword, took an active part in the stirring events of that time. His record appears in the military history of the county.

The *Plaindealer*, during the changes of proprietorship which have occurred, has always adhered to the Republican party, and without being accused of attaching undue importance to what has appeared in its columns, it is believed that its career justifies the claim that it has exercised a political influence which time has shown to have been good.

The *Plaindealer* is a folio sheet of thirty-two columns, 26 by 40 inches in size. Its office contains a newspaper and a job-press, a "Eureka" steam-engine, and is well furnished with type and material. It has long maintained the reputation of turning out a superior quality and style of job-work. George T. Manley is foreman of the office.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, a weekly Democratic newspaper, an eight-column folio, 40 by 26 inches, is published by Hall & Tracey, at Canton. It was first published by the present proprietors at Norwood, St. Lawrence Co., Nov. 3, 1873, and removed to Canton in May, 1877, the first number being issued in the latter place on the 31st of that month.

The *Advertiser* office is equipped with two steam-presses and other machinery and material for a complete newspaper and job-office.

#### GOUVERNEUR.

The first successful attempt to start a newspaper in Gouverneur was made, in 1849, by W. M. Goodrich and M. F. Wilson, who procured a press from Carthage, and, on the 19th of April, in that year, issued the first number of a small folio weekly sheet, which they named *The Northern New Yorker*. It was not a pecuniary success, and at the end of its first volume it passed into the hands of Nelson J. Bruett & Co., who slightly enlarged it; but at the end of about three months it was reduced to less than its original size, and was finally discontinued in 1851. The *St. Lawrence Advertiser*, a very small sheet, was continued about five weeks longer, and the office was then moved to Potsdam.

A paper called *The Laborer* was established here, in 1852, by Martin Mitchell, of Fowler, the first number having been issued July 20. It was afterwards enlarged, and named *The Free Press*, and a Mr. Mason became concerned in its management. He was succeeded by H. Mitchell, and the name of the sheet was changed to *The St. Lawrence Free Press*. Its affairs became involved, and about 1854, Mr. J. J. Eames, of Hammond, assumed control, and attempted to place it on a sound basis. In this he was assisted by small subscriptions among the citizens to secure the continuance of the paper; but all was to no pur-

pose. Mr. Eames lost considerably in the enterprise, and the publication of the paper was abandoned. Gouverneur now had no newspaper until July, 1864, when Mr. F. E. Merritt, editor and proprietor of *The Sandy Creek Times*, at Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., removed that paper to this place, and commenced its issue here as *The Gouverneur Times*. Its publication in Gouverneur has now continued for more than thirteen years under the same editor and proprietor.

*The New York Recorder* was commenced at Gouverneur, in 1866, by Miss M. M. Smith, editress, and existed until 1873.

*The Gouverneur Herald*, a twenty-eight-column weekly, was established April 10, 1873. During the first few weeks of its existence it experienced several changes of ownership, but was finally purchased by H. G. Reynolds, who continued sole manager and proprietor until Nov. 12, 1874, when Frank L. Cox purchased a half-interest, and the firm became Reynolds & Cox, as at present. The paper has since been increased from twenty-eight to thirty-six columns folio. In politics it is Republican. This and the *Times* are the two papers of the village at the present time.

#### HERMON.

*The Hermon Union* was a neat twenty-eight-column weekly newspaper, established Oct. 27, 1874, by T. A. Farnsworth, proprietor, and D. C. Carter, editor. Its success seemed assured, when the office was destroyed in the extensive fire that visited the village April 27, 1875, and no publication of the *Union* followed that disaster, save one issue detailing the conflagration, which issue was printed at Canton.

*The Hermon Advertiser*, an 8 by 12 inch sheet, issuing semi-monthly, was founded by Charles Pliny Earle, a young man who learned "the art preservative" in the office of the *Union*. It is devoted to the business interests of Hermon, and its circulation is gratuitous. It contains a summary of local news, and 500 copies are distributed every other week. A good job-office is connected with the establishment.

#### WADDINGTON.

*The Waddington Pioneer* is a late venture in the field of journalism. It is an eight-column folio weekly, and was begun in the spring of 1877.

## CHAPTER IX.

### EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Early Schools—"Literature Lotteries"—Commissioners, Trustees, and Superintendents—State Normal and Training School—County Teachers' Association—St. Lawrence University—Etc.

THE earliest schools in the State of New York were of a private nature, and small academies were probably in existence previous to the Revolution. In his first message to the State legislature after the adoption of the constitution of 1787, Gov. George Clinton uses the following language:

"Neglect of the education of youth is one of the evils

consequent upon war. Perhaps there is scarce anything more worthy your attention than the revival and encouragement of seminaries of learning; and nothing by which we can more satisfactorily express our gratitude to the Supreme Being for his past-favors, since purity and virtue are generally the offspring of an enlightened understanding."

During that session an act was passed incorporating the regents of the university, who reported to the legislature the numerous advantages which would accrue to the citizens generally from the establishment of common schools.

In 1789 an act was passed requiring the surveyor-general to set apart two lots in each township for gospel and school purposes. At the session of 1795, Gov. Clinton recommended, in the following language, the organization of a common school system:

"While it is evident that the general establishment and liberal endowment of academies are highly to be commended, and are attended with the most beneficent consequences, yet it cannot be denied that they are principally confined to the children of the opulent, and that a great portion of the community is excluded from their immediate advantage. The establishment of common schools throughout the State is happily calculated to remedy this inconvenience, and will, therefore, engage your early and decided consideration."

An act was passed appropriating \$50,000 annually for five years for encouraging and maintaining schools to be instructed in the common English branches.

The amount was apportioned among the several counties, and the supervisors were required to raise by tax on each town a sum equal to half that received from the State. Provision was made for the supervision of the schools, and the apportionment of the moneys among the several districts and for making annual reports. This was the origin of the present school system. The appropriation made in 1795 expired in 1800.

In 1801 an act was passed directing the sum of \$100,000 to be raised by means of four successive lotteries, \$12,500 to be paid to the regents of the university, and the remaining \$87,500 to be paid into the treasury for the use of common schools, under direction of the State legislature. These "literature lotteries" were in existence until after the constitution of 1821 was adopted, which prohibited them, and the comptroller was directed to invest the proceeds remaining in real estate.

An act was passed in April, 1805, providing that the net proceeds of 500,000 acres of the vacant and unappropriated lands owned by the State should be appropriated as a permanent fund for the support of common schools, the avails to be safely invested until the interest should amount to \$50,000, when an annual distribution of that amount should be made among the schools of the State.

In 1811 an act was passed empowering the governor (Tompkins) to appoint a committee of five to report a system for the establishment of common schools. The committee reported in February, 1812, and submitted the draft of a bill which contained, with one exception, the main features of the school system as it existed up to 1840. As originally passed, this act authorized the electors of each town to determine whether they would accept their share of the public money and raise an amount equal thereto on

their taxable property. The act was afterwards amended, making it obligatory.

The outlines of the plan submitted by the commissioners were, briefly, as follows: The several towns of the State to be divided into school districts by three commissioners, elected by the citizens. Three trustees to be elected in each district, who should superintend the schools; the interest on the school fund to be divided among the different counties, according to population, the proportion for each town to be divided according to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years. Each town to raise by tax as much money as should be received from this fund. The gross amount of money raised by the State and by the towns to be appropriated to the payment of teachers exclusively. The whole system to be placed under the superintendence of an officer appointed by the council of appointment.

Gideon Hawley, of Albany, was the first superintendent appointed by the governor and council, Jan. 14, 1813.\*

The apportionment of moneys received from the State in 1814 was as follows:

Louisville, \$4.50; Madrid, \$20.46; Massena, \$9.46; Stockholm, \$4.43; Potsdam, \$13.38; Gouverneur, \$3.21; Oswegatchie, \$17.94; Lisbon, \$11.82. This was an excess of the State appropriation of 1813 paid to the towns of De Kalb and Hopkinton, and refunded by them.

In 1827 the annual sum distributed to the several districts of the State was increased to \$100,000. During the administration of Secretary John A. Dix, the foundation of the school district library was laid.

In 1838 the legislature passed an act adding \$160,000 from the revenue of the U. S. deposit fund to the amount annually apportioned to the schools, making in all \$275,000, one-fifth to be appropriated annually for the purchase of books, the remainder to be applied in the payment of teachers. An equal amount was required to be levied on the taxable property for the same purpose.

In Feb., 1839, John C. Spencer began his administration as secretary of state, during which an act was passed creating the office of county superintendent of schools. Samuel Young was the next secretary of state, commencing Feb. 7, 1842. In 1843 the offices of town commissioner and inspector were abolished, and a town superintendent substituted. Teachers' institutes were first held in this year. The normal school at Albany was established in 1844.

Nathaniel S. Benton succeeded Samuel Young in 1845. At a special session of the legislature, in Nov., 1847, an act was passed abolishing the office of county superintendent. Jan. 1, 1848, Christopher Morgan became secretary of state, during whose administration a deputy superintendent was appointed, Alex. G. Johnson being the first.

The act establishing "free schools" was passed on the 26th of March, 1849. A controversy followed, and in 1851 the free school law was repealed, and a State tax of \$800,000 levied.

In 1850, S. S. Randall was appointed deputy superin-

endent. In 1852, Henry W. Johnson was appointed deputy State superintendent, and was succeeded, in 1854, by S. S. Randall. In the last-named year the legislature created a department of public instruction, with Victor M. Rice as superintendent. The incumbents of the office since have been Henry H. Van Dyck, Emerson W. Keys, Victor M. Rice, Abram B. Weaver, and Neil Gilmour.

The general school law was revised in 1864. The legislature of 1856 substituted for the \$800,000 State tax a levy of three-fourths of a mill upon every dollar of the value of real and personal property. By the act of 1867 a tax of one and one-fourth mills was directed to be raised. The rate bill was repealed, and the schools became finally free in 1867.

The number of school districts in the towns of the State was reported in 1875 as 11,291.

Union graded schools have been adopted in many of the larger towns.

#### EARLY SCHOOLS.

The earliest schools in St. Lawrence County were established during the first decade of the present century, the earliest in Ogdensburg being opened in 1809. Academies were opened at an early date, the first being at Potsdam, called the "St. Lawrence academy," in 1812. Another was opened at Gouverneur in 1826, called the "Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary," and a third at Canton, under the name of "Canton academy," in 1831. The "Ogdensburg academy" was opened in 1834. A history of these institutions is given in connection with that of their respective towns.

According to the State superintendent's report for 1875 the number of school districts in the county, including the city of Ogdensburg, was 508. The number of school buildings was 495, of which 9 were in the city. Of these, 401 were frame buildings, 57 brick, and 21 stone, with a total valuation of \$300,143. The total number of children of school age was 30,563, and the total attendance 21,440, of which 728 were from other districts. The total amount of money received from all sources was \$155,009.13. There were in addition 56 private schools, with 2574 pupils in attendance. The number of licensed teachers employed for 28 weeks or more was 544, and the total number licensed in the county for the year was 1005, of which 194 were males and 811 females. The number of volumes in libraries was 21,565, valued at \$10,853. The school commissioners are Erwin S. Barnes, of Gouverneur, Albert L. Cole, of Hermon, and Lucius L. Goodale, of Potsdam. The State tax for 1876 was \$25,393, and the amount received from the State, for the same date, was \$78,381.

#### THE STATE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

By an act of the legislature passed April 7, 1866, the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction were constituted a commission to select locations for four new normal schools, and in making such selections were directed to consider the offers of land, buildings, or money, which counties, towns, villages, and existing institutions of learning were thereby authorized to make.

It being understood that one of the new schools was to

\* Welcome Esleek succeeded Mr. Hawley, but soon after the secretary of state was made *ex officio* superintendent of schools. John Van Ness succeeded Mr. Esleek.

be in northern New York, the long existence and wide renown of St. Lawrence academy at once drew attention to Potsdam as the proper place for the intended institution, and earnest efforts were made to secure its location there. The trustees of the academy unanimously voted to surrender their land and buildings to the normal school; the supervisors of St. Lawrence County made an appropriation of \$25,000 to aid in the erection of new buildings. The village of Potsdam added \$10,000 more, and the town of Potsdam, at a special meeting, held Dec. 1, 1866, voted to increase the amount by \$15,000 more.

This made a total of \$50,000, but the State commission decided that they would not accept less than \$70,000, besides the land and other property of St. Lawrence academy, as a condition of locating the new institution at Potsdam. This amount was estimated to be sufficient to build the required edifice for the school, besides purchasing the ground and building occupied by the Presbyterian church of Potsdam, which was between the two lots and buildings owned by the academy. On Dec. 23, 1866, another special meeting of the voters of the town of Potsdam was held, and, after an earnest debate, it was decided by a large majority that the town should give \$20,000 more for the normal school, thus making up the \$70,000 required.

In January, 1867, the legislature passed an act accepting the various offers above mentioned, directing the levying of taxes in accordance with them, and appointing a commission to erect the proposed building. It consisted of Erasmus D. Brooks, President, T. Streatfield Clarkson (2d), Treasurer, Hiram H. Peck, Henry Watkins, and Charles Cox. There was still another difficulty, however. The Presbyterian church asked \$10,000 for its land and building, and the superintendent of public instruction, who had control over this item, would not allow but \$8000 out of the funds already contributed. But the village of Potsdam added \$2000 to its former gift, and thus this difficulty was obviated.

In August, 1867, the first "local board" was appointed by the superintendent of public instruction; such board being designated by law as the governing power of the institution, under the superintendent. The first board consisted of Henry Watkins, President; Charles O. Tappan, Secretary; Noble S. Elderkin, Aaron N. Deering, Jesse Reynolds, and A. X. Parker, of Potsdam; Ebenezer Fisher, of Canton; Roswell Pettibone, of Ogdensburg; and John I. Gilbert, of Malone. In November, 1867, the commission to erect the buildings let the contract therefor to Joseph Greene.

In the spring of 1868, the work commenced. The old academy buildings were torn down and removed, the foundation walls of the new edifice were constructed, and on the 14th day of June, 1868, the corner-stone of the "State Normal and Training school" was laid with imposing ceremonies by the Masonic fraternity; a specially constituted grand lodge and eleven subordinate lodges being present, besides an immense assemblage of other citizens, eager to testify their good-will towards the new institution.

In the course of less than a year the building was erected. The body of the old Presbyterian church (brick) was incorporated into it, but all the rest was of Potsdam sandstone, laid up in the style known as rough ashlar. In-

cluding the Mansard roof, it comprised three stories besides the basement. It presented a total front of two hundred and twenty-four feet toward the eastern side of the public square of Potsdam, but the depth was made irregular to facilitate the lighting and ventilation. It was fitted up to accommodate 250 normal students, 180 academic, 180 intermediate, and 250 primary.

In the winter of 1868-69, John H. French was nominated by the local board, and confirmed by the superintendent of public instruction, as principal of the school and president of the faculty, but having resigned before the school opened, Malcolm MacViear, Ph.D., LL.D., was appointed in his place.

The building was completed April 25, 1869, and the school was opened on the 27th of the same month. It had been understood, when St. Lawrence academy surrendered its property, and when the people of the locality poured forth their means so liberally in behalf of the new school, that the latter should afford free instruction to other than strictly normal students. Accordingly, it was divided into four departments: normal, academic, intermediate, and primary. When it opened it had but twenty-five normal students, together with thirty-eight in the academic department, ninety-seven in the intermediate, and ninety-nine in the primary. By the fall term the number of normal students had increased to a hundred and thirty-four.

The State has appropriated \$18,000 a year for the support of the school ever since it was opened. Besides this it expended \$32,000 in 1870 to put ten furnaces into the building, and make other improvements. In 1871 \$3000 extra were appropriated for improving the grounds, fencing, etc. In 1876 an appropriation of \$17,000 was granted by the legislature, and in the course of that year a still more important improvement was made.

The old brick church, which had been made to do duty as the centre of the normal school building, was removed, and the whole edifice was harmonized and completed by a central structure of Potsdam sandstone, forty-five feet front by a hundred and thirty feet deep. This, it will be understood, leaves the total frontage two hundred and twenty-four feet as before. The whole is surmounted by a cupola, reaching a hundred feet from the ground.

This lofty, extensive, and strongly-built edifice, of a rich, dark-brown color, forms a most appropriate home for the arts and sciences, and is certainly a great advance on the little frame "academy" built, a few rods distant, by Benjamin Raymond, sixty-seven years ago. Yet that action of Mr. Raymond is doubtless the principal reason why this baronial-looking structure now overlooks the busy village of Potsdam and the valley of the rushing Raquette.

The normal and academic departments are now combined under the general head of the normal department, there being a hundred and seventy-four normal and forty-eight academic students. In the intermediate department there are a hundred pupils, and in the primary department eighty.

The faculty consists of Malcolm MacViear, Ph.D., LL.D., principal and teacher of intellectual and moral philosophy and school economy; Henry L. Harter, A.M., vice-principal and teacher of ancient languages; Amelia Morey, precep-



dress and teacher of methods in grammar; Warren Mann, A.M., teacher of natural sciences; Eugene S. Loomis, Frank E. Hathorne, Charles C. Townsend, A.B., Mary L. Wood, Amelia A. McFadden, Mary M. Kyle, and Carrie M. Gifford, teachers of other branches; Helen D. Austin, principal of the intermediate department; and Frances A. Parmeter, principal of the primary department.

The local board now consists (December, 1877) of Henry Watkins, A.M., president; Hon. Charles O. Tappan, secretary; Jesse Reynolds, M.D., treasurer; Eben Fisher, D.D., Roswell Pettibone, A.M., Hon. John I. Gilbert, A.M., Hon. A. X. Parker, and Gen. E. A. Merritt; William Wallace, Esq., who had been a member since a short time after the organization of the board, having died within the past summer.

To gain admission to the normal department, applicants must be at least sixteen years of age, of good health, good moral character, and average abilities. They are appointed to the school by the State superintendent of public instruction, on the recommendation of school commissioners and city superintendents. They must pass a fair examination in reading, spelling, geography, and arithmetic as far as the square root, and be able to analyze and parse simple sentences.

All pupils must also, on entering, sign a declaration that their purpose in attending is to prepare themselves to teach, and that it is their present intention to teach in the public schools of this State for a reasonable length of time. In the judgment of the State superintendent, a "reasonable length of time" is a period as long as that during which the student has attended the normal school.

There are three courses in the normal department: the elementary English, the advanced English, and the classical. The elementary English course occupies two years; the first is devoted to arithmetic, grammar, and other studies of the same grade; the second, or strictly normal, year, to the history and philosophy of education, school economy, school law, methods of giving object-lessons, teaching in school of practice, and other exercises intended to fit the students for their profession as teachers.

The intermediate and primary departments furnish the schools of practice, where the normal students acquire the art of teaching by giving actual instruction under the eye of their own supervisors.

To enter the advanced English course, students must pass a satisfactory examination in all the studies of the first year in the elementary English course. The first year in the advanced is devoted to algebra, geometry, English literature, and corresponding studies, while the second, or normal, year is nearly the same as in the elementary English course.

The classical course embraces three years. The first is employed on the higher English studies and Latin; the second, on Latin, Greek, and a few other branches; the third, on Latin, Greek, professional studies, and teaching in the school of practice.

Students who satisfactorily complete either of these courses receive diplomas, which serve as licenses to teach in all the public schools of the State. Notwithstanding the division of the courses into years, students are allowed to

advance as slowly as their health, attainments, or other circumstances may require, or as rapidly as those circumstances will permit.

There are three flourishing literary societies connected with the school,—the "Roger Baconian" and the "Francis Baconian" being sustained by the young men, and the "Alpha" by the young women.

The school year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each,—the fall term beginning on the first Wednesday in September, and the spring term on the second Wednesday in February. The intermediate and primary departments open two weeks later in the fall, and one week later in the spring, than the normal. The State places students from a distance on an equality with those in the vicinity, so far as practicable, by refunding the fare necessarily paid on public conveyances, in coming to the school, to those who remain a full term.

We have reserved to the last the most important subject connected with the normal school,—the method of instruction. This is the same as that employed in the other normal schools of this State, but is materially different from that in common use in other schools, academies, and colleges.

This method is frequently called "object-teaching," but that name is repudiated by all the normal school teachers, as involving the idea of holding up toy-like "objects" before the pupils. This is considered well enough for small children, but the system must reach a much more advanced stage of development before it is available for young men and women. Mr. Sheldon, principal of the Oswego normal school, calls the system in use the objective mode of teaching, while Mr. MacVicar, of the Potsdam school, terms it the scientific method.

Under either name, the idea is to teach known realities in the most direct manner possible. As the lawyer always objects to "hearsay evidence," so these gentlemen object to hearsay teaching or studying. If a material object is to be described it must if possible be inspected, measured, weighed, tested in every possible manner, by actual observation. If this is not practicable, then the pictured or sculptured representation is to be used. When a complete "concept," or representation of the object, has been formed in the brain, then it is considered proper to read about it, for then the words bring up the concept before the mind, which otherwise they would not do.

In mathematics the same rule is applied; constantly familiarizing the mind with the idea that numbers represent actual objects; studying actual cubes instead of representations of cubes on the blackboard, and in all things working on the solid basis of reality.

In mental and moral philosophy a similar course is to be observed. The pupils are first to study not what Herbert Spencer says, or Dugald Stewart, or Sir William Hamilton, but what they themselves feel. They are to observe closely their own emotions, passions, reasoning powers, and learn all they can in that way of mental and moral phenomena; then it will be time enough to extend their knowledge by finding out what other people have to say on the subject.

It is not our province to pass judgment upon these ideas, but as the normal schools are designed to teach the

teachers, it is evident that the views promulgated and the methods employed at those institutions are likely to have a marked effect on the whole educational system, and we have therefore deemed it necessary to furnish our readers with a slight sketch of the mode of procedure in the principal school of St. Lawrence County.

The first nominations for normal school in St. Lawrence County were made by the supervisors in 1846, and were as follows: Rollin Dart, George Ellis, James Forsythe, Sidney R. Smith, and Miss Susan Richardson.

#### THE COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The St. Lawrence County Teachers' Association was organized in the court-house at Canton, in October, 1858. Mr. W. Spaulding, Esq., the school commissioner of the second assembly district, was the first president. He, and his fellow-commissioners of the county, and James Cruikshanks, Esq., then of Lisbon (who was engaged in promoting the general interests of education in the State), succeeded in awakening sufficient interest among the teachers of the county to induce a respectable number to assemble at that time, form an association, and discuss the details of school-work and the general principles of education. From that time to this, nineteen years, the association has held annual meetings, and some years semi-annual meetings. In July, 1859, the session was held in Ogdensburg, when essays were read and discussed, practical questions introduced and answered, methods of education, chiefly drawn from the experience of the teacher, presented and composed, and addresses delivered. On this occasion the closing address, on "The Dignity of the Teacher's Office," was given by Prof. J. S. Lee, who had recently come from Woodstock, Vermont, to take charge of the collegiate department of the St. Lawrence university. The sessions have been held in Potsdam, Madrid, Gouverneur, Richville, Heuvelton, Rensselaer Falls, Lawrenceville, Norwood, Ogdensburg, and Canton. The people of these places took a commendable interest in the gatherings, attended the meetings, generously entertained the teachers in their houses, and thus made it pleasant for them.

The meetings usually continued from two to three days. At first the sessions were held in summer and autumn, but it soon became apparent that the teachers could be better accommodated by holding them during the brief recess between Christmas and New Year's. This afforded an opportunity for a large number of teachers to be present. Every session has been well attended, and sometimes a large crowd has assembled. Generally from 200 to 300 teachers have been present, and a goodly number of these taken part in the exercises. A sparsely-attended or a poor meeting has not been held from the first organization. At several of the first sessions, no regular programme was presented before the association met, or only the barest outline of exercises, and few or no speakers were selected. The members came together and discussed subjects presented by any member, suggested by the occasion, or drawn up in order by a committee appointed after the association met. This plan, or want of plan rather, did not work well, and a committee was appointed at each session, to draw up and present an order of exercises to be followed at the next session, and

the speakers selected. This programme was printed and distributed at the commencement of the session. Still, some whose names appeared on this programme failed to perform the parts assigned them. Then more care was taken to select speakers and essayists who would give the assurance that, unforeseen contingencies excepted, they would perform the duty assigned them. The result has been most satisfactory. Only very few have failed to appear whose names were on the programme. This has contributed much to the success of the association.

The officers have not been frequently changed. The names of the presidents are: C. C. Church, commissioner of the second district, 1858-61; Rev. Dr. J. S. Lee, professor in St. Lawrence university, 1862-68; L. L. Goodale, present commissioner of the third district, 1869-73; Barney Whitney, principal of Lawrence academy, 1874-78. The names of the secretaries, so far as they have been ascertained, are L. L. Goodale, E. D. Blakeslee, and H. L. Horter, professor and vice-principal of Potsdam normal school. The present officers are Barney Whitney, president; J. S. Lee, vice-president; H. L. Horter, secretary; J. A. Hoig, treasurer.

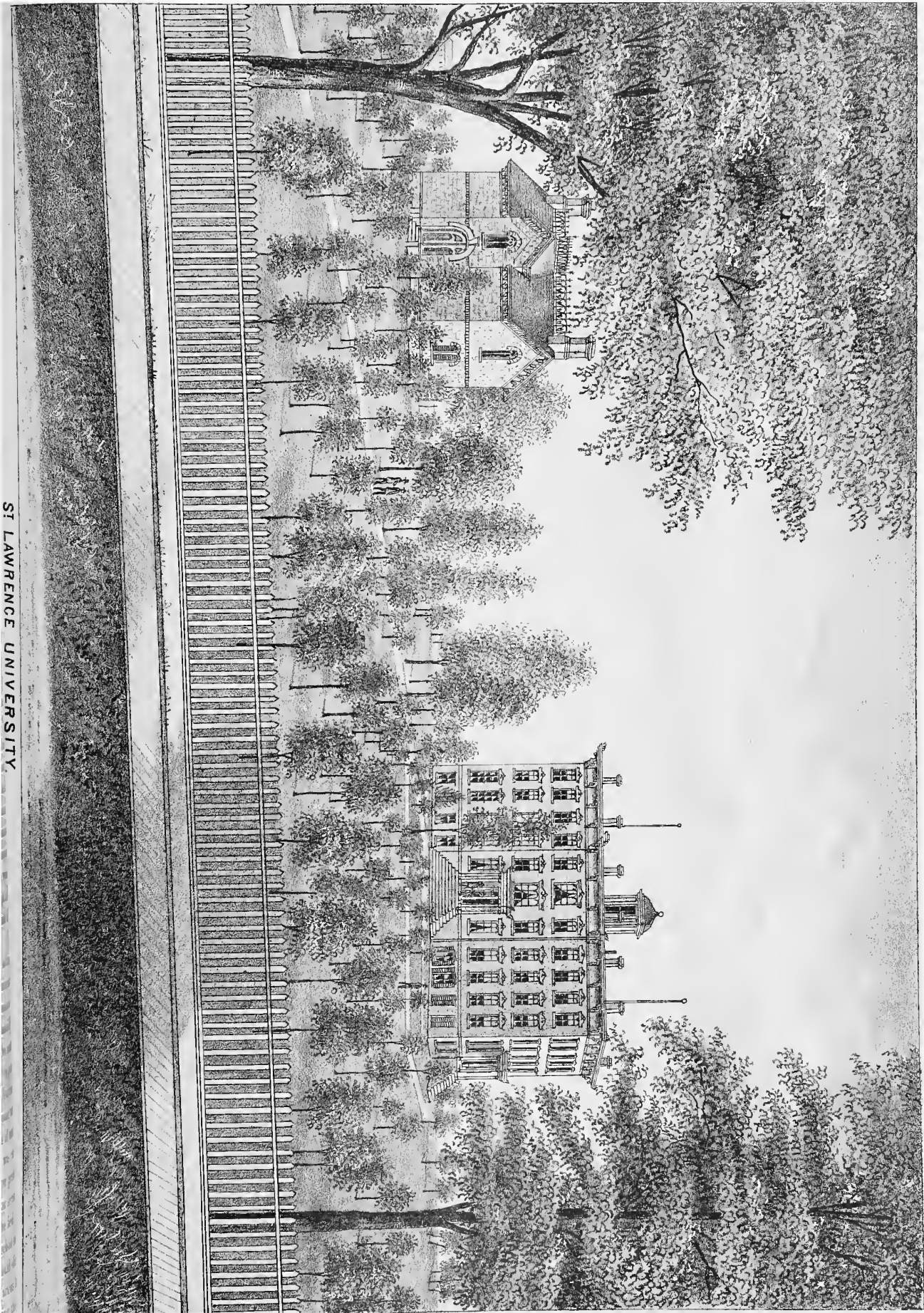
#### ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

This institution was founded by, and is under the control of, the Universalist church. It is the only college in the State north of the Central railroad. The original design of the founders was to establish a divinity school. The university is the result of an amplification of their plans.

Prior to 1845 no attempt had been made to put into systematic operation a theological seminary in the Universalist denomination. In September of that year Thomas J. Sawyer, D.D., then principal of the Liberal Institute at Clinton, opened a theological department in that school, and, entirely unaided by the denomination at large, maintained the same for several years. While thus engaged he continued to urge upon clergy and laity, through the denominational press and from the pulpit, the necessity of a Universalist college and theological school. In his efforts he was ably seconded by the Rev. W. S. Balch. Tuft's college, at College Hill, Mass., was the first and immediate result of the movement thus begun.

The need of a divinity school still existed, and at a meeting of the New York State convention of Universalists, held at Hudson, in 1852, the "New York Education Society" was formed, and this appears to be substantially the first step towards the institution at Canton. The constitution of this society declared its object to be "to promote the cause of education in connection with the Universalist denomination, and to aid in the education of young men of good reputation and promise who are desirous of entering the ministry." A board of sixteen trustees was chosen, who organized by electing Rev. T. J. Sawyer president, Rev. E. Francis treasurer, and George E. Baker secretary.

Solicitors of subscriptions were put into the field. By common consent it was understood that the school should be located in that part of the State which should offer the greatest pecuniary and other inducements. Various localities in central New York were proposed. During the year 1854 subscriptions amounting to upwards of \$20,000 were



ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY



secured, but no definite steps were taken as to selecting a site.

Martin Thatcher, Esq., of the city of New York, but formerly resident at Canton, was the first to propose Canton as the place for the school. In the spring of the year 1855 he broached the proposition to Theodore Caldwell, Levi B. Storrs, and Barzillai Hodskin, three prominent business men of Canton. These gentlemen held their first meeting to consider the question at a hotel in New York city, during the month of April, 1855. At first Messrs. Storrs, Hodskin, and Caldwell had little faith in the feasibility of the project, and felt that their section of the State would be unable to compete with wealthier and more central localities. Inspired, however, by Mr. Thatcher's energy and hopefulness, they returned home and immediately entered upon a thorough canvass of the county. Their efforts were encouraged to such an extent that they felt warranted in pledging their personal responsibility for the raising the sum of \$15,000 for the school. The committee to whom was intrusted the selection of locality for the school met in August, 1855. Messrs. Caldwell, Thatcher, Hodskin, and Storrs placed in the hands of this committee their joint and several bond, conditioned for the payment of the sum of \$15,000 towards the purchase of a site and erection of a building, in case the school should be located at Canton. After careful consideration it appeared to the satisfaction of the committee that the offer from Canton was the most advantageous of the several submitted to them, and Jan. 5, 1856, it was decided to locate the school at Canton.

Messrs. Thatcher, Storrs, Caldwell, and Hodskin immediately organized themselves as a general committee for soliciting subscriptions and putting up a building. Something over \$20,000 was subscribed in northern New York, payable according to the terms of the subscription,—not at once, but in four equal annual instalments. Notwithstanding their thus limited resources, the committee purchased twenty acres of land, near the village of Canton, and began the erection of a brick building one hundred feet long by fifty wide.

The need of a college in northern New York had long been felt. As soon as it was decided to locate the theological school at Canton, the proposition was made that a college be established in connection with it, or rather that a university be established, of which a college of letters and science and the theological school should be departments. The project was received with much favor by the leading men of the county, not alone of the Universalist, but of other denominations. The late Hons. Preston King, John Leslie Russell, and David C. Judson were outspoken friends of the proposed university, and very earnestly recommended its establishment. The idea thus well received was promptly acted upon, and by an act of the legislature of the State of New York, passed April 3, 1856, "Jacob Harsen, Preston King, John Leslie Russell, Sidney Lawrence, George C. Sherman, Francis Seger, Martin Thatcher, Barzillai Hodskin, Levi B. Storrs, Theodore Caldwell, James Stirling, F. C. Havemeyer, Caleb Barstow, Thomas Wallace, Josiah Barber, Norman Van Nostrand, George E. Baker, P. S. Bitley, H. W. Barton, A. C. Moore, Thomas J. Sawyer, William S. Balch, John M. Austin, L. C. Brown, George

W. Montgomery, and such other persons as are or may be associated with them, and their successors' were chosen "a body corporate, by the name of the St. Lawrence University, for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and conducting a college in the town of Canton, St. Lawrence Co., for the promotion of general education, and to cultivate and advance literature, science, and the arts; and also to establish and maintain a theological school and department in Canton aforesaid." It was further enacted that the funds of the two departments should be kept separate. The building committee proceeded with their work. The corner-stone of the main building was laid June 18, 1856. The proceeds of the subscriptions made as before stated proved inadequate to the work, and the committee were often at their wits' ends to carry on the work continuously. Levi B. Storrs was the financial agent of the enterprise. Mr. Caldwell worked actively in the field, while Messrs. Thatcher and Hodskin left no stone unturned to assist their colleagues. At hardly any time from the first was the committee able to proceed without pledging their personal responsibility. Especially did Messrs. Storrs and Thatcher raise money in this manner. At one time their individual notes to the amount of several thousand dollars were put into the New York market for funds. These strenuous efforts were successful. The building was ready for occupation in April, 1857. Meanwhile the legislature had been petitioned for an appropriation for the new university, and on April 18, 1857, an act was passed giving it the sum of \$25,000, on condition that the same sum be raised by its friends in addition to all amounts previously secured. Of this sum, \$19,000 were raised by subscription, and Messrs. Caldwell, Hodskin, Storrs, and Thatcher became responsible for \$6000, and the appropriation was secured.

April 15, 1858, the theological school was formally opened, with Rev. Eben Fisher at its head. The college department was opened in April, 1858, Rev. John S. Lee being inducted into the principalship.

The first theological class, consisting of five, was graduated in 1861. This department has in all one hundred graduates, while nearly two hundred besides have followed special courses under its instruction. The Rev. Dr. Fisher is still at its head. Through his energy the school has been made a great power in the Universalist church. Its funds have been largely increased by his efforts. On several occasions of pressing necessity he has entered the field for funds, and never without large success. Dr. Fisher is a man of great force of character, honest, manly piety, large learning in his special field, and wide experience with men. Under his training, the best in his students is developed. No man in the denomination is more aptly and thoroughly fitted to his work than Dr. Fisher. Rev. Massena Goodrich, M.A., occupied the chair of Biblical Languages and Literature from 1861 to 1863. He was succeeded by Rev. Orello Cone, M.A., who still is the incumbent. Prof. Cone is a gentleman of remarkable attainment in many fields of learning. His knowledge of the ancient and modern languages enables him to stand abreast with the ablest writers and the best thinkers on questions of biblical and theological interpretation. Since 1869, Dr. John S. Lee has filled the professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Biblical Archæology.

We shall speak of him further in connection with the College of Letters and Science. The regular course of the theological department covers three years, and embraces instruction in moral philosophy, logic, ecclesiastical history, homiletics, evidences of Christianity, intellectual philosophy, exegesis, natural theology, systematic theology, biblical archaeology, and the Greek and Hebrew languages. There is also a post-graduate course, to be completed in one year. The degree of Bachelor of Divinity is conferred on those completing the post-graduate course. Those completing the three years' course receive diplomas. Applicants for admission to the theological school must bring satisfactory testimonials as to their moral and religious character. They must also sustain a satisfactory examination in the English branches. They must be believers in the Holy Scriptures, must accept the Winchester confession of faith, and have a fixed determination to devote their lives to the Christian ministry.

Prior to the opening of the collegiate department of the university, there had been very little instruction in the classics in northern New York. Potsdam academy, a fitting school for Middlebury college, was the only institution in the section which provided satisfactory training preparatory for college. As a consequence, there was very little of the classical spirit in the region in which the new institution was to look for students. Professor Lee found it necessary to organize a preparatory school in connection with the college, for the purpose of fitting students for the college itself. The fitting school was continued until 1864, and then given up. The first class was graduated from the college in 1865. Since then the classes have followed each other in regular succession, gradually, on the whole, increasing in the number of their members. For the best interests of the new college Professor Lee worked ably, tirelessly, and successfully. His zeal never flagged, even under great discouragements. He gave the best years of his early prime to the work, until, worn out by care and drudgery, he was obliged to seek rest in travel. After his return from a tour of the Old World, in 1869, he was called to and accepted the chair he now holds in the theological department. Rev. Richmond Fisk, Jr., D.D., succeeded him as the head of the college, with the title of president. Dr. Fisk instituted a policy which brought the college more prominently and favorably before the public, and increased its usefulness in many directions. Under his administration, there grew up more of the college spirit than had been before felt. Through his efforts, and by the aid of an efficient corps of professors, the courses of instruction became more definitely fixed; methods were systematized, lectureships instituted, prize funds established, and, in general, the best characteristics of college training began to be developed. Under President Fisk, in 1869, a school of law was instituted in connection with the university, with William C. Cooke, Esq., professor of practice, pleadings, and evidence; Hon. Leslie W. Russell, professor of personal property, criminal and commercial law, and real estate; and Hon. Stillman Foote, professor of domestic relations, personal rights, wills, and contracts. After graduating two classes this department was discontinued, owing to a curtailing of its privileges by the effect of new rules

of the court of appeals regulating admission to the bar. During its continuance the school flourished greatly. The eminent legal gentlemen named gave its students excellent courses of lectures, and, at considerable sacrifice on their own part, were rapidly building up a law school second to none, when, by reason of the rather invidious rules spoken of, the enterprise had to be abandoned. Dr. Fisk was also largely instrumental in securing the erection of the Herring library hall, which was built in 1869-70, and stands on the college campus, northwest of the main building. This hall is a fire-proof structure, and the depository of the Herring library of some ten thousand volumes, named after Silas C. Herring, of New York city, to whose liberality the university is indebted for the same. This library is very valuable, and comprises several collections, the principal one being that of the late Dr. E. K. Credner, of the university of Giessen, Germany.

Dr. Fisk resigned the presidency of the college in 1872, and was succeeded by Rev. Absalom G. Gaines, D.D., who is still president. The improvements and reforms begun under Dr. Fisk have been in general carried through by Dr. Gaines, and many others inaugurated. Eminent thoroughness in every direction is the characteristic of the administration of President Gaines. He is satisfied with nothing short of the very best effort of every student. He is a man of the strongest personality and profoundest scholarship. He is very popular with the students. He pervades, it may be said, every phase of the college, and has established a standard of scholarship and character throughout the same which has heretofore never been attained there. He is assisted by an efficient faculty, consisting of the following teachers: A. Z. Squire, M.A., professor of mathematics; Bernhard Pink, professor of the German and French languages; Walter B. Gunnison, B.A., professor of the Latin language and literature; Charles K. Gaines, B.A., professor of the Greek language and literature; James Henry Chapin, M.A., professor of geology and mineralogy; and C. Weaver, B.A., instructor in Latin and Greek. Two courses of study are followed in the college, the classical and scientific. Each is in every respect as comprehensive and adequate as the corresponding courses in the best colleges. Each course stands for no more on the catalogue than in the class-room. In no institution are the various courses of study, as marked out, more conscientiously followed.

Women are admitted to all classes and courses upon exactly the same terms with men. The usual degrees are conferred upon those who fulfill the requisites of graduation.

The governing board of the university is the board of trustees, of which Jonas S. Conkey, M.D., is president, and Levi B. Storrs, recorder and treasurer. The alumni of the university are represented upon its governing body, and will soon have much influence in shaping the general policy of the institution.

Among the principal benefactors of the university may be named John Craig, Esq., late of Rochester, deceased, by whose gift it received the sum of \$50,000; A. C. Moore, Esq., of Buffalo, the donor of \$25,000; and Alvinza Hayward, Esq., of California, who gave the sum of \$30,000 to the college. This last benefaction was secured by the

able efforts of Dr. J. S. Conkey, president of the board of trustees, a life-long friend of Mr. Hayward.

In closing this sketch of the history of St. Lawrence university, it is but proper to say that while, like most similar institutions, it is under the control of a religious denomination, and has for one of its departments a theological school, its general policy is exceedingly liberal, and the college proper is entirely unsectarian. Dr. Gaines encourages the utmost freedom of thought and opinion consistent with morality, reason, and true character. All are encouraged to be religious, but none are dictated to as to what they shall believe or how they shall worship.

The institution is to be commended in all respects. To those who are desirous of securing a liberal education, but are poor, an opportunity is here offered for obtaining the same economically. Those having daughters to educate can find here the most liberal and solid training for them. On the whole, we may say that the institution is broad, liberal, and catholic, and in every respect thorough in its policy and administration. It is rapidly becoming a power in the northern part of the State. Under its influence a literary spirit is developing which promises the most happy results. Its alumni are becoming numerous and influential, and in due time the university will become, if it is not already, a powerful factor for good in advancing the interests of the county and section.

#### RELIGIOUS.

The first attempt at planting the Christian religion in St. Lawrence County was undoubtedly made by Rev. Father Francis Picquet, a Catholic of the order of Sulpicians, in the year 1749, who established a mission, and gathered several thousand Indians of the Five Nations, and others, around the mouth of the Oswegatchie. This mission was successfully maintained for about ten years, but upon the approach of the English army under Gen. Amherst, in the summer of 1760, it was abandoned, and probably never renewed.

The converted Indians scattered in various directions. It is possible that the rites and ceremonies of the church were retained under the English rule, but we have no authentic information upon this point.

The English had a small garrison either at Oswegatchie or Oranonton island for some time after the conquest of Canada, and it is possible that clergymen of the English Church may have officiated; but subsequent to 1760 there was no permanent religious organization in the county until about 1804, when churches began to spring up, at first feeble in numbers and in means, but gradually, as the country became settled, they grew in importance, and have since kept pace with the growth of the country.

#### THE PRESBYTERIANS

were among the earliest to organize, commencing in 1804 in Lisbon, and in Ogdensburg the succeeding year.

*Synods.*—The formation of the different synods in the State have been as follows: The synod of New York, "New Side," in 1741: the synod of New York and New Jersey in 1785; the synod of Albany in 1803; the synod of Geneva in 1812; the synod of Utica in 1829; synod of

Susquehanna in 1853; synod of Buffalo in 1843; synod of Susquehanna in 1855; synod of Onondaga in 1855.

*Presbyteries.*—Presbytery of Dutchess county, 1763; presbytery of Albany, 1791; presbytery of Oneida, 1803; presbytery of Geneva in 1805; presbytery of Onondaga, 1810. In 1816 the presbytery of St. Lawrence was formed, including that portion of St. Lawrence County not included in the presbytery of Champlain and Jefferson and Lewis counties. The name of this presbytery was changed to Watertown in 1828. In 1821 the portion of St. Lawrence County before occupied by the presbytery of Champlain was made the new presbytery of Ogdensburg. In 1830 the name was changed to St. Lawrence presbytery.

At the disruption of 1838, the old school ministers and churches of the presbytery of St. Lawrence were organized into the presbytery of Ogdensburg. At the reconstruction of the Judicatories of the Church, in 1870, the General Assembly directed that the presbyteries should be defined "by geographical lines, or by convenient lines of travel."

At present the counties of St. Lawrence and Jefferson constitute the presbytery of St. Lawrence, which includes the old presbyteries of Ogdensburg and Watertown.

The present number of churches of this denomination in St. Lawrence County is eleven, located as follows: 1st Oswegatchie church, in Ogdensburg; 2d Oswegatchie, at Black Lake; Heuvelton, Canton, Waddington, Potsdam, Morristown, Gouverneur, Brasher Falls, Hammond, and Rossie. The membership, as given in Dr. Fowler's "Presbyterianism in Central New York," published in 1877, is 1915.

According to the United States census report for 1870, there were twenty-one organizations of all denominations of Presbyterians in the county, with church sittings for 8080.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination was one of the first to organize in St. Lawrence County. It is claimed that ministers of this sect preached to the British garrison of Oswegatchie as early as 1793. At an early day the whole of northern New York was included in various districts and conferences, which were changed from time to time, as circumstances required. In 1803-4 the "Black River circuit" was formed from the Genesee district. Among its earliest circuit riders were Barzillai Willey and John Husselkus. In 1804 it had 90 members.

The "St. Lawrence circuit" was formed in 1811, with 84 members, and Isaac Puffer was the first circuit preacher. In 1820 the Black River district was formed as a part of Oneida conference, including both of our counties up to the period of the division. St. Lawrence circuit was supplied by the following preachers: 1812, Isaac Puffer, 144 members; 1813, Benj. G. Paddock, 160; 1814, Joseph Hickcox and Robert Menshall, 230; 1815, 262; 1816, Wyatt Chamberlin and John Dempster, 251; 1817, Andrew Prindle and Thomas McGee, 231; 1818, Thomas Goodwin and Calvin N. Flint, 290; 1819, Timothy Goodwin and Thomas Demorest, 332; 1829, W. W. Rundall and Josiah Kies, 349; 1821, Ezra Healy and Orrin Foot, 398; 1822, Truman Dixon, Squire Chase, and Roswell Parker, 343; 1823, Isaac Smith and R. Parker, 383; 1824,

Gardner Baker, 315; 1825, do., 243; 1826, James Brown, 255; 1827, Andrew Prindle, 230; 1828, 152. In this year this circuit was divided into several. Indian River circuit, embracing a part of St. Lawrence County, was formed in 1821. Potsdam circuit was formed in 1823, with Warren Bannister first preacher. Subsequently other circuits were formed, as follows: Ogdensburg, 1826; Parishville, Waddington, Canton, and Gouverneur, 1828; Heuvelton, 1829; Fort Covington, 1830; Hammond and Chateaugay, 1832; Hopkinton and De Kalb, 1833; Lisbon, Louisville, Massena, and Bangor, 1835; Bombay and Stockholm, 1836; Westville, 1837; Russell mission, 1838; Rosie mission, Matildaville, and Pierrepont mission, 1840; South Canton, Spragne's Corners, Norfolk, Buck's Bridge, and Brasher mission, 1841; Macomb mission, 1842; Raquette River and West Stockholm, 1843; Edwards mission and Morristown, 1846; St. Regis mission, 1849; St. Lawrence, French mission, Duane mission, and Moira circuit, 1850.

*Presiding Elders.*—Black River district: 1820, Renaldo M. Everts; 1823, Dan. Barnes; 1826, Goodwin Stoddard; 1827, Nathaniel Salisbury. Potsdam district: formed in 1828, and embraced the two counties and a portion of Jefferson; 1828, B. G. Paddock; 1831, Squire Chase; 1834, Silas Comfort; 1836, G. Loveys; 1837, W. S. Bowdish; 1839, Lewis Whitcomb; the district discontinued in 1840, and merged in Ogdensburg district; renewed in 1842; 1842, A. Adams; 1845, Isaac L. Hunt; 1849, Geo. C. Woodruff; Ogdensburg district: formed in 1852; 1852, Hiram Shepard. Gouverneur district: formed in 1839; discontinued in 1844; 1839, W. S. Bowdish; 1841, Lewis Whitcomb; 1842, Nathaniel Salisbury.

The "Black River conference" was formed in 1836, and incorporated in 1841. It included a large number of counties in northern New York, and its first board of trustees consisted of George Gary, Jehu Dempsey, Nathaniel Salisbury, Gardner Baker, Wm. S. Bowdish, Isaac Stone, and Lewis Whitcomb. Its original charter restricted it to the holding of property which should produce an annual income not exceeding \$10,000, but by the new charter of 1873 its jurisdiction was enlarged, so that it now may possess property having an annual income of \$15,000.

In 1868 the area of the conference was reduced to four counties,—Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Franklin. In 1872 its title was changed to "Northern New York conference." It was subsequently enlarged, and now embraces Oneida, Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, and a part of Madison, and is subdivided into six districts, to wit: Herkimer, Utica, Oswego, Adams, Watertown, and St. Lawrence. At present St. Lawrence County is included partly in Watertown and partly in St. Lawrence districts.

From the minutes of the Northern New York conference for its fourth session,—1876,—we glean the following statistics:

Number of circuits and stations, 30, viz., Gouverneur, Hermon, De Kalb, Rensselaer Falls, Heuvelton, De Peyster, Hammond, Edwards and Fine, Macomb, Potsdam, Potsdam Junction, Canton, Ogdensburg, Morristown, Lisbon, Waddington, Madrid, Buck's Bridge, Russell, Clare, South Canton and Pierrepont, Colton, Parishville, West Stockholm, Norfolk, Louisville, Massena, Brasher, Lawrence, and

Nicholville. Total number of communicants in full membership, 3963. Twenty-nine Sabbath-schools are reported, with 635 officers and teachers, and an attendance of 4380 scholars, and 19 libraries, containing 3892 volumes of books. The estimated value of church property was \$181,850, and the amount of salaries allowed to regular ministers, not including presiding elders, was \$21,075. The approximate value of parsonages was \$29,000. The conference includes within its jurisdiction four prominent institutions of learning,—the Syracuse university, the Wesleyan university, and the Ives and Drew theological seminaries, all in a flourishing condition. In connection it has also a historical society, Rev. I. S. Bingham, president; a life insurance association, a board of church extension, a missionary society, a freedman's-aid society, and a ladies' and pastors' Christian union.

*Conference Officers.*—Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D. (Des Moines, Iowa), president; S. O. Barnes, Lowville, N. Y., secretary; E. S. Cheeseman, assistant secretary; J. C. Stewart, journalist; Wm. Watson, statistician; M. R. Webster, Daniel Marvin, Jr., James Coote, assistant statisticians.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The advent of this denomination in St. Lawrence was coeval with Presbyterianism, and, in fact, the two bodies were mingled together more or less during the first years of the early settlements. The St. Lawrence consociation and the Black River association, established in 1810, occupied northern New York.

The "St. Lawrence Consociation," embracing the lay element, was formed at Madrid, Feb. 9, 1825. The "St. Lawrence Association," formed of the clergy, was organized at Madrid, Sept. 14, 1844, with seventeen members.

According to our best information, the churches of this denomination in St. Lawrence County are now included in the "Black River Association."

The number of organizations in the county, as shown by the United States census for 1870, was fourteen, withittings for 4350.

#### BAPTISTS.

This denomination was very early in the county, having organized a society in Ogdensburg in 1809. The Baptists are somewhat peculiar in their system of church government, each separate society being "a law unto itself," and acknowledging no higher authority. Associations of various kinds are formed for the transaction of general business, but they have no more than advisory power over the churches, and there are no higher officers than those of each individual church.

The "St. Lawrence Baptist Association" was organized in the fall of 1813, in Stockholm, in a log house on the St. Regis river owned by Zephaniah French, by Elder Hascall, founder of Hamilton seminary, Elder Starkweather, from Vermont, and a few others. This organization still continues, and embraces St. Lawrence and Franklin counties. The "Baptist Missionary Convention" was organized in 1827, as auxiliary to the "Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York." As its name indicates, its work is within the State, though it formerly labored in other States and in Canada.

The "St. Lawrence County Bible Society," organized in Sept., 1836, is not now in existence, having been merged in a general county Bible society composed of all Protestant denominations except Episcopalians.

The number of churches at present included in the St. Lawrence Baptist association within the county is seventeen,



located at Canton, Colton, Edwards, Fine, Gouverneur, Hermon, Lawrenceville, Madrid, Massena, Monterey, Nicholville, Ogdensburg, Parishville, Piteairn, Potsdam, Riehillville, and Russell, with a total membership, by their last report (1877), of 1447. The total valuation of church property, from the same authority, is about \$91,000.

The "St. Lawrence Sunday-School Convention" was organized about 1856, and has continued until the present time. The present officers of the convention are J. E. Fisk, president, and C. E. Baseon, secretary. Schools are reported at Gouverneur, Hermon (2), Lawrenceville, Madrid, Monterey, Massena, Nicholville, Ogdensburg, Parishville, Potsdam, Riehillville, and Russell, with a total membership of 1162, and libraries containing in the aggregate 2074 volumes.

#### CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The Catholics were first to occupy the ground where Ogdensburg now stands, under the lead of Father Picquet, in 1749, and this was the establishment of Christianity in St. Lawrence County. From 1760 to about 1830, there were no stated services of this church in the county. About the last-mentioned date missionaries began to visit the scattered Catholics within the county, soon after which a small stone chapel was erected in Ogdensburg, near where St. Mary's cathedral now stands. The Catholic population is now quite large in the county, being probably about 4500 in Ogdensburg alone, and the denominations are well established at various points in the county.

According to the census of 1870, there were eight organizations, with sittings for 4264; but these figures are doubtless much below the present facts, as the sittings in Ogdensburg will accommodate nearly 3000. The denomination have two convents and several schools attached to their societies in Ogdensburg.

#### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The Church of England may possibly have had representatives within the present bounds of St. Lawrence County during the occupation by the English, from 1760 to about 1796, but we have no record of them. Probably the first church organized was the one at Waddington, then a part of Madrid, about 1817. From that date to 1868 all the Episcopal churches of northern New York belonged to the diocese of New York. In that year all the northeastern portions of the State were set off, and constituted the diocese of Albany, which is subdivided into four convocations, —St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, and Essex, and included under the general title of "Convocation of Ogdensburg." The Right Rev. William Roswell Doane, S.T.D., the present bishop of the diocese, resides at Albany. The present archdeacon of the Ogdensburg convocation is Rev. George C. Pennell, who resides at Rouse's Point, in Clinton county.

This denomination has erected the finest church edifice in northern New York at Ogdensburg, for an account of which see history of that organization. The number of organizations in the county at the present time is eleven, and the number of communicants about three thousand.

There are other churches of various denominations, the history of which will be found in their respective towns.

## CHAPTER X.

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Turnpike and Plank Roads—Canals—Railways—Steam Navigation  
—Telegraph Lines—Customs.

THE earliest means of transportation in St. Lawrence County were bridle-paths and the primitive canoe and bateau. The former led into the county from various directions: from Rome and Utica *via* Oswego and Jefferson counties and down the Black river valley, and thence from Carthage, or the *Long Falls*, and Watertown northward across the country lying between the waters of Black river and the Oswegatchie and Indian rivers to the various settlements. Another route was from the lower waters of Lake Champlain westward through the wilderness, crossing the Chateaugay, St. Regis, Raquette, and Grasse rivers. A favorite water route from New England was down the Sorel or St. John's from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence, and thence up the latter stream by the laborious route over the various rapids. Canoes and bateaux were used on the St. Lawrence and all the interior streams, wherever a few miles of water navigation relieved the toilsome labor of the bridle-paths and early roads.

Following these, at a very early date, came the State roads and turnpikes; later still plank-roads and projects for various canals; and, lastly, railways and steam navigation on the water routes. This chapter includes Dr. Hough's account of the various means of locomotion and transportation down to 1853, from which date it has been brought forward through the different changes and improvements to the year 1877, and made as complete as possible.

#### EARLY STATE ROADS.

Attention was early directed towards opening a southern route from St. Lawrence County, and a law of April 1, 1808, made provision for this by taxing the lands through which it passed for a road from Canton to Chester, in Essex county, and by several acts of 1810 to 1814, a further sum was appropriated for this purpose, and the road was opened under the direction of Russell Atwater, but was little traveled, and soon fell into disuse. June 19, 1812, a road was directed to be opened from near the foot of sloop navigation of the St. Lawrence to Albany, and again, in 1815, a further tax was laid, with which a road was opened by Mr. Atwater from Russell southwards and made passable for teams, but, like the other, soon fell into decay. Previous to 1810 the land proprietors had, by subscription, built a bridge over the Saranae, which was swept away by a flood, and commenced opening a road to Hopkinton, to aid which a law of April 5, 1810, imposed a tax on the adjacent lands, and appointed two commissioners to repair and construct a road from the northwest bay to Hopkinton. In 1812, '16, and '24 a further tax was laid. The several towns were to be taxed four years for its support, and it was then to be assumed as a highway.\* A road was constructed and for

\* From August, 1819, to July, 1821, \$20,883.52 were paid by the State to commissioners of State roads in St. Lawrence County, and for several years, from 1814 forward, \$10,000 per annum were appro-

some time traveled, but had so fallen into decay as to be scarcely passable. The several towns, about 1850-53, undertook to reopen it as a highway, and considerable sums were expended.

In April, 1816, commissioners were appointed to lay out a road from Ogdensburg by way of Hamilton to Massena, from Massena through Potsdam to Russell, and from Russell through Columbia village to Hamilton, at the expense of the adjacent lands. April 16, 1827, John Richards, Ezra Thuber, and Jonah Sanford were directed to survey and level a route for a road from Lake Champlain to Hopkinton, and in 1829 \$25,836 was applied for its construction. When done the governor was to appoint three commissioners to erect toll-gates and take charge of the road, which was soon after completed, and in 1833 a line of stages started between Port Kent and Hopkinton. This road is still used, the gates having for many years been taken down, and it has been and is of essential benefit to the country. An act of April 18, 1828, directed a road to be opened from Canton to Antwerp, at the expense of the adjacent lands.

Several other special provisions have been made for roads in the two counties. The first turnpike was made by the "St. Lawrence Turnpike Company," incorporated April 5, 1810, and consisting of the principal land-owners. It was designed to run from Carthage to Malone, and was opened by Russell Atwater, as agent for the company. In 1813 it was relieved from the obligation of finishing it beyond the line of Bangor east, or the Oswegatchie State road west. After the war the road lost its importance, and in 1829 was divided into road districts. It still bears the name of the Russell turnpike. The "Ogdensburg Turnpike Company" was formed June 8, 1812, when D. Parish, L. Hasbrouck, N. Ford, J. Rosseel, Charles Hill, Ebenezer Legro, and their associates, were incorporated with \$50,000 capital, and soon after built what is since mostly a plank-road from Wilna to Ogdensburg, by way of Rossie. In April, 1826, the road was abandoned to the public. The "Parishville Turnpike Company" was incorporated February 5, 1813, when D. Parish, N. Ford, L. Hasbrouck, J. Tibbetts, Jr., B. Raymond, and Daniel Hoard were empowered to build, with a capital of \$50,000, the present direct road from Ogdensburg through Canton and Potsdam to Parishville. In March, 1827, this road was given up to the towns through which it passed, and in April, 1831, the part between Ogdensburg and Canton was directed to be improved by a tax upon the three towns of \$500 for two years, to be expended by a commissioner named in each town. With this sum and tolls collected for its support an excellent road was kept up. In 1850 the route was directed to be planked, and a sum not exceeding \$10,000 was allowed to be borrowed on six years' time, upon the credit of the tolls, and incidentally upon the credit of Ogdensburg village, Lisbon, and Canton. This has mostly been done.

#### PLANK-ROADS.

This class of roads has gone out of use mostly after

being appropriated for bridges by the supervisors and levied on the county, but distributed to those towns having the most important structures. Large amounts were also paid by the towns for similar purposes.

having had a brief existence, during which they served a very useful purpose. In districts where timber is abundant and labor cheap, they will probably continue in use until the increase in population and scarcity of timber make it necessary to construct something more permanent and durable. In St. Lawrence County we believe plank-roads have ceased to exist, but as a part of the history of the past, a short account of them is deemed of sufficient importance for insertion in this work. The following items are from Dr. Hough's work. Most of the old plank-road beds have been adopted for turnpike and common roads, and considerable portions of them graveled and otherwise improved. Several of the graveled turnpikes are toll roads.

A road from Ogdensburg to Heuvelton, having been incorporated by a special act, was opened in September, 1849. Capital, \$5000, with privilege of increasing to \$20,000. Its earnings have been about \$2000 annually.\* The "Gouverneur, Somerville and Antwerp Company," like the following, was formed under the general law. It was organized December 30, 1848, and finished September, 1850. Length, 12 miles 124 rods; capital, \$13,000. Six miles of this road are in Jefferson county. First Directors, C. P. Egbert, S. B. Van Duzee, Gilbert Wait, Nathaniel L. Gill; Treasurer, Martin Thatcher; Secretary, Charles Anthony. The "Gouverneur, Richville and Canton Plank-Road" company's road extends from the village of Gouverneur to the line of Canton. Formed July 6, 1849; length, 16 miles; capital, \$16,000. Its first officers were Wm. E. Sterling, S. B. Van Duzee, John Smith, J. Burnett, E. Miner, T. Caldwell, directors; E. Miner, president; Wm. E. Sterling, treasurer; C. A. Parker, secretary.

The "Canton Plank-Road," a continuation of the latter road, extending from the village of Canton to the town-line of De Kalb, was built under a special act, passed March 24, 1849, which authorized a tax in the town of Canton, of \$6000 for the first year and \$1500 annually for three successive years afterwards, for constructing the road, which was to be owned by the town. Hiram S. Johnson, James P. Cummings, and Benjamin Squire were named as commissioners to locate the road. The net earnings, after keeping the road in repair and repaying money borrowed for its construction, were to be applied to the support of roads and bridges in town. Luman Moody, Theodore Caldwell, and Joseph J. Herriman were appointed commissioners to build the road and superintend it after its completion.

The "Canton, Morley and Madrid Plank-Road Company," formed January, 1851; road finished August, 1851; length 11½ miles. Silas H. Clark, Alfred Goss, H. Hods-kin, J. C. Harrison, E. Miner, R. Harrison, A. S. Robinson, first directors.

The "Potsdam Plank-Road Company" was formed Oct. 17, 1850; length, 5 miles 154 rods, from Potsdam village to the Northern railroad; cost, \$6439.43; finished Oct. 8, 1851; divided 8 per cent.; dividend, July 1, 1852. First directors, John McCall, Robert McGill, John Burroughs, Jr., Stephen Given, Jr., Benjamin G. Baldwin.

The "Hammonton, Rossie and Antwerp Plank-Road Company," formed Jan. 23, 1850; completed in December

\* Now a toll turnpike.

following; length, 20 miles; capital, \$35,000; 7 miles are in Jefferson county. Directors, Ira Hinsdale, E. Brainerd, Z. Gates, A. P. Morse, and D. W. Baldwin.

The "Morristown and Hammond Plank-Road Company," a continuation of the former, was laid along the route of the former road, and through a country which offered but few obstacles to its construction. President and Treasurer, Moses Birdsall; Secretary, Henry Hooker. Length, 10½ miles; capital, \$10,000, in 200 shares of \$50 each; organized in July, 1851; completed in May, 1852. This, with the preceding, forms a continuous plank-road communication with routes leading to Utica, Rome, Watertown, etc., and terminating on the St. Lawrence river, in the village of Morrystown.

The "Heuvelton and Canton Falls (now Rensselaer Falls) Plank-Road Company," as originally organized, had a length of about 10 miles. It has been continued to the road from Canton to Hermon by the same company, and twelve chains on that road to meet a plank-road, since constructed, from the town-line of Canton, through the village of Hermon. The first directors were Henry Van Rensselaer (president), Elijah B. Allen, E. N. Fairchild, D. Simpson, and John Shull, Jr. The office of the company is in Ogdensburg, at the land-office of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who is the principal owner of the road. Through a part of the distance it was laid through unsettled lands, which have thus been brought directly into market and opened for settlement.

The "Hermon Plank-Road Company" was formed March 1, 1851. David W. Weeks, Seymour Thatcher, Edward Maddock, L. H. Sheldon, Noah C. Williams, were the first directors. Capital, \$4000, in shares of \$50 each, and the length of the road is 4½ miles. It extends from the village of Marshville to the town-line of Canton, where it connects with the Canton Falls plank-road to Ogdensburg. The road was finished about July 1, 1852. It has been proposed to extend this road on to Edwards, and thence through to Carthage, in Jefferson county.

The "Heuvelton and De Kalb Plank-Road Company" was organized Feb. 6, 1849, and extended to intersect the Gouverneur and Canton plank-road at a point three miles east of Richville. Its length is about 13 miles. The first directors were William H. Cleghorn, William Thurston, John Pickens, R. W. Judson, Pelatiah Stacey, Andrew Roulston, Lewis Sanford.

The "Norfolk, Raymondville and Massena Plank-Road Company" was organized Feb. 14, 1851, to be completed in 1852. Length, 10 miles 44 chains; capital, \$8500, in 170 shares of \$50 each. It is a continuation of the Potsdam road. It forms a direct communication between the railroad and several thriving villages. Uriah H. Orvis, G. J. Hall, N. F. Beals, C. Sackrider, B. G. Baldwin, E. D. Ransom, Hiram Atwater, Justus Webber, and Marcus Robins were first directors; U. H. Orvis, president; G. J. Hall, secretary.

"THE OLD TURNPIKE.

"We hear no more the clanging hoof,  
And the stage-coach rattling by,  
For the steam-king rules the traveled world,  
And the old pike's left to die!

The grass creeps o'er the flinty path,  
And the stealthy daisies steal  
Where once the stage-horse, day by day,  
Lifted his iron heel.

"No more the weary stager dreads  
The toil of the coming morn;  
No more the bustling landlord runs  
At the sound of the echoing horn;  
And the dust lies still upon the road,  
And bright-eyed children play  
Where once the clattering hoof and wheel  
Rattled along the way.

"No more we hear the cracking whip,  
And the strong wheel's rumbling sound;  
But, ah! the water drives us on,  
And an iron horse is found!  
The coach stands rusting in the yard,  
The horse has sought the plow;  
We have spanned the world with an iron rail,  
And the steam-king rules us now!

"The old turnpike is a pike no more,  
Wide open stands the gate;  
We have made a road for our horse to stride,  
And we ride at a flying rate.  
We have filled the valleys and leveled the hills  
And tunneled the mountain's side,  
And round the rough crag's dizzy verge  
Fearless now we ride.

"Go—on—on—with a hearty front!  
A puff, a shriek, and a bound,  
While the tardy echoes wake too late  
To echo back the sound.  
And the old pike-road is left alone,  
And staggers seek the plow;  
We have circled the earth with an iron rail,  
And the steam-king rules us now!"

WATER COMMUNICATION—CANAL PROJECTS.

From an early period attempts were made to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and in an act of April 1, 1808, J. Waddington, D. A. and T. L. Ogden, were authorized to build a canal and locks at Hamilton, and to collect toll, at the rate of twenty-five cents per ton, on all boats passing. Locks to be fifty feet long, ten feet wide, and deep enough to receive boats having two feet draught. Under this act tolls were authorized to be collected at the rate of twenty-five cents per ton for large boats, and double that rate for all boats under two tons capacity. The improvements were to be completed within three years. A wooden lock was first attempted, but before being completed its foundations were undermined and it was abandoned. In 1811 and 1815, the act was extended, and finally a stone lock was built in the line of the stone dam, which proved of little use, as its dimensions only allowed the passage of Durham boats. The era of steamboats followed, and the Canadian government assuming the task of building locks and canals around the principal rapids, work on the American side was given up. An effort was made to secure the advantages of a portion of the trade by constructing a canal to Grasse river, but it was never carried out.

The north shore has always been chosen by *voyageurs*, and the difficulty of crossing over to these locks would have rendered their use limited. On the 5th of April, 1809, means were provided for carrying into effect a concurrent

resolution of March 27, directing the surveyor-general to authorize some competent person to survey the St. Lawrence, and report. By an act of April 9, 1811, Russell Atwater and Roswell Hopkins were appointed to expend \$600 on the American shore from St. Regis to the Indian village in Lisbon. It is believed that a towing-path was made along the shore in places, at an early day, and probably with this appropriation. In 1833, the subject of cutting a canal from the head of Long Saut to Grasse river was pressed upon the legislature, and a subscription raised to procure a survey. Grasse river was considered navigable to within three miles of Massena village, and there intervened a ravine and low land, which it was found required a canal of six miles, one mile of which was through gravel and clay a depth of thirty-five feet. The fall from the head of the Saut to Lake St. Francis was found to be fifty feet. Estimated cost, \$200,000. It was stated that in 1833 \$48,000 was paid for cartage and towage past the Long Saut, and the cost of towing one boat amounted to \$500 per annum. The subject was also urged upon Congress by a convention at Canton, Dec. 18, 1833, and D. C. Judson, Wm. Ogden, N. F. Hyer, H. Allen, and M. Whitcomb were appointed to circulate petitions. Nothing was effected or afterwards attempted, as the Canadian government soon after undertook this labor.

"The Oswegatchie Navigation Company" was incorporated April 25, 1831, for the purpose of improving, by means of locks, canals, and dams, its navigation to Black lake and to the town of Gouverneur, and from the Oswegatchie river, along the natural canal, to Grasse river, and up to Canton village. Capital to be \$50,000, and Sylvester Gilbert, Jacob A. Vanden Heuvel, Smith Stilwell, and Louis Hasbrouck were appointed a board of commissioners to receive subscriptions. A certain portion of the work was to be accomplished within five years, and the duration of the corporation was limited to thirty years.

The previous act was renewed April 25, 1836, and continued in force thirty years. Baron S. Doty, Silvester Gilbert, Jacob A. Vanden Heuvel, Smith Stilwell, Henry Van Rensselaer, and E. M. Fairchild were named commissioners to receive stock. Unless they met within three months the act was to be void. In 1835 the capital stock was increased to \$100,000. R. Harrison, D. C. Judson, S. Gilbert, H. Van Rensselaer, E. Dodge, A. Sprague, and S. D. Moody were named commissioners to receive subscriptions. No actual improvements were ever undertaken under these acts. In the petition which procured the passage of the above act it was stated that at Heuvelton locks had been commenced, and might be completed at small expense; that the expense of dams and locks to improve the natural channel of the Oswegatchie would not cost to exceed \$12,000; and that a steamboat might be built for \$5000, sufficient to meet the business of the proposed company. The fall on Grasse river at Canton is stated to be nine feet, and at Cooper's fall in De Kalb, on the Oswegatchie river, as eight feet, which being overcome by locks would render the latter river navigable as far as the Ox Bow, in Jefferson county. A dam across Grasse river, and a short canal near the eastern end of the natural canal, would bring Canton in navigable communication with the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg.

The plan of extending the Black river canal to Ogdensburg was brought forward in 1839, and a survey executed by Edward H. Brodhead, which is published in the legislative documents of 1840, embraced the several improvements above proposed.

Several acts have been passed for preventing the obstruction of the channels of our rivers, by declaring them *public highways*. Raquette river, from its mouth to Norfolk, and St. Regis, from the province line to the east line of Stockholm, were so declared April 15, 1810. April 16, 1816, the Oswegatchie was made a highway to Streeter's Mills, in Rossie, and its obstruction forbidden under a penalty of \$100. By a subsequent act this limit was extended to Cranberry lake.

An act of 1849, for improving the sources of the Hudson for lumbering purposes, led in 1850 to petitions for grants to be expended on Raquette and Moose rivers. These were referred to a select committee, who, through their chairman, Mr. Henry J. Raymond, made a very elaborate report, setting forth the advantages of the improvements, and describing the wonderful natural water communication of the primitive wilderness of northern New York. This elevated plateau, averaging 1500 to 1870 feet above tide, gives origin to rivers flowing in different directions. The Raquette, after a crooked and sluggish course through several large ponds, and receiving tributaries navigable for logs from many lakes in the interior, on arriving within fifty miles of the St. Lawrence becomes rapid, and descends to near the level of that river before reaching Massena. In a multitude of places it affords fine cascades for hydraulic purposes, especially in the villages of Colton, East Pierrepont, Potsdam, Racketville, Norfolk, and Raymondville, with many intervening places. There is a peculiarity of this river that deserves special notice, which is its little liability to be affected by drought and flood, in consequence of its being fed from lakes. The highest water commonly occurs several days later in this than the neighboring rivers, and a prudent policy should lead to the erection of sluices and floodgates at the outlet of the lakes to retain the excess of the spring flood against any want that might occur in the drought of summer. Such a want has not hitherto been felt, but might if the interior country were cleared and cultivated. An act was passed April 10, 1850, declaring the Raquette a highway from its mouth to the foot of Raquette lake, in Hamilton county, and on the 9th of April an appropriation of \$10,000 was made, to be expended by H. Hewitt, A. T. Hopkins, and C. Russell, in removing obstructions and improving the channel. These consisted in shutting up lost channels and straits around islands, in the erection of piers, dams, booms, etc.

The accession of capital and employment of labor from this improvement is remarkable. But one gang-mill existed on the river at the time of the passage of the law, while in 1853 there were either in operation or in course of erection *eight*, and still more contemplated. The logs sawed at these are brought from the country adjoining Tupper's lake, Long lake, in Hamilton county, many of the lakes and streams of Franklin county, and from the western borders of Essex county.

Much credit is due to Dr. H. Hewitt, of Potsdam, for

exertions in procuring this improvement, and to Messrs. Wm. A. Dart, of the senate, and Noble S. Elderkin, of the assembly, for the zeal and ability with which they sustained the measure.

The first attempt to open a cheap and direct communication between the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence and the sea-board began in 1823, and arose from the wants which had been so severely felt during the war. A year or two after the peace, plans for uniting Lake Champlain with the Connecticut were discussed and attempted. Judge Raymond and Benjamin Wright, while surveying the country before its settlement, had formed projects for improving the natural channels of the rivers, and to them belongs the merit of the idea. The former was afterwards the ardent advocate of a canal. A meeting of the citizens of Clinton, Franklin, and St. Lawrence counties convened at Ogdensburg, Aug. 28, 1823, to concert measures for a canal, who appointed B. Raymond, of Norfolk, S. Partridge, of Potsdam, J. A. Vanden Heuvel, of Ogdensburg, Wm. Hogan, of Fort Covington, Thomas Smith, of Chateaugay, and Asa Hascall, of Malone, who prepared and published a lengthy report for distribution in the sections most to be benefited by the work. It was accompanied by a report from Judge Raymond, who had been employed to make a preliminary survey. This improvement proposed to use the Oswegatchie, Natural canal, and Grasse river to Canton. The petitions and the friendly influences towards these works led to an act for a survey under the direction of the canal commissioners, and Holmes Hutchinson, of Utica, was employed. The expense was limited to \$1500. The summit was found to be 811 feet above the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg, and 966 above Lake Champlain. This work was commended to the legislature by De Witt Clinton in his annual message of 1825, but was found impracticable, and abandoned.

#### RAILWAYS.

A railroad began to be discussed in 1829, and a full meeting was held Feb. 17, 1830, at Montpelier, Vt., for promoting a railroad from Ogdensburg, by way of Lake Champlain and the valleys of Onion and Connecticut rivers, and through Concord and Lowell, to Boston. A committee, previously appointed, reported favorably on the plan and its advantages, and estimated that passengers and heavy freight could be taken over the whole route in 35 hours. They further predicted that 15 miles an hour would hereafter be performed by locomotives. On the 17th of March, 1830, a similar meeting was held at Ogdensburg, and a committee of twelve appointed to collect information and report to a future meeting. Application was also made to Congress for aid in constructing the work, but this failing, petitions were next forwarded to the State legislature, and a convention met at Malone, Dec. 17, 1831, to promote this object. This failed, but was prosecuted until May 21, 1836. The Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg railroad was incorporated with a capital of \$800,000. S. Gilbert and S. Stilwell, of St. Lawrence, B. Clark and J. Stearns, of Franklin, with two from each of the counties of Clinton and Essex, and James H. Titus, of New York, were empowered to open books for receiving stock. Some declining to act, a law of May 16, 1837, appointed Wm. H. Harri-

son, of New York, Wm. F. Haile, of Clinton, D. L. Seymour, of Franklin, and J. L. Russell, of St. Lawrence, in their place. About this time the plan of a railroad from Ogdensburg directly through to Albany was discussed. A convention met, Feb. 27, 1837, at Matildaville, for this object. The moneys subscribed for the road to Lake Champlain were first reloaned, and afterwards refunded to subscribers. This company failing to organize, a convention met at Malone, Aug. 8, 1838, and persons appointed to collect statistics. These measures led to an act of April 18, 1838, authorizing a survey, which was executed by Edward F. Johnson, and the expense was limited to \$4000. On May 14, 1840, commissioners were appointed to survey and estimate the cost of a railroad by the several routes, and the public documents of 1841 contain the results. Both of the lines surveyed passed southeast through the county and penetrated the wilderness. The *Port Kent* route passed up the valley of the Ausable and down the St. Regis, and thence, by way of Parishville and Potsdam, to Ogdensburg. Length, 131 miles; summit, 1733 feet above tide; cost, \$2,714,003.89; maximum grade, 95 feet going east and 90 feet going west; least radius of curve, 800 feet. The Plattsburg route led to Malone and Moira, whence a route by Norfolk and Columbia, and one by Potsdam, was surveyed. Summit, 1089 feet; distance by Norfolk, 120, and by Potsdam 122 miles; cost of the Norfolk line, \$1,778,459.24; of the Potsdam route, \$1,923,108.09; maximum grade of both, 40 feet; least radius, 1300 feet. In connection with this report was given the probable cost of improving the rivers and Natural canal, the aggregate of which was \$305,982. A convention met at Malone Dec. 22, 1840, who, through a committee, memorialized the legislature, and procured the opinions of several military men on the importance of the route as of national use in case of war.

This measure failed to become a law. Nothing discouraged, the friends of this improvement continued active, and finding it impossible to obtain assistance from the State, began to importune for the privilege of helping *themselves*; and here they were met by the powerful opposition of the friends of the central routes, which was conciliated by their being themselves brought to the necessity of feeling the want of *votes* to carry one of their measures. In the session of 1845, Messrs. Hiram Horton, John L. Russell, and Asa L. Hazelton representing these two counties, a bill was introduced and early passed the assembly, but was delayed in the senate till near the close of the session. At this time not less than fourteen railroad bills were before the legislature, among which was one for increasing the capital of the Syracuse and Utica road. It was partly through the influence of the friends of this road, who found themselves forced to *help*, in order to be *helped*, that the bill finally passed, receiving the governor's signature but twenty minutes before the adjournment. This act passed May 14, 1845, incorporating

#### THE NORTHERN RAILROAD

for fifty years, with a capital of \$2,000,000, in shares of \$50, and naming David C. Judson and Joseph Barnes, of St. Lawrence, S. C. Wead, of Franklin, and others from Clin-

ton and Essex counties and New York, commissioners to receive and distribute stock.

Measures were taken to raise the means for a survey, and in the fall of 1845 a delegation visited Boston to induce capitalists to undertake the work. They were advised to return and raise along the road as much as possible first, which was done; but, in their absence, about \$10,000,000 of railroad stock had been taken, and their chances for success were much lessened. To set forth the advantages of the route, Mr. James G. Hopkins, of Ogdensburg, in 1845, published a pamphlet containing many documents and statistics relating to the matter. It is but justice to state that not only these estimates but those that preceded them were, so far as relates to the resources of the country, far below what time has developed. The Burlington people, and those interested in the lines of New England roads connecting with Lake Champlain, early perceived the advantages that would ensue from a line which would turn a portion of the resources of the great west through their channels. In July, 1846, Mr. James Hayward, an experienced engineer, who, since 1828, had had his attention directed to this route, was employed to survey the route, who did so and reported.

In June, 1846, a company was organized at Ogdensburg, having George Parish, president; J. Leslie Russell, of Canton, Hiram Horton, of Malone, Anthony C. Brown, of Ogdensburg, Lawrence Myers, of Plattsburg, Charles Paine, of Northfield, Vt., S. F. Belknap, of Windsor, Vt., Isaac Spalding, of Nashua, N. H., and Abbot Lawrence, J. Wiley Edmonds, Benjamin Reed, T. P. Chandler, and S. S. Lewis, of Boston, directors; S. S. Walley, treasurer; and James G. Hopkins, secretary. In the fall of 1847, a contract was taken by Sewall F. Belknap for the portion east of Malone, and by Chamberlain, Worrall & Co., to be completed within two years. Work was begun in March, 1848, at the deep cutting in Ogdensburg, and in the fall of that year was opened to Centreville from Champlain river. Late in 1849 it had reached Ellenburg; in June, 1850, Chateaugay; October 1, Malone; and in the same month through; the last work being done near Deer river bridge, in Lawrence.

From their report of 1852 it is learned that this road has cost, including fixtures and equipment, \$5,022,121.31, and possesses very ample facilities for the transaction of the immense amount of business in the freight department. Amount of land owned in July, 1851, 3077½ acres, exclusive of roadway. Its buildings at that date were as follows: Wharves, docks, and piers at Ogdensburg, 4534 feet; at Rouse's Point, 165 feet wharf and a pier of 1650, which has since become a part of the bridge across Lake Champlain. Freight and passenger station at Ogdensburg, 305 by 84 feet. One freight-house at ditto, 402 by 82 feet; fire-proof engine-house for six locomotives, and numerous other buildings. Among these, the grain warehouse and elevator deserves notice. It is built on piles in 14-foot water, and contains 42 bins, each 30 feet deep, and capable of holding 4000 bushels each, or 12 tons of wheat. All these deliver their grain on one track by spouts, and each can load a car with 10 tons in eight or ten minutes, the load being weighed on a platform-scale in the track. The elevators are driven by a steam-engine of 15-horse power,

and raise daily 16,000 to 18,000 bushels, which is weighed as received in draughts of 30 bushels, and spouted into cars or raised into the bins if stored. The cars are sent in on one track and out on another, being changed by a traverse-table. Vessels laden with grain on the upper lakes are here unloaded with great facility, and the establishment is found to be eminently useful in promoting the business of the road. It was erected by N. Taggart, after plans by F. Pelletier, the draftsman of the company, who has kindly furnished the above data.

This building was burned in 1865, and two grain-houses were erected in its stead, and these were pulled down in 1877. The present extensive elevator was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Abraham Klohs, assistant superintendent of the road, and also an acting engineer. It has a storage capacity of 600,000 bushels of grain, and is arranged in a manner similar to the one destroyed in 1865, including two tracks and a traverse-table. The company's facilities for handling grain-produce, and all descriptions of freight, are unsurpassed.

At Lisbon, Madrid, Potsdam, Stockholm, Lawrence, Moira, Bangor, Champlain, and Hoyle's Landing are depots 50 by 100 feet; at Brush's Mills, 80 by 35 feet; at Chateaugay, 200 by 55; a passenger-station, 37 by 26; and a wood- and water-station, 330 by 35 feet; at Rouse's Point, a passenger- and freight-house, 500 by 104 feet; a station-house and hotel, 78 by 50; repair-shop, 175 by 80 feet; and numerous other buildings. Since the date of the last report before us, depots have been built at Knapp's, Burke, Malote, and other places.

Many of the station-buildings have been rebuilt or materially changed, and new and very substantial ones of brick erected at Ogdensburg and Chateaugay.

Much opposition was met from the efforts made by the company to procure the right of bridging Lake Champlain, to enable it to connect with the eastern roads; and in the sessions of 1850, a special committee, consisting of Wm. A. Dart, George Geddes, and Robert Owens, Jr., was appointed, who, in the recess of the legislature, visited the locality, and reported. An attempt was made to excite the jealousies of New York against Boston, but an expression was obtained from the leading interests of that city disclaiming this, and concurring in the proposed improvement, and among the objections urged were the obstruction to navigation, the diversion from the trade of the canals, and consequent loss of revenue to the State, and the obstruction it would be to the fortress of the United States government north of the road and near the boundary. This matter has been since decided and a floating draw-bridge constructed, so that trains pass freely over without hindrance.

Since the above paragraph was written a new and more substantial bridge has been erected over Lake Champlain. It is of wood, built on piles, and has a spacious draw for the passage of vessels.

It is less the amount of travel over this road than that of freight that gives it importance. Being remote from the great lines of travel, it as yet has not generally attracted that notice which it deserves, but when its advantages come to be known and appreciated, it cannot fail of drawing a considerable amount of New England travel going westward.

The officers of the Northern railroad can boast of one fact which few other roads would be able to do, viz., *that they have never caused the death or injury of a passenger who has entrusted himself to their charge.*

During its whole existence there has been only one slight collision, which resulted in injuries to a few passengers, but none of them of a serious character. This exemption from accident is not due to chance, but mainly to the admirable precision with which the trains are run, and it is doing injustice to no one to assert that this is principally due to the talents and ability of the chief engineers of the road. Every employee is instructed in his duties, and no excuses are received for any violation or neglect of them. This inexorable rule has its advantages, which are felt and approved by all concerned; and it is said that men can be employed in running trains at less wages on this than on many other roads, from the feeling of security resulting from these arrangements.

In 1870 the road was leased to the "Central Vermont railway company" for a period of twenty years, at an annual rental of \$384,620 for three years, \$415,390 for the next three years, and \$446,160 the remainder of the term, payable monthly; the company to keep the road in good repair.

These obligations not having been fulfilled, the property was taken possession of by the owners in 1877. The name was changed, under the provisions of a new charter, some years since, to the present one,—“Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad company.”

The following table shows the classes, and amount in tons, of freight handled and transported during the last year, ending Sept. 30, 1877 :

	Tons.
Products of the forest.....	76,840
Animals.....	13,428
Vegetable food.....	27,400
Other agricultural products.....	69,494
Manufactures.....	10,728
Merchandise.....	12,696
Other articles.....	31,005
Total.....	241,591
Total earnings of the road for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877.....	\$516,938.30
Total expenses.....	284,654.85
Number of passengers, all classes, carried.....	118,640
Average weight of passenger trains, exclusive of passengers,— tons.....	65
Average weight of freight trains, exclusive of freight.....	205

This road has connections by ferry with the Grand Trunk and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa lines at Prescott. Freight is transported across the river without breaking bulk. Extensive shops for the manufacture and repair of rolling-stock were erected by the company some years since, near the east line of the city. In full running order they employed 100 men, and turned out a finished car per day, and repaired as high as 700 cars per month. The manufacturing department is not now in operation, and only a limited amount of repairing is done.

The officers of the company are: John C. Pratt, president; Henry A. Church, secretary and treasurer; John C. Pratt, Boston; John S. Farlow, Boston; George M. Barnard, Boston; I. D. Farnsworth, Boston; Francis Cox, Boston; Theodore A. Neal, Boston; George Lewis, Boston; Thomas Upham, Boston; Henry A. Church, Boston; Samuel M. Felton, Philadelphia; William J. Averill, Og-

densburg; C. T. Hulburd, Brasher Falls; Albert Andrus, Malone; W. W. Hungerford, Ogdensburg, superintendent.

The superintendents of the road from the beginning have been Charles L. Schlatter, Geo. V. Hoyle, Harvey Rice, De Witt C. Brown, and the present incumbent, W. W. Hungerford.

THE POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD

originated from the dissatisfaction felt by Potsdam and Canton in not having the Northern railroad pass through their villages. Soon after the Rome and Cape Vincent railroad was opened, the want of a connecting link with the Northern road began to be felt, and it became an object of importance to decide whether this should connect at Ogdensburg, and run along the St. Lawrence, or at a point east of this, and through the interior of the county. In July, 1851, a convention met at Watertown, and persons appointed to collect the means for a survey; Mr. E. H. Brodhead employed, and at a meeting held at Gouverneur, on Jan. 8, 1852, this report and survey were rendered, and a company formed the next day, under the general law of the State. In no place will the route vary three miles from a direct line; the grades will not exceed 36.96 feet to the mile; and, with one exception, the shortest radius of curve does not exceed 2000 feet. Length, 69 miles; estimated cost, \$293,721.50, for grading and bridging; besides, \$6000 per mile for superstructure. A route was surveyed to Sacket's Harbor in connection with this.

From this time vigorous efforts were made to secure a sufficient amount of stock to commence the construction of the road, and by an act passed April 7, 1852, the company was authorized, whenever the subscription to the capital stock should amount to \$5000 per mile, to exercise the powers, rights, and privileges usually possessed by a company incorporated under the general act. This act was considered necessary in this case in order to secure the right of way, and made contracts for the same. In Oct., 1852, the sum of \$750,000 having been subscribed, the directors felt themselves warranted in entering into a contract for the making of the road, and accordingly contracted with Phelps, Matoon & Barnes, of Springfield, Mass., by whom the road was to be completed July 1, 1854.

This road, passing through a comparatively level section, was constructed at much less expense than many other roads in the State, and opened up an extensive and quite wealthy and populous country. It is now operated under the control of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg company, one of the best managed and most prosperous in the State, and having excellent connections in all directions. The principal stations on this line are Gouverneur, De Kalb, Canton, and Potsdam. At Potsdam junction it makes connections with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain road, and at Philadelphia, in Jefferson county, with the Utica and Black River road.

The *Ogdensburg Branch*, now the main line, was put in operation in September, 1862, and soon became a great thoroughfare. The stations are De Kalb, Rensselaer Falls, Heuvelton, and Ogdensburg. Extensive shipments of lumber and live-stock are made from Ogdensburg, and the dairy products of the county largely pass over this line to

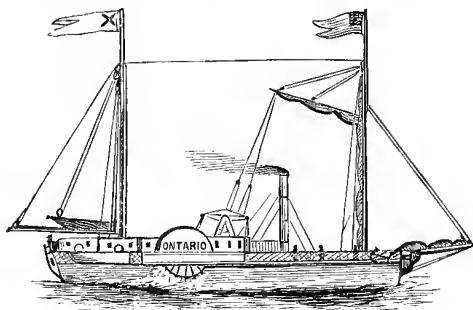
southern markets. Among the earlier officers of this road were O. V. Brainard, Eli Farwell, Hiram Holcomb, Wm. Allaster, Wm. E. Sterling, Edwin Dodge, Barzillai Hodgskin, Orville Page, Zenas Clark, Samuel Partridge, Joseph H. Sanford, Wm. W. Goulding, A. M. Adsit, Edwin Dodge, Daniel Lee, and H. L. Knowles.

#### UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD.

The line at first constructed from Carthage to Morristown was called the Black River and Morristown railroad, but was subsequently consolidated with the Utica and Black River road. The last-named company are now extending their line from Morristown to Ogdensburg, and the present intention is upon the completion of this link to change the name to Utica, Black River and Ogdensburg railroad. The work between Morristown and Ogdensburg is well under way, and the line will be in running order early in the season of 1878. When completed it will give Ogdensburg and the western portion of St. Lawrence County additional and valuable facilities for the transaction of business. To the commerce of Ogdensburg it must give a fresh impetus, for the city will then have two lines running south and west, and an important one to the east, connecting with the great lines of the country. An accommodating spirit in the management of these three roads would add largely to their business, and be of great benefit to the city of Ogdensburg. Close connections are necessary to gain the patronage and confidence of the public, and a union depot at some convenient point in the city would be of immense advantage to the railway companies, to the city of Ogdensburg, and to the public generally.

#### STEAM NAVIGATION.

Steamboat navigation was first attempted on the great lakes by the building of the *Ontario*, in 1816, by Charles Smyth, David Boyd, Eri Lusher, Abram Van Santvoord, John I. De Graff, and their associates, who, in February, 1816, made an unsuccessful attempt to secure an incorporation as the "Lake Ontario Steamboat Company," with a capital of \$200,000. In their memorial before us, they state that they had purchased of the heirs of Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton the right to the exclusive navigation of the St. Lawrence. Their steamer, which



FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE GREAT LAKES, 1816.

is shown in the above illustration, is engraved from a drawing by Capt. J. Van Cleve. The boat was 110 feet long, 24 wide, 8 deep, and measured 237 tons. She had one low-pressure cross-head engine of 34-inch cylinder and

4-foot stroke. The latter was made at the Allaire works, New York. She was designed to be after the model of the *Sea Horse*, then running on the Sound, near New York, and was built mainly under the direction of Hunter Crane, one of the owners. The first trip was made in 1817, and her arrival was celebrated at all the ports on the lake and river with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy, and hailed as a *new era* to the commerce of our inland seas. In every village that could muster a cannon, and from every steeple that had a bell, went forth a joyous welcome, and crowds of eager citizens from the adjoining country thronged the shores to salute its arrival. Bonfires and illuminations, the congratulations of friends, and the interchange of hospitalities, signalized the event. The trip from Lewistown to Ogdensburg required ten days; fare, \$16; deck fare, \$8; Master, Capt. Mallaby, U.S.N. The *Ontario* continued till 1832, seldom exceeding five miles an hour, and was finally broken up at Oswego. The *Frontenac*, a British steamer, at Kingston, and the *Walk-in-the-Water*, 1818, on Lake Erie, followed soon after.

The *Martha Ogden* was built at Sacket's Harbor, about 1819, with Albert Crane managing owner the first season. She was lost in a gale off Stony point, and the passengers and crew saved by being landed in a *basket*, drawn back and forth on a rope from the wreck to the shore. No one was lost, and the engine was recovered and placed in the *Ontario*. The *Sophia*, originally a schooner, was fitted up as a steamer at Sacket's Harbor, at an early day. The *Robbins* was another small schooner, built over, but never did much business. The *Black Hawk*, built at French Creek, by G. S. Weeks, and owned by Smith, Merrick & Co., was used several seasons as a packet, and afterwards sold to Canadians, and the name changed to *The Dolphin*.

The *Paul Pry* was built at Heuvelton, in 1830, by Paul Boynton, for parties in Ogdensburg, and run some time on Black lake to Rossie. About 1834, she was passed into the St. Lawrence, at great delay and expense, and used as a ferry until, from the affair at the Windmill, in 1838, she became obnoxious to the Canadians, and was run on Black River bay afterwards. The *Rossie*, a small steamer, was built near Pope's mills, about 1837, by White & Hooker, of Morristown, and ran two seasons on Black lake. This was a small affair and proved unprofitable.

An act of Jan. 28, 1831, incorporated the "Lake Ontario Steamboat Company," capital, \$100,000; duration till May, 1850. The affairs were to be managed by fifteen directors, and the office to be kept at Oswego. This company built the steamer *United States*, which was launched in November, 1831, and came out July 1, 1832, under the command of Elias Trowbridge. Length, 142 feet; width, 26 feet beam, 55 feet over all; depth, 10 feet; engines, two low-pressure ones of 40-inch cylinder and 8-foot stroke. Cost, \$56,000. This steamer, so much in advance of anything that had preceded it on the American side, ran on the through line till 1831, when, from having become obnoxious to the Canadians on account of the use made of her at the affair of the Windmill, she was run upon the lake only afterwards, and was finally broken up at Oswego in 1843, and her engines transferred to the *Rochester*. This was the first and only boat owned by this company.



The *Oswego* was built at that place in 1833; of 286 tons; was used for several seasons on the through line, but after running six years the engines were taken out and placed in the steamer *St. Lawrence*. She was changed to a sail vessel and lost. The *Brownville* was built on Black river, below the village of that name, in Jefferson county. In going down the St. Lawrence she took fire and was burned to the water's edge, but was run on an island, and her crew saved. She was afterwards rebuilt, and run awhile with the former name, and subsequently lengthened at Sacket's Harbor, and her name changed to the *William Avery*. The engines built by William Avery, of Syracuse, which had previously been high-pressure, were changed to condensing. With a few minor exceptions, there have been no high-pressure engines employed on the lake or river except in propellers. In 1834 the *William Avery* was run between Ogdensburg and Niagara, with W. W. Sherman as master. She was dismantled in 1835. The *Charles Carroll* was built at Sacket's Harbor, and run from Kingston to Rochester in 1834. Afterwards she was rebuilt and lengthened at Sacket's Harbor, in the summer of 1834, and her name changed to the *America*. Her engine was high-pressure. The *America*, with D. Howe master, was running from Ogdensburg to Lewistown late in the season of 1834.

The *Jack Downing* was a very small steamer, built by P. Boynton, at Carthage, Jefferson county, in 1834; drawn on wheels to Sacket's Harbor, launched, fitted up, and intended as a ferry at Ogdensburg; used for this purpose a short time at Waddington, and afterwards run from Fort Covington to Cornwall. Her engine was in 1837 transferred to the *Henry Burden*, a boat on a novel principle, being supported on two hollow cylindrical floats and the wheel between them. It was afterwards taken by the Rideau canal to Ogdensburg, and used a short time as a ferry.

The *Oneida*, of 227 tons, was built at Oswego, in 1836. A. Smith was her first master. Her owners were principally Henry Fitzhugh, of Oswego, E. B. Allen and G. N. Seymour, of Ogdensburg. In 1838, and during some part of 1840, she was in the employ of government. With these exceptions, this vessel made regular trips from Ogdensburg to Lewiston until 1845, when her engine was taken out, and she was fitted up as a sail vessel. The engine of this boat was afterwards transferred to the steamer *British Queen*, one of the American line of boats from Ogdensburg to Montreal. She was subsequently lost on Lake Erie. The *Telegraph*, a steamer having 196 tonnage, was built near Dexter, Jefferson county, and first came out in the fall of 1836. She was owned by parties in Utica, Watertown, and Sacket's Harbor. Sprague was her first captain. She was in the employ of government in the fall of 1838, the whole of 1839, and some part of the spring of 1840. Changed to a sail vessel and burnt on Lake St. Clair. The *Express* was built at Pultneyville, Wayne county,—H. N. Throop master, and one of the owners,—about the year 1839. It was used on the through line for several years, and afterwards ran from Lewiston to Hamilton. It was finally laid up in 1850. The *St. Lawrence*, 402 tons, was enrolled at Oswego, in 1839, the engines being the same as those which had been used in the *Oswego*. In 1844 she

was rebuilt, and the tonnage increased to 434 tons. Her first trip was performed in June, 1839. Cost about \$50,000. She was run till 1851, most of the time as one of the through line, when she was dismantled at French Creek. This is said to have been the first steamer on this lake that had state-rooms on the main deck. Length, 180 feet; beam, 23 feet; hold, 11 feet. In 1839 she was commanded by John Evans; in 1840-46, by J. Van Cleve. Her place on the line was supplied by the *Cataract*.

The *George Clinton* and the *President* were small boats built at Oswego in 1842, and the former was wrecked on the south shore of the lake, in 1850. About 1842, a stock company called the "Ontario Steam- and Canal-boat Company" was formed at Oswego, who, in 1842, built the *Lady of the Lake*, of 423 tons, G. S. Weeks, builder; used on the through line until 1852, when she was chartered as a ferry, in connection with the railroad from Cape Vincent to Kingston. This was the first American boat on this water that had state-rooms on the upper deck. J. J. Taylor was her master for several years. The *Rochester*, built for this company by G. S. Weeks, at Oswego, in 1843; of 354 tons, and run on the lake and river until 1848, after which she ran from Lewiston to Hamilton. In July, 1845, the *Niagara*, of 473 tons, came out, having been the first of a series of steamers built at French Creek by J. Oades. Her length was 182 feet; beam, 27½ feet; total breadth, 47 feet; hold, 7½ feet. Engine from the Archimedes works, with cylinder of 40 inches and 11 feet stroke. Wheels, 30 feet in diameter. The *British Queen* was built on Long Island, between Clayton and Kingston, in 1846, by Oades, the engines being those of the *Oneida*. Length, 180 feet; beam, 42 feet; engine double, each cylinder 26 inches in diameter. The *British Empire* was built at the same time and place with the last.

The *Cataract* came out in July, 1837. She measured 577 tons, and was commanded the first season by James Van Cleve. Length of keel, 202 feet; breadth of beam, 27½ feet; breadth across the guards, 48 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; diameter of wheels, 30 feet; engines built by H. R. Dunham & Co., at the Archimedes works, in New York, and the cylinder has a diameter of 44 inches, and a stroke of 11 feet; cost about \$60,000. She was commanded in 1847-48, by J. Van Cleve; in 1849-51, by R. B. Chapman; in 1852, by A. D. Kilby.

*Ontario*. Built in the summer of 1847. Length of keel, 222 feet; of deck, 233 feet; and over all, 240 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 32 feet 2 inches; and over all, 54 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet; machinery made by T. F. Secor & Co., New York; cylinder 50 inches in diameter, and 11 feet stroke; tonnage, 900; cost about \$80,000.

*Bay State*. This magnificent steamer came out for the first time in June, 1849, with J. Van Cleve master the first season. She had a tonnage of 935, and the following dimensions, viz.: length, 222 feet; breadth of beam, 31½ feet; total breadth, 58 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; engines from the Archimedes works, New York, with a cylinder 56 inches in diameter and 11 feet stroke; wheels, 32 feet in diameter.

The *Northerner* was built at Oswego, by G. S. Weeks, and came out in May, 1850. She had a tonnage of 905;

length, 232 feet; beam, 30½ feet; total breadth, 58 feet; depth of hold, 12½ feet; wheels, 32 feet in diameter; cost \$95,000; engines by T. F. Secor & Co., of New York, with cylinder of 60 inches in diameter, and a stroke of 11 feet.

The *New York*, the largest American steamer on the lake, was built in 1851-52, and made her first trip in August, 1852, with R. B. Chapman master; cost about \$100,000; tonnage, 994; length, 224 feet; beam, 32½ feet; entire breadth, 64 feet; engines built by H. R. Dunham & Co., New York; cylinder, 60 inches in diameter, with 12 feet stroke; wheels, 34 feet in diameter.

Besides the above there have been built or run upon the river and lake the *John Marshall*, *Utica*, *Caroline*, *Prescott*, *Swan*, *Express*, *Gleaner*, and a few others, mostly small.

Shortly after the formation of the "Steam- and Canal-boat Company," a new one was organized, called the "St. Lawrence Steamboat Company." The two were, in 1848, united in one, which assumed the name of the "Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company," having a capital of \$750,000, and at present (1853) the following officers: E. B. Allen, president; E. B. Allen, G. N. Seymour, H. Van Rensselaer, A. Chapman, E. G. Merrick, S. Buckley, H. Fitzhugh, A. Munson, T. S. Faxton, H. White, L. Wright, directors; and James Van Cleve, secretary and treasurer.

This company were the owners of eleven steamers in daily service during the season of navigation. Their names, routes, and names of masters, as they existed in the summer and fall of 1852, were as follows:

*Express Line*.—From Ogdensburg, by way of Toronto to Lewiston, and back, a daily line of two steamers, viz.: *Bay State*, Captain John Ledyard; *New York*, Captain R. C. Chapman.

*Mail Line*.—From Ogdensburg to Lewiston, touching at Kingston, and all the principal American ports, except Cape Vincent, a daily line of four steamers, viz.: *Northerner*, Captain R. F. Child; *Cataract*, Captain A. D. Kilby; *Niagara*, Captain J. B. Estes; *Ontario*, Captain H. N. Throop.

The *American Line*, from Ogdensburg to Montreal, a daily line of three steamers, viz.: *British Queen*, Captain T. Laflamme; *British Empire*, Captain D. S. Allen; *Jenny Lind*, Captain L. Moody.

*Railroad Ferry*.—From Cape Vincent to Kingston: *Lady of the Lake*, Captain S. L. Seymour.

Line from Lewiston to Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario: *Rochester*, Captain John Mason.

Of the above steamers, the *Niagara*, *Cataract*, *Ontario*, *Bay State*, and *New York* were built at French Creek, by John Oades, and the *British Queen* and *British Empire*, by the same builder, at the foot of Long island, in the St. Lawrence. Of propellers, the pioneer on the lake was the *Osvego*, built at that place in 1841; since which, about a dozen have been built on the lake. In 1851 a line, now numbering ten propellers, was established by Crawford & Co., to run in connection with the Northern railroad, for forwarding freight. In 1852, this line transported about 30,000 tons of flour and produce, eastward, and 20,000 of merchandise, westward. Many of these vessels have cabins for passengers. Most of them were built at Cleveland, Ohio.

Speaking of the manner in which the business of steam navigation was managed on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence in 1852, Dr. Hough makes the following observations:

"It is a singular fact that not a single accident has ever occurred upon any American steamer on Lake Ontario, or the St. Lawrence, which has caused the death or injury of a passenger. This is not due to chance so much as to skillful management.

"It is believed that the steam packets on Lake Ontario, although they may be wanting in the gaudy ornaments and dazzling array of gilding and carving which is so ostentatiously displayed on the steamers of the North river, will compare in real convenience, neatness, and comfort, in the careful and attentive department of the officers and subordinates employed, in skillful management, punctuality, and safety, with any class of boats in the world. This opinion will be readily indorsed by any one who has enjoyed the accommodation which they afford."

The number of vessels built in the district of Oswegatchie from 1865 to 1877 inclusive, and their tonnage, was as follows:

		Tons.
Steam vessels .....	9	440.37
Barges.....	9	170.40
Total.....	18	610.77

The number of vessels registered in this district, and their tonnage, is as follows:

		Tons.
Steam vessels.....	15	1068.67
Sail vessels.....	7	691.47
Barges.....	7	964.12
Total.....	29	2724.46

Steamers for passengers and freight ply regularly in the season between Lake Ontario and Montreal, touching at all intermediate points; and there are several of a smaller capacity which run from Ogdensburg to various points below Waddington, Louisville, Massena, etc. There are steam ferries at Ogdensburg, Morristown, and at several points below the latter.

For the benefit of navigation, there are light-houses erected on the American side at Ogdensburg, Cross-over, and Sister islands, within the bounds of St. Lawrence County, and there are several on the Canadian shore.

MARINE RAILWAY.

The repairing of vessels is an important item to the great lines of transportation and to shipping men generally, and to facilitate this branch of commeree dry-docks and marine railways are constructed at great expense, by which a vessel may be taken from the water and placed in such a position that work can be carried on upon every part of her, outside, inside, and underneath, at the same time.

Knowing the advantages that would accrue from a work of this kind located at Ogdensburg, a company called the *Ogdensburg Marine Railway Company* was formed Sept. 29, 1852. The following gentlemen were chosen officers at the first meeting: Henry Van Rensselaer, E. N. Fairchild, E. B. Allen, Edwin Clark, and Allen Chaney, trustees; Henry Van Rensselaer, president; Walter B. Allen, secretary. The duration of the company was limited to fifty years, and the shares were fixed at fifty dollars each. This organization was effected under an act passed Feb. 17, 1848. During the season of 1853 the company constructed a marine railway at Pigeon Point, a half-mile above the mouth of the Oswegatchie, on the St. Lawrence, of sufficient

capacity to take out the largest vessels then on the lakes. Its approximate cost was \$75,000, and it was and is yet the largest on the northern border. There are others at Kingston, Ontario, and at Oswego.

Connected with it was an extensive ship-yard, with the necessary shops and appurtenances for building and repairing all classes of sea-going craft, canal-boats, etc., etc. The original company built the *Mariner* and rebuilt the *Rio Grande*, two sail vessels, besides repairing a large number, of various descriptions, during the time in which they operated the works, from 1853 to about 1860, when they were leased to E. B. Allen & Son, who operated them for one or two years, when the property was sold to H. C. Pearson, who operated it until about 1870, when it was purchased by the Northern Transportation Company. During Mr. Pearson's occupancy he constructed ten or twelve canal propellers for the Erie canal, and built a number of vessels for the lake trade, among them the schooners *W. B. Allen* (for E. B. Allen & Son) and *South-west*, and two propellers and a side-wheel steamer. The works are now the property of the Northern Transit Company, which succeeded the old Northern Transportation Company in 1876. The railway has a capacity for hauling out and repairing two of the Northern Transportation Company's propellers at the same time. Their average tonnage is about 400. The engine used is of about 40-horse power only, but by the use of heavy and complicated gearing a large vessel is easily taken from the water in less than an hour after she begins to move. This railway has been in successful operation for twenty-four years. The steady flow of the St. Lawrence, and its exemption from floods, make it the finest fresh-water stream in the world for purposes of this description.

#### THE NORTHERN TRANSIT COMPANY.

A company known as the "Northern Transportation Company" was organized under the laws of New York in 1855, and reorganized under the laws of Ohio in 1862. This company had two lines of propellers in operation, one running to Lake Erie and one to Lake Michigan. Fifteen boats were employed until 1863, when the number was increased to twenty-one. Those running on Lakes Erie and Ontario and the St. Lawrence river were built as large as could be passed through the Welland canal,—about four hundred tons each. This company continued in business until 1875, when the property went into the hands of a receiver. In 1876 the "Northern Transit Company" was formed, which purchased the entire outfit of the former company, and are now running sixteen propellers and three sail vessels between Ogdensburg and the ports of the lakes; Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland being the principal ports in the west, and Oswego and Ogdensburg in the east. The boats touch at all points on the St. Lawrence above Ogdensburg, and at all the ports, both Canadian and American, on the lakes above the Welland canal. The principal business is the freighting of grain and flour from the west and merchandise from the east, the latter principally from New York and Boston.

The New England business passes mostly *via* Ogdensburg, and the New York business *via* Oswego. The

passenger traffic is more extensive than is at first sight apparent, amounting to over \$100,000 annually. At Ogdensburg the line connects with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railway, and through this with the Central Vermont railway, which distributes to all parts of New England. The connections at Oswego are by canal and railway, and the facilities are excellent and ample. The line also connects at Clayton with the Utica and Black River railroad.

The company also own the marine railway at Ogdensburg (spoken of elsewhere), and in connection therewith a ship-yard, where are constructed many of their vessels, extensive repair-shops, a saw-mill, etc.

The boats are registered in the Cleveland district, and the company have also a ship-yard at that place for the construction of vessels.

The present officers of the company are A. W. French, president; Philo Chamberlin, superintendent; W. W. Butler, secretary and treasurer; C. L. Thompson, auditor.

#### TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Northern New York was first brought into direct communication with the great cities in 1849, by means of the Canadian line of telegraphs operating on the Morse principle. A station was established at Brockville and another at Prescott. The "New York State Line" extended a branch from Watertown to Ogdensburg, by way of the Old Military road, in the summer of 1850. Ogdensburg was the only station in the county.

In the summer of 1851 the "Vermont and Boston Line," originally intended to extend only as far as Burlington, was continued on to Rouse's Point and Ogdensburg, partly along the line of the railroad and partly along the highway. It had stations for receiving and transmitting intelligence at Ogdensburg, Canton, Potsdam, North Potsdam, Malone, and Chateaugay. Both of these lines were operated on the principle of Bain's electro-chemical telegraph, and sufficient stock was taken up along the routes to defray the expense of erection.

The entire business of the county of St. Lawrence is now transacted by two companies: "The Montreal Telegraph Company" and the "Dominion Telegraph Company." The former was organized in 1847, and commenced business in the county in 1849. It connects with the Anglo-American Cable Company and with the land lines of the Western Union Company at Oswego, Buffalo, Detroit, and other points. Nine separate lines connect with the Ogdensburg office. The territory occupied by the company is divided into two divisions, called the Eastern and Western, Ogdensburg being in the Western Division.

The officers of this company are: President, Sir Hugh Allan; Secretary and General Eastern Superintendent, James Dakers; Treasurer, Charles Bourne; General Western Superintendent, H. P. Dwight; Superintendent Western Division, Dexter Van Ostrand; Manager Ogdensburg Office, James Ingram.

"The Dominion Telegraph Company" was organized in 1863, and commenced business in St. Lawrence County in September, 1872. Offices are established at Ogdensburg, Morristown, and Hammond, in St. Lawrence County. The

company connects with direct ocean cable with the Atlantic and Pacific and Vermont International Telegraph companies. The general offices of the company are located at Toronto. The following are the present officers: Board of Directors, Hon. T. N. Gibbs, M.P., president; John I. MacKenzie, Esq., vice-president; James Michie, Esq., treasurer; Thos. Swinyard, Esq., managing director; Hon. William Cayley, W. F. McMaster, Esq., A. Copp, Esq., R. N. Waddell, Esq., Laurence Oliphant, Esq. Local Directors, M. H. Gault, Esq., Montreal; A. Joseph, Esq., Quebec. Executive officers, Thomas Swinyard, Esq., general manager, Toronto; Frederick Roper, Esq., secretary, Toronto. Divisional Superintendents, H. Neilson, Toronto; C. R. Hosmer, Montreal; T. C. Elwood, Toronto; D. B. McQuarrie, Halifax. Agent at Ogdensburg, C. E. Comstock.

U. S. CUSTOMS.

The District of Oswegatchie was established March 2, 1811, and the following statistics, procured by the Hon. Preston King, at the Treasury Department, for this purpose, show the business of this district very satisfactorily. The collectors have been Alexander Richards, 1811-20; Aaron Hackley, 1821 to 1827; Nathan Myers, 1827-29; Baron S. Doty, 1829-36; Smith Stilwell, Oct. 1, 1836, Sept. 11, 1840; David C. Judson, Sept. 12, 1840, Feb. 16, 1849; James C. Barter, Aug. 7, 1849; Thomas Bacon, Horace Moody, David M. Chapin, N. M. Curtis, George Parker, and Col. S. P. Remington, the present incumbent.

The collections for a series of years, including all we could obtain, are shown in the following table:

Year.	Collections.	Year.	Collections.
1815	\$11,729.37	1833	\$3,295.99
1816	4,409.50	1834	2,525.53
1817	6,176.02	1835	2,954.75
1818	5,155.98	1836	10,581.00
1819	2,716.01	1836	2,228.97
1820	1,677.01	1837	4,316.70
1821	1,339.45	1838	2,847.52
1822	2,307.35	1839	2,497.68
1823	2,462.07	1840	1,411.25
1824	1,913.59	1840	542.22
1825	1,349.30	1841	1,420.08
1826	1,207.87	1842	1,268.68
1827	768.02	1843	743.35
1828	2,103.33	1844	2,032.09
1829	2,044.91	1845	2,884.26
1830	2,329.76	1846	1,852.26
1831	3,314.60	1847	4,550.09
1832	3,847.04	1848	5,106.75

Year.	Collections.	Year.	Collections
1849	\$7,505.19	1872	\$234,361.00
1849	1,325.19	1873	226,249.00
1850	11,210.37	1874	205,605.00
1851	20,048.95	1875	112,360.00
* * * *	* * *	1876	80,362.00
1870	309,190.00	1877	96,494.00
1871	269,420.00		

Subordinate offices are located at Hammond, Morristown, Louisville, Massena, and Waddington, of which notices will be found in the history of the respective towns.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AT OGDENSBURG.

The U. S. government purchased grounds in Ogdensburg, about 1850, of David C. Judson, and erected the present fine, substantial, and imposing edifice. The structure is built of Berea sandstone, from Ohio. The basement is of blue cut limestone, resting upon a concrete foundation, four feet wide and six feet deep, filled with broken limestone and Salina cement. It is three stories in height, and 121 by 57 feet in dimensions, and stands in a commanding location, on the block bounded by State, Knox, South Water, and Spinner streets. The lower floor is occupied by the post-office, customs department, pension-office, and offices for the revenue department. In the second story are the U. S. court-rooms and necessary offices. The rooms in the third story are used mostly for storage purposes. The floors rest upon iron girders, supported on brick arches. The roof, covered with Vermont slate, is supported by iron rafters, and surmounted by an iron-framed dome thirty feet in diameter, in the centre of which is a spiral iron stairway, fifty feet in height, reaching to the observatory above, which commands a fine and extensive view of the city, the St. Lawrence river, and the surrounding country on both sides for many miles. The interior finish is of white ash, and the furniture of black walnut. The hall floors are laid with sandstone tiling, and the office floors are of four-inch white spruce. The stair-frames are of iron, and the steps of Ohio stone. The building is heated by steam. The open space west of the building is inclosed by an iron fence, and the wide space around is flagged with Potsdam sandstone.

The entire cost of the building, including grounds, furniture, etc., has been about \$265,000, and it is one of the finest of its class in the country. (See illustration.)

The steamer "Admiral," formerly U. S. revenue cutter, is owned by the Judsons, of Ogdensburg.





CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

# VILLAGE AND CITY OF OGDENSBURG.

## INTRODUCTORY.

THE city of Ogdensburg, named in honor of Samuel Ogden, its original proprietor, is beautifully and most advantageously situated on the St. Lawrence river, at the foot of heavy ship navigation for the lakes, and on both sides of the Oswegatchie river, which here enters the St. Lawrence from the south. The great rapids of the latter river commence about six miles below Ogdensburg, and form a serious obstruction to the navigation of that stream; but above Ogdensburg there is plenty of still water for the largest vessels and steamers. Three great railway lines diverge from this point towards the east, south, and southwest, and good connections are made with the Canadian railway system. The manufacturing facilities of Ogdensburg are good, and more especially in the lines of finished lumber and various descriptions of wood-working. The Oswegatchie furnishes extensive water-power, which is well utilized, and the point is easily accessible to the iron mines of New York and Lake Superior, and the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The city is finely laid out with broad streets, and is generally well built, particularly in the line of business-buildings, which compare favorably with those of any city of its size in the country.

The public buildings of Ogdensburg are a United States custom-house and post-office, a fine city-hall, six costly churches, nine good school buildings, a State arsenal,—the latter not at present in use for the purpose designed,—and the city water-works. Besides the nine public school buildings, the Catholics and other denominations own several costly and commodious school buildings in various parts of the city, including two convents.

The latitude is about 44° 40', and the longitude 75° 30' west from Greenwich.

Ogdensburg contains all the elements of larger cities,—broad, fine streets, beautifully shaded with forest maples; good public and business buildings; elegant and costly private dwellings; grand churches; excellent schools; an enterprising press; a resident bishop; prominent clergymen, attorneys, and physicians; extensive banking-houses; important manufactures; railways; telegraph and express lines; the finest post-office building in the northern part of the State; water- and gas-works; beautiful cemeteries; an efficient police and fire department; numerous orders and societies; bands, etc.; and a very important commercial and mercantile trade. It is situated in the midst of most interesting historical associations, dating back to the days of Champlain and Frontenac, and closely connected in later times with the stirring military events of 1812–15, and of 1837–40. The situation of the city is grand,—upon the banks of the finest fresh-water stream upon the globe, upon

whose breast floats the commerce of two mighty nations, and which connects the greatest system of inland navigation in the world with the waters of the Atlantic. From the dome of the custom-house, on a clear day, the prospect is grand and sublime. The vision takes in a vast stretch of the St. Lawrence, with its bays and islands, the long line of the Canada coast, with numerous cities and villages, towards the north and west, and to the south and east the extensive champaign region lying between the wilderness and the river; and far to the southeast rise the blue undulating outlines of the ancient Adirondacks, the fathers of mountains. The population of Ogdensburg, by the last State census of 1875, is something over 11,000, of whom between 4000 and 5000 are of foreign extraction.

The bonded debt of the city is \$135,000; of which there was issued in 1868 \$100,000, and in 1870 \$35,000. These bonds run for twenty years from date of issue, with interest payable semi-annually in February and August at the National Park bank, city of New York.

The following statements are from the last annual report of the Mayor for 1876–77.

### SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS OF GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand at date of last report.....	\$1170.08
Received from E. White, Esq., recorder, fines, etc.....	701.10
“ Board of excise, licenses.....	2349.25
“ City treasurer, liquor licenses.....	2844.05
“ Hack and carter licenses.....	221.00
“ Show licenses.....	83.80
“ Circus licenses.....	30.00
“ Foreign insurance companies.....	437.98
“ Distribution of city taxes.....	2186.03
“ Town orders.....	309.65
“ Ferry license.....	100.00
“ Entertainment at town-hall, for gas.....	1.20
“ Street vendor.....	1.00
“ Transfer of order 433 to highway fund.....	20.38
“ Transfer from special police fund.....	1.79
	\$10,457.31

### SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM GENERAL FUND.

Paid City Clerk, N. H. Lytle.....	\$500.92
“ Police department.....	2941.46
“ Legal services.....	65.75
“ Excise Board, salary, etc.....	150.00
“ Assessors' salaries, etc.....	372.00
“ Gas bills at town-house, police headquarters, and town-hall.....	189.20
“ Rent police headquarters.....	200.00
“ E. White, recorder, salary.....	500.00
“ Firewardens, July 4.....	18.00
“ Pound rent.....	25.00
“ Expenses of fire department.....	687.95
“ “ inspectors and clerks election.....	331.25
“ Expenses printing, etc.....	503.70
“ Health officers.....	322.43
“ Lumber.....	226.49
“ Coal, police headquarters and town-hall.....	145.10
“ Wood for same places.....	258.50
“ Erroneous taxes returned.....	50.51
“ Special police, July 4 and Nov. 7.....	138.75
“ Insurance.....	224.00
“ Surveying.....	17.00
“ Shoveling snow.....	16.00
“ Sundries, etc.....	1447.23
	\$9,331.24

WATER-WORKS FUND—RECEIPTS.

Received from water-rates .....	\$2630.59
“ “ .....	17.28
“ “ .....	347.75
“ “ .....	90.70
“ “ .....	92.00
“ “ .....	215.10
“ “ .....	135.24
“ “ .....	127.00
“ “ .....	130.71
“ “ .....	18.70
“ “ .....	42.35
“ “ .....	1862.19
“ “ .....	126.98
“ “ .....	141.50
“ “ .....	175.45
“ “ .....	161.00
“ “ .....	553.39
“ “ .....	14.70
“ “ .....	11.62
Received note to pay interest on bonds.....	4725.00
“ from city taxes .....	4950.00
“ balance of city taxes.....	550.00
	<u>\$17,119.25</u>

WATER-WORKS—DISBURSEMENTS.

By balance overdrawn at date of last report.....	\$157.54
Paid Seymours & Co., coal.....	80.00
“ A. H. Lord, salary and disbursements.....	105.50
“ C. A. Davies & Co., merchandise.....	38.54
“ Cranberry lake commissioners.....	72.00
“ A. H. Lord, salary and disbursements.....	109.25
“ Ogdensburg gas company, gas at water-works.....	5.40
“ A. H. Lord, salary and disbursements.....	114.75
“ Water-works pay-roll.....	31.45
“ Draft interest on bonds.....	4725.00
“ Commissions National Park bank.....	23.62
“ J. C. Armstrong, postage account.....	8.00
“ R. Montgomery, labor.....	99.14
“ W. B. Allen & Co., merchandise.....	34.21
“ A. H. Lord, salary and disbursements.....	107.45
“ Water-works pay-roll.....	14.38
“ A. H. Lord, salary, etc.....	108.90
“ Seymours & Co., coal.....	252.23
“ Murphy & Liscomb.....	58.40
“ E. S. Brownson, merchandise.....	9.27
“ A. H. Lord, salary, etc.....	105.72
“ Thomas McGirr, labor.....	11.75
“ A. H. Lord, salary and disbursements.....	114.45
“ Note and discount.....	4829.14
“ Water works pay-roll.....	24.19
“ A. H. Lord, salary.....	106.00
“ James Brown, lumber.....	34.97
“ Ogdensburg gas company, gas at water-works.....	11.88
“ A. H. Lord, salary and disbursements.....	110.50
“ Interest on coupon bonds.....	2450.00
“ Interest on registered bonds.....	2275.00
“ Park bank, commissions.....	11.81
“ Exchange on draft.....	11.81
“ W. W. Fulton, referee.....	18.42
“ W. B. Allen, merchandise.....	76.65
“ J. Autin, wood.....	43.12
“ J. Glass, merchandise.....	115.35
“ A. H. Lord, disbursements.....	36.00
“ J. C. Armstrong, stamps and envelopes.....	11.75
“ James, Remington & Palmer, printing.....	28.25
“ C. A. Davies & Co., merchandise.....	11.66
“ C. Sloecum, labor.....	8.48
“ A. H. Lord, salary and disbursements.....	111.60
“ “ “ .....	127.05
“ C. Ashley, merchandise.....	3.34
“ A. H. Lord, salary, etc.....	110.05
“ J. McNaughton, legal services.....	10.00
“ Ogdensburg gas company, gas for water-works.....	9.72
“ Balance.....	145.56
	<u>\$17,119.25</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Highway fund—receipts and expenditures.....	\$11,023.67
Gas fund—receipts and expenditures.....	2,247.22
Public park fund—receipts and disbursements.....	1,372.26
Sewer fund, “ “ .....	2,026.83
Cemetery fund, “ “ .....	541.60
Hose house fund, “ “ .....	426.73
Total.....	<u>\$17,638.31</u>

The total amount expended on account of streets, including walks, bridges, and culverts, was \$10,945.08.

In the following pages will be found the early and later history of the mission, village, and city of Ogdensburg,

with a full account of its various institutions, manufactures, schools, churches, professions, etc., with complete lists of village and city officers to the present time, carefully arranged by subjects, and covering every department of enterprise from 1749 to 1878.

TRADE.

The first stock of goods opened in Ogdensburg was brought by the tedious route of the Hudson river, the Mohawk, Wood creek, Oneida lake, Oswego river, Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence, by Nathan Ford, agent for Samuel Ogden, and arrived at Ogdensburg Aug. 11, 1796. On the route up the Mohawk one of the boats, loaded with the goods, was sunk in the rapids and the goods badly damaged.

This stock was opened in the sergeant's room of the late British barracks, and Richard Fitz Randolph was the first man to measure tape and sell salt and sugar in the embryo city. To-day, from this small beginning, the city has grown and enlarged its trade until the mercantile establishments probably number over one hundred and fifty of various kinds.

BUSINESS SUMMARY.

A summary of the present business of the city of Ogdensburg gives about the following: 4 asheries, 35 attorneys, 2 architects, 3 auction and commission, 3 bakeries, 2 banking-houses, 9 barber-shops, 2 billiard-rooms, 20 blacksmiths, 4 boat-builders, 2 bowling-alleys, 2 books and stationery, 1 book-bindery, 10 boot- and shoe-dealers, 3 brokers, 1 brewery, 1 broom-factory, 4 carriage-works, 1 cement-roofing, 1 chandlery, 10 clergymen, 6 clothing-stores, 5 confectioners, 2 heavy coal dealers, 4 cooperages, 1 crockery dealer, 5 dentists, 12 dress-makers, 4 doors, sash, and blinds, 5 druggists, 11 dry goods, 1 express office, 2 flour and grain dealers, 4 flour-mills, 1 forwarding and corn, 2 foundries and machine-shops, 2 fruit dealers, 4 furniture dealers, 50 grocers, 2 hair-work manufacturers, 8 hardware and tinware, 3 hat, cap, and fur dealers, 15 hotels, 9 insurance agents, 5 jewelers, 3 job printers, 4 justices, 4 land agents and real estate, 2 grain elevators, one with capacity of 650,000 bushels, 90 licensed hackmen, wagoners, and carters, 5 liquor-stores, 2 liveries, 3 heavy lumber dealers, 2 marble-shops, 20 meat and vegetable markets, 4 merchant tailors, 10 milliners, 2 musical instruments, 2 oils and glassware, 3 photographers, 12 physicians, 5 planing-mills, 1 plaster-mill, 3 plumbers and gas-fitters, 5 post officials, 2 pump-factories, 3 railways, 10 saddlery and harness, 25 saloons and sample-rooms, 9 public and 7 select schools, and about 20 societies of various kinds, exclusive of churches, 1 extensive stove-factory, 2 steam ferries, 2 telegraph offices, 4 tobacconists.

The total capital invested in the city in various branches of business, railways, transportation, manufactures, banking, and trade, approximates \$5,000,000.

VILLAGE AND CITY OF OGDENSBURG.

The city of Ogdensburg comprises, for civil purposes, a part of the town of Oswegatchie, which was erected from Lisbon March 3, 1802, the date of the organization of the county.



The first settlement was made in 1749 by the Sulpician Father Francis Picquet, who built a mission house and inclosed it with a small stockade, or palisade, and had mounted for its defense "seven small stone guns and eleven four- to six-pounders." In 1751 he built a dam and saw-mill on the Oswegatchie, as stated by one writer; by another it is said that a dam and mill were erected by Captain Vernuil Lorimier, a French officer, who commanded at *La Presentation* (the name given by Picquet to his post). At this mill large quantities of lumber were manufactured, a portion of which was used in the building of the rapidly-increasing village, which was composed of Indians, mostly from the *Onondaga* tribe of the Five Nations, who were persuaded to embrace Christianity, or rather to conform to the outward rules of the Catholic church, and to emigrate to the new mission on the Oswegatchie.

The mission was abandoned and the works destroyed by the French upon the advance of General Amherst's army in the summer of 1760. The sandstone tablet, with its Latin inscription, which Father Picquet had placed in his mission house, was found among the ruins in 1831, and afterwards inserted in the front of the State arsenal, erected in 1858.

A British garrison probably occupied this post for some years. The English were in possession in 1793, at which time Samuel Ogden was in correspondence with the governor of New York and the governor-general of Canada concerning the occupation by the English and the rapid destruction of the timber upon his domain, which was being extensively shipped to the north side of the St. Lawrence.

Settlement was commenced here, under the proprietorship of Samuel Ogden, by his agent, Nathan Ford, in 1796; and on July 11, 1797, Mr. Ford was made his attorney for the sale of lands. It was Mr. Ogden's intention to begin at an earlier date, but possession of the English Fort Oswegatchie could not be obtained. The ownership was finally settled by the terms of Jay's treaty, ratified in February, 1796, and the British gave up possession.

Under British administration leases had been procured from the *Oswegatchie* Indians, under which the old French mill and dam were put in repair and an extensive lumbering business commenced by the Canadians, and was in full tide of operation when the fact first became known to the purchasers.

Specimens of these spurious titles are inserted as curiosities worthy of preservation.

SPECIMEN INDIAN TITLE.

"To all people to whom these presents shall come: Ogentago, Dowasundah, Sahundarish, and Canadaha, the four representatives of the Indian village of Oswegatchie, have this day, by and with the advice of the whole nation, being duly assembled in full council of the whole tribe or nation, as above mentioned, Men, Women, and Children being all present, have this day bargained, agreed, and to farme let for ever, to Major Watson, of Oswegatchie, and to his heirs and assignes for ever, all that tract or parcel of Land, Situate, Lying, and Being, on the South Side of the River St. Lawrence, Beginning at the northwest corner of a tract of land granted to Daniel Smith, and running up along the stream of the river one League, or three English miles; thence East South-east from the Lake or River, into the woods three Leagues or Nine English Miles, thence Northeast

one League or three English miles, thence North North west three Leagues or Nine English Miles, along the Line of said Daniel Smith to the place of Beginning, at the River Keeping the breadth of one League or three English miles, from the front of the River with Nine Miles in Depth; to him, his heirs and assigns, with the appurtenances therunto Belonging, or anywise appertaining to him the Said Major Watson his heirs and assigns for ever, for the yearly Rents and Covenants herein Reserved to the above Ogentago, Dowasundah, Sahundarish and Canadaha, their heirs and successors or assigns, forever; to be yearly and Every year after the day of the date hereof, and to commence on the first day of December, one thousand Seven hundred and ninety three, the sum of Twenty Spanish Mill'd Dollars, thirteen and one third Bushels of wheat, and thirty three and one third pounds of pork, to be paid on the premises by the said Major Watson, his Heirs, Executors, administrators and assigns, to the above forementioned representatives, their heirs or assigns, if legally demanded on the premises, they giving sufficient discharges for the same, every year, hereafter, as the same rent becomes due. Now therefore this Indenture witnesseth, that the above Ogentago, Dowasundah, Sahundarish, and Canadaha, the four Representatives of the above mentioned village, and being the true and lawful owners of the above described Lands, and for, and in consideration of the yearly Rents and Covenants above mentioned, the receipt whereof they do here acknowledge, hath granted Bargained aliened released and confirmed, and by these presents doth, fully, freely, and Absolutely, do grant, Bargain, and sell; alien, Release, and confirm, unto the said Major Watson, his heirs and assigns for ever all the Title, Interest, Property, Claim, and Demand, of and unto, the above mentioned Land, and premises, together with all the Trees, Timber, woods, ponds, pools, water, water courses, and streams of water, fishing, fowling, hawking, and hunting, Mines and Minerals, Standing, growing, Lying, and Being, or to be had, used, and enjoyed within the limits and Bounds aforesaid, and all other profits, Benefits, Liberties, privileges, heriditiments, and appurtunanceys to the same Belonging, or in anywise appertaining, to have, and to hold, all the aforesaid Land, and premises, to the said Major Watson, his Heirs and assigns, to the proper use Benefit and Behoof of him, the said Major Watson, his Heirs and assigns for ever, So that neither of them the said Releasers nor their heirs or any other person or persons whatsoever for them or either of them, in their or either of their Names or write, Shall, or May, by any ways or means whatsoever, at any time hereafter, Claim, Challenge, or demand any Estate Right Title Interest, of, in, or to, the said above released premises, or any part thereof, But from all and every action and actions, Estate, Right, title, Claim, and Demand, of any kind, of, in, or to, the said premises, or any part thereof, they and Every of them, Shall be for ever Bound, by these presents, and thay, and Every of them, the above said premises, with the appurtunances to the said Major Watson, his heirs and assigns, shall, and will, for Ever Warrant and Defend. In Witness whereof, they have hereunto Set their Hands, and Seals, the Twenty Second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety two.

"Sealed and Delivered  
in the Presents off,



"T. B. A true copy."

"Senhawe x his Mark.

Sahieh x his Mark.

Heory Galton.

Chrest. Swansichton.

Ogentago x his Mark. L. s.

Dowasundah, x his Mark. L. s.

Sawhundarish, x his Mark. L. s.

Canadaha. x his Mark. L. s.

"Indorsement on Pceeding.—Be it for Ever hereafter Remembered, that the chiefs of the Oswegatchie Nation have received of Major Watson, Jared Seeley, and Daniel Smith, and John Livingston, an actual payment for the consideration contained in the Deeds executed by us and our fathers, comprehending ten miles on the river St. Lawrence, with nine miles back into the woods; we say received the rent in full, for the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and

ninety-seven, agreeable to the conditions of the within Lease or Deed, and the said parteyes are hear by Regularly Discharged for the same, as witnesses our hands.

"Witness present,  
"Amos Ansley.

"CANDAHA.



mark.

"Lasbalagenhas, ✕ his mark.  
"Lcwangelass, ✕ his mark."

Onatchateyent, Totagoines, Onarios, Tiotaaasera, Aonacta, Gatemontie, Ganonsenthe and Onente, *Oswegatchie* chiefs, at Grenville, U. C., June 1, 1795, in the presence of Joseph Anderson, John Stigman, and Ephraim Jones, confirmed to Catharine and Francis, the wife and son of Capt. Verneuil Lorimier, a verbal lease, executed in 1785, of a tract on the south shore, half a mile on each side of the small river called Black river and up to Black lake, for the yearly rent of one hundred silver dollars, or money equivalent thereto. This was a full warranty deed with covenant. Lorimier had been a French officer in command of Fort Presentation, and a tradition relates that he also possessed a French title, which, with other papers, were scattered and lost in a gale of wind that unroofed his house.\* It having been reported that the *St. Regis* Indians discountenanced these proceedings, Watson and his associates wrote to them on the subject, and received the following answer, dated at St. Regis, April 10, 1795 :

"SIR,—We were favored with your letter of the 9 March, and we have to inform you that no Indian of St. Regis ever will molest or trouble you on your present possession. You pay our brothers of the *Oswegatchie* a tolerable rent, and as long as you will make good payment of the same rent to our brothers, who are the same in all respects as ourselves, we shall and ever will be happy to keep you in full possession; do not ever believe any thing to the contrary from any person whatever.

"We are with esteem, your brothers and friends,

"Tharohiageton, "Ononsagenra,  
"Assorontunkota, "Tionategekha.

"For ourselves and others of our village of St. Regis."

To still further substantiate their title, the lessees from the Indians procured of the commandant of the fort at *Oswegatchie* a permit to locate upon and occupy the tracts included in their leases. This document is given below, in the orthography and punctuation of the original :

"This is to certifie that John Levingston Daniel Smith, Major Watson, and Jered Seley have made a purchase of a tract of land from the Indians of the *Oswegatchie* within the Jurisdiction of the British post of *Oswegatchie*, I having examined said purchase and find it to be a fair one therefore the said John Levingston Daniel Smith Major Watson and Jered Seley are hereby urtherized to settle cultivate and improve the said and I as commanding officer of said post Do hereby Ratife and Confirm said purchase and promis the Kings protection to them and Their associates Witness my hand And seal Don at *oswegatchie* this Tenth Day of June one thousand seven hundred ninty four

Richard Porter. L. S."

\* Stated on the authority of Wm. E. Guest, Esq., of Ogdensburg.

By virtue of these titles, and under protection of the British flag, a saw-mill† was erected west of the *Oswegatchie*, near its mouth, and the business of lumbering was commenced and prosecuted with spirit, under which the majestic forests, covering almost the entire region, began rapidly to disappear; and these operations extended to the whole river-front and the tributaries of the great river capable of floating spars and rafts.

The following correspondence, in relation to these claims and trespasses, passed several years before settlements were attempted :

"NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1793.

"HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE CLINTON, ESQ.

"Myself and associates, owners of ten townships of land lying on the east side of the river St. Lawrence, having had the honor of addressing you on the 2d of September, 1792, and stating to you, as the head of the executive of this State, certain representations of trespasses daily committed on said townships by subjects of the Government of Great Britain, in hopes that through your aid some measures would be taken, either by the government of the State or by the general government, to put a stop to the great evil of which we complained. But finding from good information that the trespass was not only continued, but very much increased, I conceived it for the interest of myself and the other gentlemen concerned to take a journey to that country, as well to establish the facts contained in that letter as to endeavor, by making a representation thereof to the governor of Canada, to have an immediate stop put to the evil. How far my expectations have been realized, your excellency will judge from a perusal of the copies, hereto annexed, of the letters that passed between Governor Simcoe, my Lord Dorchester, and myself.

"You will allow me, in behalf of myself and associates, to aver to you that all the facts contained in our letter to you, as well as those contained in my letter to Governor Simcoe and my Lord Dorchester, are true, and I trust you will readily see the necessity of some immediate and spirited measures to stop the trespass, or the great part of all our valuable timber will be destroyed, and carried out of the United States, by a set of men whose only motive is to plunder and destroy. Our title under the State we know to be good, and we conceive we have every just claim for protection and indemnity from it. It is now upwards of eight years that we paid into the public treasury a large sum of money for this tract of country, under full expectation that we might make peaceable settlements thereon. But, unfortunately for our interests, we are not only prevented by the British government from settling those lands, but the subjects thereof have already robbed us of the most valuable part of that property. It is the apprehension of consequences of a public nature that restrains us from appealing to the law of the State for the protection of that property. There can be no doubt but that the justice of the legislature ought to give us an ample indemnity for our sufferings. How far, then, it may be proper for us, through you, to make a representation of the hardships under which we labor to it, at the approaching session, is with much respect submitted to your wisdom, and we, well knowing your anxiety for the dignity of the State and the interests of its individuals, have no doubt that you will do everything that may be proper in the premises.

"I have the honor to be your most obedient humble servant,  
"SAM'L OGDEN."

"YORK, UPPER CANADA, August 31, 1793.

"HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN G. SIMCOE, ESQ.

"SIR,—Having obtained, under the State of New York, a title to a large tract of land lying on the southeast side of the river St. Lawrence, at or about *Oswegatchie*, and being informed that many persons calling themselves subjects of your government are daily committing great trespass on said tract of land, by cutting and transporting to Montreal large quantities of timber therefrom, I beg leave to represent the same to your excellency, in full confidence that your interposition will put an immediate stop to such proceedings as tend very much to my injury. It may not be improper to add that, previous to my leaving New York, I was advised, and well knew, that the ex-

† This was possibly a new mill, as the original French mill may have been destroyed or decayed.

ective of that State would, on my application, give his immediate aid for the protection of this property. But conceiving such an operation would involve a governmental question (which for very obvious reasons I conceive at this time ought to be avoided), at great expense and fatigue, I undertook a journey to this country, that I might make this representation to your excellency previous to any other measures being taken in the premises.

"I have the honor to be, etc.,

"SAM'L OGDEN."

"York, August 31, 1793.

"SAMUEL OGDEN, Esq.

"SIR,—I am just favored with your letter of the 31st of August. I beg leave to observe to you that last autumn, on the representation of the *Oswegatchie* Indians, the magistrates of the town of Augusta warned some of his majesty's subjects to quit those very lauds. I apprehend you claim under a title from the State of New York. In regard to your intimation that the executive of the State of New York would give its immediate aid for the protection of this property, I have to observe that you are perfectly just in your observation that such would be a governmental question, inasmuch as it is obvious to all *there is no treaty line, nor can be reasonably expected to be acknowledged by Great Britain, until the prior articles of the treaty shall be fulfilled by the United States.* But in the immediate point of view, as this question does not concern his majesty's subjects, who have already been forbidden, at the request of the Indians claiming the land, to form settlements on that side of the river, I can only refer you to his excellency the commander-in-chief for any further explanations you require, to whom your very liberal principles as expressed in your letters, which I shall transmit to him, cannot but be highly recommendatory, and impress those sentiments of respect, with which I am your obedient servant,

"J. G. SIMCOE,

"*Lt.-Gov'r Upper Canada.*"

"QUEBEC, September 29, 1793.

"HIS EXCELLENCY GUY LORD CARLTON, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, ETC.

"MY LORD,—His excellency, Governor Simcoe, having in his letter to me of the 31st of August referred me to your lordship on the subject about which I wrote him, I beg leave to address you thereon, and to inclose you for your information that correspondence and a representation of some facts which came to my knowledge since writing to Governor Simcoe. On examining the tract of country which I own, I found the most wanton and excessive waste of timber imaginable, so much so that I conceive injury already committed to the amount of many thousand pounds. I found also a large saw-mill building within two or three hundred yards of the fort of Oswegatchie, which if persisted in will destroy the most valuable tract of timber in all that country. This mill is building by Verne Francis Lorimier, a half-pay captain, who lives opposite my tract on the western side of the river, with whom I had a conversation on the subject. After producing a copy of the records of New York showing my title to these lands, and representing the injury that would arise to me from the waste of timber which the mill would occasion, I offered, in order to prevent any further difficulty, to pay him his disbursements in case he would desist. This he refused, and informed me that he was conductor of the Indians on whose lands it was, and that so long as one of them were alive he should possess the mill. This gentleman being in the employ of your government, for Indian affairs, or agency, and under that pretense is in the constant practice of selling large quantities of timber. It is not *my business*, my lord, to discuss any question of a public nature. I shall not, therefore, attempt to reason as to *the right* the Indians may have to those lands (which I am informed by the governor of New York have been long since purchased of them), on the propriety of the detention of the post at Oswegatchie, or on the *recent establishment* of an Indian village in my lands. Yet I cannot help observing that no claim of title can in the *courts of New York* justify those trespasses on my property, which the State stands bound to protect me in. I presume your goodness will excuse the earnest importunity of an individual who conceives himself a great sufferer, and feels a most anxious desire, from various motives, that your interposition may prevent any further settlement or waste being committed on those lands until the question of the posts shall by the two governments be finally adjusted and settled.

"I have the honor to be your lordship's most obed't serv't,

"SAM'L OGDEN."

In the summer of 1795, Mr. Ford was sent by Ogden to take further measures to obtain possession and commence a settlement. His letter of instructions, dated Perth Amboy, July 12, 1795, will be read with interest:

"DEAR NATHAN,—By this opportunity I have written again to my brother<sup>3</sup> on the subject of his application to my Lord Dorchester, and have told him that you would stay a few days at Montreal, and requested him to communicate to you there (to the care of Mr. Forsyth) his lordship's determination. Now in case of his giving you permission to repair one or more of the houses, and placing inhabitants therein, you will then, while at Oswegatchie, make, with the advice of Major Drummond, the necessary arrangements, and procure some proper person to move therein as my tenant. The importance of this you will see, and it *may become a question* whether you had not better in this case return from Toronto via *Oswegatchie*, and spend some weeks or perhaps months there this summer and autumn, so as to prepare and arrange things for your reception next spring. If you should succeed in the idea I gave you respecting the *saw-mill*, then it ought to be kept diligently at work in sawing pine boards and shingles proper for the buildings we mean to erect next year, which ought to be carefully set up when sawed, so as to be seasoned for use next summer. Cannot you, by some means or other, possess yourself of a particular account of the distance and route from Oswegatchie up the river and lake, and so on to Fort Stanwix, or such route as the nearest direction may lead to? In doing this, attend to the following queries: 1. What falls of water between the Oswegatchie and the lake? 2. What distance from the fort to the lake? what streams put in and where? with a full description of lands, meadows, swamps, etc. *Be very particular as to this.* 3. A very particular description of the lake, as well as the outlet, and the land around its margin, with an estimate of its dimensions and course, so that we may form an estimate of its situation in the townships. Estimate its course with that of the great rivers. 4. What streams run up into the lake, and what water communication leads from towards Fort Stanwix, and what may be the supposed distance? 5. In your description of land attend to timber, limestone, intervalle, hog meadow, swamps, etc. Let your observations be made in writing, and do not spare paper. Perhaps a few dollars laid out in presents to the *Oswegatchie* Indians would be useful. You will procure from the commanding officer at Montreal a letter of introduction to the sergeant at Oswegatchie. This will become very necessary. Colonel Gordon and Colonel McDonald, if at Montreal, will aid you in this.

"My health is mending. God bless you.

"SAM'L OGDEN.

"MAJOR FORD."

In answer to the foregoing, the following letter was returned, dated Kingston, Aug. 28, 1795:

"DEAR SIR,—I have this moment received your letter dated July 12. Its contents shall be attended to. I wrote you the 2d and 7th inst., both of which I hope you have received. I left Montreal the 9th for Niagara; on my way I paid Oswegatchie a visit, and was much surprised to find the dam so completely out of repair. The north end of the dam is totally gone for fifteen or twenty feet, and all the gravel is off the dam,—indeed it does not appear there ever was any great quantity upon it. Such another built dam I never saw. It looks more like an old log house than it does like a dam. There is a kind of crib work built up, which supports logs, set nearly perpendicular, without having even the bark taken off, and chinked exactly like a log house. It appears there has been a little gravel thrown on, but there is scarce a trace of it left.

"Nothing has been done this summer, and I doubt much if they will do to repair. Honniwell has sold out to Lorimier, and he has rented to a number of people, and so confused a piece of business as it is I never saw: There is no person about the place that can give me the whole history of the business. Honniwell is not at home, or I could have known all about it. I was happy to find that most of the people upon the other side are glad to find that a settlement is to be made, and many intend coming over. I did not go to see Lori-

<sup>3</sup> The Hon. Isaac Ogden, of Montreal, who became a loyalist in the Revolution, and afterwards filled a high judicial station in Canada.

mier, and for this reason: After conversing with Mr. Farrand fully upon this subject, we finally concluded it would be best for me to show the greatest indifference, merely call at the mill, look at the fort, and take care to impress the idea fully upon whoever I talked with that, by the treaty, the fort was to be given up in June; that there would be a garrison sent there; that settlers would be brought on, and business commenced extensively. This I have done in a way that I hope will have its desired effect. In my absence Mr. Farrand will make business at Oswegatchie, and sound Lorimier on the subject, and, if possible, make him apply for terms. If he can be brought to this state, a negotiation may be had upon better terms than if I should apply to him. Mr. Farrand concurred fully in this idea, and thinks it the most probable way to accomplish our wishes. Lorimier's circumstances are in a very embarrassed state: the mill, together with the farm, are mortgaged to Honniwell, and many other demands are rising up against the estate. My intention is to return to Oswegatchie, if I keep my health (which, thank God, was never better). I intend leaving my baggage, and find my way through the woods to the Little falls. This idea I suggested to you in a former letter. Never was anybody more unfortunate than I have been in passages. I had a long passage up the North river, and a long passage to St. John's; was detained longer at Montreal than was necessary, for want of a conveyance up the river; a long passage up the river, and, as the d——l must have it so, arrived here only two hours too late for a passage to Niagara, and this is the ninth day I have been here, wind-bound; and, what is more than all, a packet, which arrived two days ago from Niagara, brings word that the governor left that place six days ago for Long Point, at which place his stay is very uncertain. I shall go on to Niagara, and if I do not find his return certain in a short time, I shall go on to Fort Erie, and there hire an Indian to take me on in a birch canoe until I find him. I think this will be saving time. The whole time I have been at this place is completely lost, for I durst not be out of the way for fear the wind should come fair, in which case the vessel would leave me. Were not this the case I should have visited the isle of Taunty and the Grand isle.\* All this must be left until I return. I believe there will be no doubt of a lawsuit respecting Grand isle. I have been to the mills upon the Thames, and find them very much out of repair. My time was so short that I could not get a very full account about them and the land. I shall see them again. The greatest object of all is the fixing of the Oswegatchie business, and no stone shall be unturned to bring this to a happy issue. Mr. Farrand tells me that Lorimier relies upon a French title, which he says he has. This Mr. Farrand will get a sight of, and, should it be worth anything, a negotiation will be more necessary. Mr. Farrand will be in full possession of all the business against my return (which I shall make as speedy as possible), and which I shall not leave until I see an end of. The boat which is going to Montreal is waiting for this, and hurries me so that I have not time to write you as fully as you wish.

"COL. OGDEN, NEWARK."

"N. FORD."

"NEWARK, IN UPPER CANADA, SEPT. 10, 1795."

"DEAR SIR,—I wrote you from Kingston the 20th of August, which I hope you have received. In that I mentioned my ill luck in not arriving at Kingston a few hours sooner, which would have made me in time to have taken passage in the packet, by which misfortune I was detained at Kingston from the 19th of August to the 1st of September, and, after another *gun-boat voyage* of six days, arrived at this place, where I am now detained by the governor's not having returned from Long Point, from whence he is daily expected. I shall transact my business with him as soon after his return as pos-

\* Mr. Ford was commissioned by Col. Ogden and Nicholas Low to make inquiries into the titles and terms of these islands, and purchase them of Sir John Johnson in the name of Alexander Wallace, an Englishman (as they say in Canada), on speculation. He was authorized to offer £2000 sterling for the isle of Tante. Eleven families had been settled three years upon it. Grand isle had been purchased at Montreal from Mr. Carot, a Frenchman (who held it under a grant from the king of France), for £500, with a further sum of quarter dollar per acre when the title was established. These purchases were not made by Mr. Ford. He examined them, and made very full reports upon soil, timber, etc., which are preserved with his papers.—P. H. H.

sible, and return to Oswegatchie immediately, when I hope to settle that business. Should I not be so fortunate as to obtain leave of the governor to repair the houses, that will not prevent my negotiating with Lorimier. Mr. Farrand will have taken the necessary measures for bringing about a negotiation. I have this day written him to meet me at Oswegatchie on my return. I take it for granted you have received all my former letters, which contain all the information I have. I will write you thence by way of Montreal, and inform you of my success with his excellency. Unless something very unforeseen takes place I shall undoubtedly leave my baggage at Oswegatchie, and go through the woods to the Mohawk river. I am of opinion that it will be best to strike the river as low down as the Little falls, which is said to be 120 miles from Oswegatchie. I am sorry to tell you it is a very sickly season in this province; never was it more so; but I am very happy to add that it is less so about Oswegatchie. That part is looked upon to be the most healthy of any in Upper Canada. Should I pass through this country without a touch I shall be peculiarly fortunate. It is said here that strangers are scarce ever exempt. I hope to reach the fort in a state to be able to undertake the proposed march. I should recommend to you not to sell before I return. I think there can be no doubt of those lands settling very fast. I hope to give you a very satisfactory account of them on my return. I have this moment heard that the governor is at Fort Erie, on his return. Believe me to be your very humble servant.

"N. FORD."

Mr. Ford, in a letter dated Kingston, Sept. 23, 1795, mentioned that the governor had returned sick, and that his business could only be settled in council. He again states his intention of traversing the woods to the Mohawk, but it is not known whether this design was carried into effect. Jay's treaty, which was finally ratified in February, 1796, provided in its second articles that his majesty's troops should be withdrawn from all posts within the States on or before the 1st of June, the property of British subjects being secured to them by the government, and they were to be free to remain or go as they saw fit.

The signature of the treaty having at length rendered it certain that the surrender of Fort Oswegatchie would remove the last obstacle which had for several years hindered the settlement of northern New York, Mr. Ford at length started with a company of men, a few goods, and articles of prime necessity for a new settlement, with the design to repair or rebuild the dam and mills on the Oswegatchie and survey and settle the country. As a guide for his operations, the proprietor drew up the following memorandum of instructions, which embody the designs and wishes of Col. Ogden in relation to the new settlement:

"On your arrival at Oswegatchie endeavor, in as amicable a manner as possible, to gain immediate possession of the works, mills, and town. If difficulties do arise, you will of course exercise the best of your judgment and discretion in order to remove them. This, perhaps, may be done best by soothing measures; perhaps by threats and perhaps by bribes, as to which it must be entirely submitted to your judgment, as circumstances may turn up. It seems certain that you will have no difficulty in obtaining possession of the fort and works. These, therefore, I presume you will immediately possess. The mills seem the great difficulty, for which you will make every exertion after you have possession of the fort. After you have obtained possession of the mills, you will immediately commence the repairs thereof, so as to have the saw-mill at work this autumn before you leave it. As to the manner of repairing the dam, it must be left to your own judgment. I must, however, recommend it to your particular attention to have it solidly placed and well filled in with stone, and graveled, so as to render it permanent and secure. Perhaps it may be best for this fall's operation to place the whole of the *saw-mill* on the same site as it formerly stood, observing, however, that in our next summer's operations we shall place many other works on the *same dam*, and that those works must be carried so far down the river as to

be placed on the navigable water, so that vessels may come to them to load and unload. If the old mill is destroyed, and you find that a new one must be constructed, I would recommend that you construct it so as to saw plank or timber of forty feet long. You will exercise your own judgment as to what repairs it may be proper for you to put on any of the buildings at the old fort. It strikes me that it will be best to repair the old stone houses, and as many of the frame as may be found sound and free from decay. Of this, however, you will be able to judge after a careful inspection thereof. Should you meet with any difficulty with the Indians who live below, send a letter to Mr. F——, and inclose one to — Grey (the interpreter), who lives at St. Regis; desire Grey to come up to you, and with him fall on such measures as may be proper for an accommodation.

"If on experiment you find that a further supply of goods will be advantageous this autumn, write me so, and send me a memorandum thereof, so that I may forward them to you. If on experiment you find that any particular article of commerce will answer a good and speedy remittance, you will be very early in your communications to me thereof, and it is probable that you may point out the best and most expeditious manner of transporting the same.

"It may be that certain articles of remittance may offer which it may be proper to send to Montreal for sale, in which case you will forward them to the care and direction of Thomas Forsyth, of that place, taking care to give him written instructions how to dispose thereof, and always remember in your *letter book* to keep regular copies of *all your letters*. Your set of books must be regularly kept, so as to show a very exact account of *all* expenditures and disbursements, so that every shilling may be explained and accounted for. Write me from Schenectady the result of your conversation with Tibbets, so that I may endeavor to fall on some measures for the completing that object. If on examination you find any tract of land without my purchase, and which you believe to be an object worth our attention, write me a *full account thereof*, and enable me to take it if it should be found an object. Mr. Grey gave me some reason to believe he could find a mine of iron ore within our ten townships. Pray extend your researches thereafter as early as possible, as it is very important that we should, at as early a period as possible, commence our iron-work operation, and nothing can be done until the ore be found. The letters I forward you from hence I shall forward to the care of D. Hale, Albany; any which you may write to me (not by the post) you will also direct to his care.

"S. OGDEN.

"July 12, 1796."

Mr. Ford left New York in July, 1796, and on the 18th arrived at Albany and crossed with teams to Schenectady, where he met Mr. Day and John Lyon,\* men whom he had employed to come with him, together with Thomas Lee, carpenter, and Dick, a negro slave who was owned by Mr. Ford. These were considered sufficient to man one boat. To hire another would cost £85 to Oswegatchie, besides porterage and lock-fees, which would amount to £5 more. Of the boatmen, Mr. Ford remarked: "So abandoned a set of rascals as the boatmen at this place are, I never saw." Instead of complying with their demand he bought a four-handed boat, and tried to hire men by the day, but here he was again met with a coalition, and was obliged to pay high wages to his hands.

So impressed was he with the impositions and exactions that thus obstructed the gateway to the great west, that he predicted that at no distant day, if a change for the better did not soon occur, "the western country would seek a market in Montreal rather than submit to the exactions of these men." Could a prophetic vision but have carried him forward through but half a century, and placed him on that very spot, where he could have seen the throbs of those mighty arteries which transmit the wealth of millions

along their channels and on their iron tracks, in obedience to the electric message, and the beautiful Mohawk reduced to an insignificant stream from the withdrawal of its waters by the canals, the senses must have failed to impart to the understanding the vastness of the change, and the bewildered eye would have gazed without comprehension upon the scene as belonging to a dream!

Is an equal change reserved for the coming half-century?

Mr. Ford, having purchased a boat for £16, prepared to leave the town, and the journal of his voyage will give the incidents which occurred with much vividness, and will here be quoted:

"Left Schenectady on Friday, July 22, 1796, at two o'clock, with two boats for Oswegatchie; proceeded up the river as far as Maby's tavern, where we lodged; distance, six miles. 23d. Set out early in the morning, and got as far as Mill's tavern, where we lodged; distance, ten miles; had a very heavy shower this afternoon. 24th. Left Mill's tavern and got to Connolly's, where we lodged; distance, seventeen miles. Our passage up the river is rendered very slow, owing to the lowness of the water and our boats being full loaded. I have been under the necessity of loading them full for two reasons: first, because I could not make up three full loads; and, second, because of the infamous price I was asked for taking a load. It will scarcely be believed when I say that I was asked £85 for one boat-load to be taken to Oswegatchie, besides locks and portage-fees, which would make it amount, in the whole, to £90. This I thought so enormous I could not think of submitting to it. I purchased a boat, and hired another with three bateamen, and with my own people I set out, and thus far we have come on tolerably well. 25th. Left Connolly's this morning, and came on to what is called Caty's rift;† distance three miles. At this unfortunate place commenced my ill fortune. I at first hired only two bateamen, but previous to my leaving Schenectady I hired a third, hoping by this I had put it out of the power of any accident to happen. The boat, being manned by three professed bateamen and one good hand (though not a boatman), ascended this rift to within a boat's length of being over, when she took a sbear and fell back, and soon acquired such velocity that the resistance of the boatmen became quite inadequate to stopping her. The consequence was, she fell crosswise of the current, and when she had descended the rapids about half way she brought up broadside upon a rock (which lays in the middle of the stream), and sunk almost instantly about four or five inches under. In this situation she lay about two hours before I could procure assistance to get her unloaded; the delay of getting to her, together with the difficulty of coming at her cargo, made us three hours before we could relieve the boat, during which time we expected to see her go to pieces, which would undoubtedly have happened had she not been a new boat, and well built. It was particularly unfortunate that it was on board this boat that I had almost all my dry goods, which got most thoroughly wet. Upon getting the boat off I found she had two of her knees broke, and one of her planks split, and leaky in several places. I immediately had one-half the cargo reloaded, and set forward up the rapid, at the head of which lives Mr. Spraker. Here I unloaded, and sent the boat back for the residue. Upon their arrival I set about opening the goods, all of which were soaking wet. The casks I had the goods in would have turned water for a short time, but the length of time the boat was under gave an opportunity for all the casks to fill. The three boxes of tea were all soaked through. The difficulty of getting this article dry was heightened by the very showery weather we had Tuesday and Wednesday; but by paying the greatest attention we were enabled to get it all dry by Wednesday evening. The goods I had all dried and repacked; the boat I had taken out of the water and repaired; almost everything was now ready for setting out in the morning. Upon drying the tea I found it was too much damaged to take on; I concluded it would be better to send it back to New York and have it disposed of at auction for what it would bring, rather than have the reputation of bringing forward damaged tea, and disposing of it for good, and that in a country where my future success very much depends upon the reputation I establish. 28th. I finished

\* Mr. Lyon died in February, 1834, at the age of eighty-one.

† Keaton's rift, the most formidable on the route.

packing up, and at ten o'clock we got on board and proceeded upon our voyage again; got as far as Neller's tavern; distance, about twelve miles; rained very sharp this afternoon. 29th. Got to the Little falls this afternoon about three o'clock. The ten I left boxed up, in the care of Mr. Spraker, to be forwarded to Mr. Murdock, Schenectady. I have written him to forward it to Mr. McKie; you will be so good as to give him directions about it. It was fortunate that two chests of tea were left at Schenectady, as was also a barrel of snuff, etc., which I have ordered to be forwarded to Kingston. The two casks of powder I have also sent back to Mr. McKie; that article was totally spoiled (except to work over again). The best of the muslians was in Richard's trunk, and did not get wet. I hope the dry goods are not so damaged as to prevent a sale of them. The cutlery is very much injured, notwithstanding the greatest attention. This is not only a heavy loss, but is attended with vast fatigue and perplexity. I could not procure oil-cloths for the boats (the one you had was sold with the boat). I have only tow cloths, which I fear will not be sufficient to protect the goods against the very heavy rains we have had and still have. It has been raining about twelve hours very heavy, and, should it continue, I apprehend the casks will not fully shed the water. No industry or perseverance shall be wanting on my part to make the best of the voyage."

On the 1st of August the voyagers arrived at Fort Stanwix (Rome), on which date Mr. Ford wrote to Col. Ogden that, although the voyage had thus far been disastrous and extremely unpleasant, yet he anticipated arriving at Oswegatchie in a week, and hoped to go on pleasantly down hill.

A copy of the letters of Judge Ford, from 1796 till 1807, is before us, which describe the events of that period with minuteness, and are expressed in language remarkable for that force and originality so peculiar to that singular man. They would of themselves form a volume of considerable size, and we shall be under the necessity of gleanings from them the succession of events, although we confess our utter inability to approach that conciseness and that striking peculiarity which indicate the talents and genius of their writer.\*

He arrived Aug. 11, 1796, and was accompanied by Richard Fitz Randolph, a clerk, Thomas Lee, a carpenter, John Lyon and family, and a few boatmen from Schenectady. His goods he set up in the sergeant's room, which he used as a store; the family of Tuttle, whom he had sent on to stay in the fort and keep things in order, he placed in the barracks adjoining the store; Mr. Lyon he placed in the mill-house, and immediately crossed to Canada, and obtained three yoke of oxen, four milch cows, peas, wheat, etc., hired about forty men, and set about building a dam and saw-mill. He found many persons on the other side anxious to settle, but was not at the time authorized to sell lands, and could only defer their applications by telling them that settlements could not be made till the lands were surveyed. In a few days Joseph Edsall arrived, and began to survey the town. He brought with him a small bag of orchard grass seed, half for Ford, and half for Mr. Farrand, on the north shore. On the 7th of September he wrote to Mr. Ogden as follows:

"When I wrote you last, I mentioned Major Watson† and several other persons, who had settled upon the lands up the river. These people have relinquished their pretensions, and find that they had better become purchasers. Watson and several others of them are at work for me. From what I had heard before, it was Watson I was expecting that would be the person who meant to give us trouble, but

\* Dr. Hough.

† Major Watson was a son of John Watson, from Ireland, and in early life had been a prisoner among the Indians.

I am glad to find it is not like to be the case. But I am well informed that John Smith, or Joseph Smith (who goes by the name of Yankee Smith), is the man who says he will try the title with you. He lives upon the other side himself, and keeps a tavern. I believe he is a man of but little force to set about establishing title to such a tract. I have been told that he was on his way to warn me about my business, but was taken sick and returned. I have not seen him. It would be well to make an example of him, if we could get him over this side. Those fellows only want to be treated with promptness to bring them to terms. I dare say Smith's object is to make a fuss, hoping that to get clear of him you will give him a deed for a tract, which he is not able to purchase. This I would never indulge him in. It is through such fellows that so much trespass has been committed, and [by] this Smith particularly.

"I have had all the chiefs of the St. Regia village to see and welcome me to this country, excepting Gray and two others, who are gone to the river Chazy, to receive the money from the State.

"They gave me a hearty welcome, and pressed me very much to pay them a visit. I treated them with the utmost civility, and sent them all away drunk. As to the *Oswegatchie* Indians, I have never heard a word from them upon the possession of their lands,—many of them have been here to trade, etc. As to Lorimier's claim, I never heard anything from them until I had been here several days. I had been asked what I intended doing with the widow, etc., by people who were not interested (and who, I suppose, informed her what I said upon the subject); my reply was that we had been very illy treated about the business heretofore, but I had understood that the widow was in indigent circumstances, and it was not your or my intention to distress the widow and fatherless; what was right we intended to do. Were Mr. Lorimier alive, we should hold a very different language. This was my uniform reply to those who said anything to me upon the subject. Upon the 17th Mr. Sherwood (a young lawyer) came over and presented me a letter from Mrs. Lorimier (a copy of which is annexed), which, after I had read, he began to apologize for being under the necessity of formally forbidding me to proceed in my building upon the premises, and begged I would not be offended if he called in two witnesses that he might do it in form. He went on to say that he thought Mrs. Lorimier's right would hold good under the 2d article of the treaty, etc.; to all which I made no other reply but that I should not have any objection to his being as formal as he wished, and as to her coming within the 2d article, I did not conceive it could be made to bear such a construction, and concluded by observing that if Mrs. Lorimier meant to set up title, it must be the hardest kind of one, and that all idea of charity must be at an end. He insinuated that the cause would be tried in their courts, it being a matter that the treaty was to decide. This idea I treated with levity, as did also Farrand, when I mentioned the thing to him. A few days after, this transaction I was over the river, where I saw Capt. Anderson (who lives at Kingston), to whom the estate is indebted. He told me he was going to administer on the estate, and wished to know if we intended to make the widow any compensation. I told him the widow had sent me a letter and a lawyer to forbid my proceeding; that I supposed she meant to press her title if she had any, in which case charity would be entirely out of the question. That we had ever been disposed to do what was right, he himself very well knew. Who had advised her to the step she had taken I did not know, neither did I care. If they thought the widow would do better by a lawsuit than relying upon our justice and generosity, she was at perfect liberty to try it; that I should give myself no further trouble about it. He told me he thought it a very unwise step she had taken, and could not imagine who had advised her to it; that the thing was given up, and I should never hear any more of it. Notwithstanding all his protestations to the contrary, I did believe then, and ever shall, that he himself was the man. I took care not to insinuate such a belief. I then interrogated him as to her title; this he evaded, upon which I told him that he must be well enough acquainted with law to know that a widow could not dispose of real estate, and if they had any title to the land I should not do anything until the heir-at-law gave me a release and quitclaim. That if I went into the business at all I did not mean to do it by halves. This brought forward an elucidation of their title, as he has it from the widow, and as he says the lease which he has seen is \* \* \* He states that in the year 1785 they built a saw-mill and lived upon this side; that the dam and mill went away, and they removed over the river. That in the year 1793 the Indians gave Lorimier a verbal lease (for

the land, as stated in her letter to me). That after Lorimier's death the Indians came forward and confirmed to her, in her own name (in writing), a lease for the same lands (the widow states) they gave Lorimier a verbal lease for. This last act was done this spring or last fall.

"This, he assures me on his honor, is all the title they have. After much conversation upon the subject, I told him that if their conduct towards me was such as it ought to be, I would take the business into consideration, and make an equitable valuation of the mill and house, and pay the widow therefor, provided they gave up all idea of title. This he assured me they would do, and rely upon our generosity. I am to write to him upon the subject, which when I do he will come down, and we shall have an end to the business. I do not wish to be in too great a hurry, for fear that something may be behind, which I may find out. I shall be attentive to the business, and not lose too much time.

"As to business in the mercantile way, it equals my expectation. I am confident much business may be done here in that way. I am sorry that I have not a further supply of coarse goods here for the season. Provisions of every kind can be taken in here in abundance. It was impossible for me to know soon enough what would answer this country for you to forward them this autumn. I shall make the best and most of what I have: it will go some way in making provision for our next summer's operations. I would suggest to you the propriety of sending to England this fall to have the barr-stones shipped to Montreal; they will come easier and much cheaper that way than coming up the Mohawk. It is astonishing what a mill may do here. Boulton's mill, which is at the Garlows, is now resorted to for fifty miles, and a worse mill I am sure never was. I have not yet been able to get information relative to iron ore. If I can get the dam done soon enough, I intend to take a ramble back of the lake. If we get the saw-mill under way this fall, which I hope will be the case, it will be absolutely necessary to have a bill of such timber as will be wanted for the grist-mill, so that every preparation for that may be going on this winter. This you will be so good as not to fail sending me.

"My carpenter will stay the winter. I can now give you an accurate account of the surveys and claims made by the people who have leases from Indians: Yankee Smith begins 1 mile from the fort, runs 3 miles upon the river, and 9 miles back. Watson then begins, and has the same quantity. Sealy then begins, and has a like quantity. Sealy lives upon the other side; he has been here, but I did not know at the time of his pretensions. Watson tells me that Sealy's lease is in New England. I should not be surprised to find that he had sold it to the speculators there. The following is Mrs. Lorimier's letter to me:

"EDWARDSBURG, 16th August, 1796.

"SIR,—I am informed you have arrived in Oswegatchie with a number of people, and have taken possession of one of my houses there, and that you are about to make a dam across the Black river, first taking away what remained of mine. That you may not be deceived, I now inform you that I have a good title to half a mile on each side of that river, from the mouth to the source of it, which I cannot think of relinquishing without a valuable consideration; and Christian charity obliges me to think that you would not endeavor to wrong or in any manner distress the widow and fatherless, and as it appears you wish to form a settlement there, I hereby give you my first offer to purchase my title, and would be glad to have you answer upon the subject as soon as possible, that I may know how to govern myself.

"I am your most humble serv't,

"CATHERINE LORIMIER.

"TO MAJOR FORD."

"I was not particular in stating to you that Lorimier's verbal lease was obtained of the Indians after you had warned him off the premises. I have drawn upon you through Mr. Forsyth for \$500, payable ten days after sight. I hope he will honor the bill. I have requested him to forward me \$400 in cash and \$100 in rum. Richard joins in best respects to Mrs. Ogden and family. I am very anxious to hear from you, and when you write, pray let me know the news and how the world is going. I believe you will begin to think it is time for me to stop, for you must be tired of reading, and I am sure I am of writing. So God bless you is the earnest prayer of your friend and humble servant,

"N. FORD.

"COLONEL SAMUEL OGDEN."

On the approach of winter Mr. Ford returned to New Jersey, and did not get back to Oswegatchie until the 9th

of August, 1797. He found that the Canadian claimants had been over the spring before, held a town-meeting, elected civil and military officers, and sent on Ensly, their moderator, to get their proceedings confirmed by the governor, and that they had opened a land-office for selling and settling his tracts. He wrote to his partner,—

"I also found that some of those jockeys had come over and stripped a quantity of bark. I immediately sent Mr. Rsdolph, with a boat (properly manned), with orders to take on board as much bark as he could, and burn the residue. He accordingly set out, and did not (unfortunately) arrive at the place before they got off with one boat-load, but was fortunate enough to arrive just as they had got the second loaded, which he detained, and after making them assist in loading his boat, he ordered both to sail for the garrison, where they arrived in good order, and well conditioned. I immediately sent the bark to a tanner in Johnstown, where I send my hides, so that we shall have our hides tanned with our own bark. They have kept themselves very quiet upon the subject. I gave out that I wanted more bark, and only wait for trespassers to come over and get it for me. If it is possible for processes to be made out, leaving the names to be filled up, and a deputation made, I am clear for having some of the ring-leaders in Herkimer jail,—this I am sure would settle the business. If this can be done, let friend Richard's name be mentioned for the deputation, and I will see that the business is properly executed; but you must write me particularly how it is to be done, and you must be particular that the opinion be given by a lawyer of New York, for depend upon it, there is a difference between New York and New Jersey laws upon these subjects."\*

In a letter written early in 1798, Ford stated his anxieties about the leases, and advised that influence should be used with the governor and legislature to prevent any mischief that might arise from the *ex parte* representations which he understood were being used, and added that it would make a *fatal* hole in Oswegatchie township should the claims happen to be by any means confirmed. The trouble about the lease was finally settled by purchase from Mrs. Lorimier and her son, Sept. 26, 1798, in which Mr. Ford paid £62 10s., Canada currency, for a quitclaim "during the rest residue and remainder of said term which is yet to come and unexpired, to wit; so long as wood shall grow and water run, peaceably and quietly to enter into, *have, hold, and occupy*, possess and enjoy." The original is extremely diffuse in its style, and abounds in repetitions. Watson was arrested on a charge of having violated the statute by dealing with the Indians for their lands, taken to the county jail at Rome, indicted in June, 1799, tried and convicted in June, 1800, having laid in jail a year, and was released upon his signing a release and quitclaim, and surrendering his papers.

It appears that Watson and Ensly were the only ones of the lessees who had ventured to sell lands to settlers; the others only awaited the result to set up their claims. In his letter to his attorney, Thomas R. Gould, of Whitestown, informing him of the condition of the affairs, and forwarded by Mr. Sherman, the keeper of Watson, on his way to jail, he expressed his regret at the necessity which led him to the measure, and added that every milder means had been exhausted. His efforts to secure the others failed. In a letter of Sept. 14, 1798, he says,—

"The sheriff then went in pursuit of Ensly, but by some means or other he got suspicious that something more than common was pre-

\* Nathan Ford was commissioned as a *Special Justice of the Peace* for Herkimer county, March 20, 1797.

paring, and he made his escape over the river, by which means he eluded the officer. Watson I have forwarded to jail, and as he is really the principal, I hope it will be sufficient to finish the business. I am sorry that Enslly was not taken, for he is a great villain. I am not sure but I shall lay a plan for taking him yet; nothing but the difficulty of sparing hands to send down with him will prevent; but should he recross the river, and be saucy, I will do it at all events. They have carried on with a tolerable high hand since my absence, in insulting our settlers. I have given it to the charge of all the people, if any person dare threaten them or abuse them for settling under the title derived from the State, to make me instantly acquainted with the fact, and I will immediately issue a warrant for them, and send them to jail. This, by the State law, I have a right to do, and I certainly shall do it. The remote situation of this place has encouraged, and still does encourage, to do and act as they would not dare to act were the jail a little handier, and there is no way to get the jail nigher to us but by cutting the road to the Mohawk. This is a thing you must take pains about, and with a little pains I am confident it may be effected; and if only a winter road can be got, the value of the lands will almost double. At present it is impossible for people to get here, the expense is so great. I shall draw upon you shortly for six or eight hundred dollars, and hope you will be prepared. Friend Richard joins in best respects to Mrs. Ogden and family. Believe me to be as ever your humble servant,

"N. Fonn."

In a letter of Sept. 16, 1798, to Samuel Ogden, he says,—

"I wrote you the 11th inst., in which I mentioned having sent Watson to jail, etc. The minds of those in his and Enslly's interests are much agitated at the circumstance. They are at present very quiet, and Enslly dorst not be seen this side the river. It has been suggested that the Indians will be excited to do private mischief. I am not uneasy for my personal safety. We are so totally outside of the protection of government, that it may become absolutely necessary to go into some violence, should violence be threatened. Nothing but necessity will induce me to do a thing which will not be perfectly consistent with law, but when that necessity presents itself I shall do that which is most effectual for self-defense, and oppose violence with violence, and trust to common justice the event. I have been told the Indians have burnt a quantity of wild hay I had put up some distance from here; the truth of the fact I have not yet ascertained; I shall find out the persons who have done it. My line of conduct towards them I shall not pretend at present to say."

During the season of 1797 a grist-mill was commenced, it being the same as that now owned by S. W. Day, which was placed a considerable distance below the dam, in order that vessels might there load and unload. A large number of hands were employed, and, to add to his cares, Isaac Ogden had hired and sent up from Montreal four French masons and five or six laborers, at high prices, and with the promise that they should be paid in money as soon as their work was done. There was no lack of ability or inclination on the part of Mr. S. Ogden to sustain these expenses, but the means of communication by letter, and especially the remittance of money, were very precarious and uncertain. This produced the greatest difficulties, and in this and the following years almost rendered the firm insolvent. It was in these extremities that the energy and perseverance of Mr. Ford were displayed in the most striking manner, and in such a way as to indicate his qualifications for founding a new colony, beyond the protection of the laws, and among those whose interests would have been promoted by his misfortunes. After complaining to his partner of the high prices promised (\$30 for masons and \$15 for laborers, while he could hire the latter for \$11.25), he adds,—

"There is a disadvantage over and above the very high price allowed the French laborers, because nothing but money will answer,

for d—l the thing will they purchase. There is their expenses, which amounts to \$30 or \$40, exclusive of their pay. Your brother writes very anxiously, fearing he may be led into some scrape in the business. I will give you an extract of that part of his letter: 'You are to pay them at Oswegatchie, in *silver dollars*; be careful that you do not bring me into a lawsuit with them for non-compliance on your part, as you see I am bound; it would not be well for a judge to be sued.' He also mentions that he had wrote you upon the subject, etc., and you will see the positive necessity of putting it in my power to defray the heavy expenses which must unavoidably accrue in so extensive a building. The cash I am obliged to pay out for the supplies of last winter and this spring will take every farthing of money I brought with me, and unless you take measures for my being immediately supplied, it will be impossible for me to go on. The store affords me a considerable assistance, but the sales fall vastly short of the supply wanted. I hope you will not let this escape your attention. The success of our operations very much depends upon this year's exertions. There are a number of people who wish to come over, who have not joined the *mob*, but they have no money to purchase, and are poor. How I shall do with them I know not. I must shape the thing by way of agreement. Another year I shall insist upon your sending an agent about your landed matters; it is positively more than I can attend to and take care of my business. I cannot conclude without taking again the liberty of pressing upon your mind the necessity of forwarding me the ways and means; without it, I shall not be able to do much this year. You will have the goodness to present my best respects to Mrs. Ogden and all the family, and believe me to be, with every sentiment of esteem, your friend and humble servant,

"N. Fonn."

"N. B.—I took out my commission as a magistrate, but could not be sworn in by any other but a judge or clerk of the court of this county, and not any being handy, I could not spare the time to hunt them up. The invention of our friends over the river have been upon the stretch to invent lies to destroy our influence. Among the great number propagated I shall only mention was that you and I were both broke, and that Mr. Randolph had surest orders to quit the ground as soon as he possibly could plausibly do it, etc."

In a letter of Aug. 23, he urged the justice of the claims of the laborers, many of whom were poor, and whose families would be brought to want, and represented in strong language the discredit that would be brought upon themselves in case of failure to pay them. The following bill of goods was probably the first ever ordered in town. They were directed to be sent to Fort Stanwix, to meet boats from Oswegatchie, and to be packed in tight barrels:

"Four doz. pieces of Hummums, that will come at Is. 10d., or 2s. pr. yd.; 3 or 4 pieces of coarse blue and mixed colored cloths; 200 yds. cheek flannel, yd. wide; striped cotton, blue and white; 2 ps. of cambiet, for elbaks (brown); 1 ps. swan's skin; 2 ps. coating; 1 ps. blue 2d cloth: 1 ps. yellow flannel; 1 ps. of red; 1 ps. of white; colored silk and twist; 10 or 20 ps. calico, some of which to be large figured for Indians, the rest fashionable; 1 ps. Russian sheeting; 1 cwt. bar lead; 500 oil flints; vermilion for Indians; 1 small case hats; 2 doz. of cotton handkerchiefs for men; 2 doz. do. for women; ¼ cwt. indigo; 2 or 3 ps. of blue and black moreen; 2 or 3 ps. of calimanco; do. 2 ps. durant, do.

"If you should determine to send the above articles, you must do it immediately, and send me word. I do not know anybody at Fort Stanwix, unless you shall writo to Mr. Weston, and he will have them stored."

In a letter dated Sept. 13, 1797, to S. Ogden, he wrote,—

"I am still disappointed in not hearing from you; how to account for it I am totally at a loss. How, or in what manner, I am to turn myself to meet the present demands, at present I know not; and how I am to do when the season of work closes, I am still much more at a loss to know. I have not ten dollars at command, and have now forty-five hands (besides a number of women and children) to find in provisions. These must all be fed and paid, and unless you forward me the means it will be out of my power to go on with the business. I have squeezed along, — knows how, until this time, but this will do no longer. The money must be paid for what has



been had, as well as what is to be. Laying aside every other consideration, this way of carrying on business is extravagant, for supplies must be had, and at such prices as those who have them choose to ask, but if I had it in my power to send a man out and purchase with cash, I should be able to get things a little at my prices. The supply of provisions will amount to considerable, but when I come to pay off the hands, and then tell them I have no money, what must their opinion be of us! They have nothing but their labor to depend upon, and have been at work and still are at work, under the strongest impression that the moment they want their money they can have it. The contract your brother made with the Frenchmen was such that they were to be paid monthly. They were so dissatisfied at the expiration of the first month, that it was with difficulty I prevented their going to Montreal and demanding their pay from your brother. They said, 'He is the man they bargained with, and he shall fulfill the contract.' Their second month will expire the 7th of next month, and then I suppose there will be more noise than all the work is worth, for I have not in my power to pay them, and I am sure they will then leave me, and your brother must stand in the gap. A noise at Montreal with the Frenchman, and a noise here with the people over the river, will be rather more than any one man can stand. Were I not quite confident that you had taken measures before now, I should be almost induced to run away."

In this letter he gave a minute account of the plan of the mill and fixtures, and his hopes and fears in relation to the first raft which he was preparing to send to Montreal. As the business of the season was about being closed up, his embarrassment became extreme, and is fully set forth in the following letter, dated Oct. 7, 1797:

"I have this moment received your letter of the 13th of August, and my letter of the 13th September (which I hope you have received) will be answering much of it. Some few days ago I received part of the money you had placed in your brother's hand, but the whole sum of \$500, which I am authorized to draw upon him for, is so trifling, compared with our disbursements (as you will see by my last letters, to which permit me to refer you), that I am almost discouraged. You know, when I left you, you did not furnish me with any more cash than was necessary to get me here, and pay our debts. This, you very well remember, I remonstrated against, but you assured me I should have a sufficiency forwarded to Montreal early enough to meet my exigencies, upon which promise I set out, and have struggled through the season thus far, at the close of which I receive \$500, a sum that is only \$5 more than will pay the four French masons and six laborers from Montreal. Now, what am I to do with all the rest? and how am I to pay for provisions and lay in our winter stock? The mode you point out is to draw upon you at short sight. I have no doubt that the bills would be punctually paid, but let me ask to whom am I to sell the bills in this country? This cannot be done to any one short of Montreal, so that the very moment Mr. Randolph returns from that place, I must send him back to negotiate the bills; the very expense attending this will be considerable, and the loss of his services at this time will be much more than the expense, for it is more than I can possibly do to attend to keep upwards of forty hands at work, provide provisions, and tend the store, which I have been obliged to do ever since he has been gone to Montreal, which is upwards of three weeks. Added to all my own troubles, I have been perplexed with Edsall's thirteen surveyors, whom he left unprovided for, and who have given me a great deal of trouble, and Tuesday next must be fitted out for home, and provided with cash; and before I can send to Montreal and get returns, Odle and his party, and King and Vanriper, must be fitted out, and they must have money to carry them home. Their wages will be paid in Jersey, but the five carpenters and thirty laborers I have hired from over the river must be paid here, and so must all our supplies. If you had received your money, the shortest way would have been to forward it by Mr. McDonald, and if you had not, you ought to have advised me to draw sooner. It is now the close of the season, when the hands want to be paid off, and now I have to do what might have been done long since. It is certainly placing me in a very cruel situation in a strange country, and in a country where it is the interest of so many to be our enemies, and who lay hold of every opportunity to turn every slip to our disadvantage, and, I am sorry to add, there are some among this number who have professed friendship. God

knows I have a heart that despises them, and a disposition to punish them for their seurrility, as soon as I can bring it home to any one who has the smallest pretensions to calling himself a gentleman. There has been much said of us, but I cannot trace it those whom I suspect. If I am able to do so, I will call them to a settlement that shall make them tremble. In my former letter I informed you that I had sent a raft of boards to Montreal, and the prospects of raising money from that source, etc. The raft contained 2800 boards; this number was as much as could go down the rapids at this season. My orders were for the boat to return as soon as the boards were landed, and friend Richard to remain and sell them to the best advantage. He has not yet returned. The boat has returned, and by it he has sent me \$400 of the money in your brother's hands; the remainder he retained, and wrote he had done so because he feared the raft would not sell for enough to pay for the articles I had been under the necessity to purchase, such as rum, nails, tackles to raise the mill, etc. Before the boat came away he had sold one crib for \$12.50 per 100 boards, and did not expect a higher price for the remainder; so that when he comes to pay your brother about \$40 which he advanced for the Frenchmen's outfit, and \$40 which we owe to R. F. & Co., and for three barrels of rum, fifteen bushels of salt, two casks of nails, window glass, and tin, and add to this the cash he had to pay the hands at Montreal, I am sure he will have no raft money in hand, for at the most the raft will fetch no more than \$380, supposing he is able to get \$12.50 per 100, which is very doubtful.

"... My room-door opens at this instant; enters my ten Frenchmen; 'What do you want?' 'Our month is out, and we want our moneys.' Here I must stop and settle with them. . . . I have done it, thank God! and had I not received the money from Montreal as I did, they would have left me and gone to your brother. But by doing this I am now stripped of cash again, and all the other people must do without. I have done this to save the noise which would otherwise be at Montreal. The noise here is bad enough, and I fear our fame will spread fast enough without our assistance to propagate it. What I am to do now I know not. These from whom I have been in the constant habit of purchasing beef at 4d. York, now ask me 4½, and they keep the hide and tallow. This will bring our beef at 5½d., and this arises from no other cause than a knowledge of my being without money, and the advantage is taken. They know I must have beef, and they know I must get it from those who can credit; and I cannot help myself. Had I the cash I could get it plenty, and, I believe, for less than 4d. This is also the case with my flour. If I had cash I could purchase wheat for less than a dollar, but, as I have not, I am under the necessity of purchasing of Mr. ———, who charges me four dollars per ewt. This is a loss of one dollar upon every hundred, which is no small matter in the quantity I am obliged to use. This is doing business at a great loss, and, if it can, ought to be avoided. You certainly have no competent idea of the magnitude of our building, or you would never have sent me \$500 under the idea of its being sufficient for our summer's operations. The little map I sent you in my last will furnish you with sufficient information to form a judgment of what we have to do, and, from your knowledge in business, of the expense also. Every possible economy is made use of, and no object however trifling escapes my attention; and could I be furnished with a capital equal to the object, I am bound to say, no work of equal magnitude would be set in motion for the same money this would be.

"... If you would for a moment conceive yourself in my very, very unpleasant situation, I am confident your humanity would become excited to that degree that no time would be lost in giving relief, but you are too far from the scene and my pen too feeble to paint. I close the subject, not doubting you will take the earliest opportunity to furnish me with the means necessary for the occasion. In my last I told you we were almost through the stone work of the mill. That is finished, and a most complete wall it is. . . . Before I close this letter I shall give you a description of the dam and race we expected to raise on the 12th. I should now have the pleasure to tell you it was, and partly covered, had not Odle met with the misfortune to stick the adze into his ankle, which has laid him up nearly a fortnight.

"There is one question you will naturally ask me, about paying the Frenchmen, which is, Why did I not draw a bill and send it to your brother at Montreal to negotiate and pay them there? This I tried, and pressed it in every way and shape I could devise; but their jealousy, or their ignorance, or the orders of their priests to

bring the money with them (so that they could have their share), or what it was, I know not; but nothing but the moneys would answer. I have kept the masons busy at the walls of the dam. I have found the race a more tedious job than any I ever undertook. I have drove it with the utmost industry, and have progressed in it as fast as could reasonably be expected, considering the disadvantage I labored under in sending so many of my hands with the raft."

The mill was finally raised in October of that year (1797). He proposed to have the mill-stones brought to the place in sections and put together there, to save the expense of taking them whole up the rapids in boats. His Frenchmen he finally sent to Mr. Ogden, of Montreal, for the balance due them, but was very soon enabled to remit the means of payment. His opinion of the settlers from Canada was subsequently modified:

"Those people upon the other side, who used to talk so much about purchasing and settling, say very little about the matter now. The intentions of some of them I have discovered, which was to purchase upon the credit given, in hopes before the leases expired the land would rise so as to net them a handsome profit. In this I prevented them by annexing to the terms 'in case of actual settlement.' I think it much better the land should rise in your hands than theirs. There is another class which would come over, but are so poor they durst not purchase. Knowing their own inability to pay, they are fearful that at the expiration of the time the land will be taken from them and they lose their improvement. So that between the two classes we are not like to get many from the other side. Indeed, the more I become acquainted with them the less I fancy them as settlers. They are a strange medley, and I believe it is well the river is betwixt us. I am well convinced in my own mind the country will settle, and by our own countrymen, one of whom is worth six of his majesty's beef-eaters. Let us get our buildings and our business well under way, and if possible get the legislature to assist in cutting a road from the Mohawk, and the country will soon settle itself. The road ought to be attended to this winter. You can, through the medium of your friends, get the thing pressed in the legislature. If this were done the people on the other side assure me they would much rather take their produce to Albany in the winter than go to Montreal. They have all a desire to trade with New York. Were this avenue once opened, it would be astonishing to see the number of people that would flock in. The navigation is too intricate and expensive for families to come in that way. The consequence is hundreds are under the necessity of going to the army land and the Genesee and every other new country to which they can get with sleighs. The road finished, and our business under good way, will at once render Ogdensburg the emporium of this part of the world. I hope Edsal has furnished you with a map and field-book of his work. I charged them to do so as soon as they got home. I was happy to be informed that Mr. G. M. was so soon expected. I hope he has arrived safe. I am much at a loss to account for your writing me only once since I left Jersey. You promised me you would be very punctual."

Postscript of a letter dated Dec. 17, 1797, by N. Ford, to Samuel Ogden:

"N. B.—The Yankees I mentioned to you in a former letter have been with me, and go out to-morrow to view the lands upon the east branch. There are four of them who will settle together, and, as I conceive it an object to get a settlement going in that part of the tract, I have made it an object with them, by allowing them each to take one hundred acres adjoining each other, for ten shillings per acre, in four annual payments. There are four more who wish to join them and make a like settlement, and I have promised Mr. Thurber (who is the leading character in the business), if they come forward and go immediately on with him and his associates, they shall have a like quantity at twelve shillings per acre. Mr. Thurber tells me I may expect them. As soon as I can get this settlement under way I shall venture to put the lands in that quarter at sixteen shillings and twenty shillings, and so on from time to time as the settlement advances. I mentioned in a former letter the plan the

people over the river had laid for speculation. They having been defeated in that have laid another, which is to purchase and strip off the timber before the payment becomes due and then give up the land. This scheme I have also discovered, and by frustrating this plan we shall not have many settlers from the other side, unless it should so turn out, upon finding they can get no advantage from their plans, some may become actual settlers. The Yankee immigration is commonly in the winter, and, as the ice over Lake Champlain has not been good until lately, I expect there may be some along shortly. I shall have another opportunity to write you again in ten or twelve days, and when I return shall give you a full history of everything. Don't forget the road to the Mohawk, everything depends upon that. God bless you. N. F."

On the 24th of October, 1798, Mr. Ford wrote to Ogden:

"I have sold eight or ten farms, but not one shilling of money; but I think it better to let settlers come on under contract. I consider most of them pioneers making way for another set, which will most assuredly succeed them. Many stand aloof yet, waiting the fate of Watson (who I suppose is now in jail), hoping or doubting as to the title.

". . . I mentioned to you the burning of our hay by the Indians, in consequence of Watson's arrest. The report was not true. I have had an opportunity of seeing the Indians who were suspected, and read them a lecture upon the subject. I found them submissive. The white Indians are the worst; but I have so totally got the better of white and black Indians that they are perfectly quiet, and I have not the least apprehension from either. I cannot conclude without pressing your attention to the road. Be assured it is everything to this country."

The great object of solicitude, *the mill*, was at length completed so as to get grinding done on the 1st of December, 1798. On the 22d he had ground about 1500 bushels. During the summer of 1799, while the surveys of the towns were in progress, vague reports of iron mines, salt springs, etc., were circulated, and high expectations formed from the latter. During the season of 1799 a second saw-mill was erected. During the first eleven months the grist-mill ground 3954 bushels of wheat, 1820 of corn, other grain 100 for customers, and 693 for the owners. In almost every letter which he wrote Mr. Ford brought in the subject of a road to the Mohawk, as an object of vast importance to the prosperity of the new settlement. He observed, in a letter to the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, as follows:

"The difficulty of getting to this country with families is beyond what is generally supposed. The present road through the Chateaugay country accommodates the few who emigrate from the upper part of Vermont, but the immense flood of people who emigrate to the westward go there because they have no choice. This road once opened as contemplated, the emigration would soon turn this way, not only because the distance would be less than to the Genesee, but also because the lands are better and more advantageously situated. If the legislature will not take up the business, I am fully of opinion the proprietors will find their account in cutting out the road at their own expense. I should suppose those who own in the big purchase would unite partially in the thing, for that land can never settle until a road is cut. The traveling and commerce which will go to Albany from Upper Canada will far surpass the most sanguine idea. I am confident the farmer from this country will take his produce to Albany as easily as he can to Montreal, and he is sure of going to a better market. Over and above this (which is a sufficient reason for inducing them this way) is that, generally speaking, those who have settled upon the opposite side of the St. Lawrence are from the North and Mohawk rivers, and their connections are there. So they have a double advantage of seeing their friends and doing business upon more advantageous principles. Vast numbers of the most leading farmers in that country have assured me they would go to Albany, in preference to Montreal, if it took them three days longer. I am confident that the commerce which would flow into Albany, through

the medium of this road, would very soon reimburse the State for the expense. Those who live on our own side of the river are compelled, from necessity, to trade at Montreal. This is the case with myself. My inclination is to trade to Albany, but it is impossible. It is highly politic to prevent, if possible, the commerce of this country from falling into a regular system through Montreal; for when people once form mercantile connections, it is vastly difficult to divert and turn the current into a new channel. I see no rational mode but having the road cut, to secure to Albany so desirable an object. I have taken the liberty of stating my ideas upon this subject, which, if they should meet yours, I trust and hope you will take such steps as will secure a benefit to the State, as well as promote the interest of the proprietors and settlers.

"I can but be suspicious that you and Hoffman have suffered an imposition in Mr. Hay and Mr. Sherman's survey. I shall mention the grounds of my suspicion, and you will be able to draw your own conclusions. Some short time before Mr. Hay had finished his part of the survey, I had it hinted to me that Sherman's work was all wrong. Not many days after Mr. Hay came to my place, when I mentioned the matter to him. He told me he had understood something of the matter, upon which I told him it was his business to ascertain the fact, and, as a honest man, make you acquainted with the business early enough to prevent Sherman's receiving his pay. This I told him was not a business that immediately concerned me, but I would not be in the knowledge of these things without communicating them, and he might take his choice of doing it himself or I would do it for him. A day or two after he came to me, and affected to be very much distressed, and wanted my advice; that he was confident Sherman was a villain, and much feared he should be involved with him. I told him to get two surveyors, go into the woods, and take Sherman with them, examine the lines he (Sherman) had run, as well as the lines given him to lay out his work from, and if his work was false, convict him of it upon the spot; then let these surveyors certify the fact, and then write you a letter fully upon the subject, and inclose the certificate. This was done. The surveyors and Hay told me they had never seen such infamous work done by anybody who had the smallest pretensions of being a surveyor. They very particularly examined the line given him to lay off his work from, and found that right. Hay wrote you a letter upon this subject, which I made him show me, also the certificate, both of which he promised to forward immediately. I have no doubt upon my mind he would have done it, for there never were two men who execrated each other more than they have, or appeared to be greater enemies, and I never was more surprised than to hear that they met by mutual agreement at the St. Regis village, and traveled on to Albany together, and found no difficulty in making up a very good survey and getting their pay, and have now gone to New York for another job of surveying. No alteration has taken place in the lines since they were examined, and if they were wrong then they certainly are wrong now. How Mr. Hay reconciles this business I cannot very well see. I should have been happier to have given this information earlier."

During the fall of 1800 Mr. Ford was visited by Gouverneur Morris, on a tour to see his northern lands, and wrote: "I have done all I could to add to his accommodation, but that has been so trifling it scarce deserves a name; for there was no accommodation which he had not with him. He travels in the style of an eastern prince." In this season a fulling-mill was got in operation, and kettles for making potash were brought on at great expense. In the summer of 1801 Edsall was employed to survey a road through to the Black river, which was completed in September. It was intended to run to the High falls, but he found that after leaving the Ox Bow, "he came to a most intolerably swampy and ridgy ground, growing worse and worse as he progressed, and before he reached the falls became so perfectly confident of the impracticability of a road as well as the impossibility of settlement that he abandoned the idea." This surveyor took a contract for continuing the road from Louisville to the east branch of Black lake

(Oswegatchie), and arrangements were made for extending it on to the Long falls (now Carthage, Jefferson county), to intersect the road through the Black river country, then about being laid out by Jacob Brown. At this time a project was on foot for opening a road through to Schroom lake, in the direction of Albany, but the roughness of the country, as found by Edsall's survey, deterred for a time the prosecution of this plan. The road towards Black river was so far cleared of underbrush during the fall, that it was resolved to attempt the journey through by sleigh as soon as the snows permitted. Mr. Ford was strong in the faith that before the next summer he would have a road that could be used by loaded wagons, and added: "I have no idea of putting up with such a thing as they have made through Chateaugay, which scarcely deserves the name of an apology for a road." Late in this season the arrival of a vessel from Oswego, with one hundred and twenty barrels of salt, was recorded as a memorable event.

The erection of a new county was prosecuted with zeal, and in March, 1802, was successfully accomplished. Mr. Ford thus wrote to S. Ogden concerning the first session of the county court:

"We had a respectable grand jury and a numerous audience, and the business of the day was gone through with tolerable propriety. I was much disappointed in Edsall's not being there. I, however, brought forward my propositions respecting the court-house, and should have gone through it tolerably well, but Turner and Tibbets, with the assistance of a Mr. Foote, who lives in Canton, rather seemed to think it had rather be put off. I did not think it good policy to urge the thing, and make party at that particular time. This is of too much importance to be omitted a moment. [Reflections upon the personal motives of certain parties are omitted, in which the interests of other localities for securing the county-seat are surmised.] If we can preserve harmony in the county it will be the better way, but if it is reduced to a certainty that we are to be opposed, I am determined to take the field, and we will try our strength. I would wish to try all other means first. *This letter* and our determination ought to be kept a profound secret, and let us pursue the same friendship which they affect towards us; if we take them upon their own ground we may have a chance to fight them with their own weapons, but to do this with effect, caution on our part is necessary. . . . You must let me hear as early as possible, for the board of supervisors must meet shortly to fix about repairing the jail, and this cannot be done for less than £100. It will be poor policy to tax the county that sum, in addition, for a thing that ultimately will be lost, and, at this particular time, I do not think it practicable for the county to pay it; for wheat and flour have no market at Montreal, and the people have nothing that will bring money. The policy of the county ought to be the strictest economy, and make the taxes as light as possible; for nothing scares people like taxes, and particularly in a new country. A man will be hardly willing to emigrate to a new country where his little all is subject to be sold for taxes.

"There is a curious circumstance about the law which perhaps it is not best to say anything about at present, and which I am confident I am not mistaken in, and Turner stood by me when the law passed, and he is confident of the same thing. The bill as first reported fixed the place of the court-house here. That part was amended, and it was left with the judges and supervisors to fix the spot. But the bill now says, "to be left to the future order of the legislature." Another thing in the bill,—the time of opening the court was on the second Tuesday of June; the bill now says the first Tuesday. Turner and myself stood by, and our attention was necessarily fixed on the bill, but we neither of us can remember any such amendments. How they have since found their way into the bill I do not understand. As we now must apply to the legislature to fix the place, it makes it necessary that we should be as unanimous as possible. If we are, and apply, there is no doubt but we can succeed. Edsall has been from home these four weeks; what has become of him I do not know,—I fear some accident. I met with him at the

Little Falls, and mentioned my plan to him, which he approved. I have delayed doing anything very pointed, because he was not here. The season thus far has been the wettest and most backward of any known in the country. Wheat has no market at Montreal, neither has any thing else."

In a letter to T. L. Ogden, on the subject of taxes, he said,—

"It is of all consequence that taxes be kept out of view as much as possible, and a tax of £100 in addition to those which must be raised for other purposes would, when all put together, be more to each than any man within the county ever paid in his life, let him come from whatever part of the world he might. I need not tell you the influence this would have upon the mind as well as pockets of all the settlers, and also the influence it would have upon those who contemplated emigrating to the county.

"It is too obvious to need the smallest observation; for there can be none but will readily believe the emigration would very soon be from instead of *into* the country. You will most undoubtedly agree with me in opinion, that all measures ought to be pursued which will have a tendency to promote and encourage settlement. This I take to be a primary object with all those who possess lands within the county, from which they expect to draw resource. Whilst I am upon the subject of taxes, I cannot omit mentioning one circumstance which applies forcibly to this country, and is one which requires address and management in the affairs of the county to obviate its effects, and this arises from our proximity to Canada, where the taxes are very small, and scarce deserve a name. People will be drawing a parallel, and when they find the taxes upon this side of the river to be so much higher than upon the other, I fear it will be difficult to explain away the effects which may be produced. The taxes last year were three times as high on this side of the river as they were upon the other. I, however, explained the thing away very much in my settlement. People, however, talked and affected not to see what could make the difference. Our taxes now of course must be something higher, but if things are judiciously managed, I hope taxation will be circumscribed so as not to be oppressive. Many difficulties have this long time presented themselves to my mind upon those subjects, but never so forcibly as they have since my return home; and, upon mature deliberation, I concluded to make the following proposition, and if the county thought proper to accept the offer, I would set about the court-house and jail, and, before this time next year, I would have a room for the court, and also one jail-room fitted, and the whole should be finished as soon as possible, and not repair the barracks.

"*Proposition.*—That every person should sign in wheat as many bushels as they thought proper,—to be paid in *wheat*, delivered at our mill in the following manner: one-third in February, one-third in the February following, and one-third the next February. The house to be set upon the east side of the Oswegatchie river. Ogden and Ford would subscribe \$1000, take the wheat subscription upon themselves, and go on and finish the building at once. The county was very much disposed to take the offer, and very properly concluded that they could never get a house upon so good terms, but Tibbetts, Turner, and Foote threw cold water upon it, and I did not think proper to urge the thing. Their opposition did not extend beyond their own settlement, and many of *them* thought the offer too generous to be slighted."

In a confidential letter of August 8, 1802, the fear was expressed that some project was on foot to extend the county back to the height of land, in which case the court-house would undoubtedly fall in the great purchase, or of dividing it by a line from the rear to the river.

On the 18th of September, 1802, he wrote, concerning the road,—

"I have got all the worst places cross-wayed; and to convince you I have effected something like a road, a wagon from the Mohawk river came through to Ogdensburg with me. I do not mean to tell you it is at this minute a *good* wagon-road, but before cold weather I intend it shall be so. I have finished the bridge over the East Branch (now Heuvelton), and a most complete one it is; there are few so good in any of our old counties."

This bridge was afterwards swept away.

During the season vigorous efforts were made to collect materials for the court-house. On the 12th of November, 1802, he wrote, concerning the settlement,—

"Emigration this year has universally been less than it has been for several years past, and this I impute to the sudden fall of produce, in consequence of the peace. From the high price of produce land in our old settled country was proportionate, and lands not experiencing the same sudden fall are still kept up by those who meant to sell and emigrate; but the neighbor who meant to buy does not think he can (in consequence of the fall of produce) pay the price he expected he could, and the consequence is the man does not sell, and as consequently does not emigrate. But this is a thing which will regulate itself, and emigration must soon go on with its usual rapidity; for I cannot learn there are any less children got in New England now than there were when wheat was three dollars per bushel, and it is equally necessary that Yankees swarm as it is for the bees. We are getting on with our settlement. I have got three settlers out upon the new road, fifteen miles from this, and several intend going. I hope to have the road a good one; I mean to have it in my power to say it is by far the best new road I ever saw in a new country."

The lumber trade, although often a source of loss at times, continued to be prosecuted, and one or two rafts were sent annually to Montreal. On the 10th of July, 1804, Mr. Ford wrote to Ogden, concerning his raft, etc.,—

"She sailed yesterday with flour, potash, pearl barley, boards and planks, all of which I fear will go to a dull market, but this is a fate attending doing business. We must hope for better times, and be the more industrious. I found our business at home in as good train as I could expect. The difficulty of procuring labor in this country is unusually great. The high price of lumber last year was such as to induce almost everybody to drive at that business, which takes off all the surplus labor this year. In old times, 'all the world went up to Jerusalem to be taxed,' but in modern days all the world go to Montreal with rafts, which, if I am not mistaken, will prove a heavier tax to *them* than the old times people experienced at Jerusalem. I have got our tanning business under way; we shall make about two hundred hides. I find the men I have employed in the business to be very industrious, and hope we shall find the business to answer. Since my arrival I have determined to set a still at work. I have employed a man who has the reputation of being clever at the distilling business. I have sent to Albany for a still of 150 gallons, and a rectifier of 50 gallons. The size of these I imagine is as profitable as any. At all events I do not wish to dip too deep before I make the experiment. I brought in three masons from Troy to work at the court-house, and I hope to see the chimney above the roof to-morrow or next day at furthest. My intention is to hold our November term in the house. After getting through this and the two foregoing objects, I intend laying aside all further considerations in the building way until we find ore, except it be a house, which I intend shall be of stone. I cannot consent to live in those old barracks much longer, and the groundwork of this fabric I intend shall be laid next summer. I found a number of settlers had got on before my return. I have sold several farms since, and a number more are intending to purchase, but money they have not. I can plainly perceive there will not be a great length of time elapse before a race of people will come along who will purchase improvements."

On the 17th of November, 1804, he wrote,—

"This season has passed away without hearing a word from you. Why you are thus silent I do not know. I told you in my last I was jogging away at the court-house, and now I have the pleasure to tell you I have completed it, so as to be very comfortable and convenient. We have also finished one of the jails. The November term was held in the house, and the people of the country expressed much satisfaction in finding themselves in the possession of so much accommodation. It has been a pretty tough job to get along with, for it has interfered very much with our business, but I hope the effect will be to put an end to any court house dispute in the county. I have had the certificates regularly filed in the proper office, and it now becomes

the court-house and jail of the county. I told you also in my former letter I was about setting up a distillery, and upon examining I found it would be more trouble to convert one of the block-houses into a distillery than it would be to build a new one. The court-house delayed me so late in the fall that I only got at distilling a few days since. I hope we shall find it to answer. Our tannery we shall find to answer. The man whom I have employed I find to be very industrious and a good workman. As to settlement, that progresses, but not with the same rapidity which some other part of the county does. I have made a number of sales this fall, and to some who are respectable people; and one sale I have made (which is not fully completed, and which, if it takes place, which I do not doubt at present) of importance, for it is to a man who will pay half the money next spring, and the residue in one or two years. He has been over the land and likes it well, and also the country generally. He will purchase between 2000 and 3000 acres, and is to give \$5 per acre. Should this sale take place, there are a number of men of handsome property in Ulster county (from whence this man comes) who will also purchase and remove here. Although our sales are not rapid, we shall ultimately do better than those who are pressing off their lands at the price they are, and upon so long a credit, for the rise of lands is much more advantageous to us than their interest will be to them. In either case no money is received. Nothing has been done or is doing about the road, and unless there is a different conduct among the proprietors there will not be by me."

The subject of the road to the Mohawk was never lost sight of until accomplished, which was done by a law of April 9, 1804, in which a lottery was created, for the purpose of raising \$22,000, with 10 per cent. in addition for expenses, to construct a road from Troy to Greenwich, Washington county, and from or near the head of the Long falls on Black river (Carthage), in the county of Oneida, to the mills of Nathan Ford, at Oswegatchie, in St. Lawrence County. The latter was to be six rods wide, and Nathan Ford, Alexander J. Turner, and Joseph Edsall were appointed commissioners for making it. Owners of improved lands might require payment for damages. \$12,000 of the above sum was appropriated for this road. If any person thought proper to advance money for either road he might pay it into the treasury, to be repaid with interest out of the avails of the lottery. Vacancies in the office of commissioners were to be filled by the governor. They were to be paid \$1.50 per day. The summer of 1805 was devoted to the location and opening of the road, and on the 26th of October, 1805, Judge Ford wrote,—

"I have just returned from laying out the State road between Ogdensburg and the Long falls upon Black river, and I am happy to tell you we have great alterations (from the old road) for the better, as well also as shortening distance. This business took me nine days, and most of the time it was stormy, disagreeable weather. The difficulty I find in forming a plan how our lottery money can be laid out to the best advantage makes me wish for some abler head than mine to consult, or those with whom I am associated in the commission. To contract by the mile is very difficult, and to contract by the job, comprehending the whole distance, is still worse. After consulting and turning the business in all the ways and shapes it is capable of, I proposed to my colleague the propriety of employing a man of reputation, who had weight of character equal to the procuring of thirty good hands to be paid by the month, and be to superintend the business; the superintendent to be handsomely paid, and he to carry on and conduct the business under the direction of the commissioners. This plan we have adopted, and I trust I have found a man who is fully adequate to the task,\* and we shall make our engagements to begin on the 25th of May. I hope nothing will interfere which will obstruct our progressing. I am sorry to say I am not

wholly without my fears, although I durst not whisper such an idea. You would be astonished to see how much pains are taken to counteract this object by those who are settling lands to the east of us; and you would be equally astonished to see the exertion there is now making to get roads in every direction to Lake Champlain. Their exertion is by no means fruitless, for they have worked through with several. This I, however, am happy to see; notwithstanding it produces to us a temporary evil, will eventually be a thing which cannot fail to produce to us solid advantages; because through these avenues we shall ultimately reap as great advantages as they will. All that can be said of the thing is they are enjoying the first fruits. There is not now scarcely a town in the rear of us (in Macomb's great purchase) but what is open for sale, and have agents now on that trumpet these lands to be the finest in the world; and these agents being Yankees who have connections in the eastern States, have turned the most of emigration that way. Those lands are infinitely better, generally speaking, than we ever had an idea of, and the very low price they are held at induce vast numbers to stop at them, notwithstanding their original intentions were otherwise. But it is a fact that nine-tenths of the first emigrants inquire for cheap lands, and the reason for their so doing is because they expect to sell their improvements and jog farther. Those agents cry down the front lands as a poor, sunken, and fever and ague country, and that lands have got to their value, and a thousand other stories equally false and ridiculous. These, together (or some one of them), have the effect to divert the unwary traveler. By the dexterity of those fellows in the east, and the Black river jockeys to the west (whose brains are equally inventive), they really have the effect to make our settlement interior. Were I to attempt to give you any adequate idea of the means made use of to divert and keep back settlements upon the river towns by these people, I should exhaust all my ingenuity and then fall vastly short of the object. Suffice it to say that no stone is left unturned; but however much it may avail them for the present its duration must be short. The patron having stopped the sales in Lisbon and Canton has been of great injury to us, because it has enabled the people I have just described to assert that the sales of the river lands are stopped, and this has prevented many from coming on to view lands in our town. Finding that every species of foul play is practiced against us, I have thought it good policy to send a man (who is very well qualified) to that part of Vermont from whence the greatest emigration to this country comes, to make a true statement of the country, and lessen the force of misrepresentation by exposing the fraud practiced upon the credulity of those who seek a better country. I have also authorized him, after finding out proper influential characters, to privately assure them if they come on and purchase, and use their influence to induce others to follow them, I will make it a consideration which shall be to them an object. I have also employed another, who lives beyond the mountains, near the borders of New Hampshire, in the same business, and my determination is to show those fellows who have taken so much pains to prevent our town from settling that it can be done. My time heretofore has been so much occupied with our business, and my winters so wholly taken up in carrying out measures with the legislature, that I have not had it in my power to traverse the eastern States and meet those agents there, and have an opportunity to do away their misrepresentations. There are a number of people who have been on their way to me (as has come to my knowledge), who have been turned aside by these fellows. Their wish was to settle upon the lands near the court-house. When they have mentioned this they have been confidentially told there is no court-house in the county established by authority, and that there is no likelihood of the thing being substantially fixed here; but that their lands are in the centre of the county, and that there is no doubt but it will be there. They have caught many by this stratagem. I should not be surprised if there should be an attempt to make a hubbub about the court-house; but I hope I have guarded that at all points so as to baffle their designs. Envy and jealousy are very conspicuous concerning the court-house, and you would be surprised to see how much pains have been taken to turn all the eastern roads from our town. This I have looked at without its being known that I have observed it, and when they had got the whole fixed very much to their minds, and as they supposed, so as to keep the whole emigration interior. When the board of supervisors set I proposed to them to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of opening a road from the East Branch bridge to the northeast line of Canton, for the purpose of accommodating that part of the

\* David Seymour, of Springfield, Vt., the father of George N. Seymour, Esq., of Ogdensburg.

county with a road which would fetch them to the court-house six miles nearer than any other way; and as that interior country was rapidly settling, I thought it the duty of the board to facilitate their communication with the court-house as much as possible. This idea the board fell in with, and we have appropriated between three and four hundred dollars to that object, and in drawing the resolution I have taken care to word it in such a way as will run the road not only so as to make the above accommodation, but also so as to strike their main road at a point which will exactly embrace all their other roads, by which we shall open an avenue through that part of our purchase in Dewitt (now a part of Russell), and give a full chance for those who wish to settle at Ogdensburg. This stroke has disturbed much of their plans, and I suppose the board will have to suffer a little slander for appropriating public money for the public accommodation against their local interest. We shall have the commissioners out this fall, and have the road laid and recorded, and, if possible, have it opened. After we get it recorded it will be out of their power (under present circumstances) to get it altered, and this is what they fear. Much pains were taken last year to have a sufficient number of towns set off for the purpose of overbalancing the board of supervisors. This they failed in. I foresee that much jarring interest and local consideration will compel us to meet that dissension which all new counties have experienced before us. It is a fatality incident to human nature, and we must not expect to be exempt from it.

"I am happy to tell you we have got the East Branch bridge finished, and I think it is not such a one as will get away as soon as the other did.\* In my former letter I told you I had been obliged to rebuild the lower side of our dam. The frost had so injured it that it would not do to risk it another winter. This has been a heavy job. This, together with the bridge, repairing the two houses in town, and our ordinary business, has found vent for all the money I have been able to muster. The want of capital obliges us to carry on business to a great disadvantage. If we had capital sufficient to open business upon such a scale as the situation of this place is capable of, we could without doubt make the business support itself; but under the present circumstances it moves feebly in comparison to the dead capital. I hope we shall not always stand at the same point. You doubtless recollect the letter you wrote me last fall upon the subject of a clergyman being sent here under the direction of the bishop. That letter I answered fully, in which I stated the feelings and wishes of the settlers. I also mentioned to them the measures pursuing by them to obtain a clergyman of their own persuasion. I also stated my opinion as to the policy of attempting to urge or in any way to direct their wishes in this matter. To that letter I would beg leave to refer you. Finding them determined to get one of the Presbyterian order, and their minds being fully bent upon that object, I concluded it was proper for me not to oppose, but fall in with, their views, and take such a lead in the business as to prevent their getting some poor character who would probably be a harm rather than advantage to the settlement. Under this impression I have united with them in giving a call to a Mr. Younglove, a gentleman of education and abilities, and who has been the first tutor of the college at Schenectady for three years.† His recommendations are highly honorable. He has spent six weeks with us, but has now returned to his friends in Washington county, and expects to be back in February. I have suggested to him the idea of taking the charge of an academy here,—an institution I make no scruple will answer well, for there is no such thing in Canada short of Montreal. If I can succeed in effecting this object, which at present I make no doubt of, it will be the means of adding much reputation to this place, and particularly so by having it under the guidance of a man who has already established a reputation as a teacher. Our court-room will afford good accommodations for the present. Upon his return I shall form a plan for carrying this desirable object into effect, and advertise the thing in our papers, and also the eastern and Montreal

papers. By this means full publicity will be given to the institution, and I think it cannot fail to attach much reputation to the village of Ogdensburg; and when we get a little more forward, and find the thing to succeed, we will build an academy. David and his family left this yesterday for their new habitation in Morristown, where I hope they will be comfortable the ensuing winter. He writes you by the present conveyance. I have written you a number of letters this summer, but I am sorry to tell you I have received none from you except the one by T. L. O. I cannot conclude without telling you I fear the Indians will jockey about the lead mine; but if they should, we would have the gratification to know the speculation is a good one: the lands are settling rapidly. I am, however, not without hope we shall finally attain our object. Believe me, with much affection, your friend,

"N. FORD.

"COLONEL SAMUEL OGDEN."

To counteract the influence of traveling agents, Mr. Ford, in the winter of 1805-6, also sent men to travel through the districts, in which the emigrating epidemic prevailed, and published in two of the papers in Vermont, giving a little history of the county. Dr. J. W. Smith‡ was one of the persons employed to influence emigrants. Of the articles he said,—

"I shall prepare another, and forward in February. The doctor (to whom I shew them) says they're calculated to be useful in Vermont, and is surprised that something has not been done long since. I have ever been of opinion it was as easy to write the county into notice as it was the Geuesce, and have frequently requested your sons David and Ludlow to do it, but it seems they did not, and I am conscious my pen is too feeble. But I presume I have done the thing in such a way as will do no harm if it does no good. All I can say is that a plain simple story sometimes takes effect, provided it be so told that no suspicion is attached to it, and I have tried to guard my expressions so as to prevent that. There has not been any opportunity for me to hear from Vermont yet. This I however expect daily. I very much suspect some attempt will be made at the legislature for dividing the avails of the lottery, for the purpose of expending a part of it upon the Champlain road. I have written to my friends in the legislature guarding them against it. I mentioned to you that the board of supervisors have granted a sum of money for making a road from the East Branch bridge to intersect that and other roads which had been laid out by those interior people for the purpose of turning the emigration from the front towns, and that I expected it would make a noise. They kept themselves tolerably peaceable, hoping and expecting nothing would be done until after the next town-meeting, when they would change the commissioners of Canton and Lisbon. In this they have been anticipated, for we have contracted for the making the road and building the bridge over the natural canal, and making the crossway through the swamp, and the hands are now at work at it. Before town-meeting we hope to have the heaviest of it completed. They have no hope now to prevent the thing, but gratify themselves by railing against the supervisors for granting the money. This I disregard. Business, as usual, will take me to Albany in the latter part of February. How long I shall be detained there is very uncertain. I shall from thence pay you a visit."

Having quoted freely from the correspondence down to the time when it ceased to relate to the settlements, we will resume the history of Ogdensburg. The village was surveyed the second or third year of the settlement, and the streets named at first as now, with trifling exceptions. The first house erected and finished was the present American hotel. The place was named from Samuel Ogden, who was a son of David Ogden, and had several brothers. On the occurrence of the Revolutionary War, the father and all of the sons, except Abram (the father of David A. Ogden, an

\* The bridge at this place had been swept off in a freshet.

† The Rev. John Younglove, A.M., S.T.D., graduated at Union college in 1801. In the following year he was appointed tutor, and was one of the first two who held that office in that college. He had held that place until 1805, when he received the call as above stated. It does not appear that he settled there, although he spent some time here. Mr. Younglove was the first pastor of the first Presbyterian church in Ogdensburg, in 1806.

‡ See Biography.

owner of Madrid) and Samuel, adhered to the royal cause. These two were disinherited by their father for their political faith. Samuel Ogden was for many years engaged in the iron business in New Jersey. He bore the title of colonel, although he is believed to have held no office, and took no part in the Revolutionary War. He married a sister of Gouverneur Morris, and the acquaintance which resulted from this relation led him to become concerned extensively in the land-purchases of the western part of the State, and in the township of Oswegatchie and elsewhere. He lived for a time at Trenton, N. J., and owned an estate which afterwards was purchased by General Moreau. He subsequently resided in Newark, N. J., where he died, about 1818. David B. Ogden, whom we have had occasion to mention as concerned in the titles, was a son of S. Ogden.

In 1802 was held the first celebration of our national anniversary in Ogdensburg, if not in the county. It was held at the old barracks, and Mr. John King, in the employment of Ogden & Ford, delivered the oration. In 1804 a pleasant celebration was held, at which a party of both sexes from Canada united with the villagers in the festivities of the occasion. A dinner was prepared by Judge Ford, as was his custom for several years, and in the evening fireworks were first displayed. They were prepared on the premises, and said to have been very fine. Many of the Canadians, previous to the war, were accustomed to cross to our side and join in celebrating our national anniversary, and even the war itself, although it temporarily checked the intercourse along the lines by inspiring mutual fear and suspicion, did not long separate those people who had many interests in common. In 1813, along the lower part of St. Lawrence County, old neighbors began to exchange visits by night, and continued to do so more or less privately till the peace.

There were living in the village of Ogdensburg in 1804 but four families, viz.: — Slosson, on the corner diagonally opposite the St. Lawrence hotel; Dr. Davis, on the ground now covered by E. B. Allen's residence; George Davis, who kept an inn at the American hotel; and a Mr. Chapin, in State street, near the Ripley house. There was a store kept by Judge Ford, at the old barracks, and occasionally the settlers had the opportunity of shopping on board of Durham boats from Utica, in which goods were displayed for sale.

In the summer of 1803, Mr. Washington Irving, then a young man, came into the county with some of the proprietors, and remained a short time. His name occurs on several old deeds as a witness. In 1804, Mr. Louis Hasbrouck, the first county clerk, who had been on for two years previously, removed with his family, and settled in the village.

In November, 1804, Francis Bromigen, David Griffin, Richard M. Lawrence, John M. Lawrence, John Lyons, Wm. B. Wright, Seth Warren, Archibald McClaren, and Stephen Slawson were returned as grand jurors, and Daniel McNeill, Wm. Sharp, and John Stewart as petit jurors, in Oswegatchie.

In 1808 the unsold portions of the village plat were purchased by David Parish, who first visited the town in the fall of that year, and measures were immediately taken to

create at this point a commercial interest that should contest with every other port on the river and lake for superiority. In this year a bridge was built by a Mr. Aldrich, at a cost of \$1500, which was warranted to last five years, and which stood fifteen. In 1829 and in 1847 legislative provision was made for rebuilding the bridge. In the fall of 1808, the firm of J. Rosseel & Co., sustained by the capital of Mr. Parish, commenced mercantile operations, and brought on \$40,000 worth of goods, which were opened in a temporary store until a permanent building could be erected.

On Nov. 10, 1808, the building of two schooners was commenced by Mr. Jonathan Brown, of New York, who, with Selick Howe, was sent on from New York for that purpose by Mr. Parish. Two vessels, the "Collector" and the "Experiment," were built during that winter and the following summer. The first one launched was the schooner "Experiment;" it occurred on the 4th of July, 1809, and formed a part of the exercises of the day. A very handsome celebration was got up for this occasion. An oration was delivered by a Mr. Ogden, a lawyer from New Jersey, at the court-house, and a dinner was prepared in a beautiful walnut grove, on the present site of the marble row. Great numbers of Canadians participated in the proceedings with spirit. The yard in which the "Experiment" was built was on the site of Amos Bacon's store. She was subsequently commanded by Captain Holmes, and had a burden of 50 tons. The second vessel was the schooner "Collector," launched in the latter part of the summer of 1809, which made several trips up the lake that season under Captain Obed Mayo, and the next year she was run by Captain Samuel Dixon. Her first arrival was Nov. 15, 1809, with salt and dry goods from Oswego. She was owned by Rosseel & Co. In the following summer (1810), the third schooner, the "Genesee Packet," was launched and rigged. She was owned and commanded by Captain Mayo. On the 5th of July, 1810, Mr. Rosseel wrote to his patron as follows: "We have renounced the project of building boats, since with them we could not enter into competition with the Kingstonians in the line of transporting produce down the St. Lawrence, a rivalry which we are solicitous to maintain, though we work for glory; we therefore have resolved to combine building arks." Early in the season of 1809, Mr. Rosseel proceeded to Montreal to procure from thence laborers, where he engaged about forty Canadians to work by the month, and bought two bateaux to take them up to Ogdensburg, with blankets, peas for soup, etc., each receiving a month's wages in advance for their families' support. These bateaux were afterwards used in bringing sand from Nettleton's point, above Prescott, for the mortar used in building, the cement of which is remarkably hard. The stone building at the wharf was commenced on the 7th of May, under the direction of Daniel W. Church, and in June, Mr. David Parish's brick house. The commercial and mercantile enterprise of the company prospered for a season, and the vessels belonging to the port of Ogdensburg became the carriers on Lake Ontario, and at the breaking out of the war it was growing more rapidly than any port on the lake.

The approach of the war arrested the growth of the vil-

lage as well as that of the country in general, and the embargo entirely stopped its commerce. These evils began to be felt for several years previous, and Judge Ford, as early as Aug. 18, 1807, in writing to S. Ogden, said,—

“The sound of war has palsied the sales of land in this county. The prospect of immigration this fall to the county was vastly flattering, and among the number were men of property and respectability. This unhappy affair will very materially affect our prospects in the money line. I yet hope I shall receive a payment, which if I do, I shall not fail to alleviate your present wants. I, however, am apprehensive that the gentleman (who is now out) will fear to return, for much is said of the Indians, and much pains is taken by some people upon the other side of the river to inspire a belief that the Indians will be employed by the British government, and their numbers are immensely magnified. This, as is natural, frightens the old women, and the anxiety and commotion among them is astonishing. Many are for flying immediately, whilst others are so frightened they do not know which way to run. This constant theme of fear, originating with the women, puts the d—l into some of the men, and some among them are becoming as old-womanish as the women themselves. These men I abuse for their cowardice, and the women’s fears I soothe, but I fear all my exertions will be in vain, for it is incredible what frightful stories are going upon this subject. Should the war-whoop continue, and curtail us in the receipt of that money so certainly expected, it will be totally out of my power to afford you that aid you wish. It would have been out of my power to have given you assistance when I was in Jersey, if Mr. Lewis had not promised me he would answer my draft upon him in October. Upon the promise I purchased my goods upon six months’ credit, and gave you his note for what he could their pay, together with the ready money I had. These two, together with what money I had to pay upon our Dewitt purchase, made up a sum of almost \$2000. By this means I was under the necessity of going in debt, and to people who are not in a situation to lay out of their money; with them we have not heretofore had dealings, and who count upon punctuality. . . . Out of all the moneys we have due in this country, I am confident I shall not be able to command \$500. I need not urge upon you the necessity of cherishing that credit and reputation which we have established in the course of our business, neither need I give you any new assurance how much pleasure it would afford me to have it in my power to help you to such sums as I may be able. I really viewed the time as having arrived when you might have calculated upon a certainty from your estate here, and nothing but the dreadful dilemma into which our country is now plunged could have prevented it. I yet hope the whirlwind may pass by without material injury. . . . What makes this war-whoop more particularly disadvantageous to us at this time, is the event which we have so long anticipated being upon the eve of taking place, of this becoming the place of a depot instead of Kingston. Two of the principal merchants residing at the head of the lake called upon me, when on their way down the river with their produce, to know if arrangements could not be made for receiving and forwarding their produce to market, provided they should be able to contract with the owners of vessels, so as to make it their interest to come to Ogdensburg instead of Kingston. I told them I was not prepared at that moment to answer them decisively, but if they would call upon me upon their way up, I would by that time make an estimate, and give them an answer what I could do the business for. Last week they called, and we found no difficulty in agreeing upon the price of forwarding, but they found this war business would interfere. They, however, told me they would make it a business to see the owners of vessels, and if this war sound should blow over, write me immediately, that I might make the necessary arrangements. To set this business properly in motion will take considerable money. Therefore, much caution is to be used, that a failure on our part should not take place. If we can but get the thing in motion it will produce an effect that will be solid. Should the temper and times admit of going into this business, I shall be under the necessity of sending to the Susquehanna for those people who have been in the habit of making arks and managing them. I do not think the business of ark-building is sufficiently understood by any person in this country to hazard anything to their management, and as the success of this business is very much to depend upon economy and accurate management, I think we had better go

to the expense at once of procuring men who already understand the business, than hazard it to those who must learn from experience.

“N. Ford.”

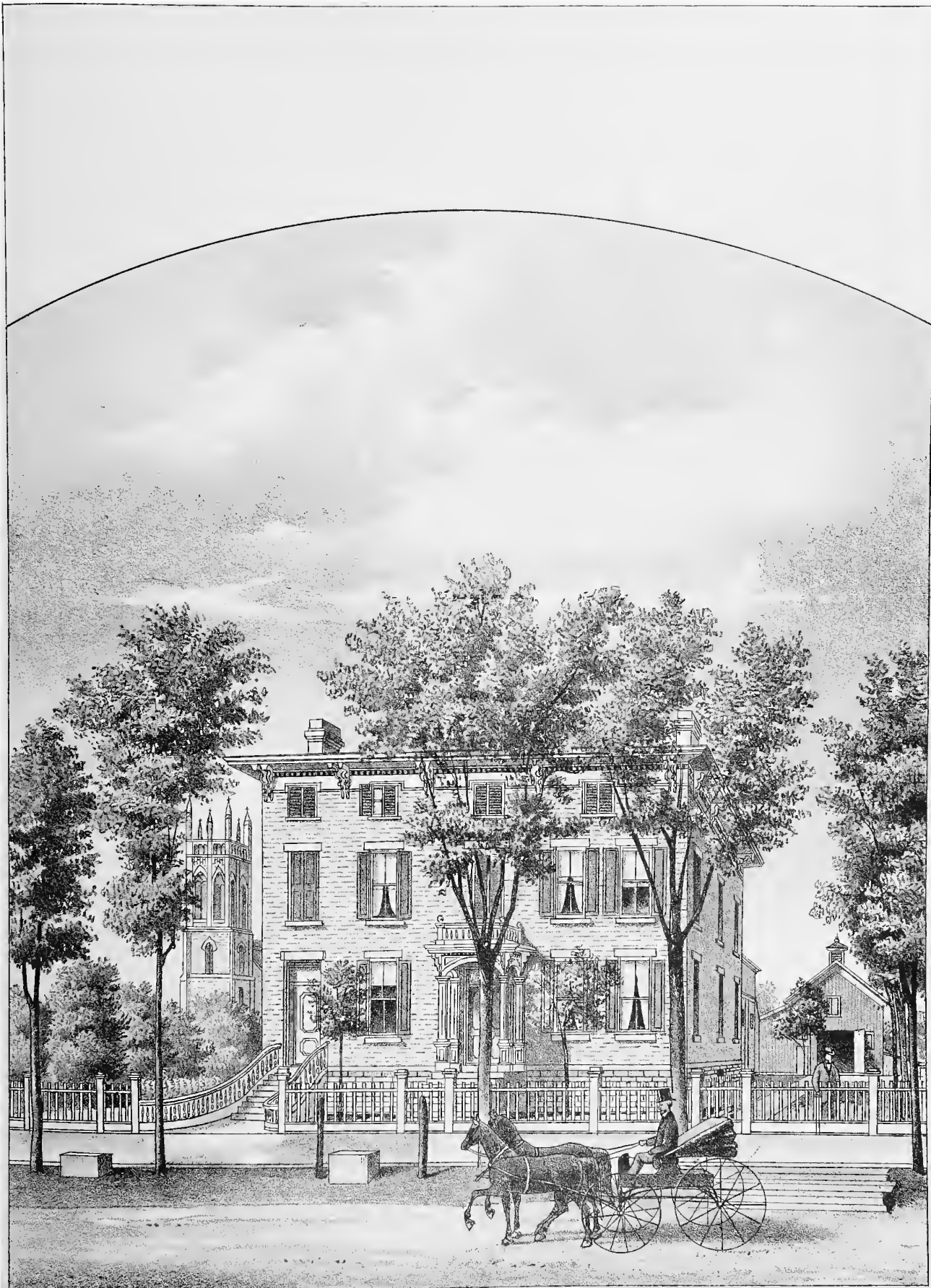
On the 18th of December, 1807, he said,—

“When I wrote you last, I told you the sound of war was like to palsy emigration, and I am sorry to add, a continuation of the war-whoop has completely produced that effect; and if one can judge from the acts of the administration, the chances are much in favor of war measures, though I presume Jefferson does not calculate to fight himself. I hope and trust there will good sense and moral honesty yet be found in the people of America to avert the impending storm. The extreme wet season has prevented the post making the regular tours, by which I am much in the dark how prospects in the political hemisphere are likely to stand. . . . Should this unpleasant bustle blow over this winter, I presume we may calculate the ensuing summer will produce to the county many valuable settlers, who are laying back from no other cause than to see the fate of the present commotion. Very few sales have been made in the county this year, and most of those which have been made were to that description of people who may be considered as the first run, and consequently are of the moneyless kind. The people in the county have very much got over their first fright about war, and I hope, should it come, they will have spunk enough to stand their ground, and manfully defend their property. The d—l of it is, we have neither guns nor ammunition to do with. I suppose, upon a proper representation to Jefferson, he might be induced to send us up one of his gun-boats; it might as well travel our new road as plow through the sandy corn-fields of Georgia. I think an application of this kind, made through *Stone* of New Jersey, might be attended to at least by *Stone*, whose capacity is not equal to distinguishing but that such application and mode of conveyance would be perfectly proper and consistent. I hope you will write me often, and give me a sketch of the times. I should like to know a little beforehand how the guilotine is like to work. That is a machine much more likely to travel than Jefferson gun-boats, and my opinion is, the Democrats will never rest until they erect a few of those kind of abating-mills.”

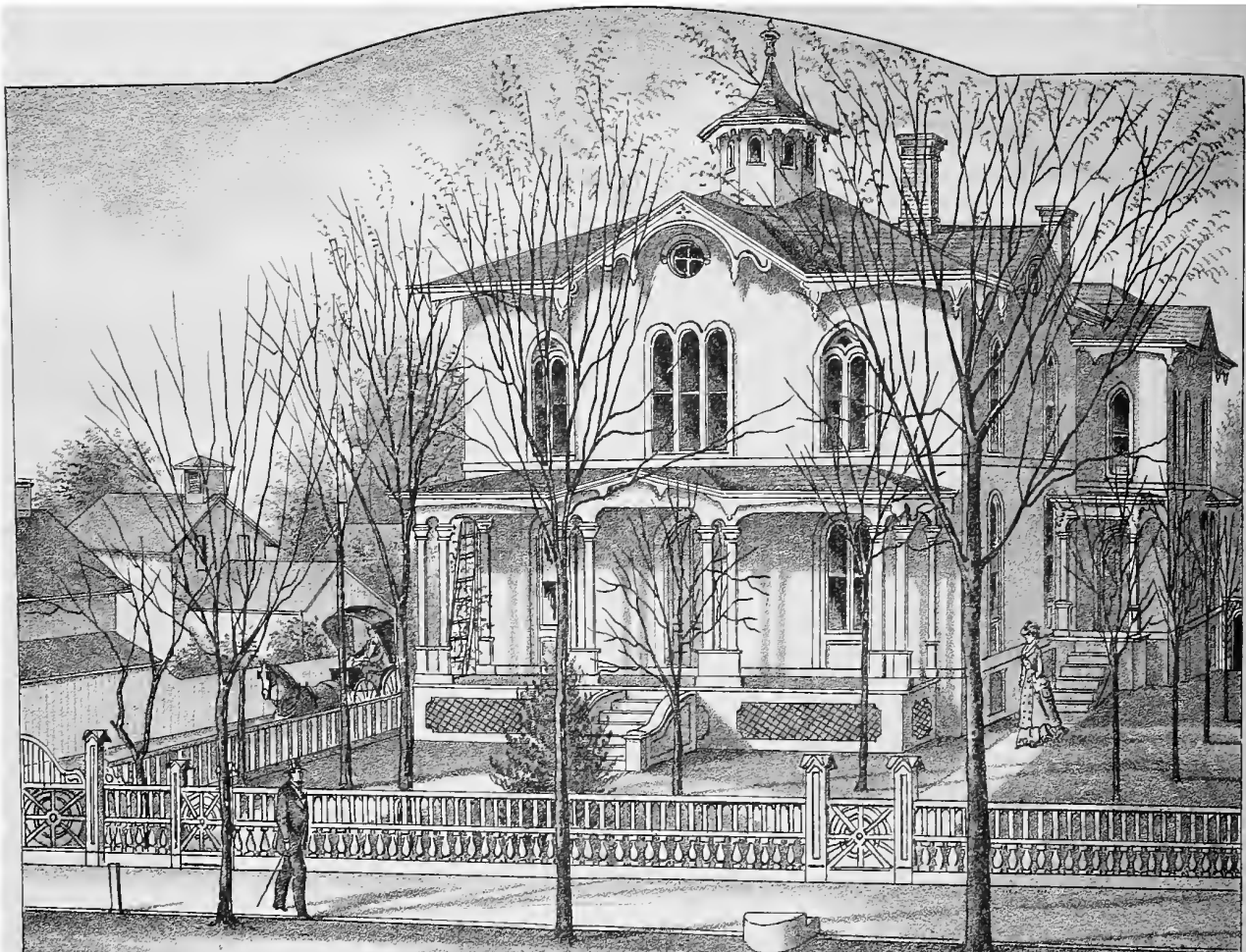
The reader is referred to the chapter on the war, for the details of the incidents that occurred here during that period. For many years afterwards business languished, and the country was a long time in recovering from the financial depression which it occasioned. A fort, to be called Fort Oswegatchie, was begun, and after the war some thoughts of finishing it were entertained, but the work was never prosecuted. During the summer of 1817, Mr. Monroe, the president, made a tour through the northern States, and visited Ogdensburg. He reached Hamilton from Plattsburg, July 31, and on the following day he was met by a party of gentlemen from Ogdensburg, and carried into town, preceded by a band of music; and became the guest of Mr. George Parish. He there received the respects of the citizens, and the trustees and inhabitants, through Louis Hasbrouck, Esq., who delivered him the following address:

“SIR,—The trustees and inhabitants of this village welcome with peculiar satisfaction your arrival, in health, among them, after your long and fatiguing journey through many of our yet infant settlements. In common with the nation, we have viewed with much interest your important tour along our sea-board and frontier, particularly confiding in your observation, wisdom, and experience for the establishment of such points of national defense along our immediate border as will best promote our individual prosperity and strengthen the national security. Born and educated under a government whose laws we venerate, enjoying a soil rich in the bounties of Providence, and grateful for the invaluable blessings of liberty bequeathed to us by the heroes of the Revolution, no excitement shall be wanting on our part to maintain, defend, and transmit to posterity the benefits we so eminently possess. Experience, however, has taught us that individual or sectional exertions, be they ever so ardent, unless aided by the protecting and strong arm of government, afford but a feeble





OFFICE AND RESIDENCE OF DR. SOUTHWICK, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. PARKER, ESQ., OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.



RESIDENCE OF WM. E. FURNISS, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.



Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

*Wm Furniss*

The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 27, 1806, in England. He was son of George and Ann Furniss. His father was born November, 1781, and died in 1836. His mother, whose maiden name was Wilcock, was born Sept. 21, 1778, and died June 10, 1840. In the year 1830 he emigrated to America, and settled in the town of Rossie, St. Lawrence County. He first engaged as a miller, with George Parish, with whom he remained until about the year 1839, when he commenced business for himself. During this time he had an interest in smelting the ore taken from the lead mines in that town. About 1840 he came to Ogdensburg, and leased the custom mill of the city, which, after some four years, he purchased.

Prudent and economical in business, he became one of the most successful and enterprising business men of his city. Unaided pecuniarily while young, he, by judicious management, secured a competence that placed him beyond the apprehension of want. During his business career, he was highly respected by all who knew him, and especially by those who had dealings with him. He was a man of correct habits, his character and reputation being above reproach. He was strictly honest and exact in all his dealings.

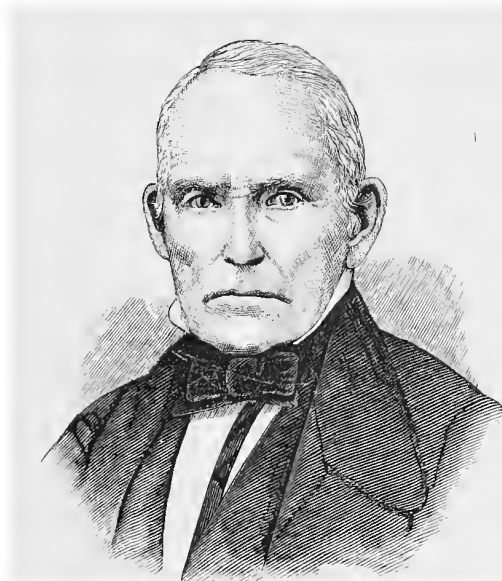
Mr. Furniss never was very active in politics, but during the late rebellion was an ardent supporter of the administration. He first cast his influence with the Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party espoused its principles and adopted its platform. Held in high esteem by his fellow-men, he was elected to several important offices in his city,—was alderman in 1851-53-54. He was never solicitor of public honors of this kind, and never

shrank from bearing his share of the public burdens for the preservation of peace and good society. Liberal in his views, he was ready to enlist in any good enterprise which would build up and improve the city of his adoption, establish society upon a religious basis, and educate the rising generation.

In the year 1834 (Sept. 15), he married Mrs. Mary A. Knott, of English birth, who only lived until July 20, 1840. Her daughter, Lucy A., married Mr. T. D. Servis, of Lacrosse, Wis.; for his second wife, Sept. 3, 1846, he married Miss Clarissa, daughter of Henry Lum and Belinda Ranney. Her father was a native of Morristown, N. J., and settled in Ogdensburg in 1810. Henry Lum was a lineal descendent of the fifth generation from Samuel Lum, who was born June 13, 1619, in England, and was one of the early settlers of the New England States; one of his sons settling in Connecticut, a second on Long Island, and a third in New Jersey.

By his second wife he had three children,—William E., Fannie, and Clara. Fannie died while young. William E. married Miss Fannie, daughter of the late Daniel Judson, of Ogdensburg; resides in his native city, has succeeded his father in the milling business, and is one of the enterprising business men of his county. Clara married Mr. D. V. Williams, of Joliet, Ill., and resides in Chicago.

William Furniss was a member of the Episcopal church of Ogdensburg for many years previous to his death (which occurred July 2, 1872), and for several years served as vestryman. Early in life he identified himself with church interests, of which he was a liberal supporter. Both of his wives were members of the same church.



ASHBEL SYKES.



ELIZABETH SYKES.

Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

### ELIZABETH SYKES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Morristown, N. J., Dec. 7, 1796. She was the daughter of John and Martha Lyon, who were both natives of the same State as herself. The former was born Aug. 26, 1753; the latter, Aug. 16, 1759. John Lyon was first married to Miss Rachel Reves, March 26, 1775, by whom he had three children: Hannah, Mary, and Rachel. Upon the death of his wife (1780) he married Miss Martha Babbit, July 9, 1781, by whom he had seven children: Lewis, Aaron, Sarah, John, Stephen, Harvey, and Elizabeth (the subject of this memoir).

John Lyon and his family of wife and eight children came from New Jersey and settled in the locality of Ogdensburg in 1796, at first taking quarters in an old French garrison, the present site being on the south side of the Oswegatchie river. They came with Judge Nathan Ford, who was sent as land agent for Mr. Ogden, owner of the land where the city now is. Judge Ford also moved into one of the French garrisons, and some years after erected for a residence the house now used as a nunnery. At the time the Lyons family came to this locality no railroads or steamboats were known. They were six weeks on their journey, traveling mostly by means of rowboats. Upon reaching the settlement then known by the Indian name of Oswegatchie, they found three Indian chiefs (white men) who claimed to hold the land, together with many bands of native Indians, and, with these exceptions, there were no white people. Through the shrewdness and careful management of Judge Ford, the title to land claimed by the chiefs was soon abandoned, and the Ogden title firmly established. The Lyons family lived here, enduring all the privations and hardships coincident not only with a pioneer life, but a life among the Indians, for some years before any more white settlers came; and, as an example of the want of modern conveniences, it may be stated that the nearest grist-mill was seventy miles down the river St. Lawrence, where they went in canoes with their corn to be ground, or at times taking the alternative to pound it in a hollow stump. About eight weeks after the arrival of the family the wife and mother died—in 1796—at the age of thirty-seven, leaving a large family of children in a new home in the wilderness to mourn her loss,—her dying words being that she committed the care of her children to God.

John Lyon, in the year 1815, married his third wife, Miss Mary Smith, a native of Connecticut, who was born in 1777, and died some

fifteen years after her husband. He lived upon the spot where he first settled, cleared off the forest, made the land tillable, followed the occupation of a farmer, and died Feb. 3, 1834.

At the time of the writing of this sketch all of the children are dead except the two youngest; Harvey, living near the place of his father's first settlement; and Elizabeth, whose portrait is found above this notice, by the side of her husband's, is now living in the city of Ogdensburg, where she has resided for the last sixty-one years, and in the town and city for eighty-one years. She was only three years of age when her father settled here, and now, in her eighty-fourth year, has lived to watch the various changes from the wilderness to the present beautiful city of wealth, from the rude log cabin to the palatial residences of modern times; to see schools, churches, and society established; and it may be said here that she is supposed to have lived longer in the county than any other person at the present time.

At the age of twenty-two, and in the year 1815, she married Ezra Fitch, of Cooperstown, N. Y. To them were born three children: Elizabeth, Elias, and Ezra; the last two dying in infancy, the daughter living to be twenty-one years of age. Mr. Fitch died in the year 1822. In the year 1839 she married Ashbel Sykes, a native of Suffolk, Conn., but at the time of his marriage, of Lishon, this county. He was born Oct. 16, 1777, and died April 27, 1868.

Since the death of her second husband Mrs. Sykes has lived alone, doing her housework most of the time. At the age of twenty-six she united with the Presbyterian church of this city, and from that time has been an active member of that body until age debarred her from such duties. Charitable to all, a friend to the destitute, possessing that urbanity of manner and good common sense characteristic of the pioneer women of the country, she still retains her activity of both mind and body to a remarkable degree. Beyond the competence necessary for her support to the end of her life, she has arranged for her entire property to be distributed at her death among various religious institutions, remembering especially the one most dear, her own church. She has been for many years manager of the missionary work in her own church, and contributed liberally for its support. Few persons are spared to live through so many years of usefulness as Mrs. Sykes, and few who are spared leave so laudable a record.

defense against a powerful foe. Placed on a frontier contiguous to a warlike and powerful nation, enjoying the advantage of an extensive and increasing navigation, it is peculiarly important that our local situation should be well understood. At the commencement of the late war the attention of government was in the first instance naturally drawn to the defense of that extensive line of sea-coast, on which the immense maritime force of the enemy could be more effectually exerted, and consequently the more remote and interior defenses did not perhaps receive the protection which their importance warranted.

"But commencing your administration in a time of profound peace, enjoying the confidence of the nation, and presiding over a government proud of its honor, tenacious of its rights, and possessing the requisite resources, we flatter ourselves, should any collision hereafter take place (which we pray heaven to avert), your penetration and judgment, aided by your local observations, will have pointed out and perfected such a line of defenses as will insure our personal safety, and rebound to the honor and prosperity of the nation. That you may establish these desirable objects, progress in your important tour in safety, and return happily to the bosom of your domestic circle, is, sir, the fervent prayer of your obedient servants."

His excellency made a verbal reply to the following effect :

"He thanked the citizens of Ogdensburg for their attention, and very polite reception; he received them as marks of respect to the first magistrate of the nation, not by any means arrogating them to himself as an individual. It gave him great pleasure, because it evinced an attachment of the people to that form of government which they themselves had established. He was satisfied they held its value in just estimation, and were sincerely devoted to its preservation, and in administering it he would support its principles, and, to his best ability, promote the interests of the country. As the address correctly stated, his journey was connected with objects of national defense, and was undertaken for the purpose of acquiring such information as would better enable him to discharge the duties of his office; that large sums of money had been appropriated by the government, the judicious application of which depended much on the executive. He perfectly agreed that the time of peace was the best time to prepare for defense, but had much pleasure in stating that the best understanding prevailed between our government and that of Great Britain, and was persuaded he had every reason to look for a permanent peace. He said that the importance of the situation along the St. Lawrence had not escaped his observation, and during his progress in this country he was much gratified to find it fertile and abundant, and inhabited by enterprising, industrious, and he believed a virtuous people."

In the evening the president was joined by Major-General Brown, of the United States army, and his whole suite, accompanied by whom he repaired to Morristown, and lodged with the honorable Judge Ford.

On Saturday, the 2d, he viewed Mr. Parish's extensive and very valuable iron-works at Rossie, considered to be an establishment of great public importance and usefulness to the surrounding country. From Rossie he proceeded to Antwerp, where he was met by Mr. Le Ray and others, and conducted to Le Rayville, where he spent the night.\*

#### PROMINENT EARLY FAMILIES.

In the early years of the present century, when the region now occupied by St. Lawrence County first began to attract the attention of settlers and capitalists, it was believed that a great system of roads and canals would bring it into close connection with the sea-board, and extravagant anticipations were indulged that it would rapidly become one of the best-peopled and most desirable countries in the United States for agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial purposes, and as a residence locality, especially along the magnificent St. Lawrence river. Prominent and

wealthy men from New England, New York, and New Jersey entered heavily into land speculation, and many aristocratic families settled in and around Ogdensburg, which they fondly believed, from its remarkable situation at the foot of lake navigation and its proximity to the mines, water-power, and forest region of the State, would speedily become the great emporium of trade and commerce of the upper St. Lawrence valley. Among the prominent families who settled in the vicinity of Ogdensburg were the Parishes, Ogdens, Fords, Van Heuvels, Van Rensselaers, and others. These were all Whigs, and, having abundant means, they proceeded to clear the forests away and make improvements and erect substantial dwellings and outbuildings, which compared favorably with a similar class in Virginia and along the valleys of the Hudson, Mohawk, and Connecticut rivers. Of this description were the mansions on the estate subsequently owned by Hon. Henry Van Rensselaer, now belonging to the Averills, and where a vast sum of money was expended in building immense stone fences, laying out broad and beautiful grounds, and in erecting buildings that would be no discredit to the great manors of England. The Parish mansion, erected about 1809-10. This was a great establishment in its day. Its last occupant, Mr. George Parish, abandoned it about 1869, and is now living in Seftenburg, Bohemia, a province of the Austrian empire, where he has large estates and holds a baron's title.

Soon after the American Revolution the prominent loyalist refugees were granted lands along the St. Lawrence by the British government for those which had been confiscated by the United States government, and nearly the whole line of the St. Lawrence, from Cornwall to the Bay of Quinté, was settled by them. After a time these families, who were of the better class, assimilated with those on the American side, and thus a sort of landed aristocracy flourished for many years.

#### VILLAGE OF OGDENSBURG.

##### INCORPORATION.

The village of Ogdensburg was incorporated by an act passed by the legislature, April 15, 1817, of which act the following is

"SECTION I.—*Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, That the district of county contained in the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at a black-oak-tree standing on the eastwardly bank of the Oswegatchie river, being the northwardly corner of a lot of land now owned by William Wells, and running thence north sixty-one degrees and ten minutes east, one hundred and eleven chains and thirty links to the southwestwardly corner of a lot of land now owned by Timothy Burr; thence along his bounds north twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, sixty-five chains and eighty-one links to a cedar post on the margin of the river St. Lawrence; thence continuing the same course into said river to the bounds of the county of St. Lawrence; thence along the said bounds westwardly to a point opposite the middle of the Oswegatchie river; thence along the middle of the Oswegatchie river to a point opposite the place of beginning; and thence to the place of beginning. And all the freemen of this State, inhabitants within the limits aforesaid, he, and they hereby are ordained, constituted, and declared to be from time to time and forever hereafter a body politic and corporate in fact and in name by the name of the trustees of the village of Ogdensburg, and by that*

\* Narrative of a Tour of Observation, by James Monroe.

name they and their successors forever shall and may have perpetual succession, and be persons in law capable of suing and being sued and of defending in all courts and places whatsoever in all manner of actions whatsoever, and that they and their successors may have a common seal and may change and alter the same at pleasure, and shall be in law capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying any lands or tenements within the limits aforesaid to and for the common use and benefit of the inhabitants of the said village."

## OFFICERS.

The first election for village officers was held May 12, 1817, at which the following persons were chosen: President, Louis Hasbrouck; Trustees, Joseph W. Smith, Charles Hill, John Scott. The board held a meeting May 17, 1817, and appointed Joseph W. Smith, treasurer; Sylvester Gilbert, clerk; and Louis Hasbrouck and J. W. Smith a committee to draft a code of by-laws. The latter were read and adopted on the 26th of the same month.

The list of officers for the village of Ogdensburg, from 1818 to 1867 inclusive, embraces the following:

1818.—Louis Hasbrouck, president; Palmer Cleveland, Charles D. Raymond, John Tibbits; James Averell (3d), clerk.

1818.—Louis Hasbrouck, president; Charles D. Raymond, Erastus Vilas, Joseph York; David R. Strachan, clerk.

1820.—James Averell (3d), president; Levi Gilbert, Wolcott Hubbell, Amos Bacon; George N. Seymour, clerk.

1821.—Walcott Hubbell, president; David C. Judson, Amos Bacon, Bishop Perkins; Geo. N. Seymour, clerk.

1822.—Brinsley Hunton, president; Abel Heminway, Harvey Church, John Eaton; Bishop Perkins, clerk.

1823.—Louis Hasbrouck, president; Joseph Rosseel, Charles D. Raymond, Ira Shead; David C. Judson, clerk.

At the annual election the following were appointed to revise the charter: Louis Hasbrouck, Anthony C. Brown, David C. Judson, Bishop Perkins, James Averell (3d). A petition was sent to the legislature for a revision of the act incorporating the village, and a new act was passed April 9, 1824, and the next village board elected under the new charter.

1824.—Louis Hasbrouck, president; Joseph Rosseel, Charles D. Raymond, Ira Shead; David C. Judson, clerk.

1825.—Joseph Rosseel, president; William Bacon, Anthony C. Brown, David C. Judson; Baron S. Doty, clerk.

1826.—George Guest, president; Richard Freeman, David C. Judson, Baron S. Doty, Charles D. Raymond; Edmund A. Graham appointed clerk by board.

1827.—Anthony C. Brown, president; Henry Lum, William Bacon, William A. Campfield, James G. Hopkins; E. A. Graham appointed clerk.

1828.—Charles Hill, president; Joseph Rosseel, Erastus Vilas, Charles D. Raymond, Joseph W. Smith; Edmund A. Graham appointed clerk.

1829.—Charles Hill, president; Baron S. Doty, Elijah B. Allen, Peter C. Oakley, John Elliott; E. A. Graham, clerk.

1830.—Charles Hill, president; David C. Judson, Preston King, John Elliott, Harvey Thomas; E. A. Graham, clerk.

1831.—Charles Hill, president; John Elliott, Harry Odell, David C. Judson, Royal Vilas; E. A. Graham, clerk.

1832.—James G. Hopkins, president; Charles Hill, Lincoln Morris, Jacob Arnold, William B. Spelman. *Board of Health*.—B. Perkins, S. Gilbert, L. Hasbrouck, Charles Hill, D. C. Judson, M. S. Daniels, E. B. Allen, J. W. Smith.

1833.—James G. Hopkins, president; Royal Vilas, Lincoln Morris, Egbert N. Fairchild, Preston King; E. A. Graham, clerk.

1834.—James G. Hopkins, president; Joseph Rosseel, Egbert N. Fairchild, John Clark, Preston King; E. A. Graham, clerk.

1835.—Sylvester Gilbert, president; David C. Judson, George W. Shepard, Moses S. Platt, Michael S. Daniels; George Guest, clerk.

1836.—Sylvester Gilbert, president; M. S. Platt, M. S. Daniels, Wm. H. Marshall, James W. Lytle; Charles G. Myers, clerk.

1837.—Erastus Vilas, president; John J. Gilbert, Amos Bacon, Henry D. Laughlin, William Melhinch, John J. Gilbert; Anthony C. Brown, clerk.

1838.—Charles Hill, president; John Clark, H. D. Laughlin, Amos Bacon, Socrates N. Sherman; A. C. Brown, clerk.

1839.—Amos Bacon, president; Collins A. Burnham, Edwin Clark, Wm. E. Guest, Allen Chaney; Wm. C. Brown, clerk.

1840.—George W. Shepard, president; Allen Chaney, Joshua L. Warner, Wm. H. Marshall, John Barber; W. C. Brown, clerk.

1841.—David Crichton, president; Wm. H. Marshall, William Bacon, Thomas Bacon, David Burdett; W. C. Brown, clerk.

1842.—David Crichton, president; James G. Wilson, Charles Shepard, Thomas Birkby, Nathan S. Pitkin; Stephen B. Seely, clerk.

Map of the village, by W. B. Gilbert, adopted and placed on file in the county clerk's office.

1843.—Amos Bacon, president; Elijah White, Joseph Hutchinson, Jr., George M. Foster, Edwin Clark; S. B. Seely, clerk.

1844.—James G. Hopkins, president; Henry T. Bacon, Alden Vilas, William Jones, Amaziah B. James; William B. Hickok, clerk.

1845.—James G. Hopkins, president; Amaziah B. James, Alden Vilas, William Jones, Henry T. Bacon; A. B. James, clerk.

1846.—Amaziah B. James, president; Harvey Thomas, Jeremiah Baldwin, Amasa W. Woolley, George D. V. Seymour; William B. Hickok, clerk; George Morris, clerk, on resignation of W. B. Hickok.

1847.—Cornelius Stillman, president; David C. Judson, James G. Averell, George N. Seymour, Royal Vilas; Geo. Morris, clerk.

1848.—Egbert N. Fairchild, president; James G. Hopkins, Charles Shepard, William E. Guest, William Jones; Stillman Foote, clerk.

1849.—Stillman Foote, president; David Crichton,

Albert Chismore, Benj. Whitney, Elijah White; Albert Tyler, clerk.

1850.—William Bacon, president; David Crichton, Amasa W. Woolley, Nehemiah Whitney, S. Gilbert; Louis Hasbrouck, clerk.

1851 (Four months).—William Jones, president; Egbert N. Fairchild, Jeremiah Baldwin, Amaziah B. James, Collins A. Burnham; George Morris, clerk. Mr. Burnham declined to serve. John F. Rossell was elected in his place. William Jones resigned, and E. N. Fairchild was elected president.

A new charter was granted by the legislature, June 20, 1851, and an election held on the fourth Tuesday of July following. This charter gave greater privileges, and under it the bounds of the village were extended, and the corporation divided into three wards.

1851 (New charter).—William C. Brown, president; Edwin Clark, Elijah B. Allen, Henry S. Humphrey, for 1st ward; Allen Chaney, Henry Rockwell, William Furness, for 2d ward; Nathan S. Pitkin, Albert Tyler, Luke Baldwin, for 3d ward; George Morris, clerk.

1852.—William C. Brown, president; John Austin, David Field, John F. Rosseel, Ralzman Haskell, William C. Alden, Daniel D. T. Carr, Nathaniel Taggart, Nathaniel Lewis, Luke Baldwin; George Morris, clerk.

1853.—John F. Rosseel, president; George D. V. Seymour, Jacob H. Guest, David M. Chapin, William Furness, Alouzo E. Alden, Allen Chaney, Philander Robbins, William Jones, Ira Wheelock; Joseph McNaughton, clerk.

1854.—J. F. Rosseel, president; John Barber, Smith Stilwell, Jr., George M. Foster, Ozro S. Cummings, F. M. Burt, William Furness, Norman Sackrider, William Jones, George P. Ryon; Gaylord P. Chapin, clerk.

1855.—Thomas Bacon, president; E. N. Fairchild, S. Gilbert, W. C. Brown, Elisha Sanderson, Franklin N. Burt, Patrick V. Lankton, Cyrus Vilas, William H. Young, J. A. Stevens; Edwin M. Holbrook, clerk.

1856.—Sylvester Gilbert, president; Walter B. Allen, Herman F. Millard, Royal Vilas, Franklin N. Burt, James D. Raymond, Erastus Vilas (2d), P. V. Lankton, John Allendorph, Roswell S. Ryon; Edwin M. Holbrook, clerk.

1857.—S. Gilbert, president; W. B. Allen, H. F. Millard, E. N. Merriam, F. N. Burt, J. D. Raymond, A. Chaney, P. V. Lankton, J. Allendorph, A. Chismore; E. M. Holbrook, clerk.

1858.—Seth G. Pope, president; George Morris, Charles P. Egert, George Parker, John G. McDonald, Ozro S. Cummings, James L. Ives, Alric M. Herriman, Luke Baldwin, Joseph Thompson; N. H. Lytle, clerk.

1859.—S. G. Pope, president; G. Morris, C. P. Egert, Jacob Henry Guest, Benjamin L. Jones, W. C. Alden, D. D. T. Carr, A. M. Herriman, Louis D. Hoard, Joseph Thompson; N. H. Lytle, clerk.

1860.—A. M. Herriman, president; W. C. Brown, J. H. Guest, George Witherhead, B. L. Jones, W. C. Alden, C. S. Burt, Carlos Slocum, George Newmeyer, J. Thompson; N. H. Lytle, clerk.

1861.—A. M. Herriman, president; W. C. Brown, G. Witherhead, J. H. Guest, B. L. Jones, Wm. C. Alden,

Patrick Golden, Carlos Slocum, Joseph Thompson, George Newmeyer; H. G. Thomas, clerk.

1862.—David C. Judson, president; George Parker, Thomas Bacon, Ela N. Merriam, Amos S. Partridge, P. Golden, Hiram Chatterton, J. Thompson, Henry W. Ferguson, A. M. Herriman; William Wheeler and John Magone, clerks.

1863.—David C. Judson, president; E. M. Holbrook, John W. Hastings, James M. Chamberlain, J. L. Ives, Thomas Mullin, Harvey L. Jones, J. H. Morgan, J. Thompson, William Armstrong; William B. W. O'Brian and William N. Oswell, clerks.

1864.—Charles G. Myers, president; Calvin W. Gibbs, Nathaniel H. Lytle, Charles I. Baldwin, Harrison C. Pearsons, Harvey L. Jones, Walter B. Allen, Henry F. Church, Carlos Slocum, Reuben M. Barnes; T. H. Brosnan, clerk.

1865.—Calvin W. Gibbs, president; J. H. Guest, Nathaniel H. Lytle, George D. Seymour, Erastus Vilas (2d), P. H. Delaney, Francis N. Burt, D. W. C. Brown, George R. Bell, James H. Morgan; T. H. Brosnan, clerk.

1866.—De Witt C. Brown, president; J. H. Guest, N. H. Lytle, H. T. Bacon, P. H. Delaney, Erastus Vilas (2d), P. Golden, G. R. Bell, William L. Proctor, Allen B. Phillips; R. E. Gordon, clerk.

1867.—De Witt C. Brown, president; Nathaniel H. Lytle, Arthur Callaghan, Charles I. Baldwin, James A. Mack, Galen W. Pearson, Merchant J. Ives, William L. Proctor, William Armstrong, William H. Young; Chipman S. Mastin, clerk.

#### TOWN-CLOCK.

In November, 1841, a clock was purchased of Andrew Meneely, of West Troy, and placed in the tower of the Presbyterian church. Its cost, including freight, expense of setting up, etc., was nearly seven hundred dollars. Some trouble was experienced with it on account of a bad arrangement of the weights, and, by permission of the trustees of the church, the weights were altered so as to reach the basement story. At a recent date new faces have been placed on the clock, from the necessity arising therefor at the reconstruction of the spire of the church. When the old church was removed the clock was carefully taken down, and now occupies a position in the spire of the substantial church built on the site of the old one. Messrs. Bell Bros., jewelers, of Ogdensburg, have had charge of the clock since it was first set up in 1841.

#### TOWN-HOUSE.

An act was passed by the legislature, April 2, 1858, empowering the supervisors of St. Lawrence County to assess on the town of Oswegatchie a tax of \$5000, besides collector's fees, for the year 1858, the balance to be raised in 1859, and not to exceed \$10,000 altogether, for the purpose of erecting a building for the joint use of the town of Oswegatchie and the village of Ogdensburg. Also empowering said town to issue bonds to the amount of \$5000 in 1858, the balance to be raised as the commissioners required it. Smith Stilwell, John Pickens, and Alden Vilas were appointed commissioners to superintend the work, and placed under bonds of \$10,000 for the faithful performance

of their duty. The building was to contain, by the provisions of the act, "a room for the public meetings of the inhabitants of said town and village; a room for the meeting and deliberation of the trustees of said village, and of the board of education; a police-court room; such number of lock-ups, or prison-rooms, as they shall deem necessary, together with rooms for a keeper and his family; with such other rooms and appurtenant buildings as are necessary or proper for said purposes." It was provided that none of this money should be used until the village had first secured a lot on which to build, and accordingly the present location was chosen, on the corner of Franklin and Washington streets, and the lot purchased of George Parish, Esq., in exchange for engine-house lot, No. 3. The plan of the building by the commissioners was adopted by the village board in June, 1858, and work was at once commenced. The edifice, now standing, is a large brick building, two stories and a basement in height, and cost, besides furnishing, painting, etc., \$8778.42. The furniture and other expenses aggregated about \$1000 additional. The hall on the second floor is commodious and well lighted (as are all the rooms in the building), and is used both for judicial and social purposes. The structure was completed in January, 1859.

#### VILLAGE MARKET-HOUSE.

This building was erected in 1838, on a lot leased from George Parish, Esq., and bounded by Water, Washington, and Catharine streets. It was 80 by 24 feet in dimensions, containing eleven stalls 12 by 6 feet. A code of by-laws regulating the market was passed September 29, 1838, and at a sale of stalls at auction, on the 6th of October following, they were all bid in.

On May 27, 1824, the name of *Euphania* was changed to *State*, and of *Gertrude* to *Franklin* streets.

St. Lawrence County in general, and that portion bordering on the river in particular, partook of the general alarm that spread like an epidemic through the country on the approach of the Asiatic cholera in 1832. The village of Ogdensburg suffered considerably from this pestilence, and strict sanitary regulations were adopted in this and other frontier towns, in pursuance of the recommendations of the legislature in an act passed at a special session convened for the occasion. Quarantine grounds were established, at first at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and afterwards at Mile Point, the site of the present depot, where crafts from Canada were to be detained fifteen days. The following facts are mostly derived from an address delivered before the St. Lawrence medical society, by their president, Dr. S. N. Sherman, who had witnessed the progress of the pestilence at that place, and was a believer in its non-contagious character:

"In June, 1832, the disease appeared in America, the first case having occurred in Quebec on the 8th of that month. On the 14th it appeared at Montreal, and on the 17th at Ogdensburg, though not in its severest grade. On the 21st of June the first fatal case occurred at that place. During the period from the 8th to the 21st of June it was computed that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty citizens of Ogdensburg and vicinity were in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, or occupied on boats and rafts, in the passage to or from thence. Some, it is true, on their passage down, laid up their boats

and returned; but of all that number engaged in navigating the St. Lawrence, not one, so far as was known, died of the cholera, or was attacked by it. The case that occurred on the 21st of June was that of a Frenchman, of dissipated habits and broken-down constitution. He assured those around him, on his death-bed, that he had not crossed the St. Lawrence in a fortnight, and could not therefore have caught the disease by ordinary contagion. The second fatal case was that of a child four years of age, at least half a mile from the residence of the former. The third case was also that of a Frenchman, living in a quarter remote from the others, and who had not been out of the village for weeks. The fourth case occurred near one of the wharves, and the subject of it had not left the village, but subsequently an aged couple, with whom he boarded, sickened and died of the disease. The fifth case occurred a mile from the village, on the Heuvelton road, the subject of which had been in no other house, and not a stone's throw from her own, for the last fortnight.

"Cases followed in quick succession: first here, to-morrow at a point half a mile distant, and next day in a quarter equally remote, and under circumstances that strongly tended to prove the non-contagious character of the disease. Precise data of the mortality of the cholera at Ogdensburg are not preserved, as none of the physicians kept a journal of the cases, and the records of the board of health are lost. The number of cases reported was about 160, and of death, 49. In 1834 the numbers attacked were not more than ten, of whom seven died. It is but just, however, to remark, that the mortality in proportion to the number of cases in the above estimates is too large, as no cases were counted in which the third stage or state of collapse had not made more or less progress. In 1832, by common consent, the physicians reported no case as cholera unless, among other symptoms, the rice-water discharges, vomiting, violent cramping of the muscles of the limbs or trunk, or loth, the broken or cholera voice, and more or less blueness of the skin occurred. Had all the cases been reported in which the disease was checked in the earlier stages, the number would have been increased to hundreds. This custom was adopted in Philadelphia and other cities, and the less rate of mortality which they exhibit is thus explained. In the city of Paris there were treated in a given time, 10,274 cases, of whom 1453 died. In New York, of 5814 cases, 2935, or about 52 per cent., were fatal. In Quebec there had died of cholera, up to Sept. 1, 1832, 2218, and the city probably did not number over 28,000 inhabitants, which gives a mortality of eight per cent. of the whole population. In Philadelphia there died 754 out of 2500 cases. In Montreal the mortality of the disease was greater than in any American city except Quebec. No reports were made of it in 1834, from its having been deemed the wiser policy to excite as little as possible the attention of the public mind to the subject, and thus avoid the general state of consternation and alarm which are well known to operate so powerfully in producing fatal results in numerous cases, and which is thought to have increased the mortality of the disease in 1832."

The state of alarm which pervaded the frontier on the approach of the cholera, and the stringent quarantine regulations which were imposed upon all persons coming from the provinces into the States, checked for a season all business and communication on the St. Lawrence, and increased the alarm which was felt in relation to the disease. Interchange was not established along the river for several weeks, and the public mind but slowly recovered from the panic which the pestilence had occasioned. The following memoranda from the records of the board of supervisors show the expenses which were incurred in the several towns in the organization of boards of health and the establishment of sanitary regulations:

"Brasher, \$8.50; Canton, \$120; De Kalb, \$6.50; Edwards, \$5; Fowler, \$6; Gouverneur, \$9; Hammond, \$18.25; Depeau, \$5; Hopkinton, \$5; Lawrence, \$5; Lisbon, \$10; Louisville, \$9.87; Madrid, \$87.87; Massena, \$13; Morristown, \$164.37; Norfolk, \$6; Oswegatchie, \$24.63 (Ogdensburg, \$780.33); Pierrepont, \$4.25; Potsdam, \$24.48; Stockholm, \$7; Total, \$1351.46."

The only serious visitation of the Asiatic cholera since 1832 was again in 1854, when it was very severe. It was



introduced by immigrants from Europe on board of vessels passing up the St. Lawrence river, and there was a large number of cases in Ogdensburg. Dr. Robert Morris, who was health officer of the village in that year, states, in an article for publication, that there were 105 deaths in the village, mostly among the railroad laborers and others of a similar class. The mortality was fully equal to fifty per cent. of those attacked.

The completion of the Oswego canal was the first public work that conferred a benefit upon Ogdensburg, or St. Lawrence County, as they thus first gained a direct avenue to market. The Erie canal hindered the growth of this portion of the State, more than it promoted it, by opening new, cheap, and fertile land to the settler, the produce from which could be sent to market at less expense than that from this county, and thus great numbers were induced to emigrate. In the great era of speculation and high prices in 1836, in connection with the extraordinary mineral resources then being developed, a new impulse was given, and measures were adopted to improve the hydraulic power of the place by the purchase of the water-privilege and erection of mills.

This right had passed from Ford to Thomas Denny, and was bought by Smith Stilwell, in 1836, for \$30,000, and has since been sold to individuals who are bound by certain regulations to sustain the expenses which their maintenance may require. A canal is extended down to below the bridge, and, with the exception of a few weeks in summer, affords an ample supply for the extensive mills and manufactories upon it. The dam built by Judge Ford, in 1796, has, with some repairs, lasted till the present time, and is still good.

A most destructive fire occurred at Ogdensburg on the night between the 16th and 17th of April, 1839, by which nearly half the business portion of the village was laid in ashes. The loss was estimated at but little less than \$100,000. The irritation that then existed on the frontiers led to the suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary.\*

This fire consumed the premises on the southwest corner of State and Ford streets, including the post-office, *Republican* printing-office, and a large number of stores and shops.

On the morning of the 1st of September, 1852, another fire consumed a large amount of property on Ford and Isabella streets, extending from the store of G. N. Seymour nearly to Washington street, and shortly after two other destructive fires burned a large amount of property on Ford street, including the office of the *St. Lawrence Republican* and the entire premises belonging to the Hasbrouck estate.

As an emporium of commerce, and the natural limit of navigation by sail-vessels, the port of Ogdensburg enjoys advantages incomparably superior to those of any port on the river, and this feature of the location presented itself to the minds of the French in their selection of a site for a mission, the English in their retention of it as a fur station, and the early purchasers under the State as a point for the establishment of a commercial interest and the nucleus of a new settlement.

\* The incendiaries and robbers were afterwards detected and apprehended, tried, convicted, and sent to State-prison. They were a man and wife, and both died in prison.

The completion of the Northern railroad has done infinitely more than all other causes combined to give an impulse to the prosperity of Ogdensburg and of northern New York generally, and in our history of improvements will be found an account of the origin, progress, and completion of that work.† This, in connection with the system of Canadian roads in progress and the great natural advantages of the place, cannot fail to give it an eminence as a commercial point which it so truly deserves.

From the completion of the Northern railroad to the date of the incorporation of Ogdensburg as a city, in 1868, its growth was quite rapid.

Five new school buildings were erected between 1854 and 1868. Several of the fine church edifices that adorn the city were also erected during this period, and many substantial blocks, manufactories, and dwellings. Streets were opened and graded, old plank-roads changed to graveled turnpikes, and many improvements made in every branch of business.

The opening of the Northern railway naturally drew a large trade in lumber, grain, etc., from the upper lakes, and much of the business of New England with the west passed through the place.

The population increased so much that in 1868 the place contained the requisite number of inhabitants to enable it to apply for a city charter, and the necessary steps were taken, and the desired object accomplished. Since its charter was obtained it has been one of the cities of the State, but it still remains a part of the town of Oswegatchie for various purposes, and we have the anomaly of a population living under both town and city organizations at the same time.

## CITY OF OGDENSBURG.

### INCORPORATION, ETC.

A charter was granted to the city of Ogdensburg on the 27th of April, 1868, and May 2, 1873, it was amended, the following being title one of the amended charter:

"SECTION 1.—That district in the county of St. Lawrence, included within the bounds described in the next section, shall hereafter be called the city of Ogdensburg, and the inhabitants from time to time therein shall form a body politic and corporate by the name of 'the city of Ogdensburg.'

"Sec. 2.—The boundaries of said city shall be as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the river St. Lawrence, at the northerly corner of the town of Oswegatchie, and running thence along the easterly line of said town southerly to the division line between sections number one and two of the Van Solingen tract; thence south-westerly along the said division line, and the northerly line of section two, and numbers five, six, and seven of the same tract to the centre of the Oswegatchie river; thence to and along the southerly line of the 'mansion-house property,' and the continuation thereof, to the land of the late Henry Van Rensselaer; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Van Rensselaer lands, and the southerly and westerly bounds of the 'ship-yard' lands to the centre of river St. Lawrence, and thence along said centre to the place of beginning.

"Sec. 3.—The said city is divided into four wards, as follows: All that part lying between the centre of the river Oswegatchie and the centre of Franklin street is the first ward; that part lying westerly of the centre of the river Oswegatchie is the second ward; that part lying between the centre of Franklin street and the centre of Patterson street is the third ward; and that part lying easterly of the centre of Patterson street is the fourth ward.

† See Chapter X., general history, pp. 133 *et seq.*

"SEC. 4.—The common council may divide said city into so many highway districts as they may deem proper, and change the same at pleasure."

TITLE 2. "SEC. 5.—The officers of said city shall be as follows: A mayor; three aldermen for each ward; one supervisor for each ward; a recorder; one assessor for each ward; a chief of police and policemen; a chief engineer of the fire department and two assistants; a treasurer, who shall also be collector *ex officio*; a clerk; one or more street commissioners, not exceeding one in each highway district."

#### CITY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the officers of the city of Ogdensburg, from 1868 to 1877, inclusive:

1868.—William C. Brown, mayor; Charles I. Baldwin, Walter B. Allen, Henry Rodel, aldermen 1st ward; Benj. L. Jones, Galen W. Pearsons, Patrick Hackett, aldermen 2d ward; Carlisle B. Herriman, Urias Pearson, Chester Waterman (until July), William L. Proctor (after July), aldermen 3d ward; Calvin W. Gibbs, supervisor 1st ward; William C. Alden, supervisor 2d ward; Zina B. Bridges, supervisor 3d ward; Nathaniel H. Lytle, city clerk.

1869.—W. C. Brown, mayor; C. G. Myers, W. H. Daniels, Wm. J. Averell, aldermen 1st ward; P. Hackett, Gates Curtis, John McDonald, aldermen 2d ward; C. B. Herriman, W. L. Proctor, G. W. Smith, aldermen 3d ward; C. W. Gibbs, supervisor 1st ward; Wm. C. Alden, supervisor 2d ward; Zina B. Bridges, supervisor 3d ward; N. H. Lytle, city clerk.

1870.—Zina B. Bridges, mayor; W. H. Daniels, Joseph Baker, W. B. Allen, aldermen 1st ward; George W. Mack, Charles M. Adams, P. Hackett, aldermen 2d ward; Wm. L. Proctor, Wm. A. Newell, Timothy Larkin, aldermen 3d ward; N. H. Lytle, city clerk.

1871.—W. L. Proctor, mayor; John Barber, Calvin P. Goodno, Charles S. Philips, aldermen 1st ward; G. W. Mack, John C. McVean, Thomas Whalen, aldermen 2d ward; W. A. Newell, Benj. Tilley, M. C. Loomis, aldermen 3d ward; N. H. Lytle, city clerk.

1872.—W. L. Proctor, mayor; Ela N. Merriam, S. H. Higbee, Chas. S. Philips, L. Hasbrouck, Jr. (vacancy by resignation of Philips), John Glass, Wm. C. Alden, Lyman N. Burt, Wm. A. Newell, Benj. Tilley, Thomas N. Derby, aldermen; N. H. Lytle, city clerk.

1873.—W. L. Proctor, mayor; E. N. Merriam, C. G. Egert, L. Hasbrouck, Jr., W. C. Alden, James Hall, Hiram D. Northrup, Wm. A. Newell, John Austin, Morrison C. Loomis, Daniel Donahue, Andrew George, John Earl, aldermen; N. H. Lytle, city clerk.

1874.—W. L. Proctor, mayor; E. N. Merriam, C. G. Egert, Wm. Wheeler, aldermen 1st ward; W. C. Alden, James Hall, Patrick Hackett, aldermen 2d ward; John Austin, Seth G. Pope, George B. Oswell, aldermen 3d ward; Francis R. Houlihan, H. W. Ferguson, Michael T. Power, aldermen 4th ward; N. H. Lytle, clerk.

1875.—John F. Rosseel, mayor; C. G. Egert, W. H. Daniels, J. W. Hastings, aldermen 1st ward; James Hall, Henry Lovejoy, P. Hackett, aldermen 2d ward; John Austin, Chas. H. Butrick, Alfred B. Chapin, aldermen 3d ward; H. W. Ferguson, F. R. Houlihan, M. T. Power, aldermen 4th ward; N. H. Lytle, clerk.

1876.—James Armstrong, mayor; L. D. Ralph, A. E. Smith, J. W. Hastings, aldermen 1st ward; H. Lovejoy,

John W. Piercy, P. Hackett, aldermen 2d ward; C. H. Butrick, Silas W. Day, Charles P. Geer, aldermen 3d ward; H. W. Ferguson, F. R. Houlihan, Adolphus F. Daily, aldermen 4th ward; N. H. Lytle, clerk.

1877.—James Armstrong, mayor; L. D. Ralph, Joseph Gilbert (resigned), John W. Hastings, William Wheeler (elected to fill vacancy), aldermen 1st ward; John W. Piercy, A. A. Valley, D. C. Turner, aldermen 2d ward; W. Bell, S. W. Day, George Foster, aldermen 3d ward; Ed. P. McElligott, Michael T. Power, John Pray, aldermen 4th ward; Joseph Roy, city clerk; A. B. Chapin, chief of police; T. N. Derby, street commissioner; James Lytle, chief engineer; Lyman D. Burt, treasurer.

#### DEATH OF HON. DAVID C. JUDSON.

At a meeting of the city council, held May 5, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by the mayor, and adopted by the council:

"WHEREAS, The Hon. David C. Judson, a resident of Ogdensburg for more than sixty years, and of the county of St. Lawrence for nearly seventy years, and at different times occupying the positions of clerk, trustee, and president of the village of Ogdensburg, and also the offices of sheriff of St. Lawrence County, collector of the district of Oswegatchie, State senator, one of the judges of the county court of St. Lawrence County, and other positions of trust, departed this life on the 5th of May, 1875, at the age of eighty-nine years; and

"Whereas, The intimate connections of Mr. Judson with the public affairs and public improvements in this city and county for nearly seventy years, renders it eminently fitting and proper that his decease should be the subject of appropriate action by the mayor and aldermen of the city of Ogdensburg in council assembled, therefore

"Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Judson the city of Ogdensburg and the county of St. Lawrence have sustained a great and irreparable loss, and that we deeply feel and sincerely regret his decease, notwithstanding it came when in the fullness of years, and after a long life free from spot or blemish;

"Resolved, That the unswerving honesty and integrity with which Mr. Judson in his long life, whether holding a public post of honor or that of a private station, performed all and every duty which devolved upon him, meets and receives our hearty commendation, and are worthy of our sincere and earnest emulation;

"Resolved, That as marks of respect for the deceased, this preamble and these resolutions be entered at large upon the records of the city council, and that said city council attend his funeral in a body."

#### WATER-WORKS.

The subject of a supply of water for the use of the city and for service at fires having long been agitated, and numerous reservoirs constructed which were found inadequate for the purposes designed of them, it finally became necessary to build suitable works for supplying the much-needed article. After examining various plans, the Holly system was decided upon, and the present water-works were constructed, in 1868, at a cost of \$100,000, the city issuing bonds to that amount, bearing interest at seven per cent., maturing in twenty years from date, and payable semi-annually in New York. Of these bonds, \$25,000 were taken by Hon. William A. Wheeler, since elected vice-president of the United States. The works are located on the east bank of the Oswegatchie, from which the water is drawn, the pump-house being a substantial building of blue limestone, three stories in height, and thirty-three feet square. It has a wing eighteen by twenty-five feet, built of the same material, in which the boiler is placed. Im-

improvements to the amount of \$35,000 were made up to 1873, including the extension of pipes, the purchase of additional gates, the setting of new hydrants, and the purchase of an engine of 120-horse power for use in contingencies arising from scarcity of water, breaking of the dam, or other trouble. In the spring of 1874, a Flander's double-acting piston pump was purchased of the Vergennes manufacturing company, and tested April 22, 1874. It cost \$3000, and proved satisfactory to all. The object in procuring this was a greater capacity to pump, with less power. This pump is the only one kept in constant use, the others only being used in the case of low water or a demand for an extra supply in any emergency. The pumps altogether are capable of supplying more than 3,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours, the piston pump supplying an average of 720,000 gallons. At the date of the last annual report of the water commissioners, April 1, 1877, there were 810 consumers receiving supplies from the water-works, paying rates amounting to \$7601 annually. There were at the time thirteen miles of mains, seventy-seven fire-hydrants, seventy-three gates, and five safety-valves, all in good order. The expenditures for the year, including plastering and completing the boiler-room, painting the pump- and boiler-room, building two hundred feet of sidewalk, and paying all necessary expenses, were \$1079.63.

The Holly alarm is used in case of fire, managed by removing both caps from the hydrant and allowing the water to flow for thirty seconds, reducing the pressure at the works, and ringing a gong by means of a regulator for the purpose. The ground on which are located the buildings was purchased of George Parish, in 1868, the price paid being \$5400.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the village trustees, held on the 20th of April, 1818, it was "*Resolved*, that it be recommended to the inhabitants of the village to raise the sum of two hundred dollars (besides collector's fees) for the purpose of procuring a fire-engine." At the succeeding election, May 18, 1818, it was voted to raise this amount by tax, the same to be paid into the hands of the treasurer on or before the 1st of the following August. The interest thus awakened was kept up, but it was not until 1820-21 that an engine was secured. At the village election held May 14, 1821, the balance of money required to pay for it (two hundred dollars) was voted, and, during the same season, an engine-house was built on a contract, by A. Kingsbury, on the corner of Euphemia (now State) and Green streets, costing fifty dollars. The engine, a small hand machine, cost in the neighborhood of five hundred dollars. July 17, 1821, a fire-company was organized, and rules and regulations were adopted. It numbered twenty-four members, as follows: Joseph York, Edwin Bacon, Lewis C. A. De Villers, Isaac C. Page, Gains Clark, John Berthrong, Bethuel Houghton, Worden Griffin, John Elliott, Asahel Gerald, Jr., Abiram Kingsbury, John C. Bush, Richard W. Colfax, Lincoln Morris, Harvey Church, William Warner, John Creighton, John Eaton, Alvah Dimmick, John L. Barheydt, Guy C. Stevens, Jesse Willson, Henry Lum, Rowlings Webster.

On the 19th of October, 1832, a new code of by-laws

was adopted, and the membership increased to thirty-seven. New hose was purchased in 1834. Buckets, ladders, leather hats for firemen, etc., had been furnished as early as 1822-24. Preliminary steps were several times taken to secure a new engine after the old one had become unfit for much use, but each time they went no farther than to pass resolutions empowering certain parties to purchase an engine. A Mr. Hardinbrook, of New York, was negotiated with on the subject, and it is possible that (the old engine not working favorably) a new engine was received from him, as the matter of settlement with him was placed in the hands of Elisha Tibbits, of New York city.

An engine-house was built in 1847 in the rear of the academy, the contractor being George Arnold, and the price \$200. The building was 40 by 22 feet, with 12-foot posts, and cost, including stove, painting, etc., \$228.17. A new engine was purchased in 1849, of A. Van Ness, of New York, with 250 feet of hose, costing in the aggregate \$1000. This was a larger and better engine than the village had yet possessed. The old one was repaired in 1851, and continued in use.

In March, 1852, a fire-company was formed in the third ward, with Nathaniel Taggart, foreman; Thomas Aiton, first assistant; William Dalzell, second assistant; Nathan S. Pitkin, clerk and treasurer. The same year an additional engine was purchased, with a bell, hose-cart, and 409 feet of hose, at a cost of \$1230.85. The engine was numbered "Two," and named "Oswegatchie." The lot for the engine-house cost \$1000. Fire-company No. 2 was formed in January, 1853, with fifty members. In the summer of 1858 another engine was purchased of Messrs. Button & Blake, at an expense of \$1300, and 900 feet of new hose were added in 1859, costing \$859.

At the date of the last annual report of the chief of the fire department, April 2, 1877, the apparatus in service consisted of two first-class Amoskeag steam fire-engines, and three hose-carts, all in good condition. Also two old hose-carts, and one old hook-and-ladder truck, with hooks and ladders of very old style and very little value to the department. The hose on hand and in use amounted to 3100 feet of heavy, oak-tanned, leather make, some of which had been in service seven years. There were also 1800 feet of old leather hose not in use. The engine- and hose-houses are as follows: Hose Co. No. 1, located on the west side of Catharine street; Steam Fire-Engine Co. No. 2, on Main street, second ward; Steam Fire-Engine Co. No. 3, on Patterson street, between Ford and Washington; Old Engine-House No. 3, on Town-House lot, Franklin street. The manual force of the department at the date of the report consisted of one chief and two assistant engineers, and thirty-five members of engine- and hose-companies.

#### GAS-WORKS.

As early as 1852, the subject of gas for the village of Ogdensburg was discussed, and finally negotiations were entered into with Messrs. John Lockwood & Co., of Philadelphia. These parties agreed to form a corporation to be called the "Ogdensburg Gas-Light Company," provided the village would grant them certain rights (which were at the time agreed to), and would furnish gas at five dollars

per thousand cubic feet for the first year, reserving the right to increase to six if found necessary. One mile of mains was to be laid, fifty lamp-posts set, and all houses requiring gas to be supplied. The works were to be completed by August 1, 1854. Finally, the contract for erecting suitable buildings was given in the fall of 1853 to George Odeorne, of Philadelphia, and some time in the summer or fall of 1854 the village was first lighted with the new illuminator. The property of the company in 1858 was assessed at \$75,000. The works are located in the west division of the city. On Water street, in the east division, is a large gasometer, which it was found necessary to add on account of the growth of the city, and increasing requirements for lighting.

#### A DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD

occurred in Oswegatchie river in 1862, lasting a week, and it was by the utmost efforts of the citizens that much valuable property along it was saved. The lower bridge was by persistent effort prevented from being washed away, and the river-bank around the bend, below the present dam, was undermined to such an extent that much of it caved in. The present protective or guard-wall was built immediately after, and all further danger from a like source averted.

#### MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Ogdensburg date back to 1751, when Father Picquet erected a saw-mill, and probably also a dam, for the manufacture of lumber for the use of his new settlement. This mill was used by him during the ten years in which he labored here, when it was abandoned and perhaps destroyed. About 1785 it was rebuilt, or at least repaired, and put in operation by one Captain Lorimier, about 1785, and operated by him for some time. In 1796 the dam and mill were rebuilt by Nathan Ford, agent for Samuel Ogden, and from that date to the present time manufacturing of various kinds has come in until the amount of money invested is large, and the amount of business done very considerable. The principal branches of manufacturing carried on here are merchant and custom milling, foundry and machine work, tanning, various kinds of finished lumber work, staves, pump-manufacturing, and ship-building.

We give a condensed history of the various establishments, past and present, in the following pages. An article on ship-building will be found in Chapter X., in connection with navigation and transportation.

#### FLOURING-MILLS.

*The Ogdensburg Mills.*—During the season of 1797 a grist-mill was commenced, it being the same as that now owned by S. W. Day, which was placed a considerable distance below the dam, in order that vessels might there load and unload.

This mill was sold by Mr. Ford's estate, in 1840, to Harvey Thomas, who in 1850 sold out to William Furniss. Mr. Furniss carried on the mill until 1863 or '64, during which time it did an extensive business. Mr. Furniss was succeeded by Messrs. Doty & Phillips, and Mr. Doty shortly after this sold his interest to Charles Lyon, and the business was carried on for four or five years under the

firm-name of Lyon & Phillips. At the expiration of this time Mr. Lyon sold his interest in the property to Mr. S. W. Day, who purchased Mr. Phillips' interest in the spring of 1877.

The mill is a wooden structure, sixty by eighty feet, and five stories in height. It is provided with six runs of stone, three of which are used for custom grinding, three turbine-wheels, and three central-discharge wheels. Mr. Day will, during the following season, thoroughly refit the mill with new and improved machinery, and it is thought that, when fitted up, it will be capable of grinding from twelve to fifteen hundred bushels of grain per day.

During the year 1876 one hundred and twelve thousand bushels of wheat were ground.

*The Oswegatchie Mills.*—This mill was built in 1836 by Horace Hooker, of Rochester, N. Y., and Eli B. Haskell, of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1850 the mill was leased by Norman Sackrider. After running the mill for one year he purchased the property. The mill had remained idle for a number of years previous to 1850, owing to a lack of means for transporting flour to market. This was remedied by the completion of the Northern railroad about that time. The mill was run with profit until April, 1863, when it was destroyed by fire.

In 1864, Mr. Sackrider sold the water-power to Mr. Henry G. Foot, who immediately commenced the construction of the present mill. Mr. Foot did not have the means of carrying on the business, and, after his death in 1865, the property remained idle until the following spring, when it was purchased by the present owners, Messrs. Rodee, Lynde & Nichols. The mill consists of two buildings, one of which is fifty feet square, and the second seventy feet square, and both are five stories in height. The mill has eight turbine-wheels, with six runs of stone, and is capable of manufacturing from three hundred to three hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day. The principal market is in the New England States.

*The Iroquois Flouring-Mills.*—This extensive mill was built by Mr. George Parker in 1863. The buildings (three in number) are of stone, five stories in height. The mill is sixty by ninety feet, the storehouse is fifty by sixty-four feet, and the elevator is forty by seventy-five feet. The mill is provided with eight turbine-wheels, with six runs of stone, and is capable of manufacturing about four hundred barrels of flour per day. The elevator has a capacity of twenty-five hundred bushels per hour, and is used in supplying two other mills with grain. The grain used is from the western States, and the principal market for the flour manufactured is Canada and the New England States. The mill is owned at present by Mr. George Parker's estate.

*Furniss' Flouring-Mills.*—This mill was built in 1877, upon the site of a mill burned in April of that year. The present building is eighty by fifty feet, is built of stone, and is five stories in height. It is provided with the means of conveying wheat directly from the vessels into bins, whose combined capacity is about thirty thousand bushels.

The mill is fitted with the most improved machinery, having five runs of stone, and is capable of manufacturing two hundred and fifty barrels of flour and one car-load of corn-meal per day. The principal market is in the New

England States. The mill is owned by Mr. William E. Furniss.

*The Empire Mills.*—This mill was built in 1860 by Judge William C. Brown. The building is of stone, forty by seventy feet, and is three stories in height. It has two turbine-wheels and two runs of stone, and is capable of manufacturing twenty-five barrels of flour per day and of grinding two hundred bushels of corn. The mill is at present owned by Mr. William Rider, and is leased by Messrs. C. S. Philips & Son.

#### FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE-SHOPS.

The machine-shop owned by Mr. Gates Curtis, situated upon Lake street, was built in 1835 or 1836 by Mr. J. C. Lewis. The works have been since owned by Chapin Brothers and by J. C. Alden. They were purchased by Mr. Curtis in 1855, since which time the buildings have been enlarged and repaired.

Mr. Curtis is now engaged in the manufacture of the Curtis turbine water-wheels, steel and iron plows, agricultural implements, etc.

The foundry owned by Messrs. Allen & Co. was built about the year 1840 by Messrs. Chaney & Allen. Mr. Allen purchased the interest of Mr. Chaney in 1862. This is quite an extensive foundry, and does a general line of casting.

The machine-shop owned by Mr. John Glass was built by him in 1861. These works employ fifteen men, and are engaged in the manufacture of steam-engines, wood-working machinery, water-wheels, etc.

The Alden foundry and machine-shop was built by Mr. J. C. Alden in 1871. The building is eighty-five by thirty feet, three stories in height. This establishment is engaged in the manufacture of shingle-machines, planing- and sawing-machines, and does a general line of casting and mill-work.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTORIES.

Northrup's stave-factory was built in 1861 by Messrs. D. & S. A. Northrup. It consists of a stave-factory and cooper-shop combined, and has been carried on by Mr. H. D. Northrup since 1867. This establishment employs at present about sixty men and boys. The principal market for the staves, shingles, barrels, etc., manufactured, is in the New England States.

The Ogdensburg steam dye-works were established in the fall of 1877 by Mr. Fred. S. McGuire, and does a general line of custom dyeing.

Lovejoy's sash- and blind-factory is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city, and is quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of sawed and dressed lumber, doors, sash, blinds, etc.

S. G. Pope's door-, sash-, and blind-factory was established by Mr. S. G. Pope in 1851. The manufactory, situated on Lake street, is forty by eighty feet, and is three stories in height. Owing to the lack of water during the dry seasons, in 1863 a thirty-horse power engine was placed in the building. During the war these works manufactured four hundred doors per week. Previous to 1870, Mr. Pope did a very extensive shipping business.

Babcock's pump-factory is a substantial stone structure, forty by seventy feet, and four stories in height. Was built by Mr. Baron S. Doty about the year 1846. The stone used in its construction was obtained upon the site of the present city gas-works. The building was used for a number of years by Mr. O. S. Cummins as a machine-shop. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1854, but was immediately rebuilt. Was converted into a flouring-mill in 1862. Since that time the property has changed hands several times, and has been used for various purposes. In 1873 it was purchased by the present owner, Mr. A. A. Babcock, and is used at present as a pump-factory. The works are fitted with the latest improved machinery, and are capable of manufacturing from one thousand to fifteen hundred pumps per year.

There are two tanneries in the city, one of which was built in 1828 by Erastus Vilas. This building has been in constant use as a tannery since, and is owned at present by M. Vilas.

There is also an upper leather and morocco tannery, owned by Mr. F. N. Burt.

#### THE LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber trade of Ogdensburg is very heavy. Situated at the foot of lake navigation, and at the terminus of several important lines of railway, and having extraordinary facilities for procuring and handling this important product, it commands an extensive trade. A large share of the timber handled in the New England States passes through Ogdensburg, and considerable quantities are exported south over the two railway lines, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and the Utica and Black River. The facilities this point enjoys could not fail to attract dealers, and accordingly we find several heavy firms located here. Prominent among these is the well-known firm of Skillings & Whitney Brothers, whose extensive mills and yards are situated at the western terminus of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railway.

The history of this firm is briefly as follows: In 1857, Mr. David N. Skillings commenced business on his own account, in Boston. At that time Messrs. Charles and David Whitney, Jr., were also in business at Lowell. In 1855, Mr. Lawrence Barnes commenced the lumber business at Burlington, Vt. These three firms were independent of each other, but in 1858 they united, and carried on the business in Boston, under the firm-name of D. N. Skillings & Co.; in Lowell, Ogdensburg, Albany, Toledo, and Detroit, as C. & D. Whitney, Jr., & Co.; and in Burlington, Vt., and Whitehall, N. Y., as L. Barnes & Co. They also subsequently established a branch at Indianapolis, Ind. Business was commenced in Ogdensburg in the spring of 1859, under the management of Mr. Wm. L. Proctor, who still continues agent for the firm at this point. In 1871 the firm changed to Skillings, Whitney Brothers and Barnes, and continued as such until Jan. 1, 1873, when Mr. Barnes retired, and the firm became Skillings & Whitney Brothers.

On the 1st of January, 1877, Mr. David Whitney, Jr., of Detroit, retired from the firm, taking with him the vessels employed in transportation, and also the interest of the firm at Albany, N. Y. All the interests of the firm are at present located at Boston and Ogdensburg.

The business steadily increased until about 1873, since which date it has somewhat diminished, owing to a variety of causes, but principally to the general stagnation of business. At one time the company occupied, in addition to their present extensive grounds, a large lot owned by Mr. George Parish, from whom they leased. At present their business is consolidated around the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railway terminus.

In the flood-tide of prosperity the firm owned eighteen steam and sail vessels, upon which were employed about 125 men; and handled lumber to the extent of 125,000,000 feet annually. An immense steam planing-mill 300 by 80 feet in dimensions, and driven by a 200-horse power Corliss engine, was erected in 1871, and put in operation. It had a capacity for dressing 100,000 feet in ten hours, and gave employment to about 50 hands.

The amount of lumber handled by them during the season of 1877 was from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 feet. The present number of hands employed varies, according to circumstances, from 50 to 200. All descriptions of work done in a first-class mill are turned out by the firm. The principal market is in New England.

The principal houses of the firm of Shepard, Hall & Co. are located in Boston, Mass., and Burlington, Vt. The branch at Ogdensburg was established in 1870. A planing-mill was put in operation in 1871. The business of this firm is exclusively wholesale. They deal in all kinds of hard and soft lumber, which comes from Canada and the west. Their market is mostly in New England. Their planing-mill and docks are located near the elevator of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railway, and their facilities are ample for the transaction of a large business. This firm is connected with an extensive one in Montreal.

The saw- and planing-mill, shingle-mill, lumber-yard, and boat-shop of E. S. Bronson is located on the west side of the Oswegatchie, in the rear of the old grist-mill. Mr. Bronson purchased the establishment in 1867 of George Parish, and entered into a copartnership with Charles Lyon, who had previously rented the property. This partnership lasted a year or two and was dissolved, Mr. Lyon starting a mill of his own, and Mr. Bronson continuing at the old place. Bronson's mill was burned in February, 1873, a short time previous to the great fire of that year on Ford and Water streets. This establishment has a capacity for planing fifteen thousand feet of lumber, making ten thousand clapboards, a large amount of shingles, and other work, daily, and one boat a week. Mr. Bronson has handled as high as 4,000,000 feet of lumber in a year, but averages much less; his manufactures amount to from 500,000 to 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually,—for 1877 about 700,000. Eight to ten men are employed during the summer. The present buildings were erected soon after Mr. B. was burned out.

The saw-mill of Charles Lyon, adjoining Bronson's establishment, does a large business, sawing more than the other mill. The planing is done by Mr. Bronson. Mr. Lyon is extensively engaged also in the cord-wood trade, keeping a considerable force of men chopping in the woods. His property was burned in 1871 or 1872, and afterwards rebuilt. Several men are employed around the mill.

#### BANKING.

The first steps taken towards the establishment of banks in St. Lawrence County were in 1825, when the necessities of the county led the supervisors to pass a resolution in which they asserted the unsound state of the circulating medium, which consisted largely of Canada issues, from which losses were constantly ensuing, and set forth the claims of northern New York to the corporate privileges and benefits of banks of issue. This resolution passed by a vote of eleven to seven.

On the 30th of April, 1829, the Ogdensburg bank was incorporated for 30 years; capital \$100,000, in 2000 shares. Horace Allen, Amos Bacon, David C. Judson, Baron S. Doty, and William Bacon were appointed to open books for subscription of stock. It went into operation soon after upon the safety fund principle, being the only one of that description ever organized in the county. The institution continued business until Dec. 31, 1858, when it discontinued business, its obligations being assumed by the Oswegatchie bank.

On the 9th of October, 1838, articles of association were filed for a new bank, to commence operation Oct. 15, 1838, and continue 100 years; capital, \$100,000, in 1000 shares, and to be managed by 21 directors, one-third of whom were to be chosen annually. It began to issue bills in January, 1839. The name assumed was the St. Lawrence bank. After continuing business two or three years it became insolvent, and its affairs were closed up.

The Oswegatchie bank, a chartered institution, went into operation Nov. 19, 1854. Its first officers were Augustus Chapman, president; James G. Averill, vice-president; E. N. Merriam, cashier. This bank, as above stated, assumed the circulation of the old Ogdensburg bank. Mr. Chapman died May 11, 1860, and on the 29th of the same month Mr. James G. Averill was elected president in his place.

The bank continued to do business until June 11, 1866, when it was changed to a private banking firm, under the name of Averills & Chapman, who continued until Dec. 1, 1873, when Mr. James S. Bean became associated with the firm, which was changed to Averills, Chapman & Bean, and has so continued to the present time. The present partnership includes the following gentlemen: James G. Averill, Wm. J. Averill, R. B. Chapman, J. S. Bean. The officers are E. N. Merriam, cashier; E. B. Vilas, teller; A. K. Strong, book-keeper; and J. S. Martin, clerk.

C. G. Egert & Co. opened a banking house about 1874, with a capital of \$50,000, and did business about two years.

The Judson bank was organized under the general banking law of the State, June 13, 1853. Its first officers were John D. Judson, president; Daniel Judson, cashier; William Armstrong, teller. The original stockholders were Hon. David C. Judson, John D. Judson, Daniel Judson, and George N. Seymour. About June 1, 1866, a copartnership was formed under the name and style of "Judsons' Bank," and the business was changed to that of a private institution. At this date Mr. Seymour retired from the firm. Under the new *regime* the officers were John D.



Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

Stillman Foote

Stillman Foote was born in Canton, June 13, 1817. He was the son of Stillman Foote, the first settler in Canton. The latter was born at Simsbury, Conn., Sept. 10, 1763, and was the fifth in descent from Nathaniel Foote, an emigrant from England as early as 1633, when he took the freeman's oath at Watertown, Mass., and in 1835 was one of the "goodly companies" who went "farther west," to Pyquag (afterwards Wethersfield), Conn., for "more room," where, after taking an active part in the Pequot war, he died, in 1644, leaving two sons and five daughters, from the eldest of whom, Nathaniel, the subject of this sketch traces his descent. Stillman Foote, the elder, born Sept. 10, 1763, was the immediate descendant of Daniel Foote, of Simsbury, Conn., from which place he removed to Middlebury, Vt., probably about 1773. In 1777, being exposed to the depredations of scouting parties of British, Tories, and Indians, and having been pillaged of most of his movable property, he took his family farther south for protection, and on his return, in 1783, purchased about twelve hundred acres of land, where he felled forests, built mills, and resided for many years. He had a family of eight sons and four daughters, of whom, says Swift, the historian of Middlebury, they "were of great service in the settlement and organization of the town." Of these eight sons, the eldest was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army; the second, George, in the last year of his life a resident of Canton, was one of the Green Mountain Boys who applied the "Beach Seal" to the settlement of Yorkers, at Vergennes, and stood by the side of Ethan Allen at the surrender of Ticonderoga. The fourth and fifth sons served under Ethan Allen, in the Vermont Volunteers. Mr. Daniel Foote died at Canton, May 10, 1861, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, of smallpox. His wife died the first death of a white man in Canton. (See History of Canton.)

William Foote (the elder) was twice married; first, to Louisa Donaghy, of Sheffield, Mass., by whom he had three children,—Chauncey, Henry, and Louisa, the wife of Cephas L. Rockwood. Second, to Mary Pember, of New London, Conn., by whom he had also three children,—Delia, the wife of Leonard Sears; Stillman, the subject of this sketch; and Mary, wife of Elam Rust. The circumstance of his settlement at Canton, and the numerous enterprises in which he was engaged to promote its welfare and prosperity, will be spoken of in the history of the town of Canton, where he died, Dec. 27, 1834, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Stillman Foote, the younger, early evinced a taste for reading and study, and spent the fall and winter of 1829-30 at St. Lawrence Academy, Potsdam. In the fall of 1832 he entered Canton Academy, and there continued till the spring of 1835, when he entered the freshman class at Middlebury College, Vermont. He graduated with creditable standing in 1838, being the first collegiate pupil and graduate from that academy.

While in college he aided in defraying his expenses by teaching school, first in Cornwall and Leicester, Vt., and in the winter of 1837-38 at Waddington, N. Y. After graduating, he began the study of the law with Elam Rust, Esq., his brother-in-law, at Waddington, at the same time teaching school. He spent the winter of 1839-40 in the law-office of the late Hon. John L. Russell, in Canton, and in the spring of 1840 was invited into the office of Hon. James Redington, at Waddington, he having just been appointed Surrogate of the county. Here he remained, discharging the duty of surrogate's clerk, till he finally opened an office on his own account. He was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas of the county in 1841, and as attorney in the Supreme Court, in Jan., 1843. He immediately opened an office at Waddington, where he practiced his profession till May 1, 1845, when he removed to Ogdensburg and entered in partnership with his nephew, the late Henry G. Foote, eldest son of his brother Chauncey. In May, 1846, he was admitted counselor in the Supreme Court, and solicitor and counselor in chancery.

Sept. 22, 1847, he was married to Mary R. Chipman, eldest daughter of Hon. John S. Chipman, of Waddington. She died on the 29th of March, 1849, leaving a son of about nine months, who followed his mother in August ensuing. On the 16th of Nov., 1853, he again married, with Elizabeth A. Gurst, second

daughter of the late George Gurst, Esq., of Ogdensburg. They have had five children, of whom one only, a daughter, survives.

On the 27th of Nov., 1847, Mr. H. G. Foote, being the editor and proprietor of the *Ogdensburg Sentinel*, and having taken the secretaryship of the St. Lawrence County Mutual Insurance Company, the law partnership was practically, though not formally, dissolved, and Stillman Foote became the lessee and editor of the *Sentinel* for three years, before the expiration of which he became the purchaser and proprietor of the establishment. In April, 1848, he established the *Daily Sentinel*, being the first attempt to run a daily paper in St. Lawrence County; but the times not being propitious for such an enterprise, it was discontinued at the end of five months. Mr. Foote remained the editor and proprietor of the *Sentinel* till Oct., 1858, when the material of the office was sold, and the subscription list transferred to the *St. Lawrence Republican*. When Mr. Foote succeeded to the editorship of the *Sentinel*, it was a warm supporter of the principles and policy of the Whig party. It gave its ardent support to Henry Clay in 1844, to Gen. Taylor in 1848, and, though the platform of the Whig national convention, in 1852, was not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Foote, he supported Gen. Scott. But his early proclivities were opposed to the institution of slavery. He believed in the natural equality of all men before the law, and hence, though not holding to the right of the national government to interfere with the institution in the States, was opposed to its extension into the Territories, over which the national government held the supreme control. As slavery existed only by virtue of State authority, and as the general government was one of limited powers, and was established "to secure the blessings of liberty," he held that the general government not only had no power to establish slavery, but that it was its imperative duty to prohibit it in the Territories, and especially in territory that was free when it came to the national possession. His views, therefore, naturally assimilated with those of the "Free-Soil wing" of the Whig party, and prepared him, when, in 1855, that party was formally disbanded, to go into the Republican organization. He was a member of the last Whig State Convention (1855) in the State of New York, and was chairman of the committee which took the final step to bring together, as one body, the State convention of the Free-Soil wing of the Democratic party, and that of the Whig party, at Syracuse. He may be said, therefore, to have been present at the birth of the Republican party in the State of New York. From that time, so long as it existed, the *Sentinel* was an earnest Republican paper, and Mr. Foote has, till the present time, been an active member of that party, supporting its principles, policy, and candidates, with pen and tongue.

He has been fully identified with the schemes for promoting the educational interests of his town and city. He filled the office of Town Superintendent of Schools of Oswegatchie in 1848-49, and on the organization of the city schools, in 1857, he was elected the first Superintendent of Schools, in which capacity he served six years. He was subsequently elected a member of the Board of Education, where he served six years, being two years in succession the President of the Board.

On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Foote devoted himself zealously to aiding in the organization and fitting out of the regiments of volunteers sent from the county.

In Nov., 1861, he was elected Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, which place he has acceptably filled to the present time. Jan. 1, 1864, he entered upon the duties of the office of Surrogate of the County, which place he filled for fourteen successive years.

At the same time he formed a copartnership with Col. Edward C. James in the practice of his profession, which connection was dissolved July 1, 1874. During its continuance, the firm of Foote & James was engaged in some of the heaviest and most important litigation borne on the calendars of St. Lawrence and adjoining counties. Since its dissolution, Mr. Foote has continued in the practice of the law to the present date.



Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

## James Armstrong

The subject of this sketch was born in Enniskillen, county of Fermanagh, province of Ulster, Ireland, March 26, 1811. He was the eldest of a family of two children—one son and one daughter (Jane)—of James and Jane Elliott Armstrong. His father was drafted into the yeomanry corps to serve in the Franco-English war of 1815; he was a farmer by occupation, and the opportunities afforded his children for an education were very limited. His father, in the year 1830, emigrated to this country and settled in Perth, province of Ontario, D. C., bringing his family with him. The daughter is still living on the homestead taken up by her father. The father died in 1867; the mother in 1869. James was nineteen years of age when he came to this country, and previous to coming here had learned the cooper's trade; upon reaching America he took up his trade as a means of support. His first place of business was Iroquois, Canada, where he engaged with Hon. George Brouse, member of the Canadian Parliament, for one year, receiving therefor £50. At the end of this time he established business for himself at Edwardsburg, which he carried on only for one year, and came to Ogdensburg in the year 1832, where he has remained until the present time. In the beginning of Mr. Armstrong's business career he had received no pecuniary support from his father, and consequently as a necessity made economy and judicious management a part of his study, a regard for which has resulted in his securing a sufficient competence to place him beyond the apprehension of want.

Upon arriving at Ogdensburg he soon established himself in business, and for many years successfully engaged in

a general lumber and cooper business. About the year 1854 he established a stave and shingle manufactory and saw-mill in Iroquois, Canada, which he has successfully carried on until the present time, and during the past year has opened a wholesale and retail hardware store in this city. Beginning with nothing but his hands, Mr. Armstrong has so increased in his business as to be ranked among the most enterprising business men of the city.

In politics Mr. Armstrong was originally a Democrat, then a Free-Soiler, but upon the formation of the Republican party espoused its principles and adopted its platform. Held in such esteem by his fellow-townsmen for his integrity and his general support of all measures tending to promote the welfare of the public, he has for several years held the office of Supervisor of the 3d ward of his city, and in May, 1876, was elected Mayor of the city of Ogdensburg, which office he now holds.

In the year 1832 (Jan. 6) he married Miss Margaret Armstrong, daughter of William and Jane C. Armstrong, of Edwardsburg, Canada, her father and mother both being of Irish birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have been born seven children,—Sarah Jane, William, Margaret, Belle, Eliza Ann, James Clendenning, and George Henry. All are living. William was the head cashier for the late A. T. Stewart, of New York, for seven years, and at the death of Mr. Stewart became one of his legatees, as a reward for meritorious services. William is now vice-president of the Judson bank, Ogdensburg, and James C. is cashier of the same. George Henry is connected with his father in business in his native city.





*RESIDENCE OF C. P. GEER, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.*



*RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.*



Judson, president; Daniel Judson, cashier. The latter gentleman died in 1873, and Mr. James C. Armstrong succeeded him. Mr. William Armstrong was cashier for A. T. Stewart & Co., in New York, from 1867 to 1875, when he returned to Ogdensburg, and was elected vice-president of this bank. David C. Judson, Sr., died in 1875. The present officers of the bank are as follows: John D. Judson, president; William Armstrong, vice-president; James C. Armstrong, cashier; D. C. Judson (2d), teller; James Ives, book-keeper; E. C. Lee, assistant teller; John Brown, clerk.

Several banks were in operation in Ogdensburg at different periods from 1838 to 1850, mostly under the management of New York parties. Among them were the Drovers' bank and Farmers' and Mechanics' bank. They were banks of issue, and their obligations were all redeemed.

At present the two banking firms located in the city have a working capital of \$250,000 each, and carry a line of deposits of about \$500,000 each.

#### ATTORNEYS.

The early attorneys who resided and practiced in Ogdensburg were Hon. Mathew Perkins, Hon. John Fine, Hon. Preston King, Hon. William C. Brown, Hon. Ransom H. Gillett, Bishop Perkins, James C. Spencer, and perhaps a few others. Biographies of many of these will be found in this work, and notices in different connections,—in the court record, civil list, etc.

In this connection we make brief mention of some of the prominent members of the bar who have at various times up to the present been located in Ogdensburg.

Hon. Ransom H. Gillet was born near Lebanon Springs, Columbia Co., N. Y., about 1800. He came to Canton about 1823, with an axe on his shoulder. Subsequently studied law with Hon. Silas Wright, teaching school at the same time to assist him in his studies. Received his classical education at the St. Lawrence academy, Potsdam; was admitted to practice, and associated with Aaron Hackley, a prominent attorney, and then collector of the port. Mr. Gillet was appointed postmaster of Ogdensburg in 1832, and was also brigade inspector of State militia. This latter office made him acquainted with the people, and his subsequent popularity elected him to Congress in 1832, and the two following terms, '34 and '36. In the autumn of 1833 he became associated with Charles G. Myers. Mr. Gillet was appointed by the United States government commissioner to make a treaty with the Six Nations while serving in Congress. He was a leading Democrat, and a disciple of Hon. Silas Wright. Under Mr. Polk's administration he was appointed register of the treasury. He finally removed to Washington (1845), and in his later years practiced in the supreme court of the United States in that city and in New York. He was also solicitor in the court of claims. He retired from business, about 1867, to the old farm where he was born, in Columbia county. He wrote a popular life of Silas Wright, and also published other works. He died in the city of Washington in 1877.

Hon. A. B. James was born July 1, 1812, at Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. His parents removed in 1814 to Sweden, Monroe Co., from thence to Byron, Genesee

Co., and subsequently to Batavia, the county-seat, where he attended the private academy of Judge Nixon. In 1827 he located in Troy, where he remained about a year, and removed thence to Waddington, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1829. In that place he read law with William Ogden until the autumn of 1830, when he removed to Montreal, for the purpose of learning the French language, and remained until September, 1831, paying his way by working at the printing business, which he had previously learned. In September, 1831, he came to Ogdensburg, and assumed the publication of the *Northern Light*, a paper which had been established about eight weeks previously. He continued this until 1838 (changing its name in 1834 to the *Times and Advertiser*), when he sold to Albert Tyler. During these years (up to 1838) he completed the study of the law in the office of Hon. James W. Hopkins, was admitted to practice in January, 1838, and opened an office in Ogdensburg in November of that year. He has been in continuous practice since, except when employed in the duties of the various offices conferred upon him by the people. In the fall of 1853 he was elected justice of the supreme court of New York, and held the office until 1876. On the first day of November in that year he resigned, and was elected in the same month a member of the 45th congress, for the 19th congressional district.

During his practice of the law he was associated for about one year (in 1839) with B. A. Hill, now of St. Louis, Mo., and afterwards for twelve years with Hon. Wm. C. Brown. These firms had a very extensive practice.

Col. Edward C. James, second son of the preceding, was born in Ogdensburg, May 1, 1841. He attended the academy in Ogdensburg, and subsequently the high school of Dr. Reed, at Geneva, N. Y. He enlisted as a private in the 50th N. Y. Engineers, which regiment was assigned to duty with the army of the Potomac. He was appointed adjutant of the regiment; promoted to major of the 60th N. Y. Infantry May 1, 1862; promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 106th N. Y. Infantry in August, 1862; and was commissioned colonel of the same in September, 1862. Colonel James resigned his commission in August, 1863, returned to Ogdensburg, and studied with his father, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in the same year. Opened an office in Ogdensburg Jan. 1, 1864, and has been since in constant practice.

Roseius W. Judson was born at Louisville, near Norfolk, Aug. 17, 1810. His father, Eben Judson, came from Vermont in 1810; he was the first supervisor of Louisville. He died June 29, 1814. Mr. Judson is a self-made man. He was determined to acquire a good education, and did so, working out of school hours and vacations to support himself meanwhile. He entered Potsdam academy in November, 1828, and remained until April, 1834, when he came to Ogdensburg, and was admitted to the bar Jan. 17, 1839. He chose the profession of law. He has held the positions of special county judge and master in chancery.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Judson entered heartily into the effort to subdue it. He was foremost in time of need with money, pen, tongue, and hard work. Through his almost unaided endeavors he succeeded in raising over 2000 volunteers in St. Lawrence and Franklin

counties. He was made colonel of the 142d Regiment N. Y. Vols., and was afterwards promoted to brevet brigadier-general. He is a natural orator, and well known throughout his section.

General Judson has four sons: the eldest, Selden C., enlisted in the 106th N. Y. Infantry; was promoted captain, and breveted major; was assistant adjutant-general on General Smith's and General Morris' staffs; was taken prisoner May 6, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness, and was held nine months. Was in eight different prisons during his captivity, and suffered extreme hardships. He read law with his father, and graduated at the Albany law-school in 1867; was admitted to practice the same year. Practiced several years in St. Joseph, Mo., and is now in business in Chicago.

His second son, Winslow Judson, graduated at the Albany law-school in 1867, and has been in successful practice at St. Joseph, Mo., since.

Hon. William C. Brown.—This gentleman was a son of Judge A. C. Brown, a prominent and early practitioner, and was born in Ogdensburg in 1820. He was admitted to practice in 1841, and was a partner of Hon. A. B. James for twelve years, which partnership was continued until the latter was elected to the supreme court in 1853. He was twice elected county judge, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1867. He died in Ogdensburg, in December, 1870.

James C. Spencer was a native of Franklin Co., N. Y., and commenced the practice of law in Ogdensburg, in August, 1854. He was a partner of Hon. William C. Brown. In 1864 he removed to New York city; was elected judge of the superior court in that city, and served two years. In 1857 he was appointed U. S. district attorney by James Buchanan, and served to 1861.

David A. Ogden, who came to St. Lawrence County at an early day, was a law partner of Hon. Alexander Hamilton at the time of the latter's unfortunate death at the hands of Aaron Burr, in 1804. He never practiced in St. Lawrence County, but filled the office of county judge for many years. He was a large land proprietor.

John W. Grant, a brother of Mrs. Bishop Perkins, was a native of Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1807. He read law with Judge Cady, and removed to Ogdensburg about 1825, and practiced for a number of years. He served as district attorney, and was a candidate for Congress in 1840. Died in February, 1868.

Louis Hasbrouck was descended from a reputable French family, and was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1777. He was educated at Princeton college, New Jersey, where he graduated with honor. Read law with Hon. Ogden Hoffman, of New York city, and located in Ogdensburg in 1802. Mr. Hasbrouck held various prominent positions: was first postmaster at Ogdensburg in 1807, and held the office until 1829; was first county clerk of St. Lawrence County, and was member of State assembly in 1814. He was elected State senator in 1832, and held the office until his death. (In those days the State senate constituted the court of errors.) He was for many years agent for the Van Rensselaer and Harrison estates. He was a partner of Hon.

John Fine from 1817 to 1834, in which year he died, universally respected.

Louis Hasbrouck, son of the preceding, was born in Albany in 1814. He read law with Hon. John Fine, and was admitted to practice in 1838. He followed the profession for about ten years, when he gave it up to attend to the large landed estate left by his father.

Louis Hasbrouck, Jr., the third of the name who have practiced in Ogdensburg, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and has since practiced in Ogdensburg. Was partner of Hon. Wm. C. Brown at the time of the latter's death. Mr. Hasbrouck was appointed assistant U. S. attorney in 1860-61, and at present holds the office of U. S. commissioner.

Joseph MacNaughton.—Born in Essex, Chittenden Co., Vt., July 4, 1824. The family removed to Potsdam, N. Y., and from thence to Canton, N. Y., subsequently to Heuvelton in 1836, and to Ogdensburg in 1840. Mr. MacNaughton read law with Hon. R. H. Gillet and Bishop Perkins, and was admitted to practice in 1852. He opened an office in Ogdensburg, and has remained in the city to the present time. He was deputy postmaster under J. M. Doty in 1846-47; was appointed deputy U. S. collector in 1849, and held the office a few months, and was again appointed to the same office in the spring of 1852, and held it until September, 1854.

Delos McCurdy was born in De Peyster, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., June 1, 1846. Read law with John Magone (since deceased), and was admitted in April, 1868; has practiced in Ogdensburg to the present time; was city recorder from 1868 to 1871, and district attorney in 1872.

R. B. Lowry was born in Metis, province of Quebec, in 1837. Removed to Ogdensburg in 1860. Read law with Joseph McNaughton, and was admitted to practice. Taught school while pursuing his studies, and was superintendent of city schools from 1866 to 1875. Was in the army one year. Since 1875 has practiced law in Ogdensburg.

George Morris was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1817, and came to America with his father's family in 1819, and settled in Hammond, St. Lawrence County. Removed to Missouri in 1840, and remained until 1845. Read law in St. Louis, and graduated at Kemper college, Missouri, in 1843. In 1845 he located in Ogdensburg, and was associated with E. E. Cooley, now of Decorah, Iowa, for some time; has also been in partnership with B. H. Vary and Charles G. Myers, of Ogdensburg. At present is connected with his son, Mr. Geo. E. Morris, who was born in Ogdensburg in 1853, studied with his father, and was admitted to practice in Saratoga county in the autumn of 1876. Has been associated with his father since that date.

Bennett H. Vary was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1824. Read law with Joseph Benedict, of Utica, and Geo. A. Youngs, of Remsen, Oneida county. Removed to Ogdensburg in May, 1847; read law with Myers & Baldwin; admitted to practice in December, 1849, and has been in Ogdensburg to the present time. Has held various town offices, and was district attorney for nine years. Has been at various times partner with Amos Reed, Edward Clark, Geo. Morris, Horace Russell (now assistant district attorney of New York), and lastly with John W. Stone.

Edwin M. Holbrook was born July 11, 1828, at Wis-



Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

*N. N. Child*

N. N. Child, M.D., was born in the town of Compton, Province of Quebec, Jan. 31, 1837.

He is the only son of Walter and Laura B. Child. His father was born in the town of West Boylston, Mass., Dec. 30, 1789, and was a descendant of Thomas Child, who, with his two brothers, came to America in the ship "Mayflower." Thomas settled in Massachusetts, and the other brothers in Virginia and Pennsylvania. His mother was born in Vermont, Jan. 7, 1810. She was a daughter of Seth and Rebecca Bonnel, the former of Connecticut and the latter of New Hampshire, both of English descent.

His parents removed from Canada and settled in Wilmington, Essex county, in 1846. They gave their son the advantages of an early education in the common school, and, when he was fifteen years of age, placed him in Keesville Academy, where he remained three years, receiving a classical education. Like many other of the men of standing to-day, he began by teaching school winters to pay his expenses and gain an education, and after the age of sixteen years, he, unaided pecuniarily, finished his English and classical education.

At the age of twenty-three he entered Dr. H. A. Houghton's office, of Keesville, Clinton Co., N. Y., and began the study of medicine. He remained under his tutorage for three years, during which time at intervals he attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Vermont, located at Burlington. He attended a preliminary and regular course of lectures at Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass. In November, 1862, he attended a course of lectures in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in March, 1863, and receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The same spring (1863) he came to Ogdensburg, and some eight months afterwards entered a partnership with Dr. D. E. Southwick, and began the practice of his profession. This partnership continued until 1871, when Dr. Child opened an

office by himself, and has since continued a practitioner of physic and surgery in the city where he first located.

At the age of twenty-four, and in the year 1860 (Dec. 7), Dr. Child married Miss Phebe, daughter of Paul and Sarah Southwick, of Keesville, N. Y. Her father was a native of Salem, Mass., being born May 15, 1797, and his ancestors early settlers of the New England States, and of English birth. Her mother was a native of Vermont, being born Sept. 14, 1800, and her grandfather, on the mother's side, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Dr. and Mrs. Child have two children living, Sarah Augusta and Frank Southwick.

Dr. Child began, on coming to this city, to place before the people, as opportunity offered, the practice of the same theory in medicine as had some seven years before been introduced by Dr. Southwick, the establishment of which had gained a strong foothold in very many of the most intelligent families of the city and surrounding country. His energy was such, his desire to lay before the people the most successful exposition of medical treatment that the advancing age had experienced, that the doctor soon grew into favor with the best society in the practice of his profession; and, although only a practitioner here for fourteen years, has an extensive ride, and a large circle of warm friends among those to whom he administers in times of need.

In politics Dr. Child is a Democrat, but, during the late Rebellion, warmly supported the administration. He is a constant student in his profession, clinging closely to its first principles, as a safeguard against the evils of opinion. He is a member of the American Medical Institute, also of the State Medical Society, besides very proficiently rendering aid to the medical society of his county, in which he has served as treasurer from its organization. Dr. Child takes an interest in the temperance cause, and is a warm advocate of total abstinence, carrying with him these principles, and practicing them in every family upon which he is called to administer.



Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

*S. Sherman*

Dr. Socrates N. Sherman was born in the town of Barre, Washington Co., Vt., July 22, 1801. His family were of the yeomanry of the Green Mountain State, who practiced and cultivated the sterling qualities of frugality, industry, and honest economy, and to whom none other than the education of the common school was possible.

He was the eldest son of the family, and participated in the labors of the farm until twenty years of age, when he entered the office of Dr. Van Sieklin, then of Barre, as a student of medicine, supporting himself by teaching school winters, until he graduated and received his diploma at Castleton Medical College, in 1824.

In the early part of 1825, Dr. Sherman came into this county, and located in Heuvelton in the practice of his profession, where he remained only a few months, when he entered into partnership with the late Dr. Joseph W. Smith, then the foremost physician in this county, and remained a resident of this place, and in the constant practice of his profession, except when called from home by official duties, until the time he was stricken and enfeebled by the disease which terminated his life.

He had great enterprise and great physical endurance, and applied himself devotedly to the study and practice of his profession, gaining steadily the love, respect, and confidence of his patients and the public until he dissolved his partnership with Dr. Smith, and established a drug-, stationery-, and book-store, continuing his medical practice in connection with his other business, which he conducted with the energy which distinguished him until his extending practice induced him to turn his attention again to his profession exclusively. His ride extended over this and the adjoining towns, and his increasing reputation for great skill, both in physic and surgery, soon extended his visits over nearly the entire county.

Dr. Sherman's frank and manly character, his great and unfeigned kindness of heart and of manners, made his patients his friends. To them he devoted himself, never sparing himself by night or by day, in storm or calm, in heat or in cold, but promptly flying to the relief of the distressed, regardless of their condition in life or the prospect of remuneration for his services. By these means the Doctor early achieved an influence which rendered him a power in the community in all public enterprises and in local politics. His convictions were clear and strong, his motives were honest and patriotic, and whatever his hand found to do he did it with his might.

His early action was with the anti-Masonic organization, and when the fusion of the anti-Masons with the Democratic-Republicans formed the Whig party, he was one of its most active and influential leaders, and continued in that position until the formation of the present Republican party, when he joined its ranks, rendering the party

signal service. In 1860 he was elected a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress for the Seventeenth Congressional District, then composed of the counties of St. Lawrence and Herkimer. His congressional career, which opened favorably, was arrested by the War of the Rebellion, in which, against the remonstrances of his friends, he persisted in volunteering, as a surgeon in the army. Early in 1861 he was commissioned as a surgeon of the 34th N. Y. Vols., a regiment raised within his congressional district. To the relief of the sufferings, diseases, and wounds of his comrades-in-arms he devoted himself, and became so conspicuous for his skill and zeal in the service that, on the expiration of the term of enlistment of his regiment, he was retained in the service, and made the Medical Director of the department of Western Virginia, where he remained until the close of the war. In the service he contracted the disease which terminated his life; but this he never regretted, believing it was his duty to serve his country in her need, at whatever sacrifice to himself.

He was always liberal and progressive in his views. His love of children was a distinguishing trait in his character, and his appreciation of the benefits of a liberal system of popular education was such that he thought no sacrifice too great to be encountered in the cause.

The confidence of the people at large in him enabled him almost single-handed to conduct and carry to a successful termination the struggle which culminated in the creation of our extended system of free and graded schools under a board of education. The more important of our magnificent structures in Ogdensburg devoted to that cause are monuments of his success against the determined opposition of capital.

Though devoted to public interests and professional pursuits, he by no means neglected his social duties. Four brothers, who have since become respectable, and some eminent, members of his noble profession, owe much of their success to his aid, precept, and example.

In the year 1828 (Feb. 14) he married Miss Lois Low, a native of Vermont, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Ogdensburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were born two children, Sophia and Low Franklin. The daughter married Dr. S. Sanford Blodgett, of Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., and resides in Ogdensburg. The son lived to the age of twenty-seven years, and died in 1863. Mrs. Sherman was pre-eminently a devoted wife and mother, and warmly endeared to all who knew her, and especially to her children and grandchildren. She died, at the age of fifty-six years, June 14, 1864, in the hospital in Virginia, while on a visit to her husband. Dr. Sherman died in Ogdensburg, Feb. 1, 1873.

casset, Lincoln county, Maine; came to Ogdensburg in November, 1851. Read law with Brown & Spencer, and was admitted to the supreme court of the State Sept. 14, 1858. During Mr. Buchanan's administration was assistant district attorney for the northern district of New York, and was admitted to district and circuit courts of the United States. Is a commissioner of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of New York. In 1864-65 was engaged in practice in the city of New York. Returned to Ogdensburg, and in 1870 formed a partnership with Daniel Magone, under firm-name of Magone & Holbrook, which is still existing. Was admitted as attorney and counselor of the supreme court of the United States, January 28, 1875.

Daniel Magone was born in Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence County. Read law with James & Brown. Admitted about 1851, and has since been in practice in Ogdensburg. Has been associated in the profession at various times with Gaylord P. Chapin (since dead), O. F. Partridge, now deputy in U. S. customs department; with Charles G. Myers, and, lastly, with his present partner, E. M. Holbrook.

Joseph Y. Chapin, son of David M. Chapin, was born in Ogdensburg in 1843. Graduated at Hamilton college, Oneida county, New York, in 1866. Read law with his father, and was admitted to practice in 1870; has been located in Ogdensburg to the present time. Was elected special surrogate in November, 1877, and also holds the office of ward supervisor in county board.

John W. Stone was born in De Kalb, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1846. Read law with B. H. Vary, and was admitted to practice in November, 1865, since which date he has been associated with Mr. Vary.

William Peters.—Born in Ogdensburg in 1842. Read law with Hon. Francis Kernan, of Utica, N. Y. Admitted to practice in 1865. Practiced in New York city ten years. Is now located in Ogdensburg.

L. M. Soper.—Born in Hammond, April 23, 1843. Graduated at the law department of Columbia university, Washington, D. C., in 1869. Graduated from law department of Canton, N. Y., university, in 1871. Read law with Lowry & Russell, of Canton, two years. Admitted to practice in Washington, D. C., in 1869, and in New York, November, 1870. Received degree of bachelor of laws. Practiced in Ogdensburg since November, 1872.

L. K. Soper.—Born in Macomb, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., June 24, 1848. Read law with Hon. E. H. Neary, of Gouverneur. Graduated at law department University of Canton in June, 1871. Admitted November, 1870. Read law also with Foote & James, of Ogdensburg. Now practicing in Ogdensburg.

R. E. Waterman.—Born in Ogdensburg, 1850. Read law with J. MacNaughton. Admitted in 1875. Practiced a short time in New York city. Now in partnership with J. MacNaughton.

Among the citizens of Ogdensburg who have been prominently connected with its interests and those of the county, and especially deserving of mention on account of his advanced age, is Hon. Smith Stilwell, now living in Ogdensburg in his ninety-fourth year, having been born in Saratoga county, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1784. In early life he went to Albany, and was employed in a mercantile house for seven

years as clerk. He subsequently carried on business for himself two years. He settled in De Peyster in 1810, when the country was a wilderness. He cleared a large farm, and remained upon it until 1836, when he sold it and purchased his "Laurentia" farm, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, four miles above Ogdensburg. This farm he still owns, and several others in the county, all containing about 430 acres. In 1828 he was appointed deputy United States collector, and collector in 1840. He removed to Ogdensburg in 1829, where he remained a number of years. From 1840 to about 1856, at which date he built his present residence in Ogdensburg, he lived on his farm. During the War of 1812-15 he was in Albany, where he lived until 1816, having been appointed by Gov. Tompkins city auctioneer, then an office commissioned by the governor. Returned to his farm in 1816 with a considerable amount of money which he had saved in his business. He was county judge for a number of years, and was a member of the legislature in 1851-52. He was also on the Fremont electoral ticket in 1856.

Judge Stilwell has been a man of remarkable physical powers, as his ninety-four years and present hale and hearty appearance readily indicate. His mental faculties are wonderfully preserved, and his love of anecdotes, rich jokes, and pleasant company make him, in his extreme old age, a most agreeable companion. His knowledge of all the early families, and more particularly of the aristocratic and wealthy land-holders along both shores of the St. Lawrence, is perhaps more complete than that of any man living, and he delights in conversation and the game of whist.

#### PHYSICIANS—OLD SCHOOL.

Dr. Joseph W. Smith was the first physician who settled in St. Lawrence County. He was born in Cheshire, Mass., Feb. 22, 1781, and his father soon after removed to Addison, Vt., where he died in 1791. Dr. S. studied medicine with Dr. Ebenezer Huntington, of Vergennes, in 1799, and completed his studies with Dr. William Rose, of Middlebury, in 1802. In 1803 he removed to Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, where he practiced until 1807, when he removed to Ogdensburg, where he practiced until about the time of his death, July 4, 1835. He was the first president of the county medical society, and held the office for many years.

The Sherman family were from Barre, Washington Co., Vt., and are distant connections of the Ohio family of the same name. Dr. Socrates N. Sherman, the oldest of the brothers, graduated at the Castleton medical college, Vermont, in 1825, and rode through from his native State to Ogdensburg on horseback the same year, and opened an office for the practice of his profession. He was for many years not only the leading physician, but was prominently connected with the medical society, the schools (often called the father of the Ogdensburg school system), and all important public matters. In 1860 he was elected to congress, and the following year went into the military service as surgeon of the 34th N. Y. Infantry volunteers, raised in Herkimer county, and served with great distinction. He was home on a short leave of absence in 1862, but rejoined the army in season to participate in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, in September, 1862. He was also

present at the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862. He subsequently resigned from the volunteer service, and was commissioned in the regular army, and assigned to duty in West Virginia, where he had general charge of hospitals. He returned home in December, 1865, with his constitution badly shattered by disease contracted during the service, and which finally caused his death, Feb. 1, 1873. He held the office of postmaster of Ogdensburg for a few months preceding his death.

Dr. B. F. Sherman settled in Ogdensburg in 1835. In 1837 he commenced teaching school, and continued until 1840. He studied medicine with his brother while engaged in teaching. Attended Albany medical college, and graduated in 1841. Commenced practice in the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence County, the same year, and remained two years, when he removed to Potsdam, and practiced about two years, and located in Ogdensburg in 1845, where he has since remained. Dr. Sherman ranks high in the profession, and is well known throughout the State.

Dr. M. G. Sherman came to Ogdensburg about 1828, where he labored for some time as a mechanic. Afterwards followed the sea for two years, and was shipwrecked. Returned to Ogdensburg, studied medicine, and graduated at Fairfield, N. Y., in 1836. Practiced in Rossie from 1836 to 1840, when he removed to Ogdensburg, and practiced until 1845, in which year he removed to Canada, and remained two years, when he returned again to Ogdensburg, and continued practice until 1850, when he re-visited California. Returned in 1852, and soon after removed to Michigan City, Ind. He served as surgeon of the 9th Ind. Infantry from 1861 to 1865, and *never was off duty a day.*

Dr. M. W. Sherman came to Ogdensburg from Vermont, about 1837-38. Studied medicine with Dr. S. N. Sherman in 1840-41. Graduated at Castleton, Vt., about 1847. Practiced in Hermon, St. Lawrence County, three years. Removed to Ogdensburg. Went to California, and returned in 1852. Subsequently returned to California, where he died in February, 1864.

Dr. A. B. Sherman came to Ogdensburg about 1830-31. Was clerk for Dr. S. N. in book- and drug-store. Bought his brother out in 1835. Closed business in 1837. Read medicine. Graduated in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1838. Practiced in Ogdensburg until 1840, with his brothers. Removed to Rossie and practiced about two years; from thence removed to Waddington, where he remained until about 1848-49, when he removed to Morrisburg, Canada, where he is now in practice.

Dr. Frank R. Sherman, a son of Dr. B. F., studied with his father, and graduated at Cornell university, in the scientific department, and subsequently at Bellevue hospital college, in February, 1875. He practiced in Ogdensburg about one year, and removed to Michigan City, Ind., where he now resides.

Dr. Zina B. Bridges was born in Massena, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1826. Studied medicine at Fort Covington, in Franklin Co. Graduated at the medical department of the University of New York in 1850. Commenced practice, and has remained in Ogdensburg since.

Dr. Elisha H. Bridges graduated at Bellevue medical

college in 1864, and has practiced in Ogdensburg with his brother since. During the War of the Rebellion he served in the U. S. navy, on board the steamer "Bibb."

Dr. Robert Morris was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1810. He emigrated to America and settled in the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence County, in 1819. Studied medicine with Prof. Thomas Hun, a distinguished practitioner in Albany. Attended two terms at the Albany medical college, and graduated Jan. 27, 1846. Also attended one term at Geneva, N. Y. Commenced practice in Hammond, where he remained four years, and removed to Ogdensburg in 1850, where he has since been located. Dr. Morris went into the service during the late war as surgeon of the 91st N. Y. Infantry Volunteers, and served through the war. He was health officer for the village of Ogdensburg in 1854, and had a long experience with Asiatic cholera, which prevailed extensively in that year.

Dr. J. H. Benton was born in the town of Antwerp (at Oxbow), Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1823. Read medicine with Dr. Trowbridge, of Watertown. Attended lectures at Willoughby college, Ohio, in 1846, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. Practiced two years in Blockley hospital, West Philadelphia. Practiced a few months at Oxbow, and removed to Ogdensburg in 1851, where he has since remained. Had considerable experience with cholera in 1854.

Dr. C. C. Benton was born Aug. 20, 1828. Studied with Drs. Rosa and Trowbridge, of Watertown, N. Y., about three years. Was with Prof. William E. Horner, of Philadelphia, three years, and subsequently with Prof. Gibson, of the same city, four years. Both these gentlemen are eminent in their profession. He graduated in 1850. Left Philadelphia in 1854. Traveled in Europe, and visited the hospitals of Paris, London, and Edinburgh in 1851. Settled at Oxbow in 1854, and practiced until 1875, when he removed to Ogdensburg. Dr. Benton has a fine and well-selected cabinet of minerals and curiosities from various parts of the world; the minerals mostly from the neighborhood of Rossie.

Dr. James S. Raymond was born in Potsdam, N. Y., July 13, 1827. Studied with Dr. J. H. Laughlin, of Ogdensburg. Attended lectures at Albany medical college. Spent a year at Harvard college, and also Massachusetts general hospital. Took a six months' course, and graduated at Philadelphia college of medicine in February, 1852. Practiced a short time in Kentucky, and removed to Algonac, St. Clair Co., Mich., where he resided for nearly eighteen years. Removed to Ogdensburg in 1869, where he has been in practice, and in the drug and medicine trade, since.

Dr. Charles C. Bartholomew was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence County, May 16, 1846. Studied with Dr. J. H. Bartholomew at Lansing, Mich. Attended one term at Ann Arbor, and graduated at Bellevue hospital college, N. Y., in 1870. Commenced practice in Ogdensburg the same year, and has since resided there. Dr. Bartholomew is at present president of the St. Lawrence County medical society.

Dr. Robert Boyd was born at Kingston, Ontario, in 1844. Graduated at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1871; also at



Bishop's university, Montreal, in 1877. Located in Ogdensburg in 1872. Practiced for a short time in 1871-72 in Washington Co., Wis. Since 1872 has been in constant practice in Ogdensburg.

There are two other physicians in the successful practice of their profession in Ogdensburg, belonging to the old school,—Dr. Fred. Geare and Dr. J. H. Brownlow,—of whom we have not been able to procure data.

Among the early physicians of the old school who practiced in Ogdensburg may be mentioned Drs. Seeley, Judson, Canfield, Dr. Albert Tyler, Dr. H. D. Laughlin, Dr. Crowe, Dr. Mayo,\* and Dr. N. W. Howard. Dr. Seeley practiced previous to 1835. Dr. Tyler probably earlier. He afterwards removed to Washington, D. C.

Dr. Laughlin died in 1864. Dr. Crowe was from Watertown, and returned to that city. Dr. Howard has been prominently identified with the city schools for many years, and has not practiced his profession since 1855 to any extent.

There are probably others well deserving of mention, but of whom we have not been able to obtain the necessary data. Many of them will be found in the records of the medical societies, and in Chapter X. of this work.

#### PHYSICIANS—HOMŒOPATHIC.

The homœopathic physicians are Dr. D. E. Southwick and Dr. N. N. Child, for an account of whom see biographies.

#### DENTISTS.

The resident dentists in Ogdensburg are Dr. John Austin, D.D.S., who has practiced for about thirty years; Dr. S. S. Blodgett, D.D.S., for nearly the same period; Dr. J. T. Newell, D.D.S., about fourteen years; Dr. B. F. Mallory, D.D.S., and Dr. T. B. Perpignan, D.D.S.,—both the last-mentioned only a short time.

#### THE OGDENSBURG POST-OFFICE.

A post-office was first established at Ogdensburg in 1807, during Mr. Jefferson's administration, and Louis Hasbrouck was appointed the first postmaster, and held the office until 1829, through the administrations of Jefferson (partly), Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams. During Mr. Hasbrouck's administration the office was located on the "Triangle" block, belonging to him, at the foot of Ford street.

Upon the incoming of President Jackson's administration Ransom H. Gillet was appointed postmaster in the spring of 1829, and held the office until 1833, when Preston King succeeded him during General Jackson's second term, and probably held it until the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, in 1841. Under the Harrison-Tyler administration Platt B. Fairechild filled the position, and during this time the office was located on the south side of Ford street. Under Mr. Polk, in 1845, Joseph M. Doty was appointed, and served a part of the term, when he was removed, and Luke Baldwin appointed in his place, and continued to the spring of 1849. Under him the office was located on State street, where the meat-market now is. In

1849, under the Taylor-Fillmore administration, George Robinson was appointed, and performed the duties of the position until the close of 1852, when Luke Baldwin was again appointed under Mr. Pierce, and continued until 1856. Thomas Bacon was postmaster under Mr. Buchanan, from 1857 to 1861.

Under Abraham Lincoln's first administration Robert Acheson held the office until August, 1863, when R. G. Pettibone succeeded him, and continued to July, 1872, when he resigned in favor of Dr. Socrates N. Sherman, who held it from that date until his death in February, 1873, when Mr. Pettibone was again appointed, and has held it to the present time.

The office has been located in the U. S. Government building since its completion, and is fitted up in every respect equal to the best offices in the Union. The building is the finest in northern New York.†

A money-order department was established in November, 1864, and the first order was issued on the second day of that month.

During the year ending June 30, 1877, the amount of orders drawn was about \$38,000, and of those paid during the same period not far from \$50,000.

The value of stamped envelopes and postage-stamps sold for year ending Dec. 31, 1877, was \$10,335.88.

Number of registered letters sent, 7476; number of registered letters received, 9828. There are eight daily mails each way, and the number of pouches and sacks handled during the year amounts to about 12,000 each way.

The office contains 1370 boxes and 369 drawers, both kinds being furnished with locks and keys.

The office belongs to the third class, and the postmaster's salary is \$1800 per annum, with liberal allowance for clerk hire. The present force consists of R. G. Pettibone, postmaster, and Lewis B. Leonard, assistant postmaster, with three clerks. The office in every respect is a model one, and, next to Watertown, transacts the heaviest business in the northern part of the State.

#### HOTELS.

The Seymour House, on the southeast corner of Ford and State streets, is the most prominent in the city. It was erected in 1842 and 1851, and was originally called the St. Lawrence hotel. The front on State street is 132 feet, and on Ford, 94 feet. It contains about 100 rooms, and is finely furnished throughout. Proprietor, F. J. Tallman.

The Woodman House, on State street, is a good, comfortable hotel, containing about 40 rooms, well arranged and ventilated and convenient to business. Most of the traveling troupes stop at this house. Proprietor, John Harrington.

The Johnson House is situated near the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain depot, corner Ford and Patterson streets. It does a good business during the boating season, and is well kept by N. P. Keeler.

The National hotel, corner of Ford and Catherine streets, is one of the early stone buildings of the city, and conve-

\* Dr. Mayo is now in the United States navy.

† For description, see Chapter X.

niently located to the ferry and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway. Proprietor, Wm. Owen.

The New York House is in the west division, near the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway depot. Proprietor, Wm. Elliott.

The Oswegatchie House is also in the west division, corner of Lake and Main streets. Proprietor, C. Jillson.

These are the principal hotels, and do the bulk of the business. Besides these there are others in various parts of the city, in all fifteen that are licensed.

#### HALLS.

There are four commodious public halls in the city, some of them fitted up for theatricals. These are the town-hall, Eagle hall, Lyceum hall, and Union hall.

#### BUSINESS BLOCKS.

Ogdensburg can boast of an unusual number of fine and improving business buildings, many of them recently constructed and elegantly finished. They are generally four stories in height, a few only being two and three stories, and constructed of brick and stone.

Prominent among the blocks are three belonging to the Judson property,—Eagle, Gilbert, Granite (built of siliceous limestone, but somewhat resembling dark granite),—two fine ones belonging to W. B. Allen, Barber and Ashley's, two belonging to the Hasbronck estate, James', Pope's, two belonging to Gibbs, and Green's, Rockwell's, and Nevins',—the last three on the west side of the Oswegatchie river.

#### MASONIC.

Extract from an address delivered by E. M. Holbrook, February, 1874, at the dedication of the present lodge-room of the order in Ogdensburg:

"It is eminently proper upon this occasion that a reference should be made to the birth and growth of the Masonic fraternity in this locality, and its present status, as well as that in this State and the United States.

"The first lodge of Freemasons in Ogdensburg was organized in 1809. A meeting of the Masons in that place was held at the house of Horatio G. Berthrong, situate at the place where the Seymour House now stands, on the 22d of March, 1809. There were present on that occasion Bros. John Tibbits, Jr., Nathan Goff, Horatio G. Berthrong, Andrew McCollum, Joseph York, Bethuel Houghton, John Calkins, Samuel Fairchilds, Henry Berthrong, Samuel Chaney, David Coffin, and Palmer Cleveland. Steps were then taken for the organization of a lodge.

"At the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge held Sept. 6, 1809, a charter was obtained, and a lodge was here constituted, under the name of St. Lawrence Lodge. The following-named brothers were the first officers: Palmer Cleveland, W. M.; Bethuel Houghton, S. W.; John Tibbits, Jr., J. W.; D. M. Lewis, Treas.; Joseph York, Sec.; H. G. Berthrong, S. D.; Orin Ives, J. D.; Samuel Fairchild, Tyler.

"At the annual communication held Dec. 27, 1810, Bethuel Houghton was elected W. M., and served one year, when Palmer Cleveland was elected his successor, and served the lodge in that capacity for several years. On

account of the war between the United States and Great Britain, and the disturbed state of society and business consequent to the hostilities between these countries in this locality, no meetings of the lodge were held between Dec. 28, 1812, and March 14, 1816. On April 18, 1816, a meeting was held and the lodge revived, and its meetings continued.

"Unfortunately, the records of the lodge, from July 16, 1816, to May 9, 1822, have been lost, and a history of the lodge between those dates cannot be given. That it continued in harmony and was prosperous is evinced from the register, which shows a membership of 57, among whom were Silvester Gilbert, Amos Bacon, John Fine, George N. Seymour, J. W. Smith, Erastus Vilas, Rawlings Webster, A. C. Low, and many others of the most influential citizens of this place.

"During the year 1822, Amos Bacon served the lodge as Master. On Nov. 28, 1822, Silvester Gilbert was chosen W. M., serving as such one year. On Dec. 18, 1823, Abiram Kingsbury was elected his successor, and held the office one year.

"On June 16, 1824, on invitation of the building committee of the Presbyterian church in Ogdensburg, the lodge laid the corner-stone of their edifice with the usual Masonic ceremonies.

"At the annual communication held Dec. 9, 1824, Joseph W. Smith was elected and installed W. M., and served one year.

"At the next annual communication, held Dec. 1, 1825, Silvester Gilbert was again elected W. M., but, declining to serve, he was excused by the lodge, and George Guest was elected and installed. He continued in office until Dec. 14, 1826, when Abiram Kingsbury was elected his successor, and served one year. At the annual communication held Dec. 6, 1827, George Guest was again elected and installed W. M. He was re-elected at the next annual communication, and continued to serve the lodge in that capacity until and including the regular communication of Feb. 19, 1829, when the lodge was practically disbanded, and its meetings discontinued,—the 'Morgan' disturbance at that time subjecting the brethren to bitter persecution and social and political proscription.

"The first meetings of the lodge were held in the upper story of the stone dwelling on the corner of Isabella and Washington streets, the residence of the late Hamilton Stewart. This room was occupied for many years.

"Afterwards the upper story of the Bellis store, on Ford street, then the property of the late Amos Bacon, was fitted up, and occupied as long as St. Lawrence Lodge existed. After the cessation of meetings of the lodge on account of the 'Morgan' difficulties, St. Lawrence Lodge ceased to exist, and for a period of eighteen years there were no regular meetings of Freemasons in this place. In June, 1847, a dispensation was issued by the Master of Masons of New York to certain brethren here to organize a lodge, to be known as Ogdensburg Lodge.

"The first meeting under that dispensation was held July 22, 1847, with the following officers: G. Grant, W. M.; S. Gilbert, S. W.; Royal Vilas, J. W.; R. D. Searle, Treas.; Abijah Abbott, Sec.; Joel Mack, S. D.; R. Web-

ster, J. D. The brothers continued to hold their meetings under the dispensation. March 7, 1848, the Grand Lodge granted warrant to Ogdensburg Lodge, No. 128. The following were the first officers and members: George Guest, W. M.; Silvester Gilbert, S. W.; Royal Vilas, J. W.; R. D. Searle, Treas.; Abijah Abbott, Sec.; Joel Mack, S. D.; Rawlings Webster, J. D.; Luman Newell, Tyler. Harry Odell, S. B. James, Roland Hack, R. Dudley, Thomas Atcheson, Joel Houghton, Archibald McGoodin, G. C. Stevens, A. McCollum, Gabriel Muneret, C. Ripley, L. Baldwin, John C. Hanley, Smith Low, Griswold Enos, Harvey Church, George Boyd, T. G. Seward, John Young, S. C. Walker, William Gordon, and Robert Bothwell.

"The lodge held its meetings in a room in the upper story of the old court-house, which stood where the custom-house now stands, in connection with the Ogdensburg Chapter, No. 63, R. A. Masons.

"On April 30, 1855, a committee was appointed by the lodge to confer with Mr. Averill as to a room for said lodge in the brick building then being constructed by him on Ford street. A satisfactory arrangement was not, however, made, and on the 11th of June, 1855, the proposition of our late Brother Royal Vilas, for the fourth story of his two brick stores, was accepted. Steps were immediately taken by the lodge and Ogdensburg Chapter, and rooms were there fitted up in Vilas block, and were dedicated on the evening of September 7, 1855, Rev. Mr. Tredway officiating. The lodge continued to hold its meetings in that block until January, 1874. . . . The following-named brethren have each served as W. M. of the lodge: 1840-50, George Guest; 1851-52, John Young; 1853, Luke Baldwin; 1854, Joel Mack; 1855, George A. French; 1856, Edwin M. Holbrook; 1857, James D. Raymond; 1858, Heman F. Millard; 1859, John D. Ransom; 1860, Charles S. Burt; 1861, Thomas Hall; 1862, John H. Fairchild; 1863, Amos S. Partridge; 1864, Jas. Thompson; 1866-67, Jas. H. Palmer; 1869, Geo. W. Mack; 1870-71, W. N. Cross; 1872, R. Montgomery; 1873-74, A. W. Lord, and Richard L. Seaman, the present Master. Of those who have served as W. M.'s of Ogdensburg Lodge, all who preceded the speaker, and Brothers Millard, Ransom, Fairchild, and Mack, who succeeded him, have died, and the wind on this February night sighs its weird and mournful requiem over their snow-clad graves. Of the others, besides the speaker, W. Brothers Cross, Montgomery, and Lord are alone members of the Ogdensburg Lodge,—W. Brothers Raymond, Bush, Hall, and Partridge being demitted, and W. Brothers Thompson, Hanna, Palmer, Studholm having each become a member of Acacean Lodge, No. 705.

"Since the organization of the Ogdensburg lodge, some three hundred and sixty have been raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons, and the membership of said lodge at its last return in June, 1874, was one hundred and forty-eight. The whole number on its register is four hundred and sixty-two.

"On March 16, 1870, the members of Ogdensburg brother lodges petitioned for a dispensation for a new lodge at this place, to be known as Acacean Lodge. A dispensation was granted, with the following officers: M.

Bretans, W. M.; James Raymond, S. W.; W. L. Proctor, J. W.

"At the annual convocation of the Grand Lodge in 1870, a warrant was granted to Acacean Lodge, No. 705, with the following as officers: C. H. Butrick, W. M.; James S. Raymond, S. W.; W. L. Proctor, J. W. The lodge was constituted and dedicated by Rev. Brother Havens, D. D. G. Master, on the 20th day of September, 1870, and has continued until last month to meet in the hall recently occupied by Ogdensburg Lodge. The following have been W. M.'s of Acacean Lodge since its warrant: C. H. Bostwick, 1870-73; M. S. Lee, 1874; W. Brother Gates Curtis, a member of Acacean Lodge, was W. M. of De Peyster Lodge; W. Brother M. C. Loomis, also a member of Acacean Lodge, was W. M. of Brownsville Lodge; W. Brother Butrick was also Master of Grass River Lodge in Madrid.

"On Sept. 18, 1818, a meeting of R. A. Masons was held to organize a chapter, and the following were named as officers: H. P., S. Gilbert, K.; Amos Bacon, Scribe. A dispensation was granted at a convocation of the Grand Chapter of the State of New York, held February, 1819. A warrant was granted on May 27, 1819. On May 27, 1819, the chapter was instituted and dedicated at the old court-house, the Rev. A. G. Baldwin acting as G. H. P., and who delivered an address. A collation was served at the house of William Warner. The first exaltation was on the 5th of July, 1819, when Brothers Harvey, Church, A. Kingsbury, and William Warren were duly exalted to the most sublime degree of Royal Arch Masons. The meetings of the chapter were regularly held up to, and including, Nov. 27, 1827, when the following were elected officers and installed: S. Gilbert, H. P.; G. W. Kruger, K.; George Guest, S.

"Since the organization of the chapter, up to this date, the exaltations were some sixty.

"There does not appear to have been any further meetings of the chapter for a period of about twenty-two years.

"In 1848 the following companions petitioned for a revival of the chapter: S. Gilbert, George Guest, Rawlings Webster, Henry Church, S. G. Seward, L. Baldwin, R. D. Searle, S. B. James, and R. Dudley.

"At a convocation of the Grand Chapter of the State of New York, Feb. 7, 1849, the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the warrant renewed.

"On the 3d of March, 1849, some of the petitioners met in the office of Mr. Van Rensselaer, at the corner of State and Green streets, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Ogdensburg lodge, with reference to a room. Arrangements were subsequently made, and on the 8th of March, 1849, the chapter commenced its regular convocation in the hall in the old court-house. The meetings continued to be held there until September 7, 1855, when they were held in the hall in Royal Vilas' block, and have been held there until last month.

"The following have been High Priests of said chapter since its reorganization in February, 1849: S. Gilbert, 1849-55; E. M. Holbrook, 1856-59, '61, '66-73; J. H. Fairchild, 1860-62; C. S. Burt, 1864; N. Lewis, 1865; Joseph Studholm, 1874; and the speaker is the High Priest for the present year.

"Companions Burt, Studholm, and the speaker are the only surviving High Priests since the chapter was formed in 1819. The exaltations in the chapter since its reorganization in 1849 have been 150, and its present membership is 70.

"A dispensation was granted in March, 1871, to certain petitioners for a commandery of Knights Templar in this city. The dispensation was not acted upon the first year, and was renewed by the Grand Commandery in October, 1872. In the following July a commandery under dispensation was organized by R. E. Joseph B. Chaffee, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Commandery, and continued its work until October, 1873, when, at the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New York, a warrant was given to Ogdensburg Commandery, No. 54, Knights Templar. The commandery was instituted and dedicated under its warrant, December, 1873, by R. Em. John S. Perry, Grand Treasurer.

"The following are the present officers of said commandery: E. M. Holbrook, E. C.; Jas. Thompson, Genl.; Joseph Studholm, Capt. Gen.; C. H. Butrick, Prelate; N. P. Woolley, Treas.; G. Boswell, Rec.; T. H. F. Robertson, S. W.; W. B. Hutchinson, J. W.; D. Hanna, Sd. B.; J. E. Willson, St'nd. B.; D. Bowen, Warder; Gates Curtiss, J. S. Raymond, Guards; W. A. Butler, J. Behre, Sentinels."

Since 1874 the Masonic organizations in the city have been in a prosperous condition, and, notwithstanding the times, have been gradually increasing in membership.

#### OGDENSBURG LODGE, NO. 98, I. O. O. F.,

was organized with eight charter members, Feb. 24, 1847. The original number of the lodge was "273." Upon the union of the two Grand Lodges of the State this lodge was granted a new charter, and the number was changed to "98." The following are the names of the original members of the society: John B. Haggert, Henry W. Smith, Joseph M. Doty, George Boyd, Frank B. Hitchcock, F. M. Humphrey, A. M. Hepburne, and George W. Durgin.

The following officers were elected at the first meeting of the society: John B. Haggert, N. G.; Andrew Hepburne, V. G.; Henry M. Smith, Sec.; George Boyd, Treas.; Joseph M. Doty, P. Sec. Thirteen persons were duly initiated members of the society at the first meeting. This is the only lodge at present within the county, and has been in a prosperous condition since its organization. Their lodge-room is one of the finest in the State.

The present officers of the society are as follows: L. M. Sopher, N. G.; Henry S. Lightall, V. G.; Jacob Boston, R. S.; Francis Corry, Treas.; Benjamin Wells, Permanent Secretary.

#### OGDENSBURG ENCAMPMENT, NO. 32, I. O. O. F.,

was organized April 23, 1861, with the following charter members: Francis Corry, Elijah White, H. F. Millard, Alexander Matheson, T. C. Ateson, M. Lewis, and Jos. Thompson. The officers elected at the first meeting were: Elijah White, C. P.; M. Lewis, H. P.; Joseph Thompson, S. W.; Alexander Matheson, J. W.; Francis Corry,

Scribe. Meetings are held regularly in the rooms occupied by the lodge.

The present officers are: F. N. Burt, C. P.; James Spear, H. P.; Robert Wright, S. W.; Laughlin W. Giles, J. W.; Francis Corry, Scribe.

#### OGDENSBURG DIVISION, NO. 235, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, OF EASTERN NEW YORK,

was organized March 27, 1847, the charter members being: George Boyd, Simeon Dillingham, Henry G. Foote, Andrew M. Hepburn, Henry Rockwell, Philo Abbott, Geo. Guest (2d), R. G. James, J. C. Hanley, Amasa W. Wooley, Geo. W. Durgin, L. R. Storrs, John Burke, R. S. Armstrong, Philip Hergog.

This is the only division in this section of the State belonging to the Eastern Grand Division, and it is within the territory of the Western Grand Division. The division has been in a flourishing condition since its organization. The most prosperous meeting ever held in the Oswegatchie division was held March 26, 1874; the receipts from initiations alone amounting to one hundred and eight dollars. The society at that time numbered over four hundred members.

The present officers of the society are: F. S. Ryan, W. P.; W. A. Callaghan, W. A.; Hugh Miller, R. S.; E. Weaver, F. S.; A. Callaghan, Treas.; R. Golden, I. S.; David McIntosh, O. S.; Miss M. F. Cook, A. C.; Mrs. A. Callaghan, Chaplain.

#### OGDENSBURG LODGE, NO. 285, I. O. G. T.,

was organized May 25, 1867, with the following charter members: G. S. Wright, P. H. Millard, C. H. Adams, A. N. Partridge, L. G. Cadier, George R. Persons, C. Smith, Serena McCoy, J. N. Thompson, C. A. Webb, N. J. Mack, Louisa S. Smith, A. E. Foster, Jennie M. Briley, Helen Rutherford, H. E. Higby, E. L. Higby, W. L. Thompson, George R. Leonard, John Seeley, S. T. Duclos, and F. E. Persons. The following officers were elected at the first regular meeting of the society: W. L. Thompson, W. C. T.; C. A. Webb, W. V. T.; G. S. Wright, W. Chap.; C. H. Adams, W. Sec.; Serena McCoy, W. A. S.; A. N. Partridge, W. F. S.; Jennie M. Bailey, W. Treas.; G. R. Persons, W. M.; F. E. Persons, W. D. M.; Hattie E. Higby, W. I. G.; J. M. Thompson, W. O. G.; E. L. Higby, W. R. H. S.; Helen Rutherford, W. L. H. S.; P. H. Millard, P. W. C. T.

Meetings were at first held in the lodge-room occupied by the Sons of Temperance. In July, 1872, they moved into the present lodge-room, which is commodious, finely furnished. During the year 1874 the society numbered over three hundred members. With the exception of a few weeks during the summer of 1877 meetings have been held regularly since its organization. The present officers are as follows: J. E. Fell, W. C. T.; Louisa S. Smith, W. V. T.; W. H. Wright, W. Sec.; Ella Wilson, W. A. S.; Charles Robinson, W. F. S.; J. P. Wallace, W. Treas.; W. J. Knox, W. C.; George Robinson, W. M.; Nettie Sturdevant, W. D. M.; Ella Golden, W. I. G.; Fanny Moore, W. R. S.; Ida Moore, W. L. S.

## STATE ARMORY.

The strong stone building standing on the hill above the city water-works was built by the State in 1858, and used as a store-house for old muskets and other ordnance previously used by the militia, and of little value. The property was purchased by the city after the War of the Rebellion, and the building is now used as a place in which to store the various tools belonging to the city,—plows, shovels, picks, scrapers, etc. On the south front of the building the tablet from Father Picquet's mission-house, built in 1749, is set in the wall for preservation. Its rude lettering is much worn by the action of the elements, and cannot be read except by close scrutiny.

## PARKS.

The city contains three very pleasant parks, one in the west and two in the east division. "Mansion" park, occupying the space inclosed by Ogden and Rensselaer streets, and Ford and New York avenues, in the west division, was donated to the village about 1852-53, and the trustees accepted it and fenced it in. No improvements were made in it until within the past five years, but it is now neatly inclosed and well taken care of, and is a credit to the city. A number of beautiful pines are within the inclosure, and lend much to its attractiveness.

"Hamilton" park lies in the east division, between Green, Knox, Hamilton, and Paterson streets, and is the square originally the old cemetery. It was converted into a park about the close of the War of the Rebellion, the remains having been removed to the city cemetery and other localities; some which were not claimed to the potter's field. It is a little larger than Mansion park.

"Central" or "River" park occupies the space along the bank of the Oswegatchie in front of the custom-house, and was conveyed to the city at a recent date by George Parish.

Many improvements have been made in all the parks, and the work of placing in them reservoirs and fountains is now going on.

## IRON BRIDGES.

The Oswegatchie river is spanned within the city limits by two wrought iron-bridges, manufactured by the King bridge company, of Cleveland, Ohio; the lower one, crossing from the foot of Ford street, was built in 1866, at a cost of about \$22,500, including sub- and super-structures, approaches, etc. It consists of two spans of 111 feet each. The roadways, two in number, are each 16 feet wide, and the two sidewalks 8 feet each. The upper bridge, connecting Fayette and Spring streets, was built in 1873, when material was much cheaper, and the company was doing a larger business. Its cost, including piers and abutments, was in the neighborhood of \$20,000, the superstructure alone costing about \$12,000. This bridge is 586 feet in length, and consists of five spans, averaging a trifle over 117 feet each. Two of the shorter spans are 110 feet each, while the longest is 125 feet. It has a single roadway, 18 feet in width, and two sidewalks, each 5 feet wide.

Seth G. Pope, Esq., of this city, who was instrumental in securing these bridges, has, as agent for the company, contracted for and built a number of them in other localities,

including a very substantial one at Waltham, Massachusetts, differing somewhat in pattern from the two at Ogdensburg. Of the latter the lower one has stood a great strain since it was built, and it is more substantial than many others built by this company.

## OGDENSBURG FIRES.

Ogdensburg, like many other towns and cities, has had its experience with fire. One of the most destructive conflagrations visited the city in 1873. It originated in a hardware establishment and tin-shop on Water street, below the Oswegatchie bridge, in a range of frame buildings, and spread with such rapidity and fury as soon to be beyond control. Buildings were burned on both sides of Water street, above and below the bridge, including those which occupied the site of the block now owned by Hon. A. B. James.

The total loss was between one and two hundred thousand dollars, on which insurance was paid to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars. It made a sad inroad into the business of the city, but a large share of the ground has since been covered with fine marble and brick edifices.

There have been many minor fires, but this was by far the most serious since the great fire of 1852.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES.

There are two express companies having offices in the city, both in the stone building on State street formerly the Ogdensburg bank, and both in charge of the same agent,—C. P. Geer. They have occupied their present location since about 1873. The companies are the "American" and the "U. S. and Canada."

## BANDS.

The Ogdensburg city band was originally organized in 1860; it was reorganized under its present name in 1874, and consists of sixteen pieces. It is a fine corps of musicians, and an honor to the city. Its officers are: Leader, D. H. Bowen, who has held the position since 1874, he having effected the new organization; President, Hugh McCaffrey; Secretary and Treasurer, James Doyle.

The La Fayette band was organized in 1874, under the direction of Rev. Father La Rosc, of the French church. It has seventeen instruments, of which but a portion are in use, and the membership is at present (December, 1877) quite small. Most of its members belong to the laboring class, and are changing often on account of not being able to find constant employment.

## FERRIES.

The early ferries on the St. Lawrence between Ogdensburg and Prescott, Canada, were row- and sail-boats, and these continued in use until perhaps about the year 1830, when Eli Lusher put on a steam ferry. Isaac Plumb and his nephews, Charles, Lewis R., Ward, and Isaac, succeeded Lusher, and continued the business down to 1874, when Charles Lyon bought the equipment, and has continued it since. Isaac and Ward Plumb are the present captains on the two boats, one of which plies direct between

the two cities, the other (the "Transit") being employed by the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railway company in conveying freight cars and passengers between the railway depots. Messrs. Plumb also own the steamer "Henry Plumb."

These ferries pay a license on both the American and British sides of the river. They have been so carefully managed that there has never been a serious accident since their first establishment. The passenger traffic is extensive at this point, and the boats make trips every forty minutes, at ten cents per head for each passenger, until December 1, when the charge is twenty-five cents. A large amount of stock and poultry is also handled here, passing mostly from the Dominion to the United States.

#### MUSEUM.

Among the places of note in Ogdensburg worthy of investigation the museum of General Roscius W. Judson deserves special mention. The general was evidently born with an extraordinary and remarkably discriminating taste for mementos and relics of "ye olden time," and especially for everything that would perpetuate the memory of American heroes and statesmen of the Revolutionary period. From his boyhood he has been engaged in gathering, from every available source, objects of interest and curiosity of every description, and whose history covered the period from the ages when this region was occupied by the pre-historic people down to the present time.

His collection of ancient implements of numerous varieties, found principally in northern New York, and largely in St. Lawrence County, is very complete, and many of the specimens are exquisitely wrought and ornamented. The ancient stone axes are ponderous weapons, that in the hands of the powerful men who wielded them must have been well-nigh irresistible, and the beautifully finished gouges, knives, and images evince a skill and intelligence that put to shame all the efforts of the red race known as Indians, and prove beyond a doubt the existence of an ancient people upon this continent, who possessed a remarkable degree of civilization.

Supplementary to these ancient curiosities is a fine collection of Indian implements of war, of husbandry, and of the chase,—hatchets, flint arrow- and spear-heads, pipes, household utensils, etc. The articles representing the civil, military, and domestic life of the colonies, and of the subsequent union of States, are in wonderful variety; and, what is sometimes lacking in more noted collections, an authentic description is furnished with each particular piece or specimen, and they are known to be genuine.

A special enumeration of the 3000 specimens which make up this unique and wonderful collection we have not space to furnish, but to every admirer of time-worn relics and rare curiosities from the battle-fields of the republic, and from every department of human industry and invention, we would say, go and see General Judson's collection. It is free to all, and the most polite, affable, and courteous gentleman in the land will delight to explain everything to you in his inimitable way.

The collection deserves to have a fire-proof building erected for its safe-keeping, and the citizens of Ogdensburg

will do honor to themselves by making provision for preserving it in the interests of their historic city.

#### SCHOOLS.

The earliest school of which we have any record is mentioned in the following memorandum by Mr. Joseph Roscel, dated Nov. 24, 1809: "Upon application of some of our villagers, I have granted the house destined for Captain Cherry's bivouac as the place for the use of a school for upwards of thirty children, whose parents have engaged Mr. Richard Hubbard for a teacher." Mr. H. was from Charlestown, N. H., and the number of his scholars, at first only about six, increased very soon to double that number. The place having been found too small, a dwelling-house was next used for a while, and not long after a small school-house was built. The village was included in one district until about 1836-37, when it was divided into three districts: two on the east side and one on the west side of the Oswegatchie river.

A stone school building was erected as early as 1820-25, on Knox street, corner of Caroline street, in which schools were taught up to 1850, when the first of the present school buildings was erected on Franklin street, known now as No. 1.

The trustees at that time were Dr. S. N. Sherman, A. B. James, and Otis Glynn. This building was a vast improvement on those of former years, and accommodated 450 scholars. It cost, complete, about \$3000. We are unable to give the names of the early teachers in the old districts, as the records were destroyed by fire, but Dr. B. F. Sherman recollects that a young man by the name of Cleghorn taught in the old stone building on Knox street, about 1836. Dr. B. F. Sherman was himself a teacher, and taught his first term in the building now No. 2, then numbered 22, on Washington street. He afterwards taught in the old stone building, his last term being in 1840, when he abandoned teaching for the study and practice of the medical profession.

The three districts established in 1836-37 were numbered with other districts of the whole township, and were continued as originally organized until the act consolidating the districts within what are now the limits of the city into one, which was passed in 1857. By this act the graded system, or at least something approximating it, was established, the schools being divided into primary and secondary, and an institute, which furnished all the advantages of a high school. This latter was abolished in 1871, and a grammar school substituted in its stead. The project of establishing a high school is under discussion, and is quite likely to be adopted sooner or later, which step would complete the schools upon the graded system, and enable pupils holding diplomas to enter the higher institutions of learning.

The school buildings of the city, with their location, material, and date of erection, are as follows:

No. 1, on Franklin street, built of brick in 1850.

No. 2, on Washington street, of brick, built in 1854. Occupied also for grammar school.

No. 3, on Park street, of brick, built in 1853.

No. 4, on New York avenue, of stone, built in 1856.

No. 5, in east part of city, rebuilt of brick.



(PHOTOS BY DOW.)

*W. B. Wheelock Susan A. Wheelock*

The subject of this sketch was born in Marlborough, N. H., Dec. 17, 1804. He was eldest child of a family of nine children of James and Lucy Wheelock, both natives of New Hampshire. His father, born May 15, 1776, was a lineal descendant of — Wheelock, who came to this country from England about the year 1635, in company with his two brothers.

His mother was youngest child of William Barker, and was born July 22, 1780. William Barker was of English birth, and came with his brother John, the former settling in the town of Marlborough, N. H., being the first white settler of that town, and before the town had a name. The latter settled in Lester, Vt., and both remained on the land upon which they first settled until their death. His father was a farmer by occupation, and being in moderate circumstances was only able to give his children anything more than a common school education. When William was about ten years of age his father, with his family, moved to Pittsford, Rutland county, Vt., and in the year 1836 removed, with three of the youngest children, and settled in the town of De Peyster, this county, where the father and mother lived until their death, he dying May 31, 1855, his wife dying Sept. 11, 1849.

Until William was nineteen years of age he worked on the farm with his father, and then in the year 1824, having previously bought his time until he should become of age of his father for one hundred dollars, and with his pack on his back, came on foot all the way from Pittsford to take up his home in the wilderness. Coming to the town of De Peyster, St. Lawrence County, he took jobs chopping timber land at five dollars per acre, and as soon as he had saved the money he went back to the parental roof, paid his debt, and by this first speculation gained one year's time for himself. Returning to this county, he spent several years clearing land, and then engaged as superintendent with the contractors of the Rideau canal. After a short time he entered as a partner with Mr. Clifford as contractors in building some six locks on the canal. Successful in this operation, he went to Maryland, 1832, and contracted to build the aqueduct across Catoektan creek for the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. He next built the viaduct across the same stream for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Successful in these operations, he again returned to this county, purchased in all some four hundred and thirty-eight acres of land in the town of De Peyster, and began farming. Remained on his farm only a short time, and in the year 1836 came to Ogdensburg and built the canal in the city for the Ogdensburg water-power company. In 1837 he took

charge of the Rossie lead mines for the Rossie lead mining company, James Averill being president, David C. Judson being vice-president. At the end of four years he engaged with George Parish to take care of his iron mines, furnaces, ore beds, and woodlands in the town of Rossie; and, while employed by him, built the large furnace, grist-mill, foundry (largest north of Utica), machine-shop, and all the brick buildings in Rossie except the hotel, and made the entire castings for the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad; and at the close of his services with him received not only his entire approbation, but a substantial present, not only increasing the value of his employer's property, but successful for himself.

After fourteen years he returned to his farm, where he remained until 1866. Sold his farm, and after one year came to Ogdensburg, where he has since resided. Mr. Wheelock has been a successful business man, was representative in whatever he turned his attention to, and while a farmer took the second prize for the best farm in the county, awarded by the judges appointed by the agricultural society of the county, and at the present time ranks with the first in all its improvements.

In politics, Mr. Wheelock has been a life-long Democrat, but was never active as a politician. In the year 1835, at the age of thirty-one, he married Miss Susan Adelia, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Dike, of Chittenden, Rutland county, Vt. Her father was the first male child born in the town, and was son of Captain Jonathan Dike, of Scottish birth. Her mother (whose maiden name was Mitchell) was a native of Easton, Mass.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock are members of the Presbyterian society of Ogdensburg. He has contributed liberally for the support of church and school, and has been active in any measure looking towards the education of the masses and the building up of good society wherever he has been located.

Coming into the county in its early days of settlement, Mr. Wheelock has watched the progress of improvement in the various branches of industry of the county; a man of strong personal character, ambitious in all business operations with which he was connected, he, as an employee, retained the full confidence of those whom he served, and as a manager of his own business commanded the respect of all associated under him. He is a plain, unassuming man, largely interested and well versed in the important topics of his day, and possessing that good, sound judgment common to the self-made men of St. Lawrence County.





No. 6, on Fayette street, of stone, built in 1864.

No. 7, on Barre street, of brick, built about 1868.

No. 8, corner Ford avenue and Pine street, of brick, built in 1870.

No. 9, on Knox street, of wood, rebuilt about 1865. This building was formerly used as a fire-engine house.

In these buildings during the past year there have been taught twenty-four schools during an average of ten months. There were employed in all twenty-four teachers and three assistants. The wages of teachers range from thirty to seventy dollars per month, and assistants receive five dollars per week.

*Attendance.*—The attendance for the year ending March 30, 1877, was as follows: spring term, 1221; fall term, 1264; winter term, 1271. Average attendance during spring term, 957; average attendance during fall term, 1028; average attendance during winter term, 1097.\*

*Valuation.*—The total valuation of school property, including sites, according to State superintendent's report for 1875, was \$53,914. During the year repairs and improvements were made on No. 2 to amount of \$1174.61.

*Library.*—The library belonging to the schools is kept in the town-hall building. It is in charge of Miss Mary E. Baldwin, librarian, who receives a salary of fifty dollars per annum. The total number of books now in condition for circulation is 2959. The total receipts and expenditures by the board of education for the year were \$20,559.67. In addition there were also seven private schools in the city, with an attendance of 1265 pupils.

Dr. S. N. Sherman justly deserves the title of father of the Ogdensburg school system, for he labored faithfully and unremittingly from 1825 to the end of his life in the cause of the common schools, and was connected with them in some official capacity for many years. He was the first president of the board of education established by the act of 1857, and held the office continuously until he entered the army in 1861. He was elected by common consent as the most proper person to fill that important position, no one ever thinking of opposing him. He was instrumental in procuring the passage of the act consolidating the districts in Ogdensburg, and in erecting several of the fine buildings now in use.

Succeeding him in the office of president have been George Parker, Henry Rockwell, Stillman Foote, E. N. Merriam, Dr. N. W. Howard, and Robert Morris, the present incumbent.

The superintendents of the city schools have been Stillman Foote, John Magone, R. B. Lowry, and Dr. N. W. Howard.

#### OGDENSBURG ACADEMY.

An act of April 6, 1833, directed that the money then in the hands of the supervisor and poor-masters of the town of Oswegatchie should be delivered up to D. C. Judson, S. Gilbert, G. N. Seymour, M. S. Daniel, and H. Thomas, who were appointed commissioners to receive these moneys, and enough more raised by tax upon the town to make \$2000 (on condition that a like sum were first subscribed in the village), and to purchase therewith a lot and build-

ings for an academy, one room in the building being reserved for a town-hall. The inhabitants of each school district in town, not in the village, were entitled to credit on the tuition of any scholar from their district to the amount of the interest on the tax of the district. The supervisor and town clerk, and the president and clerk of the village, were made *ex officio* trustees of the academy, who were to audit the accounts of the commissioners and to fill vacancies. On the 24th of April, 1834, the trustees were empowered to grant licenses for a ferry across the St. Lawrence at the village, the rates and rules of which were to be established by the county court of common pleas. The income was to be paid over to the above commissioners, and when their term of office should expire, on the fulfillment of the duties for which they were appointed, to be paid to the treasurer of the academy. The rights thus granted were to continue ten years.

On the 20th of April, 1835, the academy was incorporated with the following trustees: George Parish, John Fine, David Ford, David C. Judson, Henry Van Rensselaer, Royal Vilas, Bishop Perkins, Geo. N. Seymour, Baron S. Doty, Elijah B. Allen, William Bacon, Smith Stilwell, Sylvester Gillet, Amos Bacon, Thomas J. Davies, Joseph W. Smith, Ransom H. Gilbert, James Averill (3d), Duncan Turner, George Ranney, Joseph Rosseel, Rodolphus D. Searle, Edmund A. Graham, James G. Hopkins, Silas Wright, Jr., William Hogan, Gouverneur Ogden, George Redington, and Augustus Chapman, together with the supervisor and town clerk of the town of Oswegatchie, and the president and clerk of the trustees of the village of Ogdensburg for the time being. They were clothed with the usual powers of such officers. Those who held by virtue of town or village office were to have the care of the town-hall. Previous to the passage of these acts an academic school had been established. On the 22d of May, 1834, the trustees, at a meeting held at Canton, fixed the rent of the ferry at \$300 per annum for three years, commencing with the 1st of June. This rate has since been repeatedly changed.

On the 8th of October, 1834, Taylor Lewis, of Waterford, subsequently a professor of languages in New York university and professor of Greek and Latin in Union college, was appointed the first principal, with a salary of \$600. On the following May the trustees resolved to have four departments in their schools,—two male and two female. This arrangement was never fully carried out. The first president of the board of trustees was David C. Judson. He was succeeded by John Fine. In the fall of 1837, Mr. Lewis was succeeded by James H. Coffin, afterwards vice-president and professor in Lafayette college at Easton, Pa. In February, 1838, Mr. Coffin was engaged for one year at \$800, and on the 1st of April, 1839, a new agreement was made by which he was to receive whatever income might be derived from tuition, ferry, and literature fund, reserving a sufficient sum for repairs. In the spring of 1840 the Rev. J. A. Brayton was engaged, who continued in charge of the school until September, 1843, when he resigned, and Mr. John Bradshaw was employed in November of the same year. He continued the principal of the institution until the summer of 1849, when Messrs.

\* Total number of children of school age in the city, 4159.

Hart F. Lawrence and Roswell G. Pettibone entered jointly into an agreement with the trustees in which they assumed the care and government of the institution, receiving whatever might accrue from tuition, literature fund, and the ferry, excepting only sufficient to pay insurance and repairs. The Hon. John Fine, president of the board of trustees, filled this office for many years. Messrs. Lawrence and Pettibone continued the school to 1856, when Mr. Lawrence retired, and Mr. Pettibone continued it for about a year in his own name. In 1857 the legislature passed a special act whereby the schools of Ogdensburg were consolidated into one district, including the academy.

The old academic building was originally erected in 1819, and opened in 1820 as the St. Lawrence hotel. It stood on the corner of State and Knox streets, opposite the site of the new custom-house and post-office, then occupied by the old court-house. Upon the organization of the academy it was purchased by the commissioners, the village contributing one thousand dollars towards its purchase, and receiving the privilege therefor of the chapel for the use of town-meetings and elections.

The building embraced apartments for a family, study, recitation-rooms, and a chapel. The school had a well-selected library and philosophical apparatus, and every facility for obtaining a good practical education. The only assistance the school ever received from the regents of the university was \$250, on Feb. 28, 1845, for the purchase of apparatus. In the summer of 1851 a teachers' department was organized.

The act of 1857 established substantially the graded system, including primary and secondary or intermediate schools, and an institute, with a board of education, a superintendent for all the schools, and a principal for the institute. Under this arrangement the academy became the institute, which was continued in the same building until Oct. 21, 1854, when it was destroyed by fire. The institute was then established in the school building No. 2, on Washington street, where it remained until discontinued in 1871.

Mr. Pettibone continued as principal until 1863, when he was succeeded by T. N. Brosnan. The following is believed to be a correct list of those who have served subsequently: R. B. Lowry, J. S. Grimmell, H. J. Porter, A. B. Hepburn, James O'Neil, C. E. Hawkins, W. H. Faulkner, C. F. Ainsworth, Mary E. Collegan, A. B. Shepard (for a short time), and E. S. Lane.

## CHURCHES.

### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first permanent settlement at Ogdensburg was commenced in 1796. In 1805 the first religious society was formed, under the title of the "first church and congregation of Christ in the town of Oswegatchie." In September of that year a subscription of \$393 was made out, payable half-yearly to the minister who should be called and settled. In Jan., 1806, a call was sent through Rev. Isaac Snowdon, of New Hartford, then moderator of the presbytery of Oneida, to Rev. John Younglove, of that presbytery. It was signed in behalf of the congregation by Nathan Ford,

L. Hasbrouck, and Thos. Davies, and promised to pay the sum of \$400 annual salary while Mr. Younglove should continue pastor. He accepted, and labored for a short time at this place. After his departure, and until after the War of 1812-15, there was no regular minister located here. The Rev. Mr. Smart, of Brockville, Canada, occasionally held services, and in Dec., 1811, a call was made to the Rev. Comfort Williams, who had previously labored here for a short time, offering him \$600 per annum salary. This paper was made in due form, and signed by Nathan Ford, L. Hasbrouck, and John Lyon, trustees. Mr. Williams came, and continued until the war broke up and scattered the congregation.

The meetings of the society were held at this time in the old court-house. The congregation was taken under the care of the presbytery of Oneida in 1806.

Subsequent to the war correspondence was opened between the congregation and the Oneida presbytery concerning stated preachers, but without success, until 1819. Occasional sermons were delivered by Rev. Mr. Gerry, of Denmark, Samuel T. Mills, and Revs. Isaac Clinton, Phelps, and Dunlap. In Sept., 1816, the St. Lawrence presbytery was formed from Oneida, and this church was set off with others. Mr. John Lyon was the first delegate from the new body. Various clergymen officiated here from time to time, and services were maintained at the court-house, Judge Fine (who had settled in Ogdensburg in 1815) reading selected sermons. During the year 1817, Rev. Royal Phelps visited the place and ascertained the needs of the society, and whether it would be advisable to try and unite all the professing Christians in the place (about 30) in one body; but society relations were adhered to, and matters remained as before.

In October, Rev. Mr. Dunlap, a Presbyterian, from Lowville, visited the place, and baptized Mr. Lincoln Morris, his wife, and three children.

In the early part of 1919, the Rev. Barnabas Bruin, a tutor in Union college, was settled over the society, and the same year the first church edifice, called the "Gospel Baru," was erected, at a cost of \$600. It stood on the corner of Ford and Caroline streets. A portion of this structure was afterwards converted into a dwelling.

On Dec. 8, 1819, in that place of worship, the following eighteen persons—nine males and nine females—were organized by Rev. Mr. Bruin into a society under the denomination, faith, and government of the Presbyterian church in the United States, viz.: John Fine, John Bell, Isabella E. Bell his wife, John Elliott, Nathaniel Smith and his wife Susannah R. Smith, Benjamin Nichols and Lucy his wife, Chester Guerney, David R. Strachan, Mary E. Hubbell, Charlotte Spenser, Esther Rice, Philena Colfax, Wm. J. Guest and Juliana P. his wife, Christiana Eaton, and Geo. Oliver. The church was received under the care of the St. Lawrence presbytery. On Wednesday, Dec. 15, George Bell and John Fine were duly elected elders, and Sabbath, the 19th, were ordained and installed in their work. The Lord's Supper was administered the Sabbath after, being the first of the new year. The first meeting of the session occurred previous to the communion, on Dec. 27, 1819, at the house of D. Turner, and Mr. Jared W. Spencer, Mrs.

Benjamin Wilson, and Mrs. E. Sykes were examined and received into full communion on profession of their faith. This was certainly a cheerful and hopeful beginning. Four days after, at a second meeting of the session, four others were also received on profession of their faith, viz.: Duncan Turner and Isabella his wife, Mrs. Lincoln Morris, and Mrs. B. Nichols, Jr. Total, twenty-five. The following persons were elected trustees of the congregation: Nathan Ford, Duncan Turner, Wm. J. Guest, John Lyon, Joseph Rosseel, Wolcott Hubbell.

Shortly after this Mr. Bruin, who was in feeble health, went away on a visit, declaring he believed his work was done. He had accomplished, by the blessing of God, more in one year than he had expected to in three or four. He thought his mission was closed. He returned to remain only a few days, and finally died in Connecticut, loved as a valued servant of Christ, and lamented that his work should so soon be completed.

The Rev. Isaac Clinton occupied the pulpit as a stated supply during the year 1820. He was previously settled at Lowville, and was a member of the St. Lawrence presbytery. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rosseel, five members of the Lyon family, and fourteen others were admitted to the church during the year, making a total of forty-six communicants.

On Sept. 22, 1820, Duncan Turner and Wm. J. Guest were elected elders, and ordained and installed on the following Sabbath.

In February, 1821, the Rev. James McAuley, having been duly called, entered upon his labors at a salary of \$600 per year.

Elder Wm. J. Guest died in 1823, at the age of forty-four years, greatly beloved and respected.

In February, 1824, Joab Seely, Joseph Rosseel, and Salmon Smith were elected and installed elders of the church.

The old stone church, the antecedent of the present stately edifice, was dedicated in 1825. The parsonage was erected in 1839. In 1848 the church was enlarged. The church and parsonage, with their improvements, cost altogether \$19,750.

Weekly prayer-meetings were instituted at an early day, and at first held in private dwellings, afterwards in a school-house standing where Dr. S. N. Sherman now resides. Subsequently they passed to the stone school-house on Knox street, now occupied as an office by Mr. H. Church, and thence to the old school-house in Washington street, where they remained until the erection of the old lecture-room in 1849.

The stone church spoken of above was commenced in 1824. It was originally 72 by 48 feet in dimensions, which were enlarged in 1848. Judge Nathan Ford and Elder Turner gave respectively \$2000 and \$1200 towards it.

In 1825 causes of difference arose which resulted in a separation of the congregation, one part continuing to occupy the church, and the other holding services in the court-house and calling in the aid of different clergymen. After frequent consultation, the Hon. J. Fine and the Hon. B. Perkins were appointed to meet the synod and present the situation of the two sections of the church. It resulted in an amicable adjustment of these difficulties, and the

church was again harmonized. In the spring of 1826, the Rev. Mr. McAuley resigned his connection with the church. During his pastorate of nearly six years one hundred and fourteen persons were added to the number of its communicants.

Messrs. Joab Seely and Salmon Smith having resigned their offices as elders of the church, on Oct. 10, 1826, Messrs. John Lyon and A. Abbott, Esq., were elected to the same office. Subsequent to the resignation of Mr. McAuley the pulpit was supplied by different clergymen until May 25, 1827, when the Rev. James B. Ambler, a member of the Oswego presbytery, engaged to serve the congregation as stated supply during the term of three years, his salary being fixed at \$600 per year, payable semi-annually. He continued his labors here for a year and a half, when his engagement was terminated by mutual consent. Twelve persons united with the church during this period. The organ was placed in the church during the year 1828, chiefly through the exertions of General Arnold, at a cost of \$700.

On the 2d of February, 1829, Rev. Elizur G. Smith entered upon the duties of pastor. In October of that year the old bell, weighing 906 pounds, was replaced by a new one from L. Aspinwall, of Albany, weighing 1300 pounds. In 1831, Mr. Smith removed to the east on account of his health. During his ministry a protracted meeting occurred, resulting in the addition of about sixty persons on profession.

In January, 1832, Rev. J. A. Savage succeeded Mr. Smith as stated supply, and continued as such until the 18th of February, 1835, when he was regularly installed as pastor, and remained until Sept. 30, 1850, when he resigned to accept a call to the presidency of Carroll college, at Waukesha, Wisconsin.

In 1836 eleven persons were dismissed from this church and organized into a Congregational church, which continued only a few months.

Elder John Lyon died in 1842. He was the first of this church who settled in Ogdensburg. In the same year George M. Foster and Wm. E. Guest were elected elders, and Elijah White and Israel Lamb were chosen deacons,—the first since the formation of the church.

The church was enlarged during the fall and winter of 1847-48, at an expense of \$3750, but the sale of slips more than met the outlay. A lecture-room 45 by 21 feet was added in 1849, and enlarged in 1856, at a total cost of \$1325. The additions to the church during the pastorate of Mr. Savage were 335. From the time of the resignation of Mr. Savage until February, 1851, the pulpit was supplied by Revs. R. T. Conant, James Rogers, Wm. Smart, E. S. Barnes, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Townsend, and A. D. Brinkerhoff.

On the 1st of February, 1851, a call was extended to the Rev. L. Merrill Miller, D.D., who accepted and entered upon his duties in May following, and has continued until the present time.

The elders serving since 1851 have been Norman Sack-rider, George Hurlbut, and Elijah White, elected in 1858, and George R. Bell, Allen Chaney, David M. Chapin, and Benjamin Nevin, elected in 1865.

The deacons have been E. White, Israel Lamb, Harvey Lyon, and W. L. Thomson.

About 1856 the necessity of dividing the congregation, or building a new and more commodious church, began to be apparent. The old edifice seated 844 persons. Dr. Miller proposed at first to build a new church on the west side of the Oswegatchie river, and divide the congregation, but this did not fully suit them, and they proposed to build a new house of worship sufficient for their needs. Dr. Miller at once took the ground that to do this the congregation must come promptly forward with the necessary means, and push the work with vigor under a competent superintendence. The breaking out of the War of the Rebellion delayed the work, and it was not until the spring of 1865 that operations were begun in earnest. In May of that year the ladies of "The New Church Society" raised funds for finishing and furnishing the new edifice. The building committee consisted of Dr. Miller, S. G. Pope, and Charles Lyon, and the doctor gave his personal supervision to the work from first to last.

May 20, 1867, notice was given of the last service in the lecture-room building, which was immediately removed, and the work of excavation begun. The last service, with appropriate exercises, in the church, transpired on the third day of June following. On the next day began the removal of the church furniture and the building itself. Public worship and Sabbath-school service were held in Lyceum hall. The materials of the old edifice, as far as possible, have appeared in this house. The east wall and tower were mostly retained. The west tower, west wall, and most of the north and south walls are entirely new. The buttresses are also new. The structure is of blue limestone (caps and facings being cut stone) from the base to the spire, which rises 190 feet. Built in pointed Gothic style, it presents the true churchly aspect of solidity, symmetry, and spaciousness. The Sunday-school and lecture-room are furnished with ample accommodation and ante-rooms. The pastor's study is a convenient, home-like room, from which a passage-way leads to the pulpit. Comfort and convenience and edification of worshipers have been consulted with success, as well as church architecture and durability. The dimensions of the main building are 78 by 108 feet. Size of audience-room 70 by 90, which, with pleasant galleries half around the church, has an easy capacity for 1200 persons. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate exercises on the 21st day of August, 1866. The new lecture-room was first occupied for the annual Sunday-school festival January 4, 1867. Church services commenced in the same room the Sabbath following. The church, finished and furnished, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on the 20th day of September, A.D. 1867. The total present value of the church property, including parsonage, is about \$75,000.

The new church society, up to its annual report for 1876, had received, from its organization in 1865, \$12,224.82. In addition to this, there are attached to the church two other societies, to wit: the Dorcas society, which was organized in 1828, under the name of the "Fragment society," for providing garments for the needy, and the "Ladies' missionary society."

The first Sabbath-school was organized in the summer of 1820. Mr. Joseph Rosseel was the first superintendent, and served until 1861, when Mr. R. G. Pettibone succeeded him. In connection with the church, schools have at different periods been opened in various parts of the city, and in the surrounding country. In 1876 there were three remaining connected, namely: the church school and the 2d and 3d ward schools. The pastor is *ex officio* superintendent.

The report for 1876 showed: Officers and teachers, 13 male, 38 female, total 51. Scholars: males 172, females 202, total 374; aggregate, 425.

Among the prominent members who have died were Duncan Turner, in 1852, Joseph Rosseel, in 1863, Wm. E. Guest, in 1864, Abijah Abbott, in 1866, and Hon. John Fine, in 1867.

The amount of moneys raised for various purposes from 1852 to 1876, inclusive, has been as follows: For home purposes, \$137,878.39; for foreign purposes, \$31,815.73; total, \$169,694.12.

The organ which now graces the lecture-room of the Presbyterian church and assists in its devotional exercises, was placed in the old church in the year 1828, chiefly through the exertions of General Arnold, and cost \$700. The new organ, which gracefully fills so large a place in the new church, was built by the well-known and popular establishment at Westfield, Mass., William A. Johnson, proprietor. He was the builder of the large organ in Chicago, one of the largest in America. Our organ, in the judgment of professional experts, is unsurpassed in beauty and purity of tone, voicing, and general effect by any organ of its size and appointments built in this country. It has two manuals, from C C to A, in Sop.—58 keys; also, one pedal manual from C C C to D—27 keys; 1323 pipes are divided between great organ, pedal organ, and swell organ. It has 30 choice stops, with 5 mechanical registers. The case is of chestnut, with black walnut mountings and ornaments. The front pipes are ornamented in gold and color.

The church has had during its existence six different bells. The present one, weighing 1823 pounds, was placed in the tower in 1861. A fine town-clock is also connected with the bell, having four ornamental faces, and furnishing time to the public.

The church has on its roll since its organization 1280 communicants. It received from 1819 to 1851, 583; had on its roll in 1851, 217; received since,—by examination, 471; by certificate, 226,—697; dismissed since 1851, 277; died since 1851, 135; now on the roll, 502. Baptisms of children during the quarter century, 629; of adults, 101; total, 730.

#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized June 30, 1809, as the Oswegatchie Baptist church, nine members uniting to organize it,—six males and three females,—as follows: Daniel McNeil, Amasa Townshend, Samuel Havens, James Salisbury, Isaac Parce, Truman Parce, Mary Townshend, Polly Salisbury, and Elizabeth Parce. The organization was effected by the agency of Rev. Samuel Rowley, of the Massachusetts missionary society, who was moderator of the meeting, Samuel Havens acting as clerk.

The Articles of Faith and Covenant adopted were known as the Articles and Covenant of the Vermont Association. Samuel Havens was elected clerk of the church. The church met in school-houses and private residences in different parts of the town, and had no pastor or regular preaching. The first baptisms recorded were in November, by Elder Carr. John Taylor and Lucy Allen were the candidates.

From December 10, 1810, to July 12, 1817, there are no records of meetings, the events of the War of 1812 so scattering and disheartening the members that the church seemed to sink out of existence. In July, 1817, the church resumed its meetings, evidently being moved thereto by the labors of Elder David Boynton, of the Fairfield association (Vermont).

The first regular engagement for stated preaching was made with a Bro. Brown, a licentiate of what place is not stated. The terms of agreement were that the church provide him a place to live in, and that he should live on terms of equality with the brethren, and should not leave them for greater temporal gain. The church made application for membership in the St. Lawrence Baptist association in January, 1818, at the meeting held at Russell. Brothers Brown, McNeil, and Payne being appointed as delegates.

From 1818 to 1824, Rev. Jonathan Payne, Sr., was regular preacher to the church, but was not pastor. The first pastor was Nathaniel Colver, a noted pulpit orator and debater, who served the church one year,—during parts of 1827–28. In 1829, Rev. J. W. Sawyer became pastor of the church, serving it one-half the time till 1834. Rev. J. M. Howard was pastor from January, 1834, to September, 1837.

In November, 1837, Rev. W. H. Rice became pastor of the church, and held the office one year or more. Rev. J. M. Howard returned to the pastoral work in 1839, and continued till about January, 1842, from which time Rev. Gratten Brand served as pastor till January, 1843. In May, 1843, Rev. Charles Willard became pastor, serving till January, 1846. He was followed by Rev. A. Case from May, 1846, to January 2, 1848. Rev. J. N. Webb was called as pastor May 1, 1848, and served till February, 1852. Rev. Wm. Carpenter followed from August, 1852, to January, 1854. Rev. Charles E. Elliot, from November, 1854, to January, 1856. Rev. T. H. Green succeeded him from June, 1857, until August, 1859. Rev. H. M. Carr, just graduated from Madison university, was ordained pastor in October, 1859, and served the church until September 30, 1861. Rev. H. C. Beals served as pastor nine months, and Rev. J. H. Walden supplied six months between October, 1861, and February, 1863.

In April, 1863, Rev. Wm. Carpenter commenced his second term of service as pastor, and continued till April 11, 1867. He was followed by Rev. L. L. Wood, graduate of Madison university, who was ordained September 10, 1867, and served till September, 1870. Rev. H. W. Barnes, the present pastor, commenced his work in December, 1870, having served seven years at the date of this article.

This church has had but one house of worship, which

has been several times considerably changed by additions and repairs. The corner-stone of the building was laid July 3, 1830. The lecture-room was occupied for services about the close of the year, or the early part of 1831. The building was not completed and dedicated till 1833. Rev. J. W. Sawyer was pastor, and J. C. Lewis clerk. The original structure had galleries on three sides.

In 1855 (Rev. C. E. Elliot pastor, and Deacon E. Vilas clerk) the house was enlarged by an addition of twenty-four feet to its length, the galleries were removed, the pulpit placed in the rear end of the house, and the floor, originally inclined towards the front, was leveled. Further repairs and improvements were made in 1860, Rev. H. M. Carr pastor, Wm. Hawkins clerk.

In 1831 the church was organized under the statute of 1813, and changed its name from the Oswegatchie Baptist church to the First Baptist church and society of Ogdensburg. May 17, 1869, the church was reincorporated as the First Baptist church of the city of Ogdensburg, and a constitution and by-laws adopted, a copy of which may be found in the church archives. At this time Rev. L. L. Wood was pastor, and E. S. Brownson clerk.

In 1871 the church was substantially rebuilt from basement up, furnished with a fine organ, frescoed, upholstered, a steeple added, and sheds for teams and a house for the sexton erected, at a cost of \$16,000.

A special act of legislature was passed, in 1875, ratifying, confirming, and approving all the acts of the society, such as its change of name and title, its acts of rebuilding and giving security for moneys loaned it by bonds and a mortgage on its property, and correcting any errors which may have been committed in its organization, reincorporation, or business. The mortgage has been, since the passage of this act, cancelled and discharged, and the property, valued at \$20,000, is at this date free from incumbrance. The society numbers one hundred and ninety-seven communicants, more than eighty of whom reside outside the city.

The church participates in the benevolent work of American Baptists, such as home and foreign missions, publication society work, tract and Bible distribution, ministerial education, etc. Its regular services are public worship twice each Sunday, a Sunday-school, and two prayer-meetings weekly. The custom of the church is to celebrate the Lord's Supper monthly, on the first Sunday of the month. The covenant-meeting and business-meeting of the church united are held also monthly.

The Sunday-school of the first Baptist church in Ogdensburg was organized about 1827–28. Its earliest records are dated 1830, but no account is given of its organization. In December, 1830, the names of 37 scholars were enrolled; in 1834 the number had reached 112. J. C. Lewis seems to have been some of the time superintendent of the school. Its library was largely the gift of individuals, and consisted of standard books. Its classes were marked as "Testament classes" and "Spelling-book" classes.

The school was reorganized in 1869, and a constitution and rules were adopted, under which it is now acting. It has a membership of about 140, and is divided into three departments: primary class, intermediate classes, and Bible classes. It makes regular weekly contributions for its own

expenses, and annually appropriates from \$25 to \$60 for the cause of education among the freedmen. Its scholars range from four to seventy years of age. Its teachers are mainly Christian women. Its pastor has a permanent place and charge in the school. Its present officers are W. L. Proctor, superintendent; W. H. Butrick, assistant superintendent; E. S. Brownson, secretary and treasurer; Fred. Davis, E. Douglass, and Charles Butrick, librarians. W. L. Proctor has served as superintendent almost uninterruptedly for nine or ten years, and E. S. Brownson as secretary and treasurer.

The church has under its care a mission school, known as the Bethel mission, organized about 1868. A day school was for four or five years connected with the mission, with Miss May Kelly as teacher. It meets in a building erected for its accommodation, and owned by W. L. Proctor, who was for several years its superintendent. A benevolent and industrial department is connected with the school, with the care and clothing of its poor members as its object. This school numbers nearly one hundred members. It is under the charge of Benjamin Algie, as acting superintendent. One Christian woman, connected with the school from its commencement, should be honored as carrying the school in her heart, and ministering to it as a mother to her children.

#### FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The first Methodist Episcopal society in Ogdensburg was organized Feb. 21, 1825, the following persons signifying their desire to become stated hearers in the Methodist Episcopal church, viz., Joseph Brooks, Lewis Lyon, James W. Lytle, Ichabod Arnold, Wm. Henry, Joseph Arnold, Loyal Giffin, Gabriel Readman, David Chapin, Joseph Cole, Timothy Case, Jas. Butterfield, Richard Hathaway, Jas. Sayward, Samuel W. Brady, John Hathaway, Samuel Willson, Reuben Brown, Jas. Parlow, Jesse J. Shaver. Under the pastoral charge of the late Rev. Gardner Baker, the following gentlemen were elected trustees, viz., Ichabod Arnold, Joseph Arnold, Joseph Cole, David Chapin, and Joseph Brooks. The society proceeded immediately to erect a small wooden chapel on the corner of Montgomery and Carolina streets, which served the church for twenty-five years, under the pastoral care of the following ministers respectively, viz., Revs. Gardner Baker, W. W. Rundall, Squier Chase, Philo Barbery, John Seys, E. Hines, L. K. Redington, E. Hall, John Lovis, W. S. Bowdish, L. Whitecomb, Geo. Sawyer, John Sawyer, Edward Banister, John Lovis, Jas. H. Lamb, P. D. Gorrie, Hiram Shepard.

Under the pastoral charge of the Rev. John Sawyer, in the year 1841, an extensive revival was enjoyed by the church, which gave new energy to the hitherto small society; and, again, in the years 1847 and 1848, under the charge of the Rev. P. D. Gorrie, as the result of another revival, a large number was added to the church; and, in 1849, the Rev. Hiram Shepard was appointed to the charge; and, in 1850, under the direction of a building committee, composed of J. M. Woolley, Geo. Arnold, and Henry Plumb, the old wooden chapel was removed, and the present brick church edifice was erected, and for sixteen years the church was served by the following ministers: Revs. J. P. Jennings,

D. M. Rodgers, W. S. Titus, J. B. Foot, A. S. Wightman, Samuel Call, B. S. Wright, Thomas Richey, and John T. Hewett.

In the year 1866, the centennial year of Methodism in the United States, this edifice was remodeled and partially rebuilt, under the direction of a building committee, composed of Rev. J. T. Hewett, Dr. D. E. Southwick, and J. M. Woolley, and has been served since that time by the Rev. H. W. Bennett, Rev. E. C. Bruse, Rev. C. H. Guile, and Rev. F. H. Beck respectively. The church has now over 300 communicants.

The Sabbath-school of the church was quite small until the year 1848, when, under the efficient superintendency of David Fields, Esq., it began to assume somewhat larger proportions, until it is now one of the largest and most efficient Sabbath-schools in the county. It has 38 officers and teachers, 379 scholars, and a library consisting of 435 volumes. Its superintendents have been, since Mr. Fields retired, Capt. I. D. Ransom (under whose superintendence more than any one else it is indebted for its present standing), Abram Metcalf, and J. M. Woolley. Its present officers are W. I. Knox, superintendent; L. R. Plumb, librarian; L. E. Plumb, secretary.

The present officers of the church are Jas. R. Morris, J. P. Johnson, Dr. N. N. Childs, J. M. Woolley, S. B. Hutchins, D. H. Davis, and H. D. Northrup, trustees; J. P. Johnson, clerk; A. N. Partridge, treasurer.

#### ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Rev. Daniel Nash, on a missionary tour, in 1816, visited this place, and, in a report which he made, says that he was the first Episcopal clergyman who had visited that village and the county of St. Lawrence. The second one who officiated was the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, a missionary, who came early in June, 1818, and at times performed divine offices in the court-house; and, on the 23d of May, 1820, a society was incorporated, having Thomas J. Davies and Isaac Plumb wardens, George Parish, Louis Hasbrouck, David Ford, David C. Judson, Andrew McCollom, Junius Walton, Richard W. Colfax, and Silvester Gilbert vestrymen. The first report to the bishop was that of 15 members. In 1821 it was resolved to build a stone church edifice; and, in the same year, Rev. L. Carter was invited to a temporary charge, which he immediately assumed, and on the 10th of August, 1821, he laid the corner-stone on a lot of ground given for that purpose by David and George Parish. In October, 1823, the building was opened for worship. In 1824 the Rev. Addison Searle and Rev. Mr. Beardsley were called to take temporary charge of the congregation, and in 1825 the first measures were adopted by the vestry for the erection of the present rectory. In the same year the Rev. Mr. Todd accepted the charge of the parish. In 1830 the Rev. Nathaniel Huse was called to the parochial charge, and in 1833 the Rev. Richard Bury was chosen to a temporary charge. In 1838 the Rev. Francis Tremayne became the minister; and in 1836 the Rev. William Barton became the first rector, and continued until 1839, when he resigned, and the Rev. Mr. Brayton was temporarily employed. In 1840 the Rev. H. R. Peters was invited to the rectorship, and still remains. In

1843 the church was thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and made to assume its present appearance. This work was undertaken by Hon. H. Van Rensselaer, one of the wardens, who very liberally proposed to make the addition, and carry up the tower to a proportionate height, in consideration of the additional pews. This increased the length 30 feet, making its present dimensions 90 by 42 feet, and the church is capable of seating from 500 to 600. In consequence of the growth of the congregation, further additions, or a new edifice, will ere long be needed. The rectory adjoins the church in the same inclosure, is of stone, and was built on land given by George Parish. There is a large bell in the tower, and the church contains a fine organ.\* (Written in 1852.)

In the year 1869 the vestry resolved to remove the old church and parsonage, and to build a more commodious place of worship on the same site. In the spring of 1870 the work on the new church was commenced, and on the 27th of July, 1871, the Bishop of Albany consecrated the finished building in the presence of 23 clergymen and a vast congregation. This church is perhaps the finest and costliest in the northern part of the State.

It was designed by Emlen T. Littell, of New York, and is of the early decorated Gothic style of architecture. The plan comprises chancel, nave, aisles, tower, organ-chamber, sacristy, and porch. The extreme dimensions are 150 feet by 75 feet. The main entrance is through the tower, which rises 110 feet, and is crowned by angles and intermediate pinnacles, forming a striking feature in the view of the city from any quarter. The entrance-door is canopied, the canopy surmounted by a cross, and flanked by triple columns. The crowning pinnacles of the tower are connected by an open stone parapet. The body of the church is divided into nave and aisles. There are eight bays separated by buttresses and lighted with lancet-windows, five of which are filled with handsome subject-glass, in memory of late members of the parish. The clerestory has two traceried windows to each bay, and the arches of the clerestory wall are supported by coupled wrought-iron columns, with capitals of cast metal, from the foliage of which the gas-jets project. The chancel is 30 feet in depth and 25 in width, with apsidal termination. On the south side of the chancel is the organ-chamber, and on the north side of the sacristy, adjoining the organ-chamber and sacristy in the easternmost bay, are side-porches. The roof is partly open, with arched ribs and moulded panels in the ceiling. From the junction of the arched ribs in the chancel a corona depends. The church is wainscoted with white-ash, with black walnut mouldings, the wainscoting in the apse being deeply paneled, with trefoiled heads in the panels. The seats are of white-ash, with black walnut rails, and the chancel furniture is of black walnut. The church is built of the dark-blue calciferous sandstone found at Ogdensburg, and the string-corners, arches, and trimmings generally are of light-buff Ohio freestone, forming a striking and brilliant contrast. The roofs are slated with purple and

red Vermont slate, in equal proportions, with a small amount of green slate, all laid in harmonious patterns. The ridges are surmounted by iron castings, and the gables crowned with iron crosses, all finished in blue and gold. The general effect of the whole edifice is that of solid and seemly stateliness, and its acoustic properties are perfect. It is at present seated for about 1000 persons, and, if necessary, the accommodation can be somewhat increased. The cost of the building was between \$70,000 and \$80,000.

In 1875, St. John's chapel was built to the south and rear of the church, after the plans of the eminent architect who had designed the church. So happily was the scheme carried out that both buildings seem parts of one original design. The chapel contains a lecture-room designed to accommodate about 325 persons, two commodious school-rooms, with adjoining class-rooms, besides guild-rooms, etc. The total cost was about \$12,000.

In the year 1872, Dr. H. R. Peters having resigned the rectorate, the Rev. H. W. Beers, D.D., was called by the vestry, and entered on his duties as rector in June of that year.

In March, 1875, Dr. Beers resigned his post to take charge of a church in the city of San Francisco, and in the following June, Rev. J. D. Morrison, the present rector, was called to the position. The church has on its roll between 350 and 400 communicants, and there are some 280 children connected with the Sunday-school. In connection with the church there are several institutions devoted to charity and to education.

St. John's guild, organized by the rector in 1876, among various branches of parish work with which it is charged, cares for the poor through its district visitors and Dorcas society, distributing hundreds of dollars and large quantities of food and clothing to the necessitous annually.

St. John's orphanage, organized in the spring of 1877, receives and cares for orphan children, without distinction of creed or name.

St. John's high school, established by the rector in 1876, is intended to furnish a thorough grammar school or academic training to pupils. Though still in its infancy, the school has already won many friends. The present master is Rev. Geo. C. Griswold, who is also the rector's assistant. The clergy of this church, in addition to their parish duties, have been carrying on a successful mission work in the adjoining township of Lisbon. The current expenses of the church during the last year (including an annuity of \$1000, which is secured to Dr. Peters for life) amounted to somewhat more than \$5000. During that time more than \$2000 was also given to various charities, besides large sums for parish improvements. Considering the manner in which it responds to its obligations in the present season of financial depression, when so many enterprises are prostrated, it is not difficult to see that a future of great and vigorous usefulness is in store for St. John's church, Ogdensburg.

The following are the dates when the several parishes in St. Lawrence County were admitted into union with the diocesan convention (some of them had been in existence for some years previous to the dates given): St. John's, Ogdensburg, 1820; St. Paul's, Waddington, 1824; Christ

\* The history of the church to 1852 was furnished for Dr. Hough's work by Rev. Mr. Peters, the additional material by Rev. Mr. Morrison.

church, Norristown, 1833; Trinity, Potsdam, 1835; Grace church, Canton, 1836; Grace church, Norfolk, 1844; St. John's, Massena, 1870; St. Luke's, Lisbon, 1871; Trinity, Gouverneur, 1869.

St. Thomas' church, Lawrenceville, and Trinity chapel, Morley,—the latter one of the most perfect specimens of a rural church to be found anywhere,—and nearly a score of missions, should be added to the above list. Everywhere the work is growing rapidly.

#### SAINT MARY'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CATHEDRAL.

The advent of the Catholic religion in the region now occupied by St. Lawrence County, dates back to the year 1749, when Father Francis Picquet,\* a French missionary, of the order of Sulpicians, established a mission-house, and erected a strong stockade, defended by a few small guns, near the ground now occupied by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway depot in Ogdensburg.

Succeeding him, in 1760, was Father Le Garde, who was with M. Pouchot in Fort Levis during the siege by Gen. Amherst, and who afterwards died at Montreal. Whether a mission was maintained here subsequent to the conquest by the English we have been unable to ascertain.

The earliest communicants were mostly Indians of the *Onondaga* tribe of the Five Nations, converted by De Lamberville, Father Picquet, and other missionaries, and induced to emigrate from central New York and settle on the banks of the St. Lawrence, where Ogdensburg now stands, but then known to the Indians as *Oswegatchie*, or *Swegatchie*, and named by Father Picquet "La Presentation." Over the door of his mission-house the Rev. Father caused a stone tablet to be inserted, bearing the Latin inscription:

"*In nomine + Dei omnipotentis Huic habitationi initia dedit Fran's. Picquet, 1749.*"

When the post was destroyed by the French, in 1760, this tablet was left among the ruins, where it remained until 1831, in which year it was unearthed, and some years later, upon the erection of the State arsenal, was inserted over the south entrance, where it still may be seen.

From about the close of the French war it is probable that there was no regular mission maintained, and the place was without the ordinances of the Christian religion until about 1831-32, when missionaries began to make occasional visits to the then village of Ogdensburg; about which date, or perhaps a little later, a small stone chapel was erected on the lot adjoining west of the cathedral of St. Mary. The first resident priest was Rev. Father James Salmon, who came about 1832-33. The next was Rev. Father David S. Bacon, about 1839, and he was succeeded by Rev. Father James Mackay, in December, 1840. Under Father Mackay's care a church was organized and incorporated Nov. 29, 1848. The original trustees were James Kennedy, Daniel Burns, and James McNally. In 1852, Father Mackay had met with sufficient encouragement to enable him to erect the present substantial and imposing edifice. It is constructed of the dark-colored calciferous sandstone found in the vicinity, and is an honor to the society and an orna-

ment to the church architecture of the city. A large and convenient vestry-room was added in the rear in 1872.

When Father Mackay first came to Ogdensburg he was placed in charge of the entire Catholic population of St. Lawrence County, which now requires the services of sixteen priests for its accommodation. He was continued in this position for about twenty-five years, since which he has given his time to the congregation in Ogdensburg.†

A female school was established in connection with the church as early as 1848, and a fine stone school building afterwards erected. This school is under the control and tuition of the "*Sisters of Charity.*" A school for males was also opened in the spring of 1877, and an excellent and commodious building of brick erected during the same year. This school is conducted by the brothers of the order "*Clerks of St. Viateur.*" Both these institutions have been put in successful operation, and the buildings erected, under the superintendence of the *Very Reverend* James Mackay, V.G., which titles he has earned by a long and laborious series of years spent in the service of the "mother church." The schools combined have an average attendance of four hundred pupils, and are in a flourishing condition.

Ogdensburg was erected into a bishopric in 1872. In May of the same year the Right Rev. Bishop E. P. Wadhams located here as assistant bishop for the diocese.

For many years past there has been no remarkable increase of the number of communicants to St. Mary's, owing principally to the lack of foreign immigration, and the slow increase of population. The number is kept good mostly by additions from the rising generation. The erection of a bishopric, and the residence of the principal magnate of the diocese in Ogdensburg, together with the popularity of Father Mackay, give the churches an added dignity and importance which undoubtedly contribute greatly to their growth and prosperity.

The average number of communicants of St. Mary's cathedral is 1200 to 1300. On remarkable occasions it has been as high as 1600. The congregation is mostly made up from the Irish population of Ogdensburg and vicinity, which is probably 1500 or more. The property belonging to St. Mary's cathedral is quite valuable, being among the best in the city. The total value of church and school property in Ogdensburg belonging to the Catholics approximates \$100,000.

#### ST. JOHN BAPTIST—FRENCH CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A congregation was organized under the above title on the 24th of April, 1859, by Father J. B. Lemerrier. It included most of the French families then living in and around Ogdensburg, and during the first year the reverend father reported sixty additions by baptism. Father Lemerrier remained until his death, which occurred on the 12th of Dec., 1863. He was buried in the church on the 5th of January following. During his pastorate he erected the fine brick edifice now occupied by the congregation, and also the parsonage adjoining.

† During Father Mackay's residence in Ogdensburg he has erected five churches in the county: at Ogdensburg, Potsdam, Canton, Wadlington, and Rossie.

\* For sketch of Father Picquet, see General History, *ante*.



Father Lemercier was a native of Nantes, in France. From the date of his death until October, 1864, there was no permanent pastor, but services were conducted by various priests who visited Ogdensburg from other stations. At the last-mentioned date Father Renauld was settled as pastor, and remained until June, 1866. He was also from France. He was succeeded in July, 1866, by Father L. Griffa, an Italian by birth, who continued until June, 1867, when he was succeeded by Father George Jeannotte, who officiated with great acceptability until March, 1877, when the present pastor, Rev. Father P. O. La Rose, who had been an assistant to Father Jeannotte for four years, succeeded him. Both the last-named gentlemen are natives of the province of Ontario, from near Montreal.

The first meetings of the society were held in Eagle hall for some time, and for a short period in the "Mansion," now occupied by the *Gray Nuns* as a convent. The church edifice is a large and commodious structure of brick, and can accommodate 1400 people. It is furnished with a fine organ and bell, and stands in a very commanding situation, overlooking the city and the St. Lawrence. The total cost of the church, parsonage, and grounds has been about \$40,000.

In connection with this church are two free schools, one for males and one for females. The former is located on Ford street, and is under the control of the brothers of the order "*Clerks of St. Viateur*," who also have charge of a similar school connected with the St. Mary's cathedral. The pupils number 250. The female school is conducted by the *Gray Nuns*, and the number of pupils is about 120.

The Catholics have also two convents in Ogdensburg. One established by the "*Clerks of St. Viateur*," from Joliet, near Montreal, about 1872, and having a school in connection known as "St. Philip Neri's Boarding Academy," in which tuition fees are charged; and the other, "Convent of our Lady of Victory," established at an earlier date, by the "*Gray Nuns*." Rev. Cyril Fournier, C.S.V., is superior of the Ford street convent, which has ten brothers; and Mother de Chantel is lady superior of the convent of "Our Lady of Victory" adjoining the French church. The latter institution is established in a large building originally erected by a prominent citizen for a family dwelling. The property owned by the Catholics in Ogdensburg is kept in excellent condition, and evinces in every way a most thorough and careful supervision. The Catholic population of the city is between four and five thousand, of whom three thousand are French, connected with St. John's church; the remainder being mostly Irish, and communicants at St. Mary's cathedral. The number of regular communicants at St. John's is about 2000. The French church is situated almost within a stone's throw of the site of Father Picquet's mission-house erected in 1749, but instead of the vast wilderness that surrounded the latter are now the well-cultivated fields and comfortable homes of an intelligent and industrious people; and in the place of the dusky sons and daughters of the forest who made up Father Picquet's congregation are the sons and daughters of those pioneers of New France who first planted the cross in the wilds of the St. Lawrence. A busy city has grown up on

the ground occupied by La Presentation, and the steam-whistle wakes the echoes where in the early day was heard the war-whoop of the *Iroquois*.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This organization was formed Jan. 19, 1877, the old association, organized about 1872, having disbanded. The officers of the present association are: President, J. B. Johnson; First Vice-President, Charles McClair; Second Vice-President, E. S. Lane; Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Ives; Recording Secretary, W. J. Knox; Treasurer, A. M. Partridge. Rooms have been fitted up on the third floor of the Gilbert block, corner of Ford and State streets, including a chapel and free reading-room. The chapel is tastily furnished, and contains an Estey "Boudoir" organ. The reading-room contains a small library of standard, historical, and religious works, and about fifteen papers and magazines are taken, including the prominent dailies and weeklies, the standard monthlies, and the most prominent religious papers. The active and associate membership, Dec. 24, 1877, was ninety-five.

#### REMARKABLE WEATHER.

It is worthy of record that the fall and winter of 1877-78 were the mildest known on the St. Lawrence for the past sixty years. The rivers were open as late as Jan. 1, 1878, and there had been no snow to remain up to that date.

#### STEAMER EXCURSION.

On the first day of January the steamer "Armstrong," Captain Plumb, made an excursion from Ogdensburg and Prescott to Brockville and return, a circumstance before unheard of in this region.

#### CEMETERIES.

The first ground occupied for burial purposes within the present limits of the city of Ogdensburg was on the high ground west of the Oswegatchie river, on the block east of the French church, where, possibly, burials were made by Father Picquet as early as 1749-50, and certainly by the British garrison, which subsequently occupied the post of Oswegatchie, from 1760 to 1796.

A burying-ground formerly occupied the present beautiful site of Hamilton park, but upon the organization of the present cemetery association, in 1847, this was discontinued for purposes of sepulture, and the remains were mostly transferred to the new grounds.

The Ogdensburg cemetery association was incorporated July 26, 1847, with the following persons as trustees: George N. Seymour, Elijah B. Allen, John Fine, Collins A. Burnham, Edwin Clark, David C. Judson, William Brown, Amos Bacon, and James G. Hopkins. It was dedicated on the 18th of September, 1847, by the clergy and citizens, and an address was delivered by the Hon. John Fine. The grounds are situated on the Oswegatchie river, a little south of the city limits. The amount originally purchased was about ten acres, but subsequent purchases have brought the total up to about thirteen acres. This cemetery is tastefully laid out with numerous carriage-

roads and walks, and is beautifully ornamented with shade-trees and shrubbery, and contains many fine monuments. It is about twenty-five feet above ordinary water in the Oswegatchie river, and the ground is a sandy loam, the best possible composition of soil for the purposes required. The present officers of the association are as follows: President, Elijah White; Vice-President, Walter B. Allen; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Lum. The board of trustees consists of the following gentlemen: Elijah White, W. B. Allen, Charles Lum, James G. Averill, John D. Judson, Wm. L. Proctor, G. R. Bell, D. Seymour, and Alden Vilas.

The Catholics of Ogdensburg possess two fine cemeteries; one belonging to the congregation of St. Mary's cathedral, and situated south of the Ogdensburg cemetery, the other belonging to the French population, located on the west side of the Oswegatchie. They are both tastefully laid out and kept in fine order.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HON. NATHAN FORD.

Nathan Ford was born at Morristown, N. J., Dec. 8, 1763, and, having at an early age lost both parents, he spent his childhood with his paternal grandfather, Jacob Ford, and remained, after the death of the latter in 1777, with the family, receiving but a common education. In 1779-80, he, though a youth of but seventeen, solicited a service in the continental armies, and obtained and faithfully discharged the duties of assistant-deputy quartermaster-general during the memorable winter of suffering in which the American army lay encamped on the hills back of Morristown. While still a young man, he obtained the confidence of several of the parties who had, many of them, been officers in the Revolution, and who had become interested in the land speculations of Northern New York, and was sent by them in 1794 and 1795 to explore the northern part of the State, where they had made their purchases, and also to examine and report upon several of the islands near Kingston, which they were proposing to purchase upon speculation.

We have given some of the details of the settlement at Oswegatchie, from which it will be learned that he was a man of indomitable energy and force of character, which proved adequate to the trying emergencies which surrounded him, and which would have discouraged common men from proceeding. The *Oswegatchie* Indians often proved annoying, especially when stimulated by ardent spirits, and on one occasion a number of them in the night-time entered the old stone garrison which he inhabited, seized Dick, his negro slave, and were about to put him into the fire which was burning in the room, but the cries of the frightened negro aroused Mr. Ford, who seized his sword, and, without waiting to dress, he rushed into the room and succeeded, with the help he assembled, in driving out the intruders. This affair probably occurred in a drunken row,

for after the Indians had been driven from the house they began to quarrel among themselves, and one Battise, said to be a chief of the tribe, got stripped and beaten till he was nearly dead. During the night he knocked at the door of Mr. Lyon for admission, and was allowed to enter and spend the night on the floor. In the morning, as he arose to depart, he stooped down to the hearth, blackened both hands with coal, and rubbing them over his face, he, with a whoop and a bound, sallied forth to avenge the injuries he had received on the previous night. These Indians were peculiarly addicted to intemperance, having for many years resided near a post where liquors were easily procured, and in consequence frequent quarrels arose among them, and the night was often made hideous by their bacchanalian riots and yelling. Two or three of their number got killed at these revels in 1796-7.

Early in 1803 a dispute concerning timber on Ogden's island, alluded to elsewhere, had reached such a pitch that life was threatened, and the affair necessarily came under the notice of Judge Ford, who wrote to Governor Clinton as follows:

"Upon my arrival here, I availed myself of the first safe opportunity to forward the letter (your excellency did me the honor to commit to my care) to the chiefs of the St. Regis village. Upon inquiry, I found they had carried a very high hand respecting the island business, and absolutely went so far as to threaten the taking of scalps. This threat was made by Gray, and was previous to Judge Edsall's sending the express forward. Upon my being informed of this outrageous conduct I wrote Gray a letter upon the subject, and wished to know how he durst throw out such threats against the citizens of this State, and told him it was absolutely necessary for him to come forward and make such concessions as conduct like this required; that harmony and good understanding the citizens of this country were willing to cultivate, but threats like this they would be far from submitting to, and the sooner he gave satisfactory explanations upon the subject the sooner harmony would be restored. Had he resided in the county or State, as a magistrate I should have pursued a different method with him. Colonel Lewis, who was on his way home from Oneida (and who had not seen your excellency's letter to the chiefs, or mine to Gray), called upon me. I explained to him the subject of your excellency's letter, and also mine to Gray. I told him it was a matter of astonishment that he and Gray should have to act in such open defiance of the laws of the State as they had done respecting the sale of the timber upon the island; had it been by common Indians, some little apology might have been made for them, but for him and Gray there certainly could be none, because they knew better, and they as certainly could have no doubt resting upon their minds as to the islands being comprehended in the sale of those lands to the State; and as an evidence, that at the time of the treaty he and Gray applied to your excellency to know if the islands would not be taken possession of before the corn which was then upon them would be fit to gather. This was too strong a circumstance to admit of a quibble, and too well grounded in their recollection to be denied. He attempted a weak apology, and concluded by saying he hoped good understanding would not be broken up, and that similar conduct would not take place. I then stated to him Gray's threats, and the necessity there was of his coming forward and making satisfactory acknowledgments, which should be made as public as his threats had been. This he assured me he should do; and accordingly Gray came up, and, after making the fullest recantation, declared he never meant or intended harm to any of the citizens of this State, and that he must have been in liquor when so unguarded an expression escaped him, and hoped the thing might be overlooked. I then talked with him upon the subject of the island. He did not pretend but that the islands were contained in the sales to the State, but attempted to apologize by impressing the idea of a grant made to the St. Regis people of that particular island by the *Oswegatchie* Indians. I found no difficulty to confound him in this specious pretext, for it has been his and Lewis' uniform declaration to me that the *Oswegatchie* Indians never



*E. B. Allen*

Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

was born in Orange, Worcester Co., Mass., April 17, 1791. He was the fifth child, in a family of seven children, of James and Phebe Allen, both natives of the same State,—the former of Acton, the latter of Mendon. His father was a cloth-manufacturer by trade, and through his business was enabled to support his family and give his children the advantages of a common-school education. He carried out very strictly the principles of family training inherited from Puritan ancestry, being a descendant, in the fourth generation, from James Allen, who emigrated from England, and settled near Boston, Mass. His father and grandfather were both soldiers of the Revolutionary War, were at the battle of Bunker Hill, and served in the American army until the close of the war. At the age of fifteen, Elijah went to Worcester to learn the mercantile business with his uncle, Samuel Brazier, but soon after went to Mendon, where he engaged with his cousin, John Tyler, in the dry-goods business. At the age of nineteen he was sent to the city of Charleston, S. C., to take charge of a branch store of Mr. Tyler's, where he remained until the breaking out of the War of 1812, leaving that city on account of the embargo placed upon the port, preventing the landing of goods.

He married Miss Harriet, daughter of David and Nancy Ann Seymour, the former a native of Hartford, Conn., and the latter a native of Massachusetts. After his marriage, in Springfield, Vt., he went to Albany, where he established himself in the wholesale mercantile business, which he carried on for several years. Being much interested in the fur trade, he went to Chicago, which then had only a few log houses and a small garrison to protect the traders of the post. He remained there only two years, and went to Sault St. Mary, Mich., another post for the fur trade, where he was successful in his business operations for some seven years.

In the year 1827 he came with his family and settled in

Ogdensburg, where he opened a general mercantile business. With the increasing prosperity of Ogdensburg, and the increase in trade, he enlarged his business. Keeping pace with the demand, he opened a wholesale grocery and tea house, trading mostly with Canada, some branches of which he maintained until his death, Feb. 16, 1869. He was interested in the old river steamer "United States," the first that made regular, reliable trips up and down the St. Lawrence. He was also interested in the control of the steamers "Oneida" and "St. Lawrence." The boating trade of the river increased until the steamboat company, of which Mr. Allen was elected president, had placed upon the river and lake eleven elegant and commodious steamers. He was largely interested in building the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad. His ambition for the public improvements looking towards the increase of trade for his city and the extension of its borders was such that he lost large sums of money in trying to put forward the first Rome and Ogdensburg Railroad, and also in the establishment of the Marine Railway, an enterprise which must always prove a benefit to the city. During his business career in Ogdensburg he was largely interested in the river trade, and, before the establishment of railroads, did a very extensive business as a forwarding and shipping merchant. Among the business men of his county none were more active.

In politics, Mr. Allen was first identified with the Whig, afterwards with the Republican party; he never solicited public office, or neglected his business for any political preferment. He was a liberal contributor to both church and school interests, and largely assisted in the erection of the Presbyterian church edifice of his city, of which body of Christians he and his wife were members to the time of their death. She has passed away, but her many virtues are still remembered by her friends, and firmly impressed upon the minds of her children.



Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

### CHARLES LYON.

The subject of this sketch was born at Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1814, and at the time when his parents, John and Patience Lyon, were on a visit to her native county. His father, for his first wife, married Miss Betsey Blanchard, 1808, by whom he had one son, David C., who is a graduate of Union college, and a Presbyterian minister of St. Paul, Minnesota. She died April 9, 1810. By his second wife he had seven children,—Harvey, Charles, Roby Ann, John Smith, Mary Jane, George, and Aaron. Of these, only three are living,—Harvey, Charles, and George,—the first a resident of Hammond, this county, the latter a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri. Charles, the subject of this memoir, resides in the city of Ogdensburg.

His father by occupation carried on farming, but also engaged largely in the lumber business. Charles very early in life assisted his father in his business as a lumberman during the winter season, and in the summer season worked on the farm. From the time he was thirteen to fifteen years of age he had become so schooled in business as to take charge of his father's lumber-yard. He then spent one year in school at the academy in Ogdensburg. At the age of nineteen he went to New York city, and remained one year as clerk in a wholesale dry goods store. He then went to Albany, where he remained for three years in the fur store of Gansevoort Melville, when he succeeded him in the fur business under the firm-name of Lyon & Cheesebro, which firm continued in business for four years, when Mr. Lyon returned to Ogdensburg and engaged in the lumber business, which to a greater or less extent he has followed down to the present time. Soon after returning from Albany he purchased the farm settled by his grandfather when he first came to this county, which he made his residence for some twenty years, and during the time of his residence there he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of timber land adjoining and a part of the original land purchase of Judge Nathan Ford, at that time owned by the heirs of the judge. Since that time he has caused to be cleared over sixteen hundred acres of original timber land, making some forty-eight thousand cords of wood after the sawing timber had

been taken off, which in the aggregate amounted to some eleven million feet. This land after being cleared he has sold for farming lands. He has owned some twenty-eight hundred acres, and after his sales still retains some seventeen hundred acres. He is also a large real estate owner in the city. Among the business men of Ogdensburg no one is more active, no one takes a greater interest in building up and beautifying the city, and years after he has left all these interests his works will stand as monuments of his industry and ambition. In the year 1836, Dec. 19, while at Albany, he married Miss Maria, daughter of Henry and Maria Vandenburg, of that city, but who was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., May 22, 1813. Her father was a native of Coxsackie, on the Hudson, and her grandfather was a native of Holland. To Mr. and Mrs. Lyon were born six children,—Mary Sprague, Martha Safford, David Howard, Emma Sophia and Anna Maria (twins), and Ella Louise. All are living except Martha Safford, who died in infancy. Mrs. Lyon united with the Second Presbyterian church of Albany, under Dr. Chester, when she was only thirteen years of age, and is now a member of the Presbyterian church of Ogdensburg. Careful in the instruction of her children, her lessons of morality will live with them years after she has passed away. Mr. Lyon for some forty-eight years has been connected with the same church with his wife, has been very actively engaged in Sabbath-school work for over a half-century, and becomes more endeared to that interest as years increase. In politics he is a Republican, first casting his vote in the old Whig party. He was never solicitous of office, and although held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, and political preferment offered, yet he shrank from publicity. Once, however, he was elected supervisor, in which office he served one term. Liberal in his views, he is also liberal in his assistance in every enterprise looking to the building up of good society and the support of churches and schools. He has always taken a deep interest in the agricultural interests of his county, and has been prominently identified with the society from its early days.



Photo. by Kent, Rochester.

*Charles Myers*

### CHARLES G. MYERS

was born at Madrid, St. Lawrence County, Feb. 17, 1810. His father was of German, his mother of Scottish, paternity. They settled on a farm on the St. Lawrence river in 1800, where Charles G. was born, the youngest of three children. The eldest, James C., born in 1799, is now active and vigorous, and still resides on the homestead farm. The second, Lucretia, was distinguished for fine literary ability and piety, and died in 1826. The subject of this sketch, at the age of ten years, entered the St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, and continued there for about five years, during which time he attained a fair knowledge of the classics and the ordinary academic course. At the age of sixteen he entered the law-office of Gouverneur and William Ogden, at Waddington, St. Lawrence County, and there and at the then village of Rochester, Monroe Co., completed the term of clerkship then required for admission to the bar, and was admitted as attorney-at-law and solicitor in Chancery at the October term, 1832, at Albany.

In 1833 he formed a partnership with Hon. Ransom H. Gillet, then member of congress for his district, residing at Ogdensburg, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, being brought forward more rapidly than was then usual, by reason of the continued absence of his senior in congress.

In 1844 he was commissioned Surrogate, and served four years; in 1848 was Member of Assembly, 1st district; in 1847 was elected District Attorney, and re-elected, serving as such until January 1, 1854; in 1859 he was elected Attorney-General. In 1861, as a member of the Military Board, he participated in the organization of thirty thousand troops. For his participation therein see the "Military Reports, 1862." In 1863-64 he served as chairman of the military committee of his senatorial district, and greatly aided the organization of the 95th, 106th, and 142d regi-

ments of volunteers. In 1873 he was appointed Canal Appraiser on nomination of Gov. Dix, which office he still holds.

A Democrat from his youth, in 1847, as a "Barn-burner," he attended the Herkimer convention. In the assembly, in 1848, he moved the Wilmot Proviso, amending the resolution for the admission of Texas. Opposed from the first to the extension of slavery into free territory, he joined the Republican party at its organization, and has continued with it ever since.

Mr. Myers, politically, was entitled to a much higher position than he ever secured, and in the estimation of his friends his ability and sterling honesty should have given him greater political preferment. Independent in thought, followed by judicious action, yet far above any underhanded measure to accomplish his objects, he is unswerving and faithful to principle, irrespective of men.

In the circle of his acquaintance he stands a peer among his associates, having great consideration for others in preference to himself; gentlemanly, unpretentious; and in his own family, especially, his social qualities are pre-eminent. He never led opposition to any enterprise tending to benefit society, educate the rising generation, or establish it upon a religious basis; but always gave encouragement to ambition rightly directed, and to pure motives apparent in others. He is among the prominent members of the bar of his county, and particularly distinguished as a safe and wise counselor.

In 1836 he married Miss Frances Ann Ranney, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. George R., his eldest son, was colonel of the 18th New York Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, who, after his term of service expired, was breveted brigadier-general for meritorious services. His second son, Charles McC., is a lawyer, and a partner with his father. His eldest daughter, Frances A., married Mr. George A. Eddy, of the N. T. Company, and his youngest, Mary, is unmarried.



Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

Edward J. Chapin

was born in the town of Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence County, Oct. 3, 1827.

He was the eldest son of a family of three children of Ira and Almira H. Chapin. The former was a native of Connecticut, the latter of Herkimer county; her maiden name was Pinney, and she was a daughter of Judge Pinney, who married a daughter of an Indian chief of the *Mohawk* tribe. Judge Pinney came to Oswegatchie as early as 1808 with his family, and he and his wife were both buried in the village of Heuvelton.

His father belonged to the large family of Chapins of the New England States, who are descendants from English stock, and came to St. Lawrence County with his father, John Chapin, during the pioneer days of the county's history. He first settled at Ogdensburg. His father was engaged in the lumbering business in the earlier part of his life, but subsequently followed farming, which he carried on until his death in the year 1842, aged fifty-two years.

The father died when Edward J. was only fifteen years old. The mother, with due consideration and forethought for the future prosperity of her children, educated her third son, Alexander P., for a doctor; he graduated at Castleton, Vermont; opened the practice of his profession at Matamoras, Mexico, but only lived some six years thereafter, and died at the age of thirty years, in the year 1858. The second son, Gaylord P., was educated for a lawyer; graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont; was admitted to practice his profession about the year 1854; became prominently identified during his short career with the bar of Ogdensburg, but only lived about four years after he was admitted to the bar, and died in the year 1856, aged thirty years. In the year 1854 the mother died.

After the death of the entire family, except the subject

of this memoir, Edward J. (having previously managed farm matters with his mother, and assisted in the education of his two brothers), at about the time of the death of his second brother, was appointed under-sheriff of his county, which office he retained for some nine years, and during the entire time discharged the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the people, and with such honor to himself, that at the end of this time he was elected sheriff, which office he enjoyed for the term allowed by law. For the next six years immediately following he was under-sheriff. He was in 1873 again elected sheriff for his second term, which term of office expired Jan. 1, 1877, making in all twenty-one years' continual service as under-sheriff and sheriff. He was chief of police of Ogdensburg from its incorporation as a city, May, 1868 (with the exception of one year), until August, 1877.

In his early manhood days he was a member of the Whig party, and from the time of his first vote began to take an active part in politics. Upon the formation of the Republican party he united with its principles and adopted its platform, and has since unswervingly stood firm in its ranks. In 1870 he married Miss Jemima, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Nevin, of this city. Her father was of Irish birth, and came to America at the age of nineteen years, and settled in the town of Brasher, in 1817. Her mother was a native of New Hampshire, her maiden name being Woodbury.

Mr. Chapin's public career has been such as to gain the full confidence not only of his own political friends, but also of those opposed to him in politics. Unassuming, he despises the man who engages in anything underhanded to accomplish any object; scrupulously honest, and a man of sterling integrity.

had any claim whatever to lands in this part of the State, consequently they could not grant an island in the river. In consequence of his excellency's letter, the business of the island I hope is happily concluded, and I hope a similar occasion will not present itself. I consider it proper to give your excellency the earliest information upon this subject, and it was but yesterday that Gray came forward."

Mr. Ford was appointed first judge, which office he held for many years, and in this capacity he ever evinced that promptness and decision, joined with sound judgment, that rendered him peculiarly valuable to the public, and a terror to evil-doers. In politics he was Federal, and although he denounced the policy of the war, his course was such as to secure the confidence of the officers stationed at Ogdensburg, and he was particularly useful in dissuading from predatory incursions for plundering, which led only to retaliations. For several years previous to his death, which occurred in April, 1829, his constitution had been yielding to the insidious approaches of consumption, but the vigor of his mind remained unimpaired, and he continued to feel a deep interest in public affairs, after his strength had denied him the power of taking part in them. He had *seen* and *felt* the first feeble beginnings of a colony which had grown up to a populous and thriving town, and the howling wilderness, traversed only by savages and wild beasts, transformed into cultivated fields and inhabited by an intelligent and prosperous people. With the progress of a third of a century before him, he looked forward into coming years, and, with the prophetic faith natural to his employment, realized in his mental vision the change which a century would work in the condition of the country around him. Some time before his death, a friend, conversing on this subject, asked him if, in his dreams, the future aspect of the town ever presented itself. The idea instantly struck him, and with an energy beyond his strength, and an eye kindling with enthusiasm, he replied, "*Dream? I see it! A rich and populous city! A wide extent of country covered with houses; a harbor crowded with the fleet of the lakes!*" He then went on and in glowing language portrayed the coming greatness and opulence which natural advantages were destined to confer upon the town. From the earliest period, Mr. Ford took the strongest interest in the welfare of the Presbyterian church in the village.

In person, Mr. Ford was thin and slender, and his features are well represented in the portrait given; his eye possessed unusual brilliancy, and when excited by any topic that engaged his whole soul, it sparkled with enthusiasm and feeling. In his manners he was courteous and graceful, and his hospitality was of that elegant kind which, while it made its recipients at ease, gave them a sense of *welcome*, and a *home feeling*, so eminently pleasing to the guests. He was interred in the family vault, in the western part of the village, which is neatly enclosed in a wall, and the grounds within are suitably adorned with shrubbery.

#### LOUIS HASBROUCK

was the fifth in descent from a family of French Huguenots, who fled from France to Holland, and thence to New York, and settled on the Hudson, in the present town of New Paltz, Ulster county. He was born at New Paltz, on

the banks of the Wallkill, April 22, 1777, and received his collegiate education at Nassau Hall, in Princeton, at which he graduated Sept. 25, 1797, and studied law in New York under Josiah Ogden Hoffman and Cadwallader Colden. In August, 1801, he was admitted at Albany to practice in the supreme court, and, in September following, to the Ulster court of common pleas. While at Albany, at the time of his admission to the supreme court, he met with Judge Ford, and was persuaded to come to Ogdensburg to settle, and through the same influence he received an appointment as clerk of the county March 10, 1802. In June he arrived at Ogdensburg, and officiated at the first court held in the old garrison in that month. He came by horseback, with others, through the Mohawk and Black river countries. He returned in October, and continued for two years to spend his winters below, and his summers in Ogdensburg. In May, 1804, he started, with the view of making a permanent residence, accompanied by his wife, brother, a lady cousin, and a female slave, and proceeded up the Mohawk valley and the Black river settlements, in a wagon, as far as Coffin's tavern, in West Carthage. It being impossible to proceed farther by wagon, he hired another horse of a Frenchman called Battise, and proceeded on from thence with three horses to the five travelers. One of the horses was used as a pack-horse, and across it were laid two bags containing provision and clothing. Their outfit for a march of several days through a wilderness, with no guide but a line of marked trees, and only casual opportunities of procuring supplies from the huts of scattered settlers, consisted of some dried beef, a few lemons for making lemonade, hard crackers, and a little tea and sugar. For milk, bread, and other provisions, they trusted to the supplies they might procure along the road of the inhabitants, or kill in the forest with their fire-arms. Mr. Joseph Hasbrouck led the way, and the others followed in Indian file, adopting at times the practice of riding and tying, and at others mounting double. The route led through Wilna, Antwerp, and somewhere near the line of the Old State road to the Oswegatchie, at the present village of Heuvelton, where they crossed the river in a scow. Their first night was spent at Lewis's, their second at Lee's (now Mordecai Cook's, in Antwerp), their third at Bristol's (De Peyster's), and their fourth at the old garrison in Ogdensburg. The Hasbrouck mansion was erected the year previous, and finished in 1804. Mr. Hasbrouck moved for a few weeks into Judge Ford's building, at the garrison. Mr. Hasbrouck arrived in the infancy of its settlement, and commenced the practice of law in that village, which he continued till his death. He held the office of county clerk until 1817. During a period of thirty-two years, in which he saw the progressive and rapid rise of the county from a wilderness to a populous and prosperous district, he was intimately concerned with its business and its interests, and was extensively known to its citizens, by all classes of whom he was highly esteemed for the many excellent qualities he possessed. With the purest rectitude of principle in all his conduct, he united a kindness and benevolence of disposition that made him alike respected and beloved by all. Modest and unpretending in his manners, he sought not public distinction, and preferred the walks of

private life, from which he could not be prevailed to withdraw, until, at the fall election of 1832, he reluctantly consented to allow his political friends to nominate him for the office of senator of this State. To this office he was elected, and continued until his decease, which resulted from hydrothorax, on the 20th of August, 1834. The members of the bar of the county of St. Lawrence, resident in Ogdensburg, convened the day after, and testified their respect for the amiable character of the deceased by passing a series of resolutions highly expressive of their esteem for his merits and sorrow at his death, and followed in a body to his last resting-place the remains of the citizen whose memory it was their privilege to honor. The trustees of the village also called a meeting of the inhabitants to consider the proper measures to be taken for paying suitable respect to his memory. The meeting thus assembled adopted measures for testifying their sorrow and expressing their sympathy with the family of the deceased.\*

#### DR. J. W. SMITH

was the first physician who settled in St. Lawrence County, at a period when the hardships of that laborious profession were unusually severe. The physician's avocation is always one of great responsibility, and requires for its successful prosecution the greatest amount of sagacity and skill; but especially amid the privations of a new settlement, where conveniences for the sick are sometimes not procurable, and the usual methods, from necessity, are supplanted by such as the exigencies of the moment may suggest, does it require in a special manner the exercise of sound judgment and a prompt and judicious action. Dr. Smith was born at Cheshire, Mass., Feb. 22, 1781. His father removed from Cheshire to Addison, Vt., and died in the year 1791. He studied with Dr. Ebenezer Huntington, of Vergennes, in 1799, and completed his professional studies with Dr. William Rose, at Middlebury, in 1802. In the following year he removed to Lisbon and commenced practice. During the time he resided here his business extended to Madrid, Canton, and Oswegatchie, and was one of great hardship from the want of passable roads, and the great distance which he was compelled to travel, often on foot, from the impossibility of getting through otherwise, and exposed to the various vicissitudes incident to a new country. He has been known to travel on foot through the forest by torch-light, at night, without a road, to Canton, a distance of eighteen miles. In 1807 he removed to Ogdensburg, and became the first physician at that place. He was the first president of the county medical society, and continued to fill that office during a great part of the time till his death. He also held the office of loan commissioner for some time. He died at Ogdensburg July 4, 1835.

The following tribute to his memory, published soon after his decease, is believed to be but a just picture of his life and character:

"From the first settlement of the county to the close of his life his whole time and energies were devoted to his profession. He

underwent incredible fatigue in his extended practice in the country without roads, and never spared himself in his exertions to mitigate the pain of others; neither dangerous roads, or the darkness of night, or inclement weather, ever deterred him from attending to the calls of the sick, even though that call were by the most poor and profligate of our race; all will bear him witness to his kindness, charity, and compassion. It was no selfish principle that prompted his exertions. The love of gain seemed to have no influence with him, for he habitually did himself great injustice, as well in respect to the amount of his charges as in his reluctance to collect those he had made. He was undoubtedly a man of great science, skill, and judgment in his profession. Perhaps no physician ever had the universal confidence both of his professional brethren and of his patients than Dr. Smith; at the bedside of a patient he was rarely mistaken, either in the disease or its appropriate remedy. To the poor and distressed he was the good Samaritan, and in the various relations of professional and private life he was ever found exemplary."†

#### JOSEPH YORK,

the second sheriff of St. Lawrence County, an active partisan in the war of 1812-15, and a citizen who enjoyed to a great degree the esteem of the public, was born in Clarendon, Mass., Jan. 8, 1781, and removed, with his father's family, at an early age to Randolph, Vt. From thence he emigrated, in 1805, to Ogdensburg, and for three years held the post of deputy-sheriff under Thomas J. Davies, when he succeeded that gentleman, and held the office of sheriff four years. At the battle of Feb. 22, 1813, he was residing in the court-house, and had care of the prisoners. Measures had been taken to raise a new company, and he was to have been one of its officers. He had charge of a cannon which was posted at the corner of Ford and Euphamia streets, and was the only person of his party who was not killed or wounded. He was captured and taken to Prescott, but soon after, at the intercession of his wife, he was paroled, and in a few weeks after exchanged. The prisoners in jail were set free on their own assertion that they were confined for political offenses, but upon being assured of the contrary they were mostly rearrested, and given up to Mr. York, who met the British authorities at the national boundary on the ice, in the middle of the St. Lawrence, and received them. Among these was one who had fled to Montreal upon his receiving his liberty, and was there captured. He had been confined on a charge of murder. During three successive years, Mr. York represented the county in the legislature. The town of York, in Livingston Co., N. Y., derives its name from him. He died on the 6th of May, 1827, at the age of forty-six, after a lingering illness of several months.

Mr. York was a very public-spirited man, and especially in times of danger or alarm he was one of those who placed himself in front, and by his word and example encouraged others more timid or less qualified to think for themselves at moments of excitement. This was particularly the case in fires, on which occasion he never failed to take the lead in directing the means to be taken for suppressing the consuming element and in rescuing property.†

\* Dr. Hough.

† Dr. Hough.



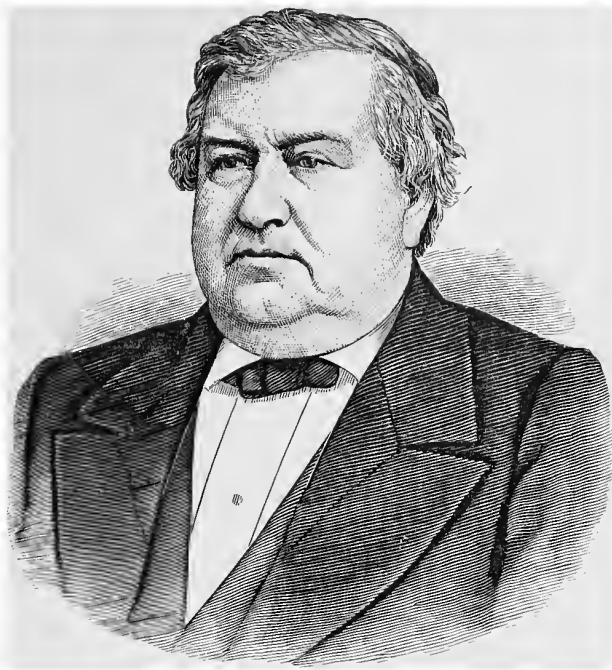


Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

## Preston King

The subject of this sketch was born at the village of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on October 14, 1806. His father died soon after the birth of Preston, leaving to him a modest competence, and committing his son to the guardianship of the late Hon. Louis Hnsbrouck.

Mr. King received his classical course, preparatory for college, at the St. Lawrence academy, and entered Union college in 1821, whence he graduated with distinction.

He pursued the study of the law in his native village with his guardian and the late Judge Fine, and was duly licensed as an attorney. He never practiced his profession. His inclination led him into the political field. He soon became a writer upon and editor of the *St. Lawrence Republican*, a Democratic paper; and he ardently espoused and advocated the principles and measures then held and pursued by the Democratic party.

In 1832 he was appointed postmaster at Ogdensburg, which office he held for several years, and in 1834 he was elected a member of assembly, and was re-elected there several consecutive times to that office.

He at once took a foremost rank in the legislature as a radical, opposed to corporate monopolies, and in favor of hard money. His associates and companions in the legislature were Abijah Maan, Samuel Young, Richard Hulbert, and others of like opinions, and during his service he became an expert and accomplished parliamentarian, which stood him in good stead in after-life.

His ardent love of Democratic institutions induced him, in 1837-38, to form the so-called "patriot" movement to sever Canada from Great Britain, and when that affair culminated in the unfortunate expedition of Von Schoultz, and his capture at "Windmill point," Mr. King headed an effort to rescue the luckless survivors, which was only defeated by the treachery of the messenger whom he sent to the men, urging them to escape on his steamer. His failure to rescue these men weighed heavily on his spirits, and produced an illness from which he did not recover for several months.

In 1845 he was elected a member of Congress, and twice, consecutively, re-elected to the same office. During these six years' service in the House he was distinguished as a cool, vigilant, and industrious member, and as a fearless and able advocate of "free soil, free speech, and free men." He is said to have been the real author of the famous "Wilmot proviso," though with characteristic modesty he allowed another to offer it.

After the close of his services in the House of Representatives he served as one of the commissioners of harbor improvement in the city of New York.

During all this period, Mr. King had been a conspicuous member of the Democratic party in the State, and one of the trusted leaders of that division of the party then known as "Barnburners."

When, in 1854, the Barnburners, following the lead of the late John Van Buren, surrendered the control of the party to the "Hunkers," and abandoned the doctrines of free soil, and the "corner-stone," Mr. King became one of the

prominent founders of the Republican party, and was run unsuccessfully in 1855 as its candidate for the office of secretary of state.

In 1857 he was elected by the Republican party to the Senate of the United States, and served his full time in that body, where he held a high rank for solid influence. "He had the high honor of speaking in the Senate of the United States the first plain words which told the Southern leaders that if they chose war, war they should have." His firmness, courage, and unhesitating faith in the triumph of the right enabled him to render far more efficient service to his country in his unassuming and unostentatious manner, by his wise and prudent counsels, than many other members who commanded more public attention by display and ostentation.

When the late Mr. Greeley attempted a combination to force Mr. Seward from the cabinet, Mr. King firmly sustained the great secretary, and thereby incurred Mr. Greeley's unrelenting hostility. At the expiration of his term, Mr. King persistently refused to solicit support for re-election, relying upon his record and the justice of his constituency. In the canvass, Mr. Greeley appeared as a bitter opponent, assigning as one reason, Mr. King's adherence to Mr. Seward, and Mr. King was defeated.

In 1864, Mr. King was a prominent delegate in the Baltimore convention, and advocated and secured the nomination of Andrew Johnson for vice-president.

Upon the accession of Mr. Johnson to the presidency, Mr. King was for some time his guest, and heartily approved the rejection by the president of the numerous presents tendered; Mr. King holding through life the doctrine of Silas Wright, whose political pupil he was, that public men ought never to embarrass themselves by incurring obligations to individuals which might, perchance, influence them in the performance of public duties.

In the summer of 1865, Mr. King was appointed collector of the port of New York, an office in the administration of which he was not fairly settled when his death by his own hand, in a sudden fit of insanity, terminated his career November 12, 1865.

Mr. King never married. He was kind and affectionate to his relatives, steadfast to his principles, and faithful to his friends; urbane and affable to all, and sympathizing and accessible to high and low, rich and poor, alike. He was frugal in his personal expenses, plain in his apparel and modes of life, but always ready to relieve the necessities of the needy and afflicted. His grasp of public affairs and political questions was intuitive and masterly. He was not an orator. He was too terse and laconic in expression for a successful speaker, but could express more solid sense in a sentence or two than would serve an orator for an extended speech.

The integrity and purity of the man are demonstrated by the fact that, though he held all the public positions above enumerated, and lavished nothing in unnecessary expenses, at his death his modest estate consisted mainly in real property inherited from his father.



Photo, by Dow, Ogdensburg.

### D. E. SOUTHWICK, M.D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Keesville, Clinton Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831. He was the only son and third child of a family of six children of Paul and Sarah Southwick. His father was a native of Salem, Mass., being born May 15, 1797, and his ancestors early settlers of the eastern States and of English birth. His mother was born Sept. 14, 1800. His father, at the age of ten years, came to Keesville, and remained there until his death. He was a farmer by occupation, and in circumstances to give his children the advantages of a good education. David E. was early a student in the common school, but received his first instruction in a private school kept in the family. At the age of eighteen he entered the academy of his native place and remained for some three years, at the end of which time he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Blanchard, of Keesville. After a year he entered the office of Dr. Ward, of the same place, and during the year attended a course of medical lectures in Albany, and at the close of the year entered the Homœopathic medical college at Philadelphia (the first homœopathic college started in the United States). Here he spent about one year, and graduated, receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine in the year 1857. Coming home he remained for a short time, caring for his father, who had been thrown from his carriage. His father shortly after died, being sixty-three years of age. His mother had died when he was quite young. In the year 1857 he came to Ogdensburg, and began the practice of his profession, where he has remained until the writing of this brief sketch (1877).

In the year 1871, Dr. Southwick married Miss Sarah Frances, daughter of Alden and Ellen Vilas, of this city. Mr. Alden Vilas was one of the pioneers of Oswegatchie, and of New England birth. He came to this county at the age of sixteen years, and was a descendant of Peter Vilas, who was born 1704, in England. Her mother was daughter of Thomas and Sarah Chandler, of Reading, Vt.

Dr. Southwick opened up the practice of the homœo-

pathic theory in the city of Ogdensburg, and was the first physician of that school who permanently located there, and hence was the pioneer of his profession in the city where he has since resided. As, in the introducing of any new doctrine, opposition of opposing theories is expected, it was no exception in Dr. Southwick's experience. This he met with true, manly dignity and consideration, feeling the value of the correct practice of the peculiar theory which he was about to propagate, yielding to others their own opinions, but reserving the result of his own in the development of his practice.

Quite fortunately for the doctor, an epidemic peculiar to children, called "scarlatina," broke out, in the treatment of which he was very successful. This, being in the winter following his arrival in the city the August previous, at once gave a strong impetus to the new theory, and placed its propagation favorably before the people. His great skill in practicing medicine has gradually become a matter of fact in the minds of the people, and has made his patients his warmest friends.

In 1864 he took into partnership with him Dr. N. N. Child, the partnership lasting until the year 1871, since which time Dr. Southwick has remained alone in the practice of his profession, yielding his services to the needy poor as soon as to the wealthy, to those from whom he never expected any remuneration for services as well as to those who were in circumstances to pay.

Dr. Southwick never takes an active part in the political arena, but is strongly imbued with Republican principles, and esteems highly the value of a vote for principle instead of for men. In social life he is considerate in conversation, gentlemanly in all his ways, modest, and unassuming. He is liberal in his views, and ready to assist every enterprise for the good of society, the education of the masses, and the propagation of the principles of the Protestant religion. He is a member of the American Medical Institute, also of the State medical society, and president of the county medical society.



*Anthony Furness*

Photo. by Dow.



*Margaret Furness*

#### ANTHONY FURNESS.

The subject of this sketch was born in the parish of Cliburn, county of Westmoreland, England, Oct. 15, 1797. He was the eldest son of a family of ten children of John and James Furness, both natives of the same county. His father was a stone-mason by trade, and laid up a fair competence for himself and family, but gave his children liberal opportunities for obtaining an education.

Anthony worked with his father until he was of age, and learned the mason trade, as also did four others of his brothers. At the age of twenty-one, and in the year 1818, he emigrated from England, landing at Quebec. After a few days he came to Ogdensburg, and at once began work at his trade. From that time until age debarred him from the active duties of life, he continued in his business, and as contractor and builder has erected some of the finest residences now in the city of his adoption.

At the age of twenty-six, and in the year 1823, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of James Gilmour, of Morristown. She was born in Paisley, Scotland, December 20, 1802, and came to America with her father, June 20, 1820.

To Mr. and Mrs. Furness have been born nine children: John R., Elizabeth J., James A., William, Mary, James H., Isabella Scott, George A., and Charles Howie. Of these, the three eldest are dead. William has entered the law-office of Hon. D. Magone, of Ogdensburg. Mary resides with her father, having lost her husband, Seth Pomeroy, June, 1861; they were residents of Detroit, Mich. James H. went to Austin, Nevada, in 1862, with a party to work in the silver-mines. Very little has been heard of him since, and it is not known now by his friends

where he is. Isabella Scott married Allen Gilmour, and resides in Albany, N. Y. George A. is in the dry goods business in his native city; he married Miss Martha, daughter of Fred. Winslow, and resides in Ogdensburg. Charles Howie married Miss Annie, daughter of William Vollauss, of Oswegatchie, and resides in Gloversville, N. Y.

Mrs. Furness, in the early history of the Presbyterian church of Ogdensburg, united with that body, and remained a member of the same until the time of her death, August 6, 1867. She was a model Christian woman, instructed her children in their early life in all that was necessary to impress upon their minds lessons of morality and religion; devoted to the best interests of society, a faithful wife, a loving mother, honored by all who knew her, and especially endeared to her sisters in the church.

Anthony Furness, on first coming to this city, entered the ranks of the Whig party, having imbibed liberal principles of the same party before leaving his native country. Upon the formation of the Republican party he naturally cast his lot with it, and has always regarded the right of suffrage a boon conferred upon every American citizen. He is a very plain, unassuming man, and lives in the hearts of his children, who surround him in his old age. He is now in his eighty-first year, having lived to see the various changes in the city's history.

He has been connected with the Presbyterian church for the last thirty years, and his record will go down to his offspring without a blemish to mar its evenness or detract from its influence upon generations unborn of his race. He is still active in mind and body, and resides in the house built by himself in the year 1846.



Photo. by Dew, Ogdensburg.

## GEORGE N. SEYMOUR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Springfield, Vt., April 14, 1794. He was the eldest son of a family of five children of David and Nancy Seymour, viz.: George N., Harriet, Isaac, David L., and Nancy Ann. David Seymour was a native of Hartford, Conn., and a lineal descendant of — Seymour, who emigrated to this country from England, and settled in Hartford soon after the landing of the Pilgrims. Nancy Seymour (whose maiden name was Nichola) was a daughter of Nathaniel Nichols, of Winchenden, Mass. In 1806, David Seymour, leaving his family in Vermont, came to St. Lawrence County with Gen. Lewis Morris as a surveyor and contractor, bringing a company of men with him. He erected the old court-house of Ogdensburg where the new custom-house now stands; took the contract for building the bridges on the old State road to Albany, and while at work at Heuvelton went in bathing, and was drowned. His body was the first interred in the old cemetery.

The mother and widow, with true devotion to her children, unaided pecuniarily, and with but little competence left at the sudden death of her husband, met her position with remarkable courage, and with a will to do, by judicious management and forethought, gave her children each a liberal education for that day, and trained them while young in all that lays the foundation for true manhood and womanhood. She died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gilbert, in Ogdensburg, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

In the year 1808, at the age of fourteen years, George N. came to Ogdensburg, recommended by Gen. Lewis Morris, of Vermont (guardian of his father's children), to the firm of Rosseel & Lewis, merchants. He was bound out to these gentlemen until he was of age. It was during these seven years of apprenticeship that he was schooled in business tactics, and laid the foundation of careful business habits, which, together with the careful and more than ordinary training of his mother, formed the germ of his successful operations as a merchant in after-years. His education from books while young was of such a character as to lay the foundation for a good business ability. Upon arriving at the age of twenty-one he entered the land-office of Mr. David Parish, and was soon after sent to Vermont to solicit emigration to the county, and for the purpose of inducing settlement on the lands owned by Mr. Parish. At the age of twenty-two he went to New York, purchased a stock of goods, brought them to Ogdensburg, and began business for himself. He had acquired sufficient reputation for his integrity with those with whom he had been associated to command their full confidence, and commenced business upon borrowed capital, loaned from Mr. Parish.

His careful and judicious management in business secured for himself and family a competence which placed him beyond the apprehension of want. Scrupulously honest, he was held in high esteem by his fellow-men, and often intrusted with the affairs of others as executor or guardian. He was counsel and assistance to those in need, and during the great famine in Ireland was president of the relief committee for his county. He was drafted, and served

in the War of 1812 for a short time, mostly at Sacket's Harbor. Mr. Seymour in politics was first a Federalist, afterwards a Whig, but upon the breaking up of that party ever after stood independent for the principles involved, and not for the men, thought and acted for himself, regarding the right of suffrage as the gift of the people. He took a deep interest in matters of church and school, and was a member of the Presbyterian Society of Ogdensburg.

In 1844 he took into partnership with him his two sons, and at the end of ten years left his mercantile business in their hands, which they continued until 1860. He was chosen vice-president of the Ogdensburg bank upon its organization, and held that position for several years. He was also a stockholder in the Judson bank from the time of its organization until his death, July 27, 1859.

At the age of twenty-three, and in the year 1818, he married Miss Sophia Mary, daughter of Louis and Sarah de Villers, of Wilna, Jefferson county. Her father was a native of Albeville, France, and descended from an ancient and respectable family; was in the service of Louis XVI. as lieutenant in the Battalion Vermandois, a corps composing a part of the Royal Guards, and stationed most of the time at Paris. He was transferred to the regiment serving in America under Gen. Rochambeau, and came to this country about the close of the Revolutionary War, with Count Le Ray de Chaumont, for the purpose of joining the Allies. Her father first came to Trenton, afterwards to Cooperstown, thence to Butternuts, where he married Miss Sarah Kinney, of Connecticut birth. It was at Butternuts that Miss Sophia Mary de Villers was born, October 19, 1797.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seymour were born four children,—Harriet Ann, George de Villers, Isaac Lewis, and Sophia Mary. Of these all are living. Harriet Ann married Mr. John D. Judson, a banker of Ogdensburg city, and resides in that place; George de Villers married Miss Frances G. Ford, of New Jersey, and resides in his native city; Isaac Lewis married Miss Mary Ann Cryster, of Williamsburg, Ontario, and resides also in Ogdensburg; Sophia Mary married Mr. George Conant, of Ogdensburg, and resides in New York city.

Mrs. Seymour many years ago united with the Presbyterian church of this city, and has remained a member of the same until the present time. She is at the writing of this sketch celebrating her eightieth birthday, surrounded by her children and grandchildren. She has lived to see four generations in her own family, and still retains her accustomed activity of both body and mind. Coming into the county in the early days of its settlement, she has noted the various changes from the rude cabin to residences of grandeur, be-tokening the wealth of this generation. In her day schools, churches, and societies have been established. She has the pleasure of seeing before the close of her life the result of her early lessons of instruction to her children, and their influence down the generations beyond. She lives in the hearts of her children, endeared to them by the parental ties of an affectionate mother.

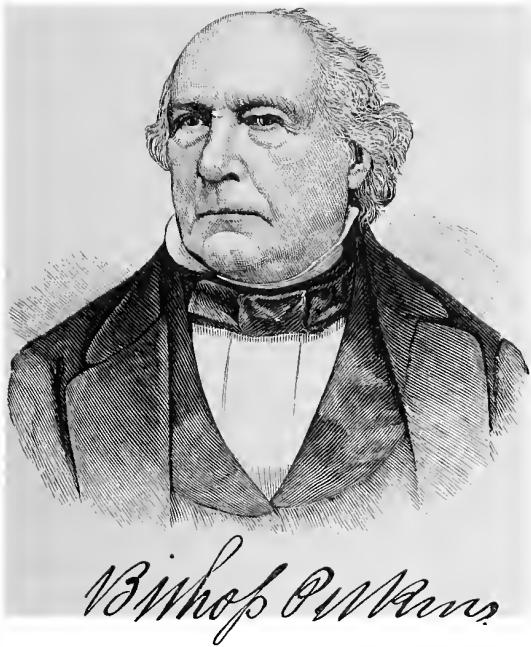


Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

The Perkins family are the descendants of Sir Jacob Perkins, a knight, and president of a college in England. His sons, Joseph and John, when young, came to New England. They, and fifteen others, were the first settlers of old Ipswich. They were born about the commencement of the 16th century. It was from the latter, John, that the subject of this memoir is descended. John was a friend to the Indians, had their confidence, and saved the town from destruction by their giving him timely notice. John Perkins, Sr. (son of Jacob), was born in Newent, Gloucester, England, in 1590; came to New England in 1631, in the same ship which brought Roger Williams; died at Ipswich, in 1654, aged sixty-four. He left three sons and three daughters. The names of the sons are recorded in the Ipswich town-records among those who had the right of commonage then,—the last day of the last month, 1641. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Mathew Perkins, married Miss Hannah Bishop, a native of Connecticut, in 1738.

Bishop Perkins was born in Becket, Berkshire Co., Mass., Sept. 5, 1787, and was, at the time of his death (Nov. 20, 1866), in the eightieth year of his age. He received his preparatory instruction from Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, of East Granville, and entered Williams college in the year 1807. Soon after leaving college he entered a law-office in Troy, but eventually finished his studies with Hon. Joseph Kirkland, of Utica. Coming to reside in St. Lawrence County soon after the close of the War of 1812, he first located himself at Lisbon, but soon after removed to Ogdensburg, succeeding to the business of Mr. Bowen, at that time the most distinguished member of the bar. He was soon after appointed district attorney, which office he held by continued appointment for more than twenty

years, discharging its duties with such ability, integrity, and devotion to the public good that change or competition was scarcely thought of. The same may be said of the office of clerk of the board of supervisors, which he held for about the same period. At a later time he was member of congress; he was also member of the constitutional convention of 1846, and in the assembly of this State.

In politics Mr. Perkins was a life-long Democrat. He never sought public offices, or any political preferment, nor did he shrink from bearing a public burden placed upon him by his county.

The leading trait of Mr. Perkins' character as a public man was an unselfish devotion to the maintenance and support of whatever his judgment dictated to be right. Without any of the art or address of the scheming politician, it was the universal confidence in his integrity and faithfulness that gave him the official positions he held. In private life, in his social affections and friendships, Mr. Perkins possessed and acted with a kindness of heart and feelings that never tired, and a generosity that forgot selfish considerations. To his family and intimate friends he was strongly endeared, and, though living (after premonitions which warned them of his end) beyond expectation, his loss was severely felt.

At a meeting of the bar of the village of Ogdensburg, held at the office of Justice James, on November 22, 1866, convened on occasion of the death of Hon. Bishop Perkins, the Hon. D. C. Judson was called to the chair, and George Morris appointed secretary. After remarks on the character and virtues of the deceased by Justice James, Charles G. Myers, B. H. Vary, and others, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the death of Hon. Bishop Perkins, the bar of St. Lawrence County have lost its oldest member, one whose integrity, candor and professional courtesy, liberality, and ability have given character to the bar of this county, of which we may well be proud; and that it behooves us as survivors to emulate his example and endeavor to perpetuate its influence upon those who shall come after.

*Resolved*, That high as is our appreciation of the professional and official career and character of our deceased brother, who ably executed the duties of the office of prosecutor and legislator, it is in his domestic and social relations that he shines brightest, wherein he emphatically proved himself "an honest man—the noblest work of God."

The bar of the county erected his monument, and placed upon it the following inscription:

"Bishop Perkins, born in Becket, Berkshire county, Mass., Sept. 5, 1787. A lawyer for forty years; the leader and exemplar of the St. Lawrence County Bar, in logic, research, integrity, and all that elevates and adorns the profession. He lived without guile, and died without reproach."

In 1822 he married Miss Mary, daughter of William and Margaret Grant, of Johnstown, N. Y. Her father and mother were both of Scottish birth, coming to America with their parents when they were quite young. To Mr. and Mrs. Perkins was born one daughter, Margaret Grant Perkins, who resides with and kindly cares for her mother in her declining years.

## DANIEL JUDSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn., March 18, 1797.

He was the eighth child and sixth son of General David Judson, who had a family of fourteen children. General Judson was a native of Washington, Conn., and was born March 9, 1755. He was a descendant of William Judson, who emigrated from Lancaster, England, about the year 1634. He was second lieutenant, lieutenant, and captain in the War of the Revolution, as appears by the dates of his commissions. In 1778 he graduated at Yale college. In 1790 he was appointed by the general assembly of the State of Connecticut to be a lieutenant-colonel, commander of the 29th regiment of militia. By his commission, dated 1795, he was appointed by the general assembly of the State of Connecticut to be brigadier-general of the 8th brigade of militia of that State.

February 28, 1784, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Eunice Davis, of Washington, Conn. Her father, Thomas Davis, was descended from English ancestry.

In private life General Judson was a merchant while in Connecticut. In the year 1806 he came to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., bringing with him his family, at that time consisting of himself, wife, and twelve children, except his eldest daughter, Abigail, who was married, and remained behind. His other two children, Adelia and John D., were born in this county. The general first settled near Black lake, buying a large quantity of land, and, with his sons, began clearing off the original forest, built a log house, and afterwards erected a frame house, the first built on Black lake. His forethought in coming into a new country with his family has proved his good, sound judgment, and to his children, pecuniarily, has been a field for extensive operations as business men. The early family training inherited from Puritan ancestry, and practiced in the culture of the children, tended to impress upon their minds very fully industrious habits, laid the foundation for a thorough business ability, and prepared them for the various extensive and successful operations which they carried on in after-years. From the time that General Judson came to this county until his death, February 14, 1818, he was in very poor health, but directed the operations of his sons. His wife died at the age of 87 years, June 10, 1850. He passed away during the pioneer days of the county's history, and his children are among the oldest residents of the county at the time of the writing of this sketch. The eldest daughter is still living at the age of 93 years, quite active in mind, and being able to give many of the facts herein noticed.

Daniel was nine years of age when his parents came to St. Lawrence County, and as with the children in the pioneer days of the county's history, their services measured largely from a pecuniary point of view, this case was no exception.

As early as the year 1825 he established himself in business in the village of Ogdensburg, where the Judson bank is now located, which he carried on in a quiet way, always gentlemanly in his deportment and methodical in all

his business operations. In 1836, at the time of the great money crisis, he wound up his general business, and soon after became a stockholder in the Ogdensburg bank. He was one of the originators of the Judson bank, was one of its stockholders, and was nominally its cashier from its organization until the time of his death, August 21, 1873.

Mr. Judson was never an active politician, and cared not for any preferment that political parties could offer. He was originally a Silver-Gray Whig, afterwards an unswerving Democrat. He was for many years connected with church interests, was a member of the Episcopal church of his city, and for many years one of its vestrymen. It is said of him "That he was noted for his evenness of life, his unassuming manner, his plain and honest dealing, and his sterling integrity."

At the age of fifty years (June 23, 1847) he married Miss Susan, daughter of Hon. Charles B. Phelps, a native of Portland, Conn. He was a prominent member of the bar of Litchfield Co., and has enjoyed the high offices of his State as member of the House of Representatives, Speaker of the House, State senator, and judge of his county for a long term of years. She was born in Woodbury, Conn., March 23, 1818. To Mr. and Mrs. Judson were born two children, Fannie M. and Elsie M., both living. The former married Mr. W. E. Furniss, a prominent and enterprising miller of Ogdensburg.

## DAVID C. JUDSON

came into the county of St. Lawrence in the spring of 1808, his father's family having settled on Black lake, in Oswegatchie, two years previously, from Washington, Conn. It being the period of the embargo, Mr. J. engaged in no permanent business until 1811, when, on the appointment of the late Thomas J. Davies to the office of sheriff, he, in connection with his friend, Mr. York, undertook to do all the active duties of the office throughout the county, the former taking all east of the east line of Lisbon and Canton, and the latter the remainder.

He accordingly located at Hamilton, in Madrid, and this arrangement continued during the official term of Mr. Davies, and of Mr. York, his successor. In 1818 he was appointed sheriff, and assumed the active duties of the western half; he thus became thoroughly conversant with the entire county, and a witness of its early and feeble beginnings, which was of eminent service to him in subsequent life. In the division of the Democratic party, during the era of good feeling in national politics, in relation to Mr. Clinton and his policy, Mr. J., adhering to Mr. C., was removed from the office of sheriff on the triumph of the Bucktail party in 1821.

He was immediately after nominated and elected to the senate from the eastern district. The constitution of 1821 coming into operation in 1822, by which all legislative and judicial offices were vacated, he declined renomination, and was principally instrumental in securing the nomination of Silas Wright, Jr., who was elected, and then first occupied the field in which he became so eminent. In the selection of a new site for the public buildings, Mr. Judson, from





*L. A. Nelson*









Engraved by J.C. Batton from a Daguerreotype

DAVID GIBSON

Yours truly  
D. C. McClellan



his intimate knowledge of the county, gave his influence for a change, believing that the public wants required it, and his identification with this measure contributed to his election to the assembly in 1818, the county having before been decidedly federal. The measure was brought forward this session, but defeated, principally through the influence of the late George Parish. In 1826 it was again brought forward, aided by Mr. Wright, in the senate, and Mr. Judson, notwithstanding his interests and residence at Ogdensburg, gave his influence for it. It was at last successful, having been made the issue of the election of 1827, and he was one of the building committee appointed to superintend the erection of the new buildings, which were completed in time for the fall term of 1829, at a cost of less than seven thousand dollars.

From 1829 till 1840 he was one of the judges of the county court. In the fall of 1829 he was chosen cashier of the Ogdensburg bank, and remained till 1840, when he resigned, and in the fall of that year was appointed collector of the district of Oswegatchie, by Van Buren, and held this station under the different presidents until 1849. From the year 1849 until his decease Mr. Judson devoted his time principally to his extensive private business and the care and development of the large property which he had acquired. In June, 1853, in connection with his brothers, Daniel and John D. Judson, and others, he established at Ogdensburg the Judson bank, under the laws of the State of New York, of which John D. Judson, Esq., was president, and Daniel Judson, Esq., cashier. This bank continued in business until about the year 1867, when it was closed up, in consequence of the onerous taxation imposed by Congress upon the circulation, etc., of the State banks. After its close Mr. Judson, with his brothers, continued the business as private bankers. In 1862, Mr. Judson was elected president of the then village of Ogdensburg, and was re-elected in 1863.

During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Judson was an active supporter of the Union, and occupied a leading position upon all local committees which had for their object the furnishing of men and money in aid of the government, and on all occasions evincing his patriotism by his counsel and personal efforts and large contributions of money. In 1868, at a meeting of the citizens of Ogdensburg for the purpose of securing an act of incorporation as a city, Mr. Judson was appointed one of the committee to prepare a city charter, and took a prominent part in the formation of the organic act by which Ogdensburg became a city. Always a zealous member of the Democratic party, he was frequently the recipient of nominations by that party to important official stations, viz., member of congress, presidential elector, etc. He was the candidate of that party at the first election for mayor of the city of Ogdensburg. To the active efforts of Mr. Judson, and his liberal contributions of money, the church and society of St. John of Ogdensburg are greatly indebted for their present elegant church edifice.

For several years before his death Mr. Judson was almost exclusively occupied in the management of his property, but was always ready to give his counsel and support to all public matters in promotion of the interests of the city and

county. He died at Ogdensburg, May 5, 1875, at the age of eighty-nine years.

It is seldom that an individual is found who, for nearly three-fourths of a century, has been so extensively and so intimately concerned in public affairs, and it is but justice to add, that his worth is appreciated as extensively as his name is known; and in most of the public improvements of the county in general, and of Ogdensburg and vicinity in particular, we witness many of the beneficial results of his influence.

#### HON. SILVESTER GILBERT

was born at Otego, Otsego county, N. Y., September 24, 1787. His ancestors were of English birth, and on coming to America first settled at Hartford, Conn., and are traced to the various localities of Middletown, Conn., New Lebanon, N. Y., and the birthplace of the subject of this memoir. Soon after he became of age, about the year 1810, he came to Ogdensburg, and established himself in business as a hatter, which trade he had learned previous to coming here. He evinced from the first the ability and good judgment necessary for successful operations as a business man. Soon after the War of 1812, he formed a copartnership with the late Judge Averill in the mercantile business, in which operation, with different public and financial positions, he spent most of his active life. Mr. Gilbert was an active and careful politician. In his earlier days he was a Federalist, afterwards a Silver-Gray Whig, but upon the breaking up of the Whig party united with the Democrats.

Before leaving the county of his birth, he joined the Masonic fraternity. He assisted in forming the first lodge in Ogdensburg, of which, in 1826, he was Master. He was highly esteemed by the members of the fraternity, not only at home, but throughout the State, holding the office of Grand Scribe of the Grand Chapter in 1852, '53, '55; Grand King, 1857-58; and in 1859-60, that of Deputy Grand High Priest. Devotion to principle of whatever he conceived right was characteristic of him through his entire life, and unswervingly he remained a Mason for some fifty-five years.

He was a man of unquestioned integrity, retaining the full confidence of all with whom he was associated, and was elected to fill not only important but responsible places within the gift of the people. He has been severally elected as supervisor of the town of Oswegatchie, member of assembly, and president of the Drovers' bank; and in all and every position, filled them to the satisfaction of his constituents and to the honor of himself.

In the Harrisburg convention, in 1839, when General Harrison received his nomination for the presidency, he was one of the delegates from the Empire State representing the great St. Lawrence County.

Especially in the circle of private life and social intercourse was the beauty and usefulness of Mr. Gilbert's life most felt and enjoyed. His genial and kind feelings, agreeable and pleasant manners, with his unpretending, correct moral habits, made him the useful exemplar of society around him. His religious duties were performed with unwavering fidelity, and though devotedly attached to the

Episcopal church, his efforts in building it up and maintaining it were never tinged with intolerance.

In the domestic circle and in the bosom of his numerous family he was the beloved and agreeable companion, the affectionate father, the ever-kind husband.

Upon the incorporation of the Episcopal church in 1820, the Hon. Silvester Gilbert was elected one of its first vestrymen, and in 1835 was elected warden, which latter office he held until the day of his death. He was always a warm supporter of church and school interest, and it may be said here, without any depreciation of the efforts of others, that he was the main man in putting forward and completing the first church edifice of St. John's in this city.

For his first wife he married Miss Lois Ranney, Feb. 16, 1818. She died Aug. 19, 1819, leaving one son, who is now living. For his second wife, Dec. 16, 1822, he married Miss Nancy Ann, daughter of David and Nancy Seymour (the former a native of Hartford, Conn., and the latter a native of Winchenden, Mass.), by whom he had twelve children, eight of whom are now living. The mother of these children still lives (honored and respected by her children and a large circle of relations) in the old stone house, which for more than fifty years has been the home of the family, and which for many of these years was the centre from which many enterprises, social, political, or ecclesiastical, emanated. At the time of the political excitement attendant upon the election of General Harrison, a banner, worked in the house by the ladies of the village, was presented, by the Hon. Henry Van Rensselaer, to the Tippecanoe Club. The hospitable doors were always open, and a genial host and hostess ready to receive their numerous friends. Mr. Gilbert died suddenly, Oct. 25, 1865.

"Sustained and soothed  
By an unflinching trust, approached his end  
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,  
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

#### DAVID M. CHAPIN.

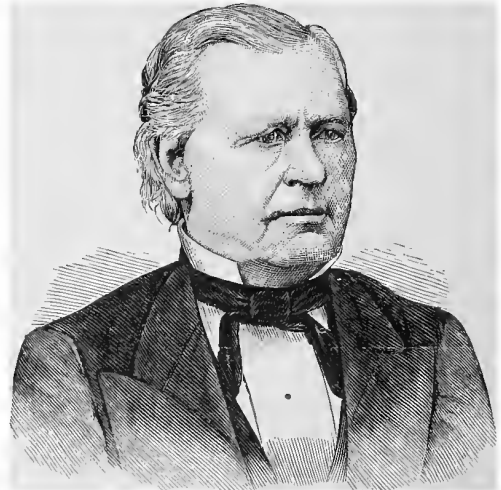
The subject of this sketch was born about three miles from the city of Ogdensburg, April 22, 1806. His grandfather, John Chapin, came from New England and settled in Ogdensburg in the year 1800, when the village comprised only a few houses besides the old French garrison, bringing with him a family of seven sons and four daughters, all but one of whom lived to old age, the father himself living to be about one hundred years of age. From this family sprang numerous families in the county of St. Lawrence of the same name.

David's father, John Chapin, was the eldest of the seven sons, and married Miss Abigail Thrasher, who bore him ten children, of whom the subject of this memoir was the eldest. His father died in 1856, aged seventy-five years. His mother died in June, 1836.

David M. spent his infancy and childhood on a farm with his parents, on the ridge (so called), about three miles from Ogdensburg, on the Heuveltoo road. His early education was limited to the common school. At the age of

twenty years, feeling the necessity of more education, he set out with the determination to secure it if possible, unaided pecuniarily, and with a few articles of wearing apparel in his hand. Arriving at western Oneida county, he joined a class of young men under the tutorship of Rev. Jonathan Gale. Here, by working four hours each day, he carried on his studies and kept up his necessary expenses. At the end of four months he went to Rome, N. Y., and began to prepare for college under the instruction of Prof. Grosvenor. In the year 1830 he entered the sophomore class in Hamilton college, and remained one year. Returning to Ogdensburg, he, in October, 1831, opened a select school, which he kept up for some three years, and in the mean time entered his name as a law student in the office of Hon. James G. Hopkins.

In the year 1836 he was admitted to practice law in the supreme court of New York State, and afterwards admitted to practice in the United States court. He has continued the practice of his profession to a greater or less extent



*D. M. Chapin*

Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

until the present time, but in his later years has given a large amount of his time to life, fire, and marine insurance and negotiating loans by bond and mortgages on real estate.

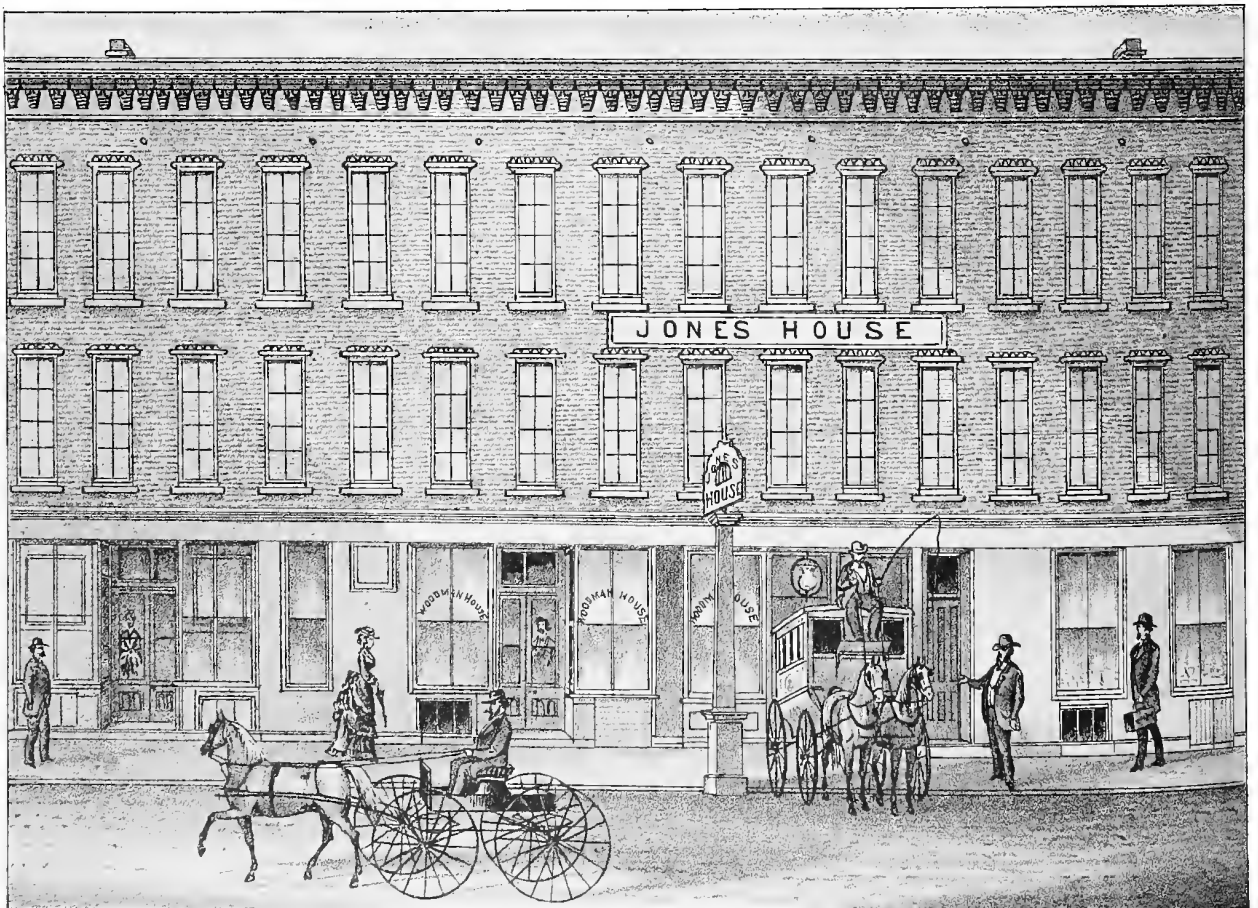
In politics, Mr. Chapin was originally a Democrat, but upon the formation of the Republican party adopted its principles, and has since been an active member of that party and firmly adhered to its platform. In April, 1861, he was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln to the office of collector of customs for the district of Oswegatchie, which office he held until August, 1866.

In the year 1838 (March 15) he married Miss Mary Elsie, daughter of Joseph York, formerly of Vermont, but among the pioneers of Oswegatchie. Her father was sheriff of the county in 1812-13; was taken prisoner by the British, carried to Johnstown, but afterwards released. He was subsequently member of the state legislature. To Mr. and Mrs. Chapin were born five children,—Mary





*William Jones*



JONES BLOCK, PROPY OF MRS. E. JONES, OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.



Lavinia, Joseph York, Sophia Elizabeth, Louise Elsie, and David John. All are living except the youngest, who died in infancy. Mary L. married George B. Bacon, of the United States Navy; Joseph York is a practicing attorney in the city of Ogdensburg and supervisor of the first ward; Sophia Elizabeth married Jacob B. Wells, of New York, and resides in that city.

#### WM. JONES

was born in Jefferson county, May 30, 1816. He was eldest son of Solomon and Sally Jones,—the former of New England birth, the latter born in Canada. William worked until he was nineteen years of age with his father, making brick, then he engaged as clerk in a grocery-store, and at the end of two years bought out the store and began business for himself.

For his first wife, in the year 1845, he married Miss Fannie Moore, by whom he had two children, Francis Levi and Albert H. The former enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, served about one and a half years, and his constitution giving way, he came home and died in 1865. Albert H. resides in New York. His first wife died in 1850. For his second wife he married, in 1853, Miss Elizabeth Fackrell, daughter of John and Jane Clements Fackrell, the former of English, the latter of Irish, birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born five children,—Fanny E., Luther H., John E., Jenny M., and William F. All are living except John E., who was drowned in the St. Lawrence river when only four years of age, in the year 1864.

Mr. Jones was unaided pecuniarily, and struck out in his early years with the right kind of a determination to succeed as a business man. For many years he carried on the grocery business in Ogdensburg, and was known as a man of stern integrity and careful business habits. In all his business operations he was successful, and accumulated a sufficient competence to place him beyond want.

He was quite active as a politician, stood unswervingly in the Democratic party, and was elected to some of the most important offices in his village and city.

In the year 1852-53, he erected the Jones block (now the Woodman House block), an engraving of which will be found, in connection with his portrait, on one of the pages of this work. He died Jan. 1, 1871.

#### GEORGE PARKER.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Westminster, Vt., Feb. 18, 1817. He was second son of a family of three children of Isaac and Anna Parker. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and only son descended from one of three brothers, who in the early settlement of the New England States emigrated from England and settled there. His mother was a native of Rockingham,

Vt., and of Scotch descent, her maiden name being Campbell. When he was eight years of age his father removed to Franklin county, N. Y., and subsequently came to the town of Massena, St. Lawrence County.

His means for obtaining an education had been somewhat limited, and at the age of thirteen years he entered a store as clerk in Hogansburg. He possessed great force of character, and his early instruction was such as to lay the foundation for good business habits and fit him for the self-reliant position which he took in business circles in after-life. Unaided pecuniarily, he began at that age for himself and struck out into the busy world, meeting its obstacles with that courage and manliness applicable to those older in years and with greater experience. At the age of eighteen years he engaged as clerk with John C. Bush, a merchant of Ogdensburg, and remained with him some three years. Subsequently he was agent and manager for the firm of Skinner & Bush, at their iron-works in the town of Brasher.

In the spring of 1840 he left the firm of Skinner & Bush and went into business for himself in the village of Massena as a merchant, in partnership with Mr. E. D. Ransom, but remained there only a few years and came back to Ogdensburg, where he engaged in trade for a short time. About the year 1848 he engaged in railroad business, and was closely connected with the interests of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. for the next seventeen years in various offices, and for a time as superintendent of the road. During this time he had purchased an interest in some mill property, which subsequently engaged his whole attention, and during the latter years of his life was a successful operator in that business. The interest thus started, since his death is carried on by his eldest son (living), James W. Parker, a young man of enterprise and good business ability.

At the age of twenty-three and in the year 1841 (Jan. 12), he married Miss Fanny E., daughter of James and Betsy Wilcox, of New Haven, Vt. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker were born seven children, four of whom are living. Mary resides in Ogdensburg; James W., previously mentioned; Annie Campbell, married Lieutenant Fred. M. Symonds, U.S.N.; and William Henry is a graduate of Cornell university.

Mr. Parker was very prompt in all matters of business, energetic in everything he undertook, and yet amid his business relations and cares always found time for improving his store of useful knowledge. He was very fond of scientific and historical reading. Many years ago he was favorably known as a pleasant writer for the press, was very closely and intimately connected with the educational interests of the city as a member of the board of education, and was always ready to encourage any enterprise looking to the building up of good society and the education of the rising generation.

In politics, Mr. Parker was a Democrat, and unswervingly remained so, but was never an active politician. He was conversant with the business interests of the city and county, and was from its organization connected with the Board of Trade. He was president of the same at the time of his death, July 27, 1868.

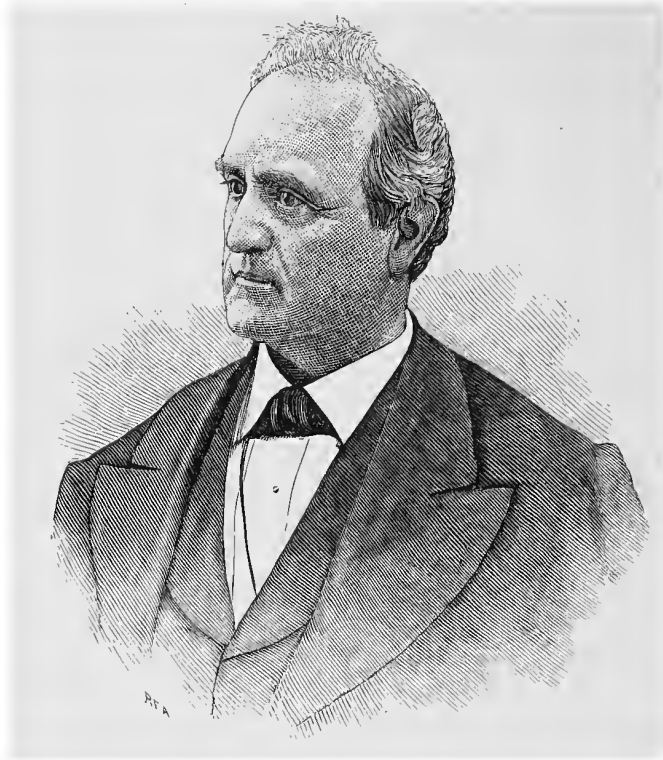


Photo. by J. H. Kent, Rochester.

*L. Merrill Miller,*

REV. L. M. MILLER, D.D.,

was born in Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1819, being the same year that the church in Ogdensburg, over which he has so long ministered as pastor, was reorganized and re-established after its dispersion by the War of 1812-15. He united with the First Presbyterian church of Rochester at the age of thirteen years, and prepared for college in attendance upon the "old high school," subsequently called Collegiate Institute, and over which the Rev. Dr. Chester Dewey for many years presided. Notwithstanding the drawback of feeble health, he graduated with honor at Hamilton college, in the notable and very successful class of 1840. Though enfeebled by a severe cough and general debility, and discouraged by the repeated advice of physicians, and their assurance that it would be useless for him to pursue his studies longer with any view to prosecute the work of the ministry, he persisted in going forward, and entered Princeton seminary in the fall of 1840, passed the examinations of one year, and attended many of the lectures of the second year. When compelled by want of strength to leave the seminary, he took charge of a small school in the family of the Hon. Dr. Fitzhugh, of Livingston Co., and putting himself under the direction of Steuben (O. S.) presbytery, was by them examined and licensed to preach, in November, 1843.

In May, 1844, he was called to the Presbyterian church of Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., and was ordained and installed as pastor in October of the same year. In October, 1846, he was married to Miss Lydia R., a daughter of the Hon.

David Ramsey, of Bath. After a service of seven years with that church,—filling the offices of stated clerk of Steuben presbytery and permanent clerk of the synod of Buffalo, preaching and lecturing much outside of his own parish, and acting as trustee to Genesee academy,—he received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Ogdensburg, N. Y., in February of 1851.

In going to this place, by a severe stage accident he was laid up with a broken limb, and could not enter upon his labors. His installation took place June 25, 1851. Though repeatedly called to enter other desirable fields of service, he still remains, and is now completing the twenty-seventh year of his pastorate there. His incessant labors in this field, over his own church and for other churches, have been interrupted only by a brief illness in the winter of 1865-66; and a visit of nearly ten months in Europe, Egypt, and Syria, in 1869-70.

During this pastorate, notwithstanding constant decrease by deaths and removals in large numbers, the roll of communicants has much more than doubled, and a new ornate stone church edifice (a view of which will be found on the opposite page), with an easy capacity for twelve hundred persons, has been built and amply furnished in every desirable manner for the purposes of worship and the convenience of the congregation.

Dr. Miller has been corresponding secretary of the St. Lawrence County Bible Society for quarter of a century, and intimately connected with various ecclesiastical and benevolent associations of the county, devoting successfully much time and labor to their various objects. He has



**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.**

— OGDENSBURG, N. Y. —

(GROUND PLAN 80 X 120 FEET.)



W. L. Proctor



RESIDENCE OF W. L. PROCTOR, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

been called to repeat many of his lectures upon his travels and other topics, and to publish many of his sermons.

He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from his Alma Mater in 1865, and was elected a trustee of Hamilton college in 1869. He was an advocate for the preservation of the Union in its integrity, and in earnest and active sympathy with the soldiers of the Union army.

Zealous for the reunion of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian church, he was among the first who proposed and advocated that step. After the reunion, the Synod of Central New York was formed, of which body he was elected moderator, at Utica, in 1873.

Taking an active interest in the cause of Christian education, he has encouraged eleven of the young men of his church to enter the ministry, the most of whom are now at work, with evident success, in its various fields.

By a reference to Dr. Miller's pastoral record for the year closing in May, 1877, we conclude that he is still as arduous in his work as ever. It is as follows: sermons, 100; lectures and addresses, 256; marriages, 26; funerals, 32. From his entire pastoral service, exclusive of visitation, which is laborious, we have taken the following summary: sermons preached, 4512; lectures and addresses delivered, 4879; marriages performed, 1009; funerals attended, 802. Total, 11,202.

#### WILLIAM L. PROCTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in East Washington, N. H., March 26, 1837. He is the oldest son of Mr. Israel Procter, a farmer of that place. He worked with his father upon the farm until twenty years of age, when, with his father's consent, he removed with his uncle (mother's brother), Lawrence Barnes, to Burlington, Vt., and worked for him in the lumber business until June 3, 1859, when he was transferred to Ogdensburg, N. Y., to conduct a branch of the lumber business which had recently been established at that place under the firm-name of C. & D. Whitney, Jr., & Co., of which his uncle, Lawrence Barnes, was a partner. He has been since the commencement connected with the firm under the new style of Skillings & Whitney Brothers, Mr. Barnes having withdrawn his interest Jan. 1, 1873. Mr. Procter was married Feb. 12, 1861, to Miss Dolly P. Howard, daughter of Rev. J. M. Howard, of Ogdensburg, the ceremony being performed by the bride's father.

William L. and Dolly P. Procter have had born to them the following children:

An infant son, born Aug. 4, 1862, died Aug. 9, 1862; William Henry Procter, born July 21, 1863; Lawrence Manning Procter, born Aug. 16, 1865; Mary (Minnie) Isabel Procter, born April 10, 1867; Nancy (Nannie) Grace Procter, born Aug. 17, 1869; Mabel Jane Procter, born July 6, 1872.

Mr. Procter was elected trustee of the village in 1866-7; was elected alderman, to fill the vacancy of Chester Waterman, in July, 1868, and for the full term of 1869-70. He was elected mayor of the city in 1870, and sworn in Jan. 1, 1871, holding the office continuously until June 1, 1875.

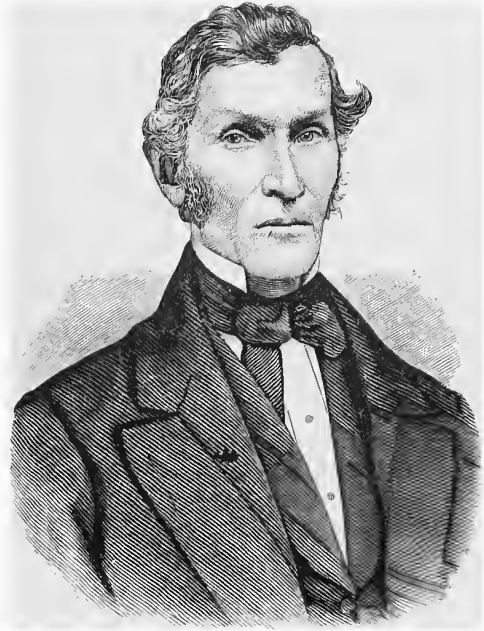


Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

*Geo. M. Foster*

The subject of this sketch was born in Middlebury, Mass., April 17, 1802. His father, Peter Foster, was of Welsh descent, and served in the Revolutionary army. There is now an old Bible in possession of the family which was hidden under the stones over the gateway of the castle during the persecution of the Protestants. When George M. was quite young his parents moved to Vermont. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Conant Morton.

About the year 1826, George M. came to St. Lawrence County, and soon after learned the harness and saddlery business. Launched upon the world with nothing but his hands to depend upon as a means of support, as with many of the most successful and enterprising men of his generation, he early learned the necessity of economy and judicious management in all business affairs as the safeguards to a competence for life. About the year 1825 he established business for himself in the village of Ogdensburg. His business operations were marked with varying successes and reverses. During the first part of his business career he was in partnership with Mr. Samuel P. Archibald, and during the latter part with the late David C. Judson. For nearly fifty years he was one of the enterprising business men of his village and city, and held in so high esteem by all with whom he was associated as to gain for him the full confidence of the public for his upright dealing and characteristic honesty. In politics Mr. Foster was, in his earlier days, what was then known as a "Silver-Gray" Whig, but upon the breaking up of the Whig party stood ever after until his death independent of either of the two great parties since in existence. His opinions thus independently given for what he conceived right, with his good common sense, secured him many political friends of both parties, and he was the recipient of their suffrages for many years as asses-

sor of the town of Oswegatchie, and for some fourteen years its supervisor. Mr. Foster was very closely associated with the Presbyterian church of Ogdensburg, and for many years prominent in the councils of that body, having enjoyed the office of deacon for several years, and for many years previous to his death that of elder. He was liberal in his views in relation to the interests of school, and gave encouragement to any enterprise tending to educate the rising generation.

In the year 1832, and at the age of thirty, he married Miss Mary Jarvis, of Camden, N. Y., by whom he had five children,—Sarah C., George, Mary J., Charles, and Nathaniel. Of these the two youngest are dead. Sarah C. married Dr. Lucius Hannahs, of Theresa, and is now his widow. George learned the harness and saddlery business with his father, and succeeded him in the same in Ogdensburg; married Miss Mary A. Fancher, of Essex, N. Y.,

and to-day controls that particular branch of trade in his city which he carries on. It is due to the memory of Charles Foster to say that he, with H. R. James and J. W. Hopkins (neither of whom were of age), started, March 1, 1855, *The Boys' Daily Journal*, now the *Ogdensburg Journal*, and while as students published the "Morning Glory" and "Young America." Charles died in Denver City, in 1861.

The mother of these children died while they were young, but her instruction was such to them in their youth as to impress indelibly upon their minds the basis of principle upon which true manhood and womanhood rests. She died a member of the Episcopal church, in the year 1841. Mr. Foster afterwards married Miss Mary A. Hopkins, of Rutland, Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1842, and survived her some thirteen years, he dying in the year 1871, in the seventieth year of his age.

## HISTORY OF THE TOWNS.

### OSWEGATCHIE.

OSWEGATCHIE was incorporated with the county March 3, 1802, from Lisbon, and originally embraced the towns of De Kalb, Gouverneur, Morristown, and De Peyster. It lies upon the St. Lawrence river, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie (from which it derives its name), and enjoys unrivaled advantages for manufactures and commerce.

The water-power within the town is extensive and valuable. The principal business of the inhabitants is that of farming, and most of the land within the town is at present under profitable cultivation. The first settlement within the town was commenced in 1796, by Samuel Ogden, at the present city of Ogdensburg, for an account of which see the history of Ogdensburg.

#### THE VILLAGE OF HEUVELTON.

The village of Heuvelton, situated in the southeastern part of the town, upon the Oswegatchie river, is a station upon the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, by which it is distant seven and one-fourth miles from Ogdensburg. It contains three churches, a union school, eight grocery-stores, three furniture-stores, one hardware-store, two harness-stores, four blacksmith-shops, four shoe-shops, two tanneries, a grist-mill, two saw-mills, a sash-, door-, and blind-factory, three cooper-shops, a hotel, a telegraph- and an express-office, and has about five hundred inhabitants.

The Oswegatchie furnishes a fine water-power at this point. The village was surveyed by Judge Edsall, of

Madrid, before it had an inhabitant, and received the name of "Fordsburgh," from Nathan Ford. It was often mentioned as the East Branch, meaning the place where the highway crossed the East branch, or Oswegatchie. This river was frequently called the East branch, while the Indian river, or outlet of Black lake, bore the name of "West branch." Truman Bristol, and families by the name of Havens, Jones, and Osburne, were the first settlers in this portion of the town. They began small improvements about the year 1805. In the fall of 1806, Jairus Remington, formerly a Presbyterian minister, a native of Massachusetts, but then from Putney, Vermont, moved in by way of the Black river country with his family, and commenced keeping a public-house on the left bank of the river, upon the site of the present residence of John Pickens. He had visited the place several times previously, and had made an arrangement with Judge Ford to establish an inn at this point, where it was very much needed for the accommodation of the numerous travelers and immigrants who were coming into the country by the State road which had been opened a short time previous. Judge Ford wrote, January 6, 1806, as follows:

"I have also sold four lots in our village at the East Branch bridge to a gentleman who is a man of education and influence in Massachusetts, and also in Vermont. His intention is to set up business, and, from the representation he makes to me, I am induced to believe he will be very serviceable, not only as an inhabitant, but as being a

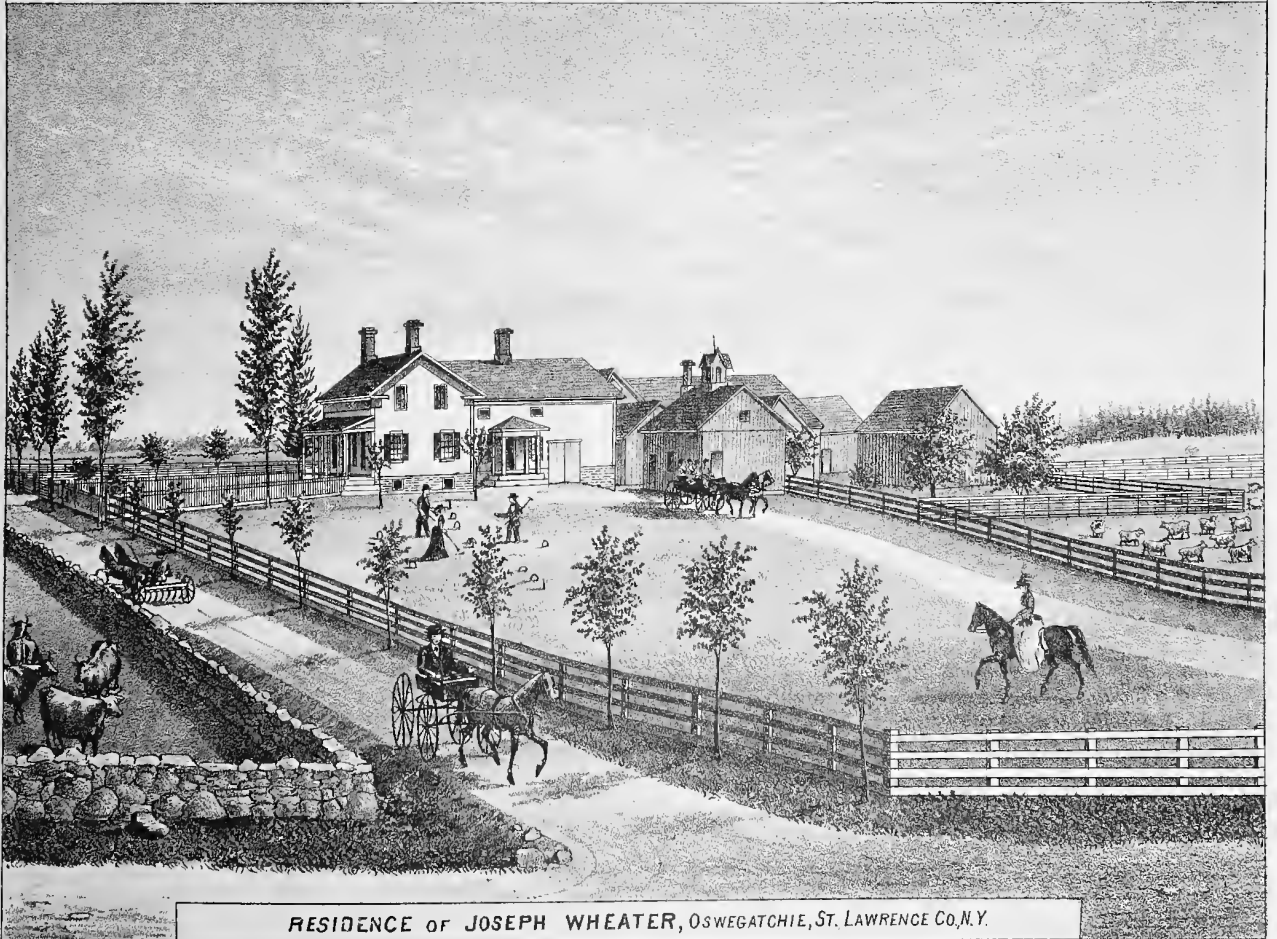


JOSEPH WHEATER.



MRS. JOSEPH WHEATER.

(PHOTOS. BY DOW, OGDENSBURG.)



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH WHEATER, OSWEGATCHIE, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.

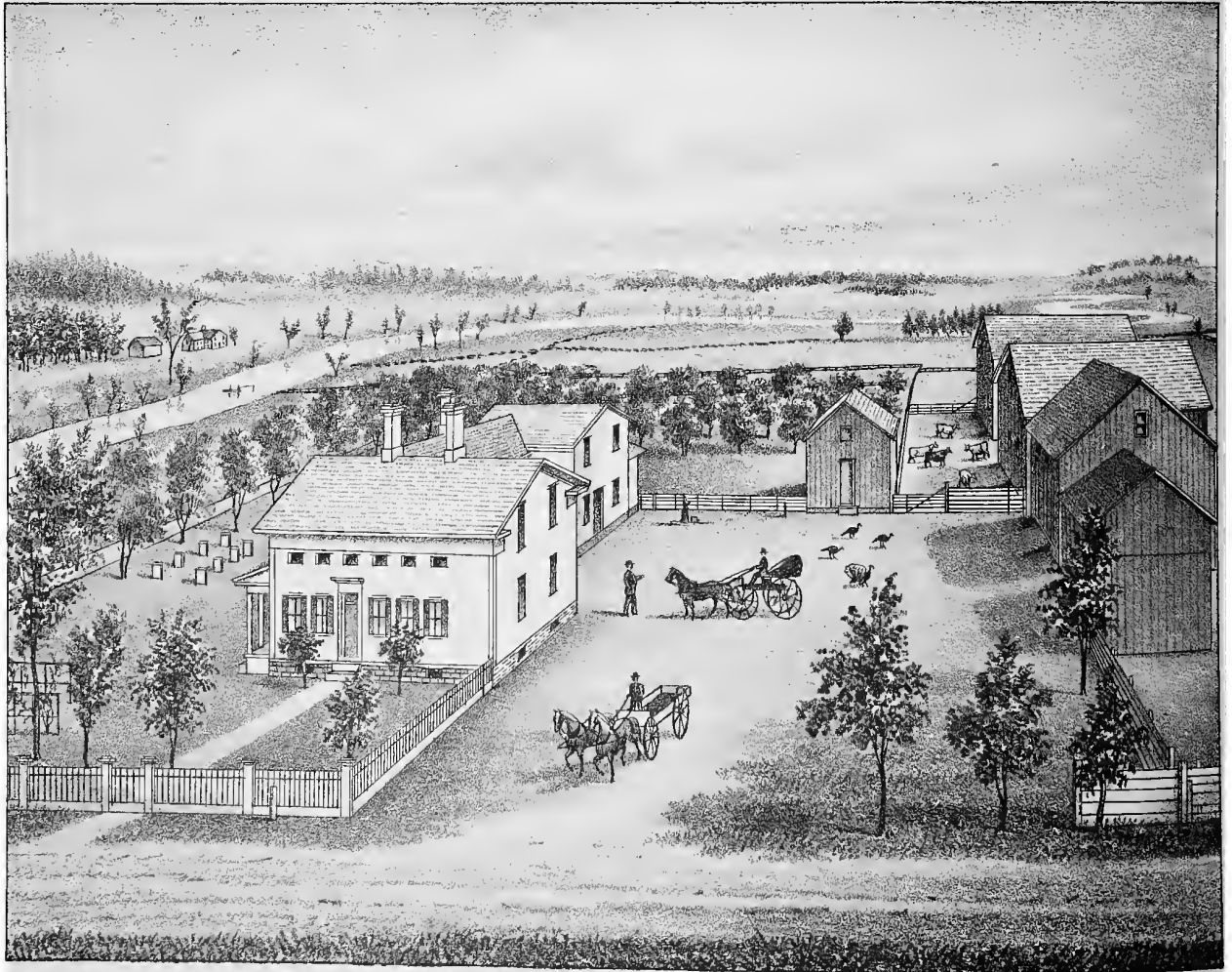


BENIAH MORRISON.



MRS. BENIAH MORRISON.

(PHOTOS BY DOW, OGDENSBURG.)



RESIDENCE OF BENIAH MORRISON, OSWEGATCHIE, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



person who will bring with him a number of emigrants. I have made it his interest to be serviceable to us this way, as I have also those who have gone to Vermont. This gentleman has also gone for his family. He has made arrangements for building, and, as an evidence of his being in earnest, he has made considerable advances to carpenters here for beginning early in the spring. From present appearances I have grounds to believe there will be a strong emigration to our settlement the ensuing season."

Judge Pinney settled here with his family in 1808. Some of the members of this family are buried in the southeast corner of the lot now owned by Mrs. Mary Ross, on Lisbon street. During the year 1808, a Mr. Redfield located at the village with his family. There were very few settlers besides these until 1820, when Jacob A. Vanden Heuvel, an enterprising gentleman from the city of New York, having purchased the village, and an extensive tract of land adjoining, commenced the erection of a grist-mill and numerous other improvements. The name of the village was changed at this time to "Heuvel" in honor of him, and, as the village owes much to him for its early growth and prosperity, the following brief account of his life may be of interest:

Mr. J. A. Vanden Heuvel was the son of a Hollander who emigrated to New York in 1792, having previously resided several years in the Dutch colony of Demarara, in Guiana, of which he was for some time the governor. At the time of his removal to New York, J. A. Vanden Heuvel was a boy five years of age. He continued to live with his father, and attended school in the city until he entered Yale college, at which institution he graduated when at the age of eighteen years. He returned to the city of New York, and engaged in the study of the law. Shortly after this his father sent him to Demarara to settle his business at that place. After an absence of four or five years he returned to New York. A short time after this his father, through the influence of a friend (one Thomas L. Ogden), was persuaded to purchase a tract of land, in company with him, in St. Lawrence County. After the purchase this land was divided between them. He was authorized to change his name from *Vanden Heuvel* to *Van Heuvel*, by an act of the legislature passed Feb. 8, 1832. He died at the residence of Mr. G. D. Bell in the town of Clay, Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 5, 1874, at the age of eighty-nine years.

The first religious meetings were held by the Methodists. Dr. S. N. Sherman was the first physician of the place, having located here in 1825. Mr. Van Heuvel, with much liberality, erected a church for the Episcopal worship, but it was never much used by this denomination, and subsequently passed into the hands of the Universalists.

The first death in this part of the town is said to have been that of Mr. David Seymour, who was drowned in 1806. He was at the time engaged in the erection of a bridge.

The first school was taught in the village, in the winter of 1808 and 1809, by Dyer Badger.

By deed, dated Oct. 25, 1822, Mr. Van Heuvel conveyed to the school district a site which has since been used for school purposes, and is the same that is now occupied by the union free school. During the years 1808 and 1811, efforts were made by parties from New York City to pur-

chase the water privileges at this place for the purpose of erecting mills.

In 1828, a gentleman remained in the village for some time, during which he endeavored to purchase the water-power for the purpose of erecting glass-works.

The name of the village was changed to *Heuvelton* in January, 1832.

A saw-mill and dam had been erected by Mr. Remington many years previous.

The place soon began to increase in population quite rapidly.

The bridge, which had been erected some distance above the present one, was carried off by the high water, as have one or two others which have been built at this place. During the fall of 1825 the village was visited by a fever, which for a time baffled the skill of the physicians. It is said that during the first few days of its continuance there were no less than eighteen deaths in the village.

During the rebellion the village of Heuvelton furnished portions of two companies, one of which was commanded by Captain Dan. S. Giffin, and the second by Captain William Johnson, who was killed at the head of his command at the battle of Gettysburg. The village has been growing rapidly for the past few years, and its railroad connections, together with its water-power, insure its future prosperity. A substantial iron bridge was erected across the river at this point in 1875 by the Canton Bridge Company, of Canton, Ohio. This structure, with its approaches, cost the town nearly ten thousand dollars. The bridge is what is known as a "truss arch bridge." It is handsomely finished and painted, and is an ornament to the village.

A post-office was established at an early day, and the following-named persons have held the postmastership in the order in which they are named: George Seaman, William Thurston, Horace Giffin, George Seaman, and John Pickens, the present incumbent, who has held the position since 1860.

The earliest settlement in the vicinity of

#### BLACK LAKE

was made in 1797 by Capt. Joseph Thurber, and his sons Kesley J. and John K. Thurber, from the town of Augusta, in Canada, but originally from New Hampshire. Mr. Thurber had been a very early settler at Plattsburg. David Rose, David Judson, Thomas J. Davies, and others were early settlers in this part of the town.

Jacob Pohlman, a millwright, who had been employed in 1797 by Mr. Ford upon his mill at Ogdensburg, was an early settler in this town, in the vicinity of the lake. He emigrated from Germany when a young man, and first arrived in Philadelphia. A short time after his arrival he met Mr. Ford in Albany, who persuaded him to remove to the new settlement, and he spent the remainder of his life in the town.

Settlement commenced upon the river road near the Morristown line about the same time, Thomas Lee being the pioneer settler. The first school in Oswegatchie was opened in this settlement, and John K. Thurber was the first teacher. Capt. David Giffin, Adam Millis, and Elijah Carley also located along this road.

The first death in the town after the arrival of Judge Ford and his party was that of Mrs. Lyon. The first marriage among the settlers was that of James Chambers and Elizabeth Thurber in 1796. As there was no magistrate or clergyman authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, this interesting event took place upon the Canada shore. In 1811, Mr. John King, from New Jersey, arrived as a clerk for Mr. Ford.

Settlement was commenced at what is known as the Vermont settlement about the year 1820. During that and the two succeeding years the following-named persons, most of them from Windsor county, Vt., settled at this point: Messrs. John Scriptures, Nathan Greason, Daniel Rice, Clark Rice, Abner Guiles, Abner Gutterson, Samuel Greeley, John Thurston, Artemas Spring, George Fuller, Joseph Fields, Otis Glinn, Levi Puffer, Edward Dyer, William Thurston, and George Seaman.

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The town records were destroyed April 17, 1839, in the great fire at Ogdensburg, and the following list of supervisors is partly made up from other sources.

*Supervisors.*—1802–13, Nathan Ford; 1814–23, Louis Hasbrouck; 1825–28, Silvester Gilbert; 1829, Washington Ford; 1830, Jacob Arnold; 1831, Baron S. Doty; 1832–34, Preston King; 1835, Joseph W. Smith; 1836, Royal Vilas; 1838, Baron S. Doty; 1839–44, George W. Shepard; 1845–52, George M. Foster; 1853, Henry D. Laughlin; 1854–56, George M. Foster; 1857, Norman Sackrider; 1858–59, George M. Foster; 1860, James G. Hopkins; 1861, Ela N. Merriam; 1862–63, William J. Averell; 1864–66, Seth G. Pope; 1867, Bennett H. Vary; 1868–69, William J. Averell; 1870–74, Samuel H. Palmer; 1875, Henry Rodee; 1876, Carlisle B. Herriam; 1877, Harvey L. Jones.

*Present Town Officers.*—Harvey L. Jones, supervisor; George M. Maguire, town clerk; William W. Felton, Elijah White, James A. Mack, Alexander V. Lanning, justices.

#### CAPITAL CRIMES.

The first man hanged in the county of which we have any record was a Frenchman by the name of Louis Ger-teau, *alias* Louis Conrad, *alias* Jean Baptiste Ger-teau. He was indicted for the murder of Marcia Scarborough, in the town of Massena, in 1816, and was hanged to a tree within the present city limits of Ogdensburg, on the 12th of July, nine days after the trial.

William Kerby was tried at Ogdensburg, Aug. 23, 1823, and sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, Nov. 6. He, for some reason, was never hanged. The indictment upon which he was tried recites that on the 26th of Dec, 1822, the morning after Christmas, not having the fear of God before his eyes, and being moved and seduced by the instigations of the devil, he threw John Hughes off the bridge over the Oswegatchie river at Ogdensburg.

Van Van Dyke, who was hung at Canton on Friday, Dec. 21, 1877, for the murder of his wife, was, at the time of the murder, at work upon the farm of Mrs. Daily, in the town of Oswegatchie.

#### TOWN OFFICERS.

Henry Lovejoy, John Austin, William J. Shields, John W. Piercy, Henry Robinson, assessors; William Mayne, John Snyder, William Barbour, commissioners of highways; Walter J. Pickens, William King, overseers of the poor; John Pickens, Matthew Barker, Patrick Hackett, town auditors; Ozias Huntington, Alfred J. Marceau, William Sentiman, William Tindall, William H. Bell, constables; A. B. Chapin, H. D. Northrop, Thomas Smith, commissioners of excise.

At a special town-meeting, held Aug. 27, 1862, it was

*Resolved*, That there should be raised, by tax upon the real and personal property within the town, the sum of \$10,000, to be appropriated and paid to persons who should volunteer for three years, or during the war, in any of the regiments of volunteers furnished by the State.

#### INCIDENTS.

Upon the occasion of the breaking out of the War of 1812, many who had settled within the borders of this town foreseeing that, situated as it was upon the frontier, it would become the scene of strife, and believing discretion to be the better part of valor, sought safety in flight.

It is said that so great was the excitement that in many instances cattle were left uncared for and fields of ripening grain unharvested.

Many an incident is related by the early settlers of these exciting times which space will not permit us to record.

Among the families who located in the northern part of the town at an early day was that of Capt. David Giffin. Upon the commencement of hostilities his hired men left him. He had at the time a large field of wheat ripe, and in a condition to be harvested. He knew that without assistance he would be unable to do the work. He accordingly visited Ogdensburg, where General Benedict was stationed, and stating his case to him, he asked to have a detachment of soldiers sent to harvest the grain. The general at first laughed at the idea, but finally told him to visit the barracks, and that if he could find men there who were willing to go that he would give his permission. Mr. Giffin had little difficulty in obtaining assistance, the men agreeing to receive one bushel of wheat each per day for their services. Within two days after work had been commenced in the field the entire crop was harvested.

Upon the occasion of a rumor that an attack was to be made upon the village, three families who were living at Ogdensburg ascended the Oswegatchie river to Heuvelton during the night in a small boat.

THE UNION FREE SCHOOL, DIST. NO. 5, OF OSWEGATCHIE, was organized Oct. 31, 1874. The school building, which was erected that year at a cost of \$6000, consists of three departments.

The school is under the supervision of a board of education consisting of nine members, and has an attendance of about one hundred students residing within the district, together with a large attendance from other districts.

Situated at the little village of Heuvelton, upon the line of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, convenient of access, and removed from the evil influences of the



Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

*N. F. Giffin*

A truthful representation of a worthy life is a legacy to humanity ; as such we present an outline of the life and character of Nathan Ford Giffin, a pioneer of Oswegatchie, and prominently identified with its interests. He is a lineal descendant of Simon Giffin, who came from the north of Ireland some time previous to the year 1761, and settled in Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was a man of wealth and culture, and although but little is known of his history it is presumable he was a prominent citizen, from the fact that one of the public parks of Halifax bears his name. He left a family of four children—John, George, Elizabeth, and Simon, Jr. Simon, Jr., ultimately moved to Connecticut, where he died at an advanced age, leaving a family of four children—David, Edward, James, and Jennie. David, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Bennington, Vt., where he was born Sept. 8, 1766. In 1792 he married Jerusha Tompson, and in the year 1800 came to St. Lawrence County, and located in the town of Oswegatchie, about six miles above Ogdensburg, on the river St. Lawrence, where he purchased a farm which he carried on in connection with his trade—that of a blacksmith. At this time he was thirty-four years of age, full of life and vigor, and well fitted to perform the arduous duties of a pioneer. From this time forward, though a man of limited means, he was closely identified with the growth and development of this part of the county.

In 1796, Nathan Ford came to Ogdensburg as agent for the Ogdens, and between him and the elder Giffin an intimacy sprang up which soon ripened into a strong friendship, and at Ford's request the son born to him Dec. 6, 1805, took his name. Mr. Giffin was prominent in all matters devoted to the interests of his town and county, and ever ready to make any sacrifice demanded of him. When the present highway from Morristown to Ogdensburg was laid out he took the job of constructing some five miles of the road. During the War of 1812 he took an active part in military matters. He was chosen captain of militia, and commanded a company during the operations of the army on the frontier. Being thoroughly acquainted with the country on both sides of the St. Lawrence, his services were extremely valuable; and one of his sons, also named David, and now living at Brier Hill, was occasionally selected for secret service across the border. After the war his attention was again turned to his farm and shop in connection with his duties as quasi land agent in rendering assistance to new settlers in locating land. He spent the remainder of his days upon his farm in peace and quiet. April 2, 1840, he passed to a higher existence, leaving his devoted wife, who was all that is expressed in the terms amiable and

David, George, Alameda, Henry, Nathan Ford, William C., and Jerusha T. Of the above, Nathan Ford Giffin, our present subject, was the second child born to David in Oswegatchie, and is at this writing the oldest native-born resident of the town. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm sharing the hardships and privations of a pioneer family. After attaining his majority he resided a short time in Seneca county, where he learned the trade of a tanner and currier. Returning to his native town he formed a co-partnership with his brother William in the business of tanning, but the investment proving unremunerative, they sold out, and in 1830 he located permanently at Heuvelton, where he has since resided. Here he has been actively engaged in a business life. For several years he carried on the following different branches of business, to wit: general merchant, tanning and currying, saw-, shingle-, and flouring-mills, shoe- and harness-shop, and the manufacture of pot- and pearl-ash. Being a man of fine business ability, and extremely energetic, he has been eminently successful in all his undertakings, and is enjoying a well-earned competency, the result of a long life characterized by untiring energy, strict integrity, and honorable dealing, and all will hold his memory in respect and esteem for his uprightness of character and his quiet and unassuming deportment. Though actively interested in the development of his village and town, he has had no desire for political preferment, and has never accepted office of any kind either by election or appointment, excepting that of justice of the peace, which he held for four years. He has been an active supporter of the Methodist church of Heuvelton, of which he is a member, and has contributed largely towards the construction of church edifices and their maintenance. In character he is positive, acts upon reflection, but decisive and firm in his decisions when reached. Socially he is genial and courteous, winning and retaining the regard of those with whom he came in contact. Entirely destitute of ostentation, he is of that class that must be known to be appreciated. Noted for his hospitality, his house has always been open to all. In 1831, Mr. Giffin was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Duty and Martha Galloway. She was a native of Canada, where she was born June 6, 1813. The fruits of this union were eight children—Elizabeth M., Nathan C., Charles H., Dan S., David G., Edwin W., William M., and Levofett W. Jan. 16, 1863, Mrs. Giffin died, and in March, 1864, Mr. Giffin was again married to Miss Mary Southwick, of Reesville, Essex Co., N. Y.

Thus concludes the history and genealogy of one of the old families of Oswegatchie, and it is to such as they that this generation are



JOHN E. TALLMAN.

Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

MRS. JOHN E. TALLMAN.

### JOHN E. TALLMAN.

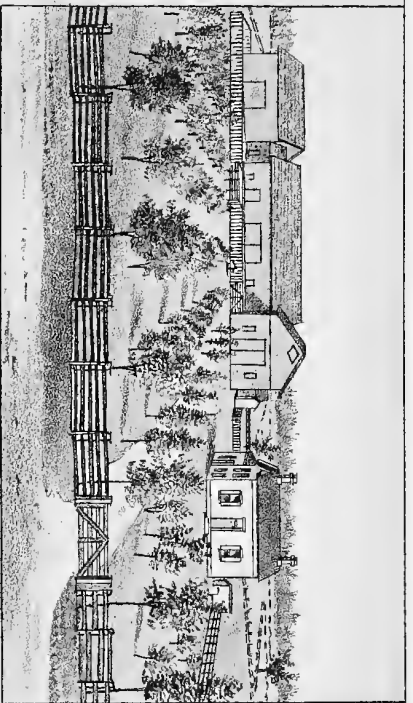
Among the truly representative men of the town of Oswegatchie, few, if any, have been more intimately associated with the material development of the town than John E. Tallman. Mr. Tallman has not only witnessed the transition of a thin settlement into one of the largest and most prosperous agricultural districts in the county, and in his own person has typified so admirably the agencies which have wrought many of these changes, that no history of the town would be complete without some sketch of his life. He was born in Troy, N. Y., in May, 1804, and was the eldest child in the family of Nathan E. and Eliza (Wool) Tallman, which consisted of four boys. His mother was a sister of Gen. John E. Wool, after whom our subject was named.

The elder Tallman was born in Boston, Mass., in 1781; but little is known of his early history farther than that he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and lived in Boston until he attained his majority, when he moved to Troy, where he was married. Mrs. Tallman was born in New York city in 1794. From Troy he went to Albany, and at the breaking out of the War of 1812 he enlisted, and served during its continuance. In 1815 he came with his family to the town of Oswegatchie, where he resided until his death.

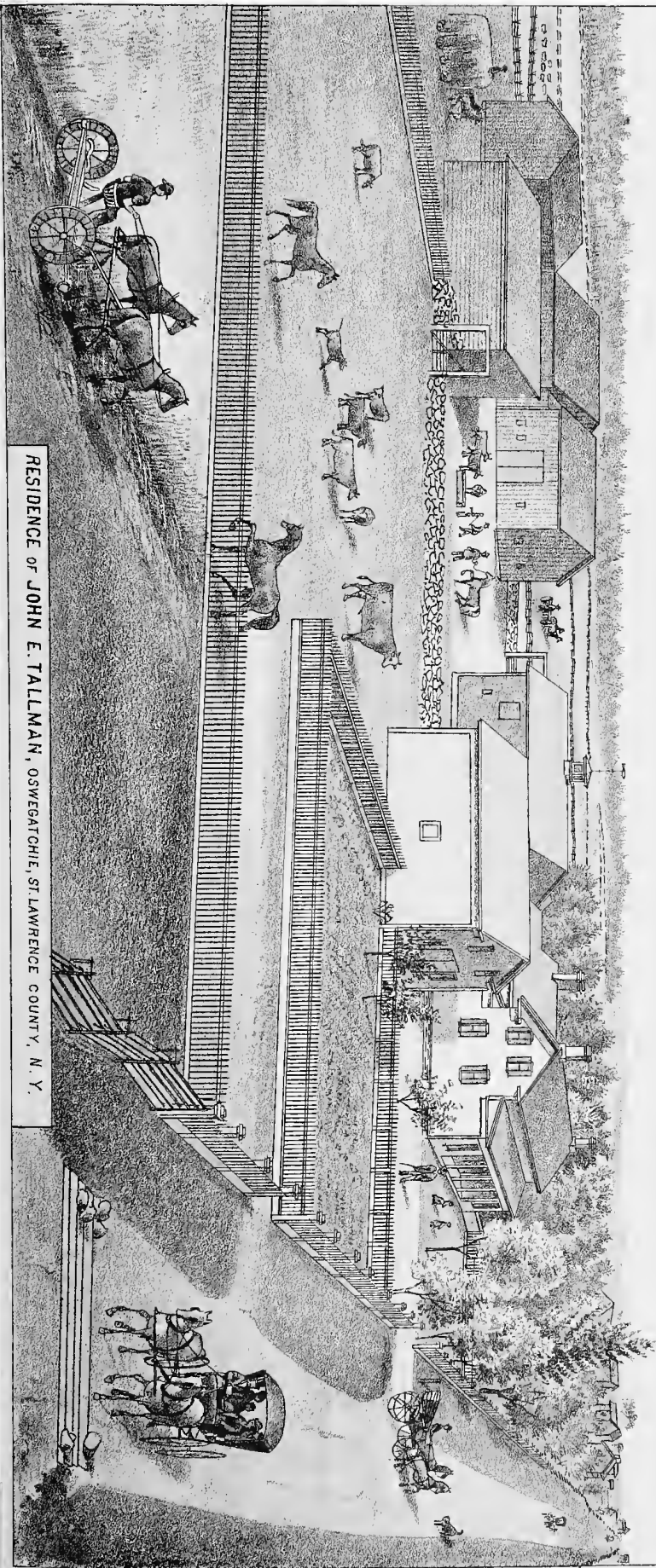
When sixteen years of age our subject was thrown en-

tirely upon his own resources, and commenced life as a farm hand. In 1823 he purchased eighty acres of land, which is a part of the farm he now owns. Upon attaining his majority he found himself in debt for his farm and six hundred dollars beside; and, as evidence of his business ability and thrift as a farmer, it is only necessary to say that he paid every dollar of his indebtedness, and added to his first purchase over four hundred acres. Aside from his operations in farming, Mr. Tallman has dealt extensively in butter, and also been engaged in other enterprises. He owned and operated at one time the Ogdensburg paper-mills, which were destroyed by fire in 1863, at a loss of forty thousand dollars. Mr. Tallman's career as a farmer and business man has been strongly marked by foresight and energy. When once determined upon a course he pursued it to a successful termination.

In 1826, Mr. Tallman was united in marriage to Miss Betsey Rosegrant, of Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y. The result of this union has been ten children, eight of whom are living. Mr. Tallman is now in his seventy-third year, and can look back over his past life with the consolation that he has improved his opportunities, done his part towards the development of his town, and that he is in every way worthy of the position accorded him by his fellow-townsmen.



TENANT HOUSE.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN E. TALLMAN, OSWEGATCHIE, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y.



MRS. JOHN S. SHARP.



JOHN S. SHARP.

( PHOTOS BY DOW )



RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. SHARP, OSWEGATCHIE, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

larger cities, this school presents many advantages for the instruction of the young.

THE HEUVELTON CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was organized Aug. 18, 1868. The following officers were elected: President, Lewis Sanburn; Secretary, Dan. S. Giffin; Treasurer, John Piekens; Trustees, G. T. Howard, Lewis Sanburn, E. L. Wright, John Piekens, Thomas E. Smithers, William P. Johnson, Dan. S. Giffin, Thos. Mayne (3d), John Hutchinson, William Steel, and Thomas Humphrey.

The grounds owned by the association are situated near the village, and contain about eight acres. They were purchased shortly after the organization of the association at a cost of \$1000. About the same amount has since been expended in improvements. The sale of lots has amounted to \$2500.

THE LOYAL ORANGE LODGE (NO. 91),

of Heuvelton, was organized March 24, 1874, with thirteen members. The original officers of the society were as follows: Jackson Banford, W. M.; William Badger, D. M.; Thomas Jackson, Rec. Sec.; Lewis Palmer, Treas.; James T. Daily, Chap.; Sanderson Banford, T.; James Bean, James Todd, John Banford, James Cook, James Sanderson, Committee. The lodge was granted a new charter June 26, 1875. It has at present a membership of fifty. Meetings are held every second week.

THE OSWEGATCHIE FAIR-GROUND COMPANY

was incorporated April 12, 1860, with a capital stock of \$8000, divided into 1600 shares of \$5 each, with the privilege of increasing it to \$15,000. The first directors were George D. V. Seymour, William J. Averell, Peter McGregor, Chester Dyke, and Chas. G. Myers.

THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION\*

was organized in 1856, with A. P. Morse, of Hammond, president; Charles Shepard, of Ogdensburg, secretary; and George N. Seymour, of Ogdensburg, treasurer. They negotiated with James Averell for the purchase of one hundred acres of land by private subscription. The land selected lay upon the east bank of the Oswegatchie, about one mile south of the city. Annual fairs were held until the breaking out of the war, when the association, feeling the payments of interest and principal too much of a burden, relinquished the grounds to Mr. Averell, who consented to take them back without further compensation than the interest already paid.

THE OSWEGATCHIE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized June 10, 1871, and that year the legislature constituted Messrs. D. C. Judson, A. B. James, Z. B. Bridges, J. C. Houghton, and John Piekens superintendents of fair-grounds, and authorized them to issue bonds of the town of Oswegatchie to the amount of \$15,000, and to apply the proceeds to the purchase of grounds and the erec-

tion of buildings. The amount of the town bonds was increased in 1872 to \$20,000. These bonds were negotiated at par, and \$7500 were applied to the purchase of twenty-seven acres of land lying on the east side of the Oswegatchie, in the south part of the city, and partly within the corporation. The remainder, with an additional \$3000, which had been received as the profits from two fairs, was applied to the erection of buildings and inclosing the grounds.

The buildings consist of an agricultural hall, 62 by 32 feet; a mechanic's hall, 100 by 40 feet; a dairy hall, 65 by 32 feet; a floral hall, 75 feet in diameter, with a gallery 18 feet in width; a dining hall, under the grand stand, 45 by 100 feet; a kitchen, 18 by 36-feet; two cattle sheds, each 300 feet in length; a horse barn, 30 by 50 feet; office, 16 by 18 feet; shed, 26 by 50 feet; wing, 26 by 36 feet; and a small dwelling, which is used by the officers during the fair, and occupied by a man who has charge of the grounds. There is an excellent half-mile track, which incloses a ball-ground. The grounds are held in trust for the town by the superintendents, who rent them to the society annually for the profits of the fair to the extent of the interest on the bonds. The first officers of the society were Hon. A. B. James, president; Hon. J. D. Judson, treasurer; Hon. Arnold E. Smith, secretary; J. C. Houghton, superintendent; Thomas N. Derby, marshal. The present officers are as follows: William H. Daniels, president; John D. Judson, treasurer; N. W. Howard, secretary; C. Waterman, superintendent; J. C. Houghton, marshal.

The following list shows the receipts and expenses of the society for each year since its organization:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenses.
1871.....	\$5459.92	\$5650.17
1872.....	5259.50	6677.20
1873.....	6796.25	6740.80
1874.....	7164.70	6495.11
1875.....	6760.40	8237.45
1876.....	4600.05	6737.64
1877.....	6690.46	6685.14

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. S. N. Sherman was the first practicing physician in the village of Heuvelton. He was a pupil of Dr. James Van Sicklin, of Barry, Vt. Graduated at the Castleton medical college in the fall of 1823. Located at the village of Heuvelton in 1824, and continued in practice at that place for one year, when he removed to Ogdensburg, where he practiced until a short time before his death, which occurred in 1874. He was for many years a member of the county medical society.

Dr. L. Samburn, of Heuvelton, was the pupil of Dr. James Van Sicklin, of Barry, Vt. Attended two courses of lectures at the Castleton medical college. Afterwards attended lectures at the Burlington university, and graduated at that institution in 1825. Removed the year following to the village of Heuvelton, where he has since continued in practice. He is a member of the county medical society, and has several times been a delegate to the State medical convention.

Dr. Bigelow located at the village of Heuvelton in 1832, and continued in practice until the fall of 1833.

Dr. A. C. Taylor was a graduate of the Burlington med-

\* This organization has since dissolved.

ical college. He located at the village of Heuvelton in 1850, and continued in practice at that place until 1874, when he removed to the town of Malone, Franklin county, where he is in practice at present. He was a member of the county medical society.

Dr. J. B. Wallace was the pupil of Dr. George Buchanan, of the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, Scotland. Graduated at the Andersonian university, in Glasgow, in 1872. Located at the village of Heuvelton, where he has since been in practice. He is a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. He is also a member of the State medical society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Jason Turner attended lectures at the Homœopathic medical college of Detroit. Graduated at that institution in 1872. Located in the city of Detroit, where he continued in practice for two years. Attended lectures at the Heidelberg medical college in 1874, located at the village of Heuvelton in October, 1875, and has continued in practice at that place until the present time. He is a member of the county medical society.

## RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Heuvelton was organized in 1826, with twenty members, by Rev. Messrs. Joseph Brooks and William W. Rundell, the latter of whom was the first pastor. The first house of worship was erected in 1843. In 1870 the present edifice, which will seat five hundred persons, was erected at a cost of \$10,000. The present number of members is about one hundred and sixty. The present pastor is Rev. W. F. Ball. The church property is valued at \$12,500. The first Sabbath-school of this denomination in Heuvelton was organized in 1832.

### THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY

of Heuvelton was organized by G. T. Howard, A. M. Gray, E. Kate, J. Pickens, and A. H. McMurphy, Sept. 26, 1842. Was reorganized July 3, 1850, and again reorganized April 5, 1859, and changed to

### THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first pastor was the Rev. B. B. Parsons. The church edifice was erected in 1844. It will seat two hundred persons. The society is without a resident pastor. The church property is valued at \$1200.

### THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF OSWEGATCHIE,

at Heuvelton, was organized, with forty members, by Josephus Briggs, the first pastor, April 16, 1842, and reorganized Sept. 26, 1842, and April 15, 1843. The church edifice was erected in 1829 by Jacob Van Heuvel, for the Episcopalians, but was used for a short time only by that society, and subsequently passed into the hands of the Universalists. Its cost was \$3000, and it will seat four hundred persons. There are at present about sixty members of the society. The church is valued at \$5000. The society is at present without a regular pastor. Services are, however, held regularly.

We are under obligations to the following-named persons for information furnished: Judge Stilwell, Thomas Jackson, Jackson Banford, Daniel S. Giffin, Dr. L. Samburn, William Thurston, Nathan F. Giffin, Dr. J. B. Wallace, John Pickens, Dr. Jason Turner, and many others.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### BENJAMIN NEVIN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Donaghadee, county Down, Ireland, Sept. 20, 1797.

He was eldest son of a family of thirteen children of John and Jemima Nevin. His father was born July 21, 1771, came to America and first settled with the balance of his family (that had not previously emigrated) in the town



Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

*Benj. Nevin*

of Brasher, St. Lawrence County, during the early days of the settlement of that town.

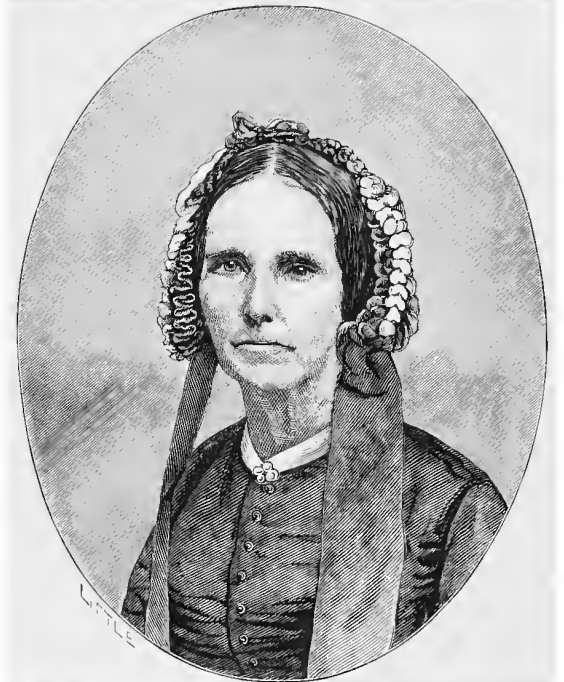
Previous to the settlement of the family here the subject of this memoir and his brother Francis had found a home here, and settled in the same town. The inducements offered for settlers in a new country over those of a residence at home were sufficient to incur the necessary expense and dangers consequent upon a change, and would give a larger field for business and better fruits for the labor of his children.

The father died at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The mother was born September, 1775, and died several years before her husband. Benjamin first landed at New York, and soon after came to Helena, town of Brasher, as land-agent for Daniel McCormick, who owned a very large





LEWIS NORTHRUP.



MRS. NANCY NORTHRUP.

Photos. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

### LEWIS NORTHRUP.

Among the early settlers of the town of Oswegatchie, none are more worthy of special mention than the subject of this sketch. He was born Feb. 2, 1801, in Pottstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and was the fourth child in the family of Joel and Sarah (Van Dercook) Northrup, which consisted of ten children. The elder Northrup was a blacksmith by trade, and, owing to his limited circumstances, was unable to give his children the advantages of an education. From Pottstown he removed to Spraker's Basin, and in 1814 came to St. Lawrence County and settled in the town of Lisbon, about five miles from Ogdensburg. The youth of that period acknowledged obligations to their parents in their labor till majority, and Lewis Northrup, working out, contributed his earnings towards the support of the family. Thus familiarized with toil and privation, he was well fitted for the arduous duties of a pioneer. After attaining his majority he commenced life for himself. Previous to this time he had followed boating and rafting on the St. Lawrence, and to some extent had been engaged

in lumbering; but farming being more congenial to his tastes, he decided to engage in it as a permanent business; and, in harmony with this decision, he purchased land in the town of Oswegatchie. After some changes and reverses he purchased, near where he now resides, twenty-two acres of land, and since this time has been engaged in farming and lumbering, and that he has been successful his fine farm of two hundred acres is all that is needed in evidence.

In 1824, Mr. Northrup was married to Miss Nancy, daughter of Alvin and Betsey Simons. They were originally from Vermont, and among the first settlers of Oswegatchie, having located in the year 1806. Mr. Simons was prominently identified with the town, and considered to be one of the prominent citizens of that day. Since Mr. Northrup's marriage his life has been spent in the quiet occupation of a farmer, with no other ambition than to be a good citizen and an industrious, honorable man, and the universal respect and esteem of his neighbors attest that his life has been a success.



estate, extending not only in this county but Franklin. To Mr. Nevin was intrusted the entire business, which grew in proportion as the country became settled, and the business was of such extent as to require three sub-agents under Mr. Nevin, stationed at different localities on the estate. This position Mr. Nevin held during the entire time he lived in St. Lawrence County. During his sojourn in the town of Brasher he was appointed postmaster, which office he held for several years, and was elected supervisor of his town for several terms.

In politics Mr. Nevin was formerly a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks, and adopted its principles. He was unassuming in his way, and never sought any political preferment, neither did he refuse his aid for whatever he conceived right.

In the year 1851 he removed to the town of Oswegatchie, and purchased a farm known as the "Rockingham Place," located on the banks of the St. Lawrence river and overlooking the Canada shore and Preseott. Here he lived and carried on farming in connection with his agency until the time of his death, Nov. 25, 1866.

Mr. Nevin was connected with the Presbyterian church for many years as deacon previous to his leaving the town of Brasher, and upon coming to Ogdensburg united with the Presbyterian body of that city, and became one of its ardent supporters, was prominent in its councils and always ready to lend his influence and give his means for its support. For many years before his death he was an elder of the church.

He was a man of correct habits, great industry, a thorough business man, possessed with sterling integrity, capable and trustworthy in every respect, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Successful in his business operations, he secured for himself and family a sufficient competence to place them beyond the apprehension of want.

January 28, 1835, he married Miss Sarah Woodbury, of New Hampshire, but at the time of her marriage of Fort Covington, N. Y. She was born Oct. 6, 1815, was a near connection of Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, justice of the United States court. She was a lady of great personal accomplishments, possessing all those qualities that made her the devoted wife and mother, and commanded the respect of all who knew her. She died March 3, 1852. To Mr. and Mrs. Nevin were born six children: David A., John H., Jemima, Abigail C., Oswald B., and Washington. All are living.

#### BENIAH MORRISON.

William Morrison, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Portsmouth, N. H.; but little is known of his history, further than that he was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. At the close of the war he settled in the town of Gilmington, where Benjamin, Beniah's father, was born, in the year 1789. In 1816 he moved to Starksborough, Addison Co., Vt., where Beniah was born Oct. 8, 1818, the eldest in a family of four boys and three girls. At the age of sixteen his father died, and he took charge of the farm until he came to St. Lawrence County, in 1844, locating upon the farm upon which he now resides.

His first purchase was twenty-five acres. To this he has added, from time to time, until he now owns a beautiful farm of three hundred and sixty-five acres, under a high state of cultivation, a view of which, in connection with portraits of himself and wife, can be seen in another part of this work. In connection with his extensive farm, Mr. Morrison has been largely engaged in the nursery business; he had at one time fifty thousand trees in stock. In January, 1841, Mr. Morrison was united in marriage to Miss Eunice, daughter of Joseph and Phœbe (Millington) Rounds, of his native county. They have been blessed with three children—Benjamin F., born August 2, 1842, in Starksborough, Vt., and living on the old place; Edna H., born Oct. 31, 1844; and Leroy, born Jan. 14, 1852.

Mr. Morrison has always been a straightforward, reliable business man, a successful and energetic farmer, and is well worthy of the competency he is now enjoying, and the honorable position he holds among his fellow-towsmen.

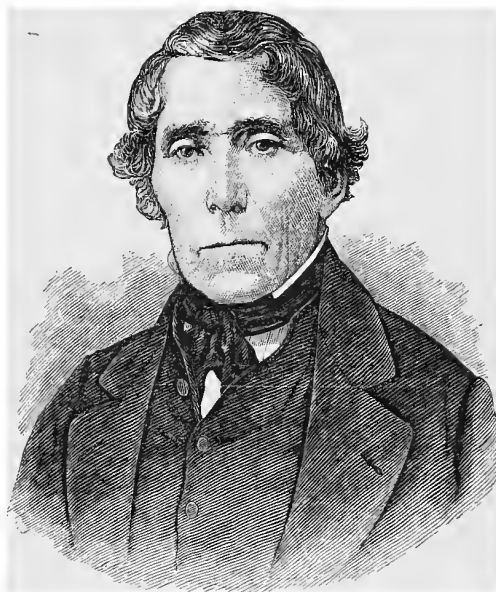


Photo. by Dow.

#### ANTHONY FURNESS.

The subject of this sketch was born in the year 1803, in the county of Westmoreland, England. His parents were farmers in good circumstances, but not possessed of sufficient means to give their children the advantages of education. At the age of ten years he was placed at service on a farm, and thus laid the foundation for one of the prominent traits of his character,—untiring industry. By economy he managed to save a considerable sum from his earnings, which was placed at interest, and at the age of twenty-seven, the date of his emigration to America, he found himself possessed of sufficient means to establish himself in the home of his adoption. He first settled in Ogdensburg, where he worked by the month for some time. He then purchased seventy-five acres of land, which is a portion of his present farm, for which he was to pay seven dollars per acre. The land was in an unimproved state, and being heavily timbered

the construction of a farm was no small task ; but by degrees field after field was added, and industry and frugality were rewarded, and to the original purchase sixty-five acres were added. As soon as his home was free from debt he began to look around him for some one "to share his joys and sorrows." He made the acquaintance of Miss Catherine, daughter of William Ashworth, of Macomb, whom he married March 17, 1842. The result of this union were four children. In June, 1854, Mrs. Furness died, and in February, 1855, Mr. Furness was again married to Miss Isabella Baird, by whom he had one child. In January, 1864, Mrs. Furness died, leaving her husband and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Furness is emphatically a self-made man. Denied the advantages of education, he has cut his way through life by the sweat of his brow. Starting with seven sovereigns, he has accumulated a fine property by honesty, industry, frugality, and honorable dealing, and in looking back upon his past life he can console himself with the fact that he has done his part towards the development of the town of Oswegatchie. Mr. Furness is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Heuvelton, and helped to construct the present church edifice. All in all, he is a valuable citizen, and a worthy member of society.

#### JOHN S. SHARP.

John S. Sharp was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1810, and was the fourth child in the family of Jacob and Sally Sharp, which consisted of four boys and four girls. The elder Sharp was also a native of Columbia county, where he was born in 1761. In 1817 he removed with his family to Herkimer county, where he remained until 1824, when he moved to St. Lawrence County, settling in the town of Oswegatchie, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1825. John was at this time a sturdy lad of fifteen, and the elder Sharp being a man of very limited means, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and commenced life by working as a farm-hand.

Being careful and economical he saved a little each year from his earnings, and, in 1839, he bought thirty acres of land, which formed the base of his present magnificent farm of three hundred and twenty-five acres, a view of which, in connection with his residence and portraits of himself

and wife, can be seen in another part of this volume. Mr. Sharp is emphatically a self-made man, and an exemplar of the adage that "the rolling stone gathers no moss."

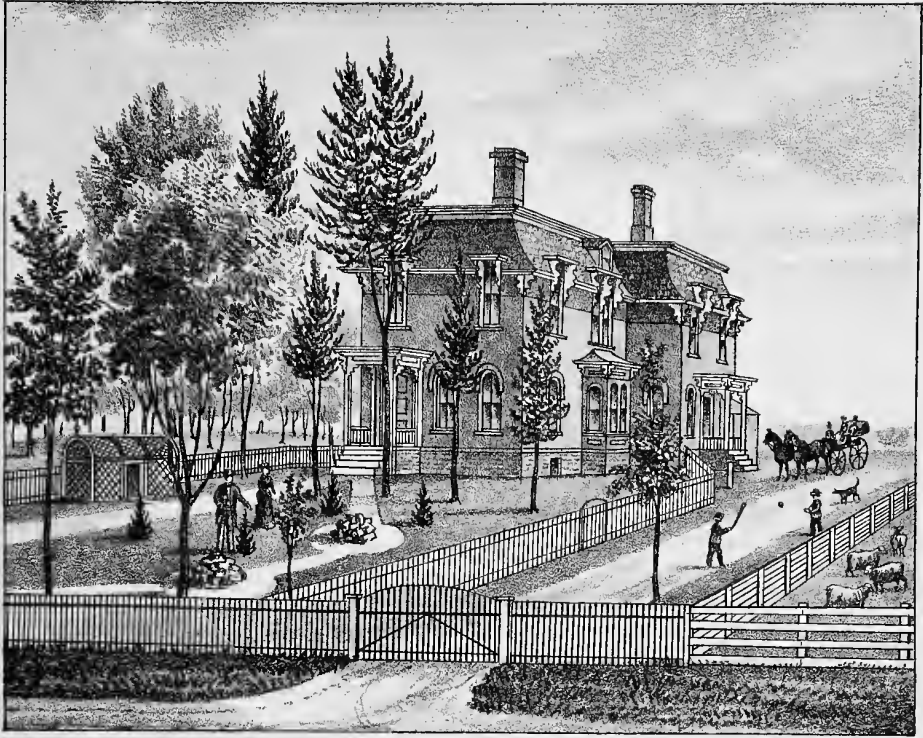
Starting with nothing but his hands and a robust constitution, he has secured a well-earned competency and an enviable reputation as a thorough and systematic farmer.

In 1836, Mr. Sharp was married to Julia Ann Spoor, of Herkimer county. She was an excellent woman and a worthy wife and mother. From this union there were three children: Catherine, born Feb. 14, 1841; John, born Feb. 22, 1843; and Isaac A., born April 22, 1845.

In 1845, Mrs. Sharp died, and in 1848 Mr. Sharp was again married to Miss Margaret L. Utter, by whom he has had six children: Harriet A., born April 20, 1854; Julia A., born April 12, 1856; Charles S., born Oct. 16, 1857; Sarah L., born Oct. 20, 1859; William M., born Dec. 1, 1869; and Charles S., born May 20, 1852, deceased.

#### JOSEPH WHEATER

was the sixth child in the family of Daniel and Mary (Sherwood) Wheeler, which consisted of nine children. He was born in the town of Hilliam, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 10, 1826. His father was a farmer in good circumstances; but with a view of bettering the condition of his family, he severed the ties which bound him to the land of his birth, and emigrated to the United States in 1844, locating in the town of Oswegatchie, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred March 11, 1862, when Joseph succeeded to his father's estate. In 1853, Mr. Wheeler was united in marriage to Miss Margaret, daughter of John and Sarah Lightfoot; she was born at Church Fenton, Yorkshire, England, March 8, 1826. In April, 1830, her father emigrated to the United States, and settled in Ogdensburg, where he lived until his death, which occurred May 11, 1876. Mr. Wheeler is very properly classed among the prominent farmers and representative men of Oswegatchie. He is the proprietor of a magnificent farm of two hundred and eighty-five acres, a view of which, in connection with portraits of himself and wife, we present on another page. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both have done much towards its support and maintenance.



RES. OF WALTER R. GRAY, HEUVELTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



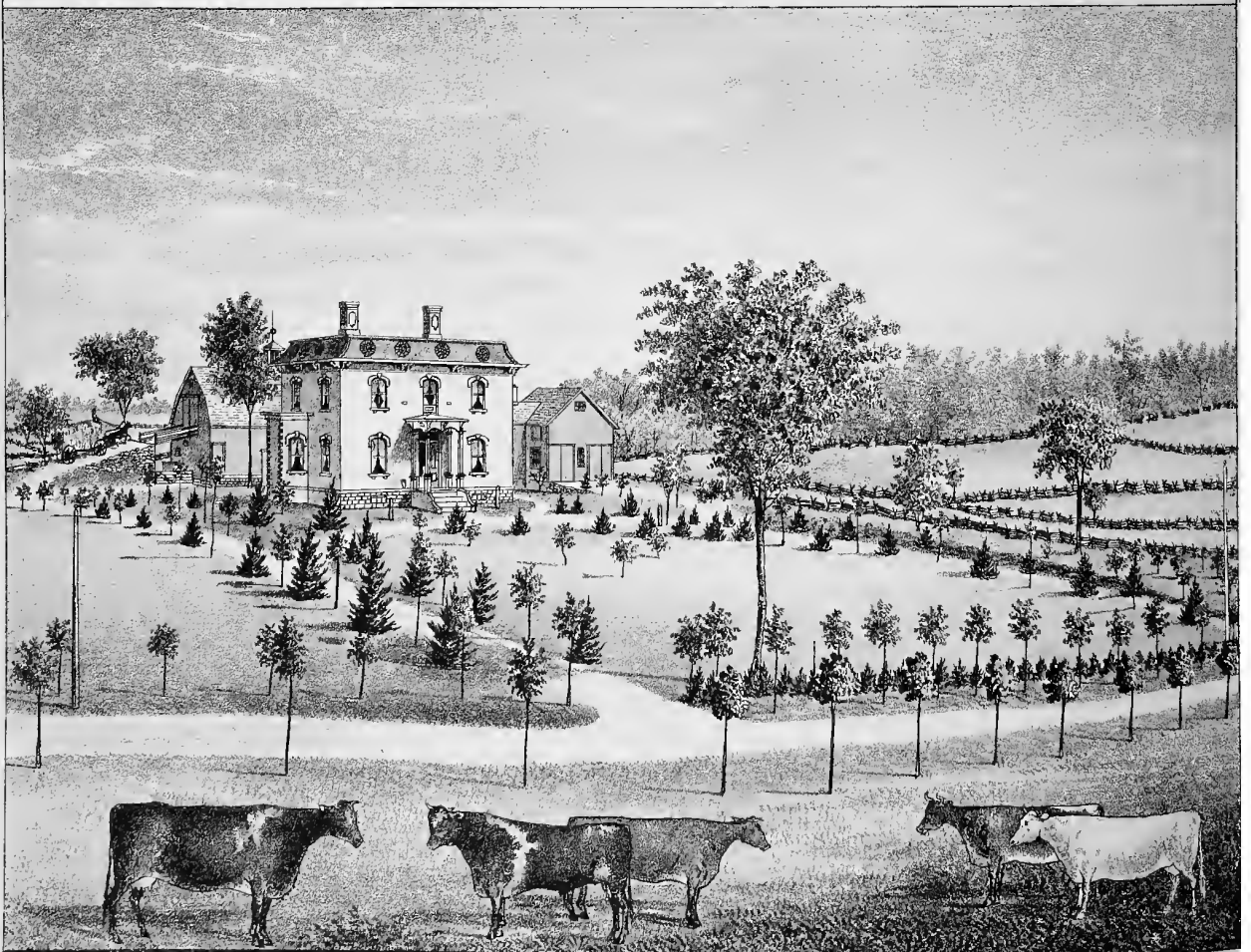
RESIDENCE OF O. A. MEAD, CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



E. H. SOUTHWORTH.



MRS. E. H. SOUTHWORTH.



# CANTON.

THE town of Canton, geographically, is situated between the towns of Lisbon on the north, Potsdam on the east, Pierrepont and Russell on the south, and De Kalb on the west. It is a perfect square, with an area of one hundred square miles, and lies northwesterly and southeasterly,—its boundary lines, east and west, running at right angles from the St. Lawrence river, which is some ten miles or more distant, forming the northern boundary of the town of Lisbon. Its surface is a general level, though not a flat plain, being diversified by gentle undulations and gracefully-rising ridges. Its soil is of the best in the county of St. Lawrence, and is not surpassed, if equaled, by that of any in the county. It is underlaid with limestone, and is warm and light, and well adapted to cultivation, though dairying is the principal business of its thrifty farmers. Quarries of good building stone, of a light-grayish color, have been lately opened within its limits, which afford an excellent material for construction purposes, and which are exhaustless practically. On the Grasse river, below the High Falls, is a deposit of iron pyrites, which was formerly worked for the manufacture of copperas, which is described farther on in detail.

The town is watered efficiently by the Grasse river, which enters it on lot 7, range 10, and runs north to lot 7, range 8, then easterly to lot 5, range 8, then northerly through Canton village, till near the north line of lot 4, range 4, then bends to the west into lot 5, same range, then northerly into the northeast quarter of lot 5, range 2, thence northeasterly, passing through the village of Morley, and making its exit on the north line of the northeast quarter of lot 3, range 1. Little river is its main tributary, and runs somewhat deviously through lot 5, northwest corner lot 4, range 10, along south line lot 4, range 9, northerly through lots 3, ranges 9, 8, and 7, then westward, near the north lines of lots 3 and 4, range 7, and empties into the Grasse, a little south of the limits of the village of Canton. Harrison creek is also not an inconsiderable affluent of the Grasse, coming in from De Kalb on lot 10, range 9, and running nearly due east to its junction with the main stream, near the west line of lot 7, range 8. The Oswegatchie throws one of its numerous curves into the northwestern corner of the town at Rensselaer Falls, sweeping in and out again, in a mile and a half of its length.

The striking feature in the topography of Canton is the natural canal, leading from the Oswegatchie, near Rensselaer Falls village, almost due east, to the Grasse river on lot 5, range 2. Dr. Hough, in his History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, thus describes it:

“It was originally open both at this and Grasse river, and navigable for small boats, and became the highway to

mill by the pioneers. This channel is six miles long, and from five to ten and even twenty-five rods wide, with a descent of three feet towards the Oswegatchie. It runs through an alluvial flat of about four thousand five hundred acres, covered by a forest of black ash and soft maple, which has hitherto been too wet to cultivate, but is now in process of reclaiming. The outlet on the Oswegatchie has been closed, and a canal cut along the bank to below the dam, by which the water is expected to be lowered about four feet. It has cost about six thousand dollars. The outlet on Grasse river has long since been closed. This channel is known on some maps and among the inhabitants as Indian creek.”

Since the publication of the doctor's work, the drainage of the land adjacent to the canal has steadily progressed, until a considerable area has been reclaimed and is now good grazing lands, and some even fit to cultivate. In time it is confidently expected it will prove to be of the very best lands in the town.

The name of the town is derived from the old survey-township, and was one of the names placed on the original map of the surveyor-general of the State. This official seemed determined that the townships of Macomb's purchase should not begin their existence without at least a name, which was noted, whatever their future progress might reveal of worth. And thus the wilds of St. Lawrence blossomed all over with the names of ancient heroes, and more ancient cities, long before there were inhabitants therein to honor the nomenclature.

## AN ABSTRACT OF TITLE

to lands in this town shows the following changes down to the actual settlers: Macomb, the original purchaser from the State; Macomb to William Edgar; Edgar to A. Vonfeister; Vonfeister to Stephen Van Rensselaer, J. O. Hoffman, and Richard Harrison; Hoffman to Van Rensselaer, his interest, vesting the town in Van Rensselaer, the west seven miles by ten, and in Harrison, the east three miles by ten. The changes in detail will be found in the chapter on land-titles in the general history of the county.

The survey of the town we quote entire from Dr. Hough, in his work before referred to:

“Canton was surveyed by Amos Lay, assisted by Reuben Sherwood and Joseph Edsall, in the summer of 1799. Their labors included both townships of Canton and Lisbon. Among the men who were employed to assist were the following: Festus and Septimus Tracy, Nahum Allen, George Goss, Abner Hazleton, Alvin White, Jacob Redington, — Thompson. The supplies of provisions for the summer's operations were boated up, in canoes, through

Oswegatchie river and Indian creek (natural canal), and up the Grasse river, to the site of the present village of Canton. While working near the St. Lawrence, their supplies were carried directly over at whatever point they might happen to need them. The survey of the two townships being completed, the hands returned to New England through Canada.

#### SETTLEMENT.

"While the survey was going on, the parties engaged on it were frequently back and forth from the front settlements in Canada, and the subject of the value of the lands was much discussed, and a high idea was entertained of their probable value for agricultural purposes. This led to the formation of an association, consisting of thirty or forty Canadians, who proposed to form a settlement on the tract, and who sent one of their number to Albany, to negotiate a bargain with the proprietors, for a purchase. This agent is said to have effected a conditional bargain for one-quarter of a township, wherever the company might wish to locate, in Lisbon or Canton. Upon receiving this intelligence, the whole party decided upon traversing the tract, to learn its actual value by direct observation; and accordingly, taking several days' provisions on their backs, and guided by persons who had been employed in the survey, they separated in small parties, and pursued their course in various directions through the woods. At night they would meet at an appointed place, kindle an immense fire of logs and dry materials which they collected, and camp around it for the night.

"Everything proceeded agreeably for awhile, but unfortunately for their harmony, numbers of them came from different quarters upon a remarkably beautiful tract of land, in the southeastern part of Canton, where the hard timber was unusually clear and lofty, and a meandering stream wandered through the forest between banks that, in their native growth of timber and herbage, and the soil at the surface, betokened unusual richness and fertility. Here, without the knowledge of each other, several parties resolved to locate their interests, and in accordance with the prevalent custom, commenced slight improvements, which, in their opinion, would confer a pre-emption right to the soil. These proceedings soon became known to the whole party, and the overlapping claims of rivals engendered a party strife, in which each loudly vociferated his claims and insisted upon the priority of his arrival, and in an incredibly short space of time the schemes of the whole party were dissipated. Of confidence in each other's honor, they had none; and the mutual distrust led to the dissolution of the company, who scattered immediately, and by different routes sought the St. Lawrence, and crossed again to Canada. Some being ignorant of the course of the rivers, wandered from their way, and did not reach the great river till they had arrived in Louisville; and when they gained the settlements, were well-nigh exhausted with hunger and fatigue.

"The first land that was taken up with the view of actual settlement in the town of Canton was by Daniel Harrington, a native of Connecticut, but who had afterwards lived in Vermont and in Canada. In 1800, he took up a tract of land on the east side of Grasse river, where Canton vil-

lage now is, having commenced a small improvement the fall before, which consisted of a slight clearing near the present agricultural fair-ground and on the bank of the river, where he sowed less than an acre of land to wheat, in the fall of 1800; and having no team to assist him, he harrowed in the grain with a hand-rake. The crop was sold to Mr. Foote, and, when harvested, yielded more than sixty bushels, notwithstanding the immense numbers of squirrels of that year. By a striking coincidence, the officers of the society, in selecting their fair-grounds, located them almost exactly on the spot which had thus early betokened its capabilities for agricultural improvement. The cabin of this pioneer stood on the spot where the flag-staff of the fair-ground is erected. In the fall of 1799, several men came into town, and made slight clearings, supposing that thereby they acquired a pre-emption right; but the first permanent settler was Stillman Foote, Esq., from Middlebury, Vt., who came into town to look for lands in 1800, and purchased the mile square on which Canton village now stands. Harrington's title, including the wheat crop, he purchased for a horse, saddle, and bridle. In March, 1801, Mr. Foote left his home in Vermont, for his location, with two teams laden with provisions and furniture; but upon the approach of warm weather he was obliged to leave a great part of his load at Willisborough, on Lake Champlain, to be taken, together with the irons for a mill, by the more circuitous route of Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence river to Lisbon, the nearest accessible point, about 18 miles from his destination. A very poor road conducted our emigrants as far as Chateaugay, where every trace of a road ended, and they were obliged to seek the St. Lawrence at St. Regis, where they crossed and proceeded along the Canada shore to opposite Lisbon. From this point they were guided to Canton by an obscure trace, marked for a road. Mr. Daniel W. Church, who had been engaged as a millwright, followed by water, having charge of the mill-irons and remainder of the loading left at the lake. From his diary before us, the following memoranda are taken:

"March 27 took leave of my family and home. 29th, went to Bason creek, and waited some days. April 1, got a passage for old Mr. Foote [Daniel F., the father of S. F.] to Plattsburg, in company with one Mr. Storer, who had a spare horse there, and sent my two men with him. Thought I had taken a prudent step to keep the old gentleman from catching the smallpox, which he would be much exposed to should he go with me through Canada. 4th. Got our loading on board, and set sail; got myself set on shore at Charlotte to get more loading. The vessel could not wait; I got aboard of another with Johnson, and set sail. Just at night the wind rises, and the evening is very dark. The passengers, of whom there were 50, begin to be very sick. The vessel is poorly manned, and I remain on deck to assist the captain in working it, as it is in some danger. Run in at Peru, and lay at anchor in the swell all night. Could hardly see land when within 20 yards, and suffered intolerably with cold, having no blanket, nor even great-coat. 5th. The wind dies away, and we set our passengers on shore, and sail with a moderate breeze till the morning of the 6th, when we reached St. John. Met with Johnson and my other company, and walked to Laprairie. 8th. Go to the Indian village, 9 miles above Laprairie, and ferry across to Lseline. The Indian village is the handsomest town I have seen in my whole voyage, except Mount Real. To see the Indians at their homes was quite new to me. 9th. Went back to Mount Real on foot after a canal ticket. Set out just at evening, and it was dark before I left the place. Lost my way, and, returning, was hindered some time, but arrived at my company in so short a time as to surprise them. 10th. Agree with Mr. Tuttle concerning a boat, as follows: He is to



have a boat and two hands, or one hand and work himself; and I am to find the rest of the help, and pay the canal ticket. Tuttle is clerk to one Crystler, and takes a passage in another boat, and agrees with Mr. Grant to hire two hands, but the latter cannot, because it is seed-time with the Canadians. We set out without help, but cannot get along, the current is so strong. Happen to hear of two hands, who will go to Point Clair, 8 or 9 miles; hire them, and arrive there. 11th. Go to Cedars with great difficulty. 12th. Arrive at the King's locks, where the hands being all beateu out, leave the boat, and we hire Canadians in their room. I go in the boat, and come very near getting lost in the rapids. Meet with as much hardship as I know how to get along with, and, after toiling as hard as possible, arrive at the head of Lake St. Francis between 9 and 10 in the evening. 13th. Sail across the lake a little below Cornwall. 14th. Go above Cornwall. Tuttle hires 2 hands, one good, the other worse than none. We find it impossible to get any farther with our loading. 15th. Arranged business, and set out on foot, hardly able to stir. Go to Crystler's, and have difficulty in settling with —, who refuses to allow some borrowed money. 16th. Arrive at Lisbon, at the house of James Turner. 17th. Reach Canton, with seventeen blisters on my hand, occasioned by rowing and pulling the bateau along. Find Thomas down with the fever and ague.'

"Mr. Church was accompanied by Lebbeus Johnson and sons; John Flannegan, a journeyman; Thomas Marvin, an apprentice, and one or two others. He found in the camp Mr. Foote and his father, who had come through on horseback, and others to the number of twelve, who all occupied the same shanty, and without the first convenience, as every article not of prime necessity had been left at Cornwall until a road could so far be cleared as to allow of the passage to teams. An entire week was consumed in getting the teams from Lisbon; and on Saturday night they were still three miles from camp, where the cattle were left to browse, and the men came on. The whole party then proceeded to return to them, and the loads were got in. The first clearing was made on the west side of the river, near the water's edge, just below the present bridge. The party immediately set about preparing the frame of a saw-mill, but had scarcely begun operations when the camp was visited by sickness, and one of the number stricken down by death. On the 2d of May, Mr. Church, the millwright, was attacked by intermittent fever, contracted the summer previous; and about the same time the elder Mr. Foote was taken with symptoms, at first not understood, but soon too sadly recognized as the smallpox. Five of the company had been inoculated, and this operation was forthwith performed upon the other six. Although nearly fourscore years of age, the invalid bore his sickness well, and at one time it was hoped he would survive. But, on the accession of the secondary fever, he grew worse, and died. His last words were, 'God's will be done.' Mr. Church, at this time, was not able to sit up in his couch of hemlock boughs, and the symptoms were beginning to appear upon those who had been inoculated. Stillman Foote had fallen a few days previous and broken a rib, which disabled him from rendering assistance. They kept the corpse until the third day, watching it by turns, and then committed it to the earth, wrapped in the hammock on which he died, with a few hemlock boughs below him, and the bark of an elm-tree for a coffin. There was at this time no medical aid to be had nearer than Johnstown, in Canada, and even this was not to be reached, as the heavy rains had rendered all the streams impassable, so that a young man who had been sent out was obliged to return. This is believed to be the

first death of a white person in Canton, and occurred May 10, 1801. We will here resume our quotation from Mr. Church's diary, which describes the difficulties of the settlers with vividness. It covers some of the events above described:

"May 2. Myself had the fever and ague. 4th. Had an intolerable fit of it. Gloomy times. 5th. Worked. Very rainy at night; camp leaks everywhere; no place to lay down in. Sleep none at all. Had free scope for my thoughts, not having anything to interrupt me but the snoring of the rest of the company, soaking in water. With great difficulty I prevent the rain dropping on old Mr. Foote. Let any person imagine himself in the woods, fifteen miles from any house, sick of the fever and ague, one of the company rotten with the smallpox, one with his ribs broke, one other ghostified with the fever and ague, three inoculated with the smallpox, and only three well ones, and let him imagine himself exposed to all the rains, without physician, or nurse, or medicines; then let him awake, and find it a dream, and see how glad he will be! 10th. More trouble; the old gentleman died, and I am growing worse every day. The three well ones bury the old man as well as they can in his hammock, and put some barks over him. Hard times for poor Stillman, who had to lay his own father in his winding-sheet. 13th. Ride out to Lisbon with extreme difficulty. I cannot sit on a horse. Ride barebacked. Get wet with rain through and through. From Canton to Lisbon settlement is fifteen miles without the least opening; very little road, and very many swamps and mireholes. 14th. Go to Dr. Adams' and back on foot, fourteen miles. Half an hour before I set out, while the fever was on, I could not walk across the house. 25th. So far recovered as to ride back to Canton.'

"Mr. Church was soon compelled to go back to his friends, and the rest of the party, having partly finished the mill, returned to spend the winter in Vermont. In the spring of 1802, Mr. Foote returned with his family, consisting of a wife, two sons, and a daughter, and they took up their abode in a corner of the saw-mill. Mr. Church and three companions proceeded through the woods from Chateaugay, a distance of about 70 miles, without mark or guide but a compass. Their goods were borne by a pack-horse, and they were five days on the pathless road, most of the time in the rain, and towards the last of their journey so short of provisions that they were obliged to subsist upon pork and partridges, of the latter of which they chanced to kill a few on the way. During this summer a single run of rock-stones, driven by a tub-wheel, was got in operation in a part of the mill, and this was the first and only grist-mill in town until after the war.

"During the summer of 1802 a thrilling incident happened, which well-nigh proved fatal to one of the party. On a Sabbath morning about 20 persons had assembled at the mill, from the several clearings, to spend a day in social intercourse and discuss the news. Two men were crossing the river in the only boat in the place, and had gained an island, when the current unexpectedly caught the boat, and was taking it down stream. One jumped out, but in so doing threw the bow of the boat farther into the current, and the remaining one, finding it impossible to gain the island, jumped overboard with his setting-pole, and lodged on a rock where he could maintain himself but with great difficulty, while the boat was swept down and broken among the rapids below. Mr. Church procured a rope, and swam over to the island, where, making one end fast to a tree, he let himself down stream till he could get the other end into the hands of the one in peril, who was thus rescued from what appeared to be certain destruction."

## EARLY SETTLERS.

In 1802 the town began to settle very rapidly, and, among others, Peter R. Leonard, Moses Leonard, Thomas D. Olin, Chester Dewey, Lebbeus Johnson (and five sons), James Parkill, Daniel and Nathan Walker, Thomas Kingsbury, most of them with families, and from Vermont, located.

The locations of the first settlers were as follows: In 1802, James Parkill, the first clerk of the town, lot 2, range 6, nearly opposite the Bridge farm; Peter R. Leonard, lot 2, range 6, near the present railroad crossing. In 1804 Mr. Leonard located near the new cemetery, and kept a public-house for several years, and moved into Pierrepont in 1807. Moses Leonard settled near him. Daniel Walker located on lot 8, range 5, on the old De Kalb road, and Nathan Walker located on what is now the County poor farm. Benjamin Walker also located on lot 5, range 5. T. D. Olin located on the road through the Olin settlement. Thomas Kingsbury located on what is now known as the Judd farm. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Among the other pioneer settlers may be named the following: Jacob Conkey, father of Dr. J. S. Conkey, of Canton village, on the Bridge farm; Joseph and William Ames, on lot 1, range 6; Dan Judd, a Revolutionary soldier, and the first miller in Foote's mill, at the village, on the Tyler Martin farm; Walter Clark, on lot 2, range 6; Asa Conkey, on the Southworth farm; Festus Tracy, the first to select his land in the town, doing so while assisting in the survey in 1799. His son, Elisha, occupies the old homestead. Thomas H. Conkey, father of H. H. Conkey, located on the Potter farm, lot 2, range 7; Joshua Conkey\* also on lot 2. Peter Brown, near the brick church, and succeeded in 1805 by John Farwell. Jeduthun Farwell, on lot 2, range 7. Harvey Knox bought the John Farwell farm, and now occupies it. Ebenezer Sanderson, on the farm now occupied by his son, Nelson, and the widow of the pioneer. Salmon Ward Squires, 1806, on lot 1, range 9, now occupied by his son, Wm. Orrin Squires, who was born on the farm. Abdiel H. Tracy, on lot 2, range 9, and Anson Parker on the same lot. Henry Mead also on the same lot, and where he is still living at the age of ninety-two years, and his wife at the age of eighty years. They were from Vermont, and are living with their son, Orville Mead. Peter Langdon, also from Dorset, Vt., in 1807, opened the first store in South Canton, and died in 1867, aged ninety-one years. His son, Albert Langdon, lives on the homestead, and is the proprietor of an extensive butter-factory. Benjamin and John Rose, also from Dorset, Vt., in 1806, located on lot 1, range 10; a son of John Rose occupies the homestead of his father. In 1810, Jesse Barnes settled on lot 4, range 9, and his son, Truman Barnes, now owns and occupies the homestead. Amos Smith and Hubbard Clark were pioneers on the same lot, and their sons, James Smith and Alanson Clark, own and occupy the homesteads. In 1805, William Perry, from

Rutland, Vt., located on lot 5, range 10. (A biography of this old pioneer may be seen at the end of the history of this town.) Samuel Leonard was an early settler on the Canton road, about a mile north of the brick church. His father died on this farm in 1841, at the advanced age of one hundred years and five months. Rev. Constant Southworth, father of E. H. Southworth, moved from Vermont at an early day, and settled near the brick church. He was pastor of the Congregational church organized here in 1823, and lived on the parsonage lot about a mile west of Smith's corners, on the High Falls road. He was a graduate of Middlebury college, and was a classmate of Silas Wright.

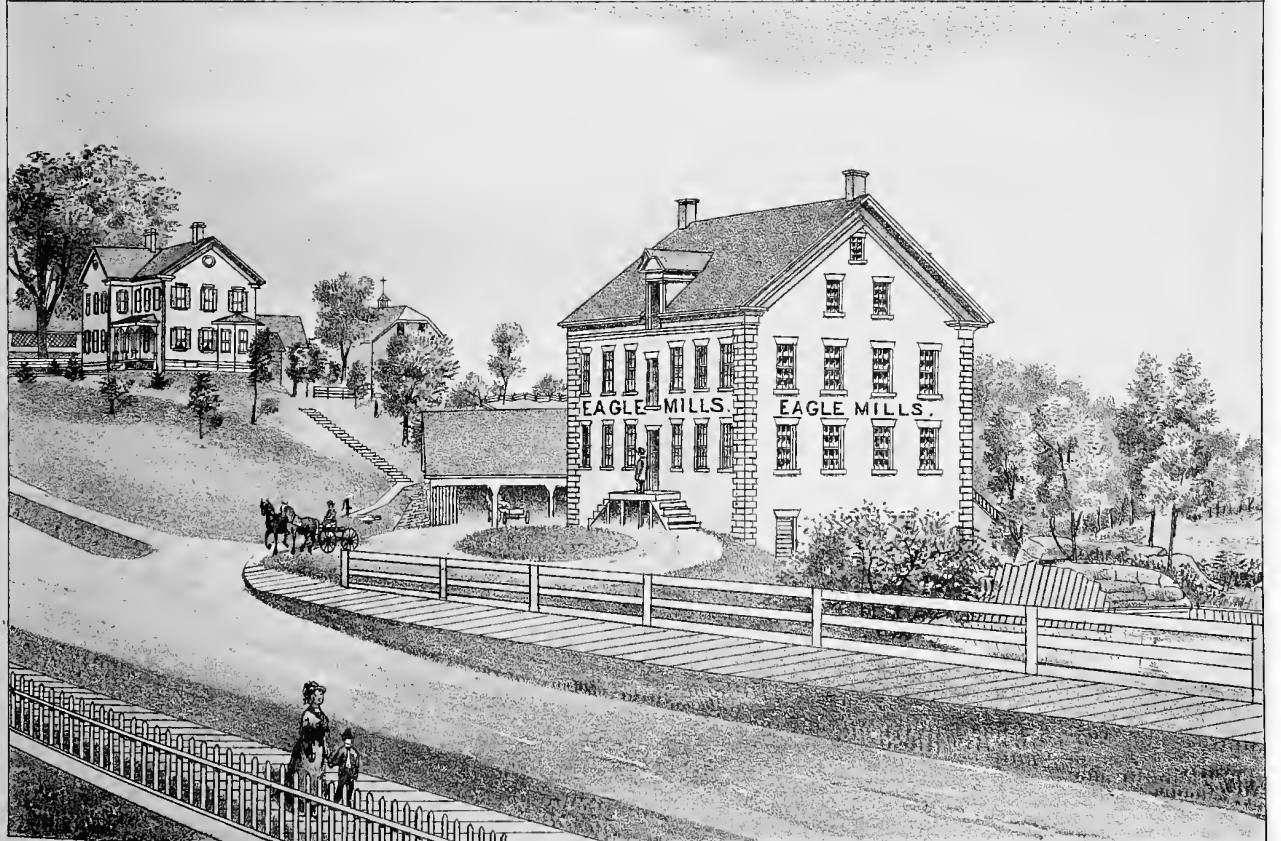
John Hopkins was a pioneer of 1803, and settled on the river opposite the present poor farm. He was from Pittsford, Vt. A daughter, Mrs. Rhoda Crary, now eighty-seven years old, then a girl of thirteen, writes that "it was in the month of March when we came; the snow was deep, and my brother and I rode on horseback twenty-five miles. I had a puppy and a kitten given me when I started, and I carried them all of the way in my woolen apron. The first night we stayed at Lebbeus Johnson's, and the next day went to our own place. My mother, and a sister aged ten years, went into the woods one day to hunt for the cows, and sister stepped into a bear-trap, which, springing, drove two great spikes through her leg, but fortunately passed the bones. They were half a mile from the house, and mother made several attempts to release the prisoner, but could not, and went back to the house and sent another sister two miles to a neighbor's to get help, which, speedily in fact, but to poor sister in the trap very tardily, arrived, and set her free." This letter was written but a few days previous to the present writing, and though the writer is nearly ninety years old, yet the chirography is remarkably clear and the orthography perfect.

In the vicinity of Morley, on the north side of the river, on lot 3, range 1, the early settlers were Peck, S. Belden, S. G. May, and Eaton Ray. Across the river and east of the village were Thomas Fenton, Reuben Wilson, and G. Simmons, on lot 2, range 1. On lot 1, range 1, were the families of Wm. Hollenbeck, Hill, Hutchinson, Wm. Foster, Nathan Clark, David Olin, Paine, Robinson, and Luther L. Page.

On the river-road from Morley to Canton, among the early settlers, were James Lankton and J. Wiley, on lot 3, range 1; Ira Butler and E. Covey, on the Butterworth farm; Jeremiah Day, on lot 4, range 2. Amos Jones settled on the Harrison place, on the Potsdam road. Heber Sykes was a pioneer on lot 4, range 3. Moses Sanderson, in 1816, located on lot 3, range 3, and Lemuel Jenison was also a pioneer on the same lot. Jonathan Day settled on the road through the Olin settlement as early as 1805-6. Solomon Walker, in 1808, located on 240 acres in the northwest corner of lot 3, range 5. In 1811, Lyman Tupper located on lots 2 and 3, ranges 4 and 5. Among the pioneers in the western part of the town may be named the Barber family, whose descendants in the vicinity of the old homestead are quite numerous.

Aaron Barrows, in 1816, moved in from Dorset, Vt., and settled on lot 1, range 9, and a son, Parlin Barrows,

\* Joshua Conkey at seventeen years of age was a drummer at Bennington; held a captain's commission in war of 1812; was taken prisoner at Ogdensburg, and taken to Halifax. When set at liberty was sent by sea to Boston, and walked from that city to Canton.



RES. OF S. W. LASELL.

MILL OF LASELL AND JEWETT,  
CANTON, NEW YORK.



MRS. PLINY WRIGHT



PLINY WRIGHT.



OLD HOME OF THE LATE GOV. SILAS WRIGHT <sup>AND</sup> PRESENT RES. OF PLINY WRIGHT. (UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.)  
CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.

now owns and occupies the same farm. Another son, Deacon Prosper Barrows, lived and died in Canton. Aaron, another son, lives in the vicinity of the homestead, and is a merchant and the postmaster at Crary's Mills, where he has been in trade for thirty years.

In the neighborhood of South Canton lived one William Lemon, a "Green mountain boy," who stood six feet seven inches in his stockings. He came from Vermont in company with S. Baldwin and John Farwell, passing through Troy. On the route they met some teams, and, as the snow was deep, the teamsters refused to give half of the road. After some words Mr. Baldwin said, "You had better give us half of the road peaceably, or we will force you to do so." This only provoked laughter and jeers, whereupon Baldwin said, "William, rise up and clear the road!" As Lemon's proportions began to assume a perpendicular, the teamsters began to grow uneasy; and as he rose to his feet and began to straighten up, the obstinate fellow shouted, "Hold on! hold on! We have seen enough of you!" And they speedily pulled out and gave the desired room. As they passed, Lemon said, "I wasn't *half* up when you called to me to sit down."

Mathew Wallace, a pioneer in Parishville in 1812, moved into Canton in 1821, and located on lot 3, range 9, where he died at the age of ninety.

The first birth in the town was that of a daughter of L. Johnson, in 1803; and the first male born in the town was Hiram Leonard, a son of Peter R. Leonard, who was born the same year. Mr. Leonard is a resident of Colton, in his seventy-fifth year, and a hale and active man.

The second death in the town was that of one Osgood, who was killed in 1803, about three miles south of Foote's, by the fall of a tree.

The first school was taught, in 1804, by William Barker, near the new cemetery; and religious meetings began to be held the same year.

#### MANUFACTURES.

In 1807, Jeduthun Farwell, from Dorset, Vt., built a dam across the Little river, at the hamlet now known as Brick Church. He built a saw-mill there, and put into it also a run of rock or field-stones, and attached a bolt. The stones came from the town of Russell, and were got out by Joseph Hutchinson. This saw-mill stood on the north bank of the stream. A few years later Mr. Farwell built a stone grist-mill on the south bank of the stream which contained two run of rock-stones. He also built a distillery near the grist-mill. The saw-mill is still standing, but a cheese-factory occupies the site of the grist-mill. At what is now known as Butterfield's mills, Elisha Clark built the first saw- and grist-mills erected there.

#### COPPERAS AND ALUM.

"About a mile below the high falls on Grasse river, near the south part of Canton, where that river issues from a romantic rocky ravine, its channel broken by rapids, and its banks discolored by reddish and yellow stains from the efflorescence of iron pyrites, which here form an important constituent of the rock, stand the remains of a manufactory of copperas and alum, which have for many years been

going to ruin. This manufactory was commenced in the year 1832, by S. & H. Foote, of Canton, who on the following summer were joined by G. W. Shepard and J. C. Bush, of Ogdensburg, the premises having been leased of Harry Van Rensselaer for ten years for the purpose. During the first year but little was done but getting the works in order and erecting suitable fixtures for the manufacture. In the summers of 1833, '34, '35, and a part of 1836, from sixty to eighty hands were employed, but the enterprise being found one that did not remunerate, it was abandoned. The process of the manufacture depends upon chemical principles, and was as follows: The rock abounding in iron pyrites (sulphuret of iron) was first dug and broken by hand, a process easily effected, from the tender and porous texture of the mineral. A clay bed having been prepared on the ground, and a quantity of wood first laid, it was covered with the pulverized stone, and ignited. When once fairly on fire, it would burn of itself, from the great percentage of sulphur in the mineral, and it needed no further care than to throw on new ore, with water, to reduce the pile to a smouldering heap, charged with the saline substances sought, which were lixiviated by the application of water; the ley collected and boiled in a large leaden tank, ten or twelve feet square, and two feet deep, and, when sufficiently concentrated, pumped into vats and allowed to crystallize on racks hung in them for the purpose. After the first crop of crystals of copperas was obtained, the residual liquor was again boiled, with the addition of certain proportions of potash, and the second time set to crystallize, when alum was obtained. The proportions obtained were three parts of copperas to one of alum.

"The fumes which arose from the burning and smouldering heaps were very disagreeable, and so noxious that a great number of trees in the vicinity were destroyed by those poisonous emanations. More than a thousand tons of copperas, and a third as much of alum, were made here while the works were in operation. Most of it found its way to the New York market. Unlimited quantities of iron pyrites exist at this place, which may hereafter offer inducements for the renewal of this manufacture, or the making of soda ash, should facilities for transportation to market be increased, or cheaper or more efficient methods of manufacture be discovered."<sup>\*</sup>

Nothing has, up to the present time (1878) been done to resume operations at this point, and is not likely to be soon.

Other manufactures and interests will be treated of under the several village histories which follow.

#### DAIRYING INTERESTS

are the prominent ones in the farming community of Canton, there being eight cheese- and three butter-factories in the town, viz.: West Canton cheese-factory, of Luman Mead, capacity, 600 cows; South Canton cheese-factory, Washington Spaulding, 500 cows; Hiram Hildreth's cheese-factory, near Morley, 400 cows; Bridge cheese-factory, Butterfield & Son, 350 cows; Truman Barnes' cheese-factory, 300 cows; Canton cheese-factory, Cleveland &

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. Hough.

Mathers, operated by Mead & Barrows, 300 cows; Freeman factory, at Rensselaer Falls, 300 cows; Fayville factory, E. G. Woodbridge (heaviest patron), 150 cows; A. Langdon, butter-factory, 500 cows; Morley butter-factory, A. S. Robinson, 300 cows; product of 1877, 24,000 pounds; High Falls butter-factory, Lucius Richardson, 150 cows. The Morrell cheese-factory in Pierrepont draws some of its milk from Canton, and there are about one-third as many cows as those above enumerated milked for butter, which is made in private families, which will make over 5000 cows milked for butter and cheese for marketing in the town.

There were 597,920 pounds of butter and 1,212,684 pounds of cheese shipped from Canton railroad station in 1877, or about 91 car-loads of both articles.

#### POPULATION.

In 1845 Canton had 4035 inhabitants of the human persuasion; in 1850 they had multiplied and replenished the town so that they numbered 4685. In 1855 there were 4995; in 1860, 6379; in 1865, 5964; 1870, 6014; and in 1875, 6018.

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Canton was erected as a separate town from Lisbon March 28, 1805. The first town-meeting was directed to be held at the house of Stillman Foote, March 4, 1806. The electors having been assembled, Stillman Foote was chosen moderator, and the following elected to the respective offices: Stillman Foote, supervisor; James Parkill, town clerk; William Perry, Thomas D. Olin, George Foote, assessors; Mason Foote, constable and collector; Daniel Walker and John Farwell, overseers of the poor; Medad Moody, Amos Smith, and Moses Leonard, commissioners of highways; Hubbard Clark, Walter Clark, Festus Tracy, Solomon Walker, James Parkill, Uri Barber, John Hopkins, Zadock Clark, Titus Sikes, and George Foote, overseers of highways; Peter Brown, William Lemon, and Jonathan Day, fence-viewers; Stillman Foote and Peter R. Leonard, pound-masters.

Following is the succession of supervisors since the formation of the town:

1806. Stillman Foote.	1847-48. Cyrus Abernathy.
1807-08. Daniel Walker.	1849. William F. Cahoon.
1809-12. Daniel Campbell.	1850-52. Hiram F. Johnson.
1813-22. Daniel Walker.	1853-54. Thomas V. Russell.
1823-24. Thomas D. Olin.	1855-56. Charles H. Allen.
1825-27. Jeduthan Farwell.	1857-58. George Robinson.
1828-30. James Parkill.	1859-61. Jeremiah Traver.
1831-33. Silas Baldwin, Jr.	1862-66. Milton D. Paekard.
1834-35. John Heaton.	1867-70. Horace W. Hale.
1836-40. Lemuel Buek.	1871. Charles N. Conkey.
1841-42. Henry Barber.	1872-75. M. D. Paekard.
1843-44. Richard N. Harrison.	1876-77. Leslie W. Russell.
1845-46. Henry Barber.	

Stillman Foote was appointed the first magistrate. The following have been town clerks for four or more consecutive years: Nathan Walker, J. L. Barnes, Simon D. Moody, Ziba N. Ellis, Amasa O. Brown, and Silas Baldwin since 1857, excepting 1861, a service of nineteen years.

The town officers elected Feb. 13, 1877, were: Leslie

Russell, supervisor; Silas Baldwin, town clerk; Langdon Clark, justice of the peace; Albert T. Martin, assessor; Leslie A. Williams, collector; Jerome T. Johnson, John W. Brown, overseers of the poor; H. H. Conkey, F. C. Murphy, R. L. Church, William Crane, Barton Weel, constables; A. S. Robinson and Marvin R. Wait, town auditors.

The records of the town contain some interesting memoranda, from which extracts have been made.

1806.—Five dollars bounty offered for every wolf killed in the town; the same in 1812; and double this amount in 1810 and 1816.

1810.—“Voted that a fine of \$12 be imposed on all jugglers, mountebanks, and wire-dancers.” Fifty dollars were raised for securing the rights and privileges of fish, and S. Foote, D. Campbell, and N. Walker were appointed a committee for this purpose. This was afterward a subject of much interest to the town, and resulted in legislative action, as will be elsewhere noted.

1811.—Resolved to preserve in the town records the dates of the births, deaths, and marriages, which were to be reported to the clerk under a penalty for neglect. In 1812 the assessors were charged with the collection of these data.

1823.—A tax of \$500 was voted for the support of the poor; and a like amount in 1825.

1835.—Voted to petition the legislature for a law to tax the town \$500 to be paid to the trustees of the public lands, in trust for the academy, to be invested for its benefit, on condition that the trustees execute bonds for the conveyance of the lot and buildings for a school. The following year, M. Jenison, J. H. Conkey, S. D. Olin, R. N. Harrison, D. Mack, J. Ames (2d), C. Foote, S. Wright, Jr., L. Moody, D. Clark, H. Barber, and A. Smith were appointed a committee to superintend the academy and employ a teacher, and to attend to the interests of the town therein. In 1837, a tax of \$500 for three years was voted for the academy, on condition that an equal amount be raised by subscription to maintain the institution.

1840.—A bounty of one shilling was voted for every crow killed in town; and in 1841-42, a bounty of ten cents was voted for a similar purpose.

1846.—A special meeting was held May 19, 1846, to vote on the matter of granting license for the sale of spirituous liquors in town; 255 voters declared for no license and 142 for license. Again, on April 27, 1847, on the same issue, 318 expressed themselves in favor of no license, and 297 for license. In 1877 the town elected a board of excise commissioners opposed to granting license.

The late civil war evoked the following action on the part of the town of Canton: At a special meeting, Aug. 23, 1862, a tax of \$4200 was voted for bounty purposes, at \$50 per volunteer, on condition that the quota be filled to meet the exigency of the case; otherwise only so much of a tax should be levied as would enable the payment of \$50 per volunteer actually enlisted. The legislature was petitioned to legalize this action, and George C. Bogue, Ebenezer Miner, Milton D. Paekard, L. E. B. Winslow, Albert Langdon, Wm. Perry, Jr., Cornelius Van Waters, T. L. Harrison, Algernon Robinson, and Bingham A. Sykes were

appointed a committee to procure the necessary funds and attend to their disbursement. On the 12th of December, of the same year, the voters assembled at a special meeting authorized the supervisor and town clerk to issue interest-bearing certificates of \$300 each, to be countersigned by a justice of the peace, and granted on the order of the auditing committee, to an amount not exceeding \$18,000, which were to be paid to such volunteers as would be necessary to fill the quota. Wm. H. Sawyer, Joseph Barnes, and Algernon S. Robinson were appointed the committee to audit accounts, and served in this capacity until the close of the war. The last special meeting was held Feb. 23, 1864, when a bounty of \$400 per volunteer was decreed, subject to the foregoing conditions.

At the annual meeting in 1865 \$6000 was voted to be paid to such men of the town as had been in the service, and who had not heretofore received the \$300 bounty. The several quotas of the town were generally speedily and satisfactorily filled, and considerable private aid was given to further the measures of the war.

The town has been divided into five election districts or voting precincts,—Nos. 1 and 5 being in the village; No. 2 at Morley; No. 3 at Jerusalem Corners, and No. 4 at Rensselaer Falls. The comparative votes here given indicate the past and present voting citizenship of the town. At the gubernatorial election, April 30, 1807, Morgan D. Lewis received 43 votes and Daniel D. Tompkins 14 votes. Three years later 73 voters declared their preference for Jonas Platt and 40 for Daniel D. Tompkins. At the election for governor, in 1876, 928 votes were cast for the Republican nominee and 532 for the Democratic candidate,—a total of 1460 votes.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND TOWN INTERESTS.

The public highways have received proper attention from the first,—at the first town-meeting ten road districts having been formed for the purpose of working them. These have been subdivided until they number eighty-seven. The streams of the town are spanned by substantial structures, among them being several first-class wrought-iron bridges, costing from \$1500 to \$8000, and the appropriations made for their repair have been liberal and timely.

Several State roads were early located, and the Parishville turnpike company located its route through the town about 1815. In 1827 the company surrendered its franchise, and a few years later that part of the road from Canton to Ogdensburg was improved by taxation; and, in 1850, measures were taken to plank the road-bed, tolls being charged. Besides this there were the Canton plank-road, from the village to the town line of De Kalb; the Canton, Morley and Madrid plank-road to those places, and others in the western part of the town, which are described in the general history of the county, constructed from 1848 to 1853, and whose road-beds reverted to the town as soon as the first set of planks had decayed. These generally form excellent highways, and are the principal thoroughfares of the town.

As early as 1823 the project of using Grasse river in the town, in the series of improvements by which navigation

was to be afforded by means of the Oswegatchie, natural canal, and the Grasse to the St. Lawrence, was discussed, and received legislative consideration, and, in 1831, a company was incorporated to carry this idea into effect. The measure was further agitated in 1836, but no improvements in this direction have ever been made in the town of Canton.

Mention has been made of the action of the legislature concerning Grasse river. In 1815, C. Willson, F. Tracy, and Wm. Richardson were appointed a committee to make Grasse river navigable for fish; and on the 12th of April, 1824, a law made the river a public highway, from its mouth to the high falls in Canton, the construction of dams being allowed on condition that passages or sluices be provided for fish to pass. Neglecting to do this or setting nets or weirs was punishable by a fine of \$25. In 1825 the town appointed Minot Jenison and Thomas D. Olin to investigate the condition of dams, and prosecute any violation of the law under a guarantee to indemnify them from losses arising from lawsuits. Since the country has been cleared the quantity of water in this stream has been diminished so much that it is not esteemed of so much consequence as formerly.

Railroad facilities are afforded by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg company, which operates a line running through the town from west to a little north of east, south of the centre, and in the western part of the town a line having a northerly direction. The entire length in town is about 15 miles, the road-bed being about 325 feet above tide, with easy grades and curves, and is firmly ballasted. Stations and side-tracks are provided at Canton village and at Rensselaer Falls. At the former place are neat and ample depot-buildings, from which large quantities of freight are received and discharged, and the travel from this point is very considerable. The road was built by the Potsdam and Watertown company, which was organized Jan. 9, 1852. Work in town was commenced in 1853, and in the fall of 1854 trains began running regularly from the two points above named. The eastern section of the road was constructed under the direction of B. Hodskin, one of the first directors. In 1860 the Potsdam and Watertown company sold its franchises and property to the present company, which, in 1862, constructed the Ogdensburg branch from the main line at De Kalb Junction, completing it through the town of Canton that year.

The first telegraphic communication was over the wires of the Vermont and Boston line, constructed along the State road from Potsdam, through Canton, to Ogdensburg in 1851, stock having been taken along the line to defray the expense. Subsequently the Montreal company erected lines along the railroad, and at present also controls the old line. Offices are maintained at the villages in the town. Express facilities are afforded by the American company, which has an office in the business part of the village of Canton.

The project of erecting a town-hall was agitated in 1845, and on the 21st of April, 1846, the supervisors of the county were directed by an act of the legislature to levy a tax on the town of \$333.35 annually for three years, to be paid to Benjamin Squire and Cyrus Abernathy, as

commissioners in trust, with power to erect the building. A plain but substantial frame structure was erected nearly opposite the court-house, on a spacious lot fronting the public square. The control of the house was delegated to the supervisor of the town and his successors in office. The building has been frequently repaired, but on the 2d of May, 1877, a special meeting was held to determine the propriety of erecting a new and more modern hall for the use of the town. W. H. Sawyer, M. D. Packard, and C. N. Conkey, as a committee of the annual meeting, reported in favor of a hall costing \$20,000, to be paid in four annual instalments, and that the bonds of the town be issued to secure this amount. The electors approved the report, and appointed L. W. Russell, W. H. Kimball, and Worth Chamberlain to execute its provisions. The board of supervisors legalized this action of the town, and the initiatory steps for building have been taken.

A description of the proposed building will be found in connection with the history of the village.

#### EDUCATION.

The town of Canton has from the first been interested in advancing the cause of education, giving proper encouragement to the common schools and in a liberal measure for the promotion of the several institutions of learning which have been fostered in its midst, a detailed history of which will appear in connection with a sketch of the village.

Schools were early taught in different localities,—the first one on the corner of the new cemetery-grounds in 1804. Districts were formed as the country settled up. Thirty districts in all were created, which have been reduced to the present number,—twenty-eight. In 1877 these contained 2067 children between the ages of 5 and 21 years, from which an average attendance of 907 pupils was secured, and \$7558 were appropriated for the maintenance of these schools, and 37 teachers were employed and paid \$8272 for services.

In 1816 an act of 1807, relating to the gospel- and school-lots of central New York, was extended to this county, and authorized the supervisor and two commissioners, chosen at a town-meeting, to lease them for a term not exceeding 21 years, and apply the proceeds to the support of the gospel or schools, or both, as might be directed. Subsequently the literature-lot was donated to the academy at Lowville. Besides this revenue, the town appropriations were usually equal to the State aid, and the schools have thus been well maintained. In many districts excellent houses, furnished with the requisites for successful teaching, have been provided.

There are 29 school-houses in the town, valued, with their sites, at \$14,100.

#### MORLEY VILLAGE.

Morley, formerly known as Long Rapids, is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Grasse river, in the northeast corner of the town, near the line between Canton and Lisbon, and six miles from Canton village. Stillman Foote began the settlement by building a dam and erecting a saw-mill in 1810. Christopher Wilson and Pitts Bailey, from

Vermont, bought the village site and the saw-mill, which was in an unfinished state. In 1815 they put into this mill two run of rock-stones, with a bolt. Two years later they built a new mill, and put in burr-stones. These mills stood about four rods east of the present stone mill. In one corner of the last mill Mr. Thomas Fenton had a room where he carried on wool-carding and cloth-dressing. He continued here about eight years, and then built a factory a few rods down the stream, which he occupied about twenty years. Wilson settled on the east side of the river, and built the first frame house, on the spot now partly occupied by Mr. L. Fenton's house. Bailey built a frame house on the west side of the river. It now forms a part of the Ervin hotel, which Bailey built and kept many years. The first bridge was built about 1820. Before this the settlers on the west side in going to mill would stop on the bank with their horse, and a flat-bottomed boat or scow would go over from the mill for their grist, and return it, when ground, in the same way. The first saw-mill on the west side was built by Charles Barrett, who also built the tavern recently burned. The first store and goods was kept by J. P. Cummings, in a frame building, where the engine-house now stands. A year or two later he built the stone building which is still standing. In this store he was a partner of Isaac Whitney for six years, and then Whitney bought the Bailey tavern, which he kept some twelve years. The present stone grist-mill has four run of stone, and was built in 1840. It is owned by Mr. T. L. Harrison, and is under the management of Mr. Rufus K. Jackson. Wm. Washburn was the first blacksmith, and Eden Ray the first carpenter, in the village. The school-house in the village was built about eighteen years ago, after plans furnished by Mr. W. H. Harrison. It is of stone, one story high, and built in the Gothic order of architecture, its cost being about three thousand dollars. When the post-office was first established here, at Mr. Harrison's request the name of the village was changed to Morley. This village is the residence of Mr. Thomas L. Harrison, a son of one of the late proprietors of this town. Mr. Harrison is secretary of the State agricultural society. On his farm here near the village, he has the finest herds of short-horn cattle in the country. For seven head he was offered, and refused, forty-five thousand dollars. He occasionally sells a cow for six thousand dollars, or a bull for fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. A short-horn calf will bring from five hundred to one thousand dollars.

The village of Morley contains 2 churches, 1 flouring-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 butter-tub factory, 2 asheries, 1 hotel, 4 stores, and the usual mechanic shops, and has a population of about 300 souls.

#### EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MORLEY.

Trinity chapel was erected in 1870-71, mainly through the efforts of Mr. T. L. Harrison, a liberal and wealthy churchman, a resident of the village. It is a stone structure, of the English Gothic rural style of architecture, open roof inside, roof-boards and rafters finished in oil, and in all its appointments presents a very neat appearance. The chapel is twenty-four by sixty-two feet, with a recessed chancel of sixteen by twenty-four feet, and will seat about

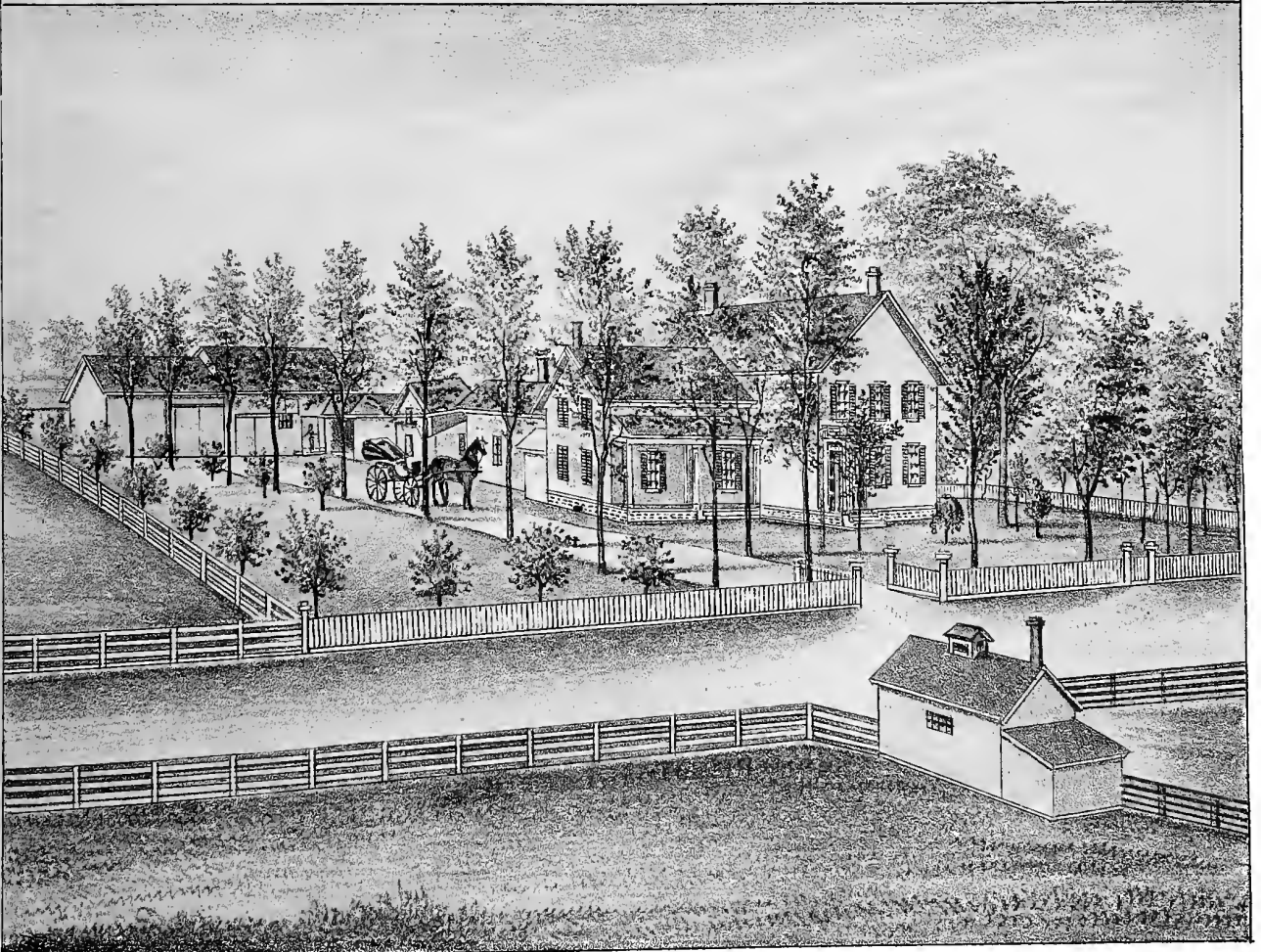




R. K. JACKSON.



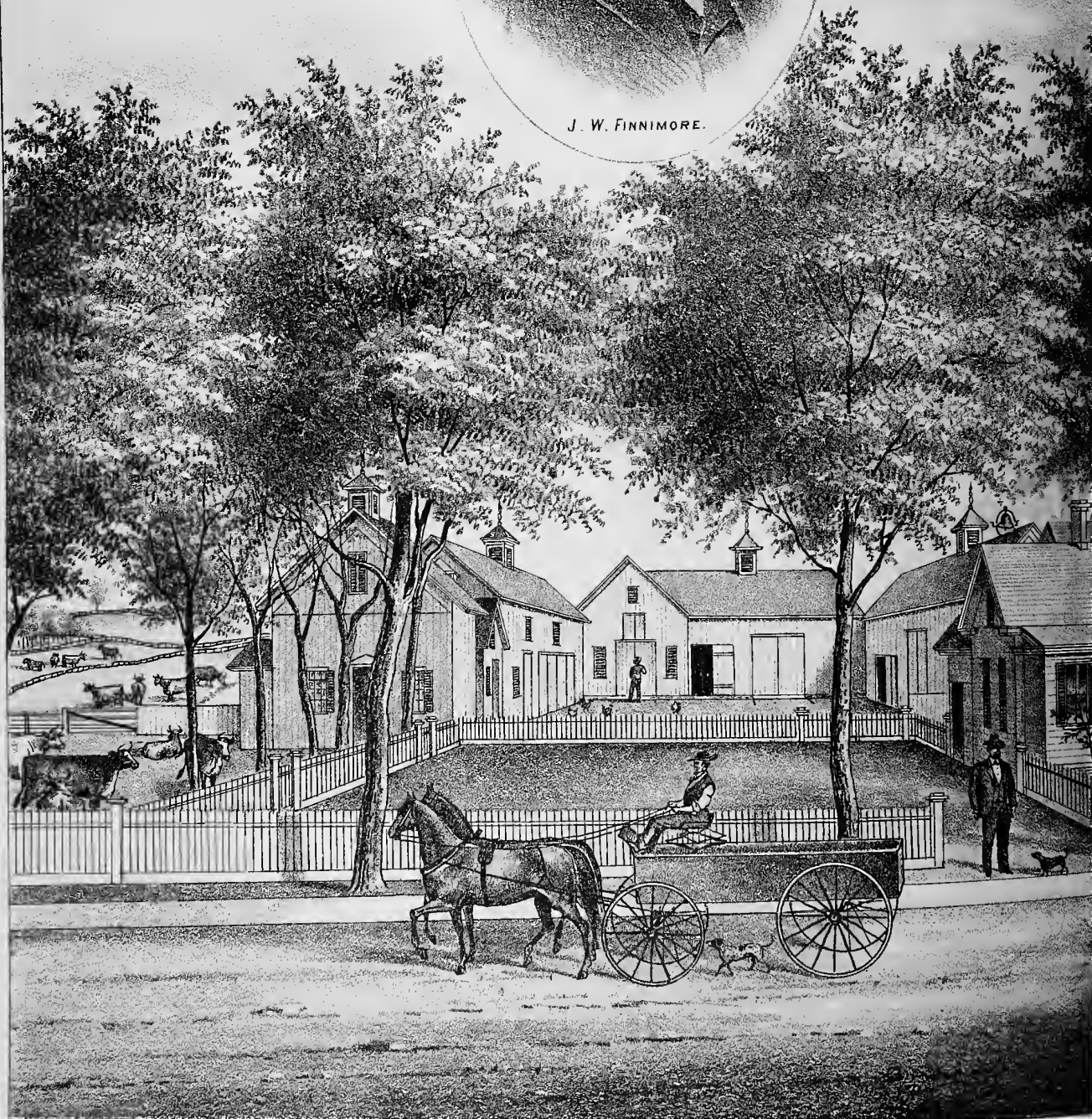
MRS. R. K. JACKSON.



RESIDENCE OF R. K. JACKSON, MORLEY, (CANTON,) ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.



J. W. FINNIMORE.



RESIDENCE OF JOSHUA W. FINNI



MRS. J. W. FINNIMORE



MORLEY, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK.



WM. H. FINNIMORE.



MRS. WM. H. FINNIMORE.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. FINNIMORE, MORLEY, (CANTON) ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.

two hundred and fifty persons. The cost was about twelve thousand dollars. On the 26th day of July, 1871, it was consecrated by Bishop Doane, assisted by the neighboring clergy. This is a mission chapel, and is under the control of the board of missions of the diocese of Albany. The present missionary in charge is the Rev. Charles S. Olmstead. The membership is 125, communicants 42, number confirmed since consecration of chapel 54. The Sunday-school numbers 75 scholars, with the rector as superintendent. Previous to building this chapel, occasional church services were held in the school-house for a number of years, by clergymen from Canton and other places. A Sunday-school was organized and carried on by ladies connected with the church, during a period of twenty years, which school was held in the school-house. The missionaries in charge of this mission have been Rev. W. S. Hayward, Rev. E. G. Prout, Rev. A. Whitaker.

#### WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, MORLEY.

On the 23d day of September, 1843, the members of the congregation worshipping at the school-house in the village of Morley met, pursuant to law, and proceeded to organize the First Wesleyan Methodist society of the village of Morley. Hiram Barber and John Byington were chosen to preside, and David Clemens, Joel Seger, Zelotus Whitney, John W. Allen, and Thomas Buffam were chosen trustees. Among the first members of this society were David and Naurilla Clemens, Ira and Joanna Day, John Byington and wife, Wesley Byington and wife, James S. and Rachel Wright, Edward and Ruth Gould, Thomas and Sally Fisher, Wilson and Lorena Freeman, Peter and Mary Wheeler, Marilla Whitney, Hiram H. Lockwood, Truman Penoyer, Orlow Walbridge. The church edifice was built in 1843. It is a plain one-story frame building, size 40 feet by 60 feet, cost \$1200. The parsonage, built in 1845, is in the same inclosure; cost \$800. The pastor first chosen was Rev. Lincoln Brown. The following have been some of the officiating pastors since: Rev. Joel Grinnell, Rev. Isaac Sprague, Rev. Wm. P. Ray, Rev. Dyar Willis, Rev. N. Wardner. Rev. J. L. Benton is the present pastor. Membership, 110. The Sunday-school is in charge of James S. Wright, superintendent. Number of scholars, 92; teachers, 9; library, volumes, 200.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT CRARY'S MILLS.

This society was organized September 5, 1823, at the M. E. (brick) church, located on mile square 3, range 9. The following is a list of the names of those who composed the society upon its organization: Wm. Hatch, Hubbard Clark, James Burgess, Amos Smith, Elisha Clark, Shubael Clark, Joseph Chandler, Luther Brown, Amos Clark, Justus Stiles, Jeduthun Farwell, Smith Page. Rev. Constant Southworth was moderator. The trustees elected were Jeduthun Farwell, Wm. Hatch, Luther Brown, and Samuel Clark.

Soon after their organization, Hon. S. Van Rensselaer deeded to the society thirty-five acres of land, on which to build a church and parsonage. The parsonage and barn were built and occupied, but the society after ten years found that the greater number of their members lived in the vicinity

of Crary's Mills, and resolved to build their church there. They put up a frame for a church building in 1840, which was completed in 1844, and dedicated. The size of the building was 32 feet by 44 feet. The land which was deeded by Hon. S. Van Rensselaer not having been fully occupied for the purposes intended, reverted to the heirs. In 1858 the society bought the land at \$10 an acre, and sold it afterwards at a profit. In 1859 the society was re-organized by an election of six trustees instead of four, as formerly. In 1873 the church building was repaired thoroughly, and a porch of 12 feet and a belfry added, the whole expense being \$2200. Rededicated by Rev. Wm. Miller, February 12, 1874. Rev. Constant Southworth was pastor from 1823 to 1831. Rev. C. W. Fifield is the present pastor. Geo. Harper, superintendent of Sabbath-school; children 60; attendance 40.

#### RENSSELAER FALLS.

The village of Rensselaer Falls is situated in the north-west corner of the town, on the east bank of the Oswegatchie river. The R., W. & O. R. R. runs through the village. It is 13 miles distant from Ogdensburg, and 10 miles from Canton. It contains nine stores, two churches, a hotel, a grist-mill, two saw-mills, the Phoenix bent works, a chair-factory, a cheese-box factory, two wagon-shops, and other mechanic shops. The river has a fall of six feet at this place, which gives a good water-power. The village was begun in 1839 by the erection of a forge by Tate, Chaffee & Co. It first had the name of Tateville, from Robert Tate, of the above firm, but it has been more generally known as Canton Falls, until the establishment of a post-office. The forge had three fires, and was situated on the west bank of the river just below the dam. In 1845 the forge was rented to J. W. Browne, who ran it three years, using bog ore from Lisbon and specular ore from Hermon. John Shull, Jr., as agent for Van Rensselaer, built a saw-mill in 1839, on the site now occupied by the Phoenix bent works. The first mill was carried off by a flood, and the second was burned. The first grist-mill was built in 1842, by Henry Van Rensselaer, which was burned, and in 1846 the present stone grist-mill was built. Jesse Bunnell was the first miller, Mr. Rathbone was the first shoemaker, Caleb Johnson the first blacksmith; his shop stood just above the bridge, on the east bank of the river. The first tavern was built and kept by John Shull, Jr. The first store was kept by Thomas Leonard, where J. W. Browne now has his store. Mr. Browne is the oldest merchant in the village, having been there nearly thirty years. Dr. T. Murdock has been there thirty years, and is the oldest physician in the place, and was the first. He came from Vermont. The post-office was established here December 19, 1851, Archibald Shull being first postmaster. The present postmaster is O. Van Waters. The population of the village is about 350. Among the early settlers in the vicinity of Rensselaer Falls were the following persons, and their location: on lot 9, range 2, John Shull, Sr., N. Hammond; on lot 8, range 2, Jacob Shull, Mrs. Ames, Arch. Shull, Christian Ghering, and A. Johnson; on lot 7, range 2, W. Randall; on lot 7, range 1, J. Ghering and C. Goodell; on lot 8, range 1, J. T. Johnson, J. Ghering,

Jr., and Mrs. Swift; on lot 9, range 1, Dea. Hanna, S. Walroth, Leonard Herring, and A. Sunderlin; on lot 10, range 1, A. Sharp. The road leading west from the Canton and running through range 4, is known as the Irish settlement road, and was settled about thirty years ago by a large number of emigrants from the Emerald isle.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT RENSSELAER FALLS.

The first Methodist Episcopal class was formed in the spring of 1853, by Rev. A. Blackman, from the Heuvelton circuit. The members of this class were J. L. Gilbert, Mary Ann Gilbert, Joseph Gilbert and wife, Mrs. Van Waters, Sophia Parsons, and Catharine Chaffee. The class remained about the same up to 1855, when Rev. S. F. Kenyon succeeded Rev. H. Woodruff, and began to preach here every two weeks. During this year some additions were made to the class. In 1856, W. C. Lent, a local preacher, was engaged, and the class received new members. During 1857 the church grew, and from the progress it was apparent that the society must have a church of their own. This society having been a charge of Heuvelton, in 1858, the Kendrew neighborhood (in De Kalb) was taken, and with this class formed a charge, having their own quarterly conference, and W. C. Lent was continued over it. Nov. 11, 1858, the society was legally incorporated, with Joseph L. Gilbert, Robert Wilstrop, and Joseph Wheeler as trustees. During this year a church was built at an expense, including the site, of \$1000. This church was situated on Rensselaer street, just east of State. Previous to building this house, meetings were held in the school-house. 1859, W. C. Lent was returned to this charge. A parsonage was built on the church lot at an expense of \$400, and a church was built in the Kendrew neighborhood at a cost of \$900. Cooper's Falls appointment was taken from De Kalb circuit and annexed to this charge. In 1860, conference appointed Rev. A. Mosier to the charge. 1862, the last year under the pastorate of Father Mosier, was prosperous. Rev. J. V. Humphrey came here this year; under his pastorate the charge gained a little.

1863.—The session of conference held at Watertown appointed Rev. A. M. Roe, A.M., formerly principal of Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary, to the charge, and the church prospered.

1864.—Rev. A. M. Roe was returned. In 1865, conference at Potsdam appointed Rev. G. P. Kenney. During this year there was a revival, and the church increased and prospered. In 1866, there was more than the usual prosperity, and congregations were good, and the society felt the need of a better church. Towards the close of the year the church and parsonage were sold for \$1875. A new church was projected. In 1867, Rev. G. P. Kenney was returned. A lot was bought for the new edifice, which was to be of brick, size, forty by sixty feet, with basement under the whole, and all above ground. In November the building was inclosed, and the basement made ready for use during the winter. In 1868, Rev. A. T. Copeland was sent to this charge. The church edifice was completed and dedicated Sept. 16, 1868. Rev. B. I. Ives, chaplain of Auburn prison, preached the sermon, after which he stated that the church cost about \$8000, and that a balance of \$5000 was

to be raised. Subscriptions were called for, and the following sums subscribed: Joseph Wheeler, \$1000; Thomas A. Madill, Hiram Stoddard, and Benjamin Wheeler, each \$500; R. Wilstrop and wife, \$300; J. L. Gilbert and wife, \$250; Thomas Dickinson, J. W. Browne, and A. S. Barter, each \$200. Others subscribed with equal liberality. The amount realized was \$5114. This unexpected result gave great satisfaction to all concerned. During this year a union protracted meeting was held by the Methodist and Congregational churches, with great success. The pastors officiating since that time have been Rev. W. F. Brown, 1870; Rev. J. B. McCullough, 1873. During this year a parsonage was built on the lot adjoining the church.

1877.—This church has a present membership of 160, and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. C. Phelps. The present trustees are J. W. Browne, Joseph Wheeler, and S. F. Dexter. The Sunday-school has about 75 scholars; officers and teachers, 15. George Spooner, superintendent.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF RENSSELAER FALLS

was organized June 6, 1842, at the school-house in the village, with the following members: Deacon John Shull and wife, Jacob Shull and wife, Archibald Shull and wife, Christian Ghering and wife, and Joseph Lytle and wife.

The society prospered and grew with a healthy growth. In 1847, they decided to erect a church edifice suitable to the needs of the society. At a meeting legally called, Jacob Shull and F. F. Rathbone were chosen to preside, and John Shull, Jr., William Hanna, and T. F. Rathbone were chosen trustees, July 19, 1847. Work was begun, but the building was not completed until in 1848, the latter part of the year. Jan. 11, 1849, the church edifice was dedicated, the dedicatory prayer being made by the pastor, Rev. G. Cross, and the sermon preached by Rev. B. B. Parsons. The size of the church was thirty-six by fifty feet, and cost \$300. In 1875, extensive repairs, alterations, and improvements were made to it, and Feb. 16, 1876, it was re-dedicated, the sermon for the occasion being preached by Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D.D., of Syracuse, the dedicatory prayer by Rev. G. Cross, a former pastor, now of Richville. The size of the building as improved is thirty-six by sixty feet, and the cost was about \$5000. The parsonage belonging to the society was built in 1870, and cost about \$1500. The value of the property held by the society is not far from \$8000. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. L. W. Chaney, Rev. R. T. Cross, and the present pastor, Rev. G. A. Rockwood, who has been pastor during nine years. The present membership of the church is one hundred and two. The present trustees of the society are T. F. Craig, Andrew Bennett, and Robert Akins. In connection with the church is the Women's Missionary board, with a membership of forty-five.

The Sabbath-school has a membership of 150 scholars. Library, 200 volumes. Superintendent, Mr. N. E. Doty. The church and Sabbath-school are both in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

#### FELLOWSHIP LODGE, NO. 749, F. AND A. M.

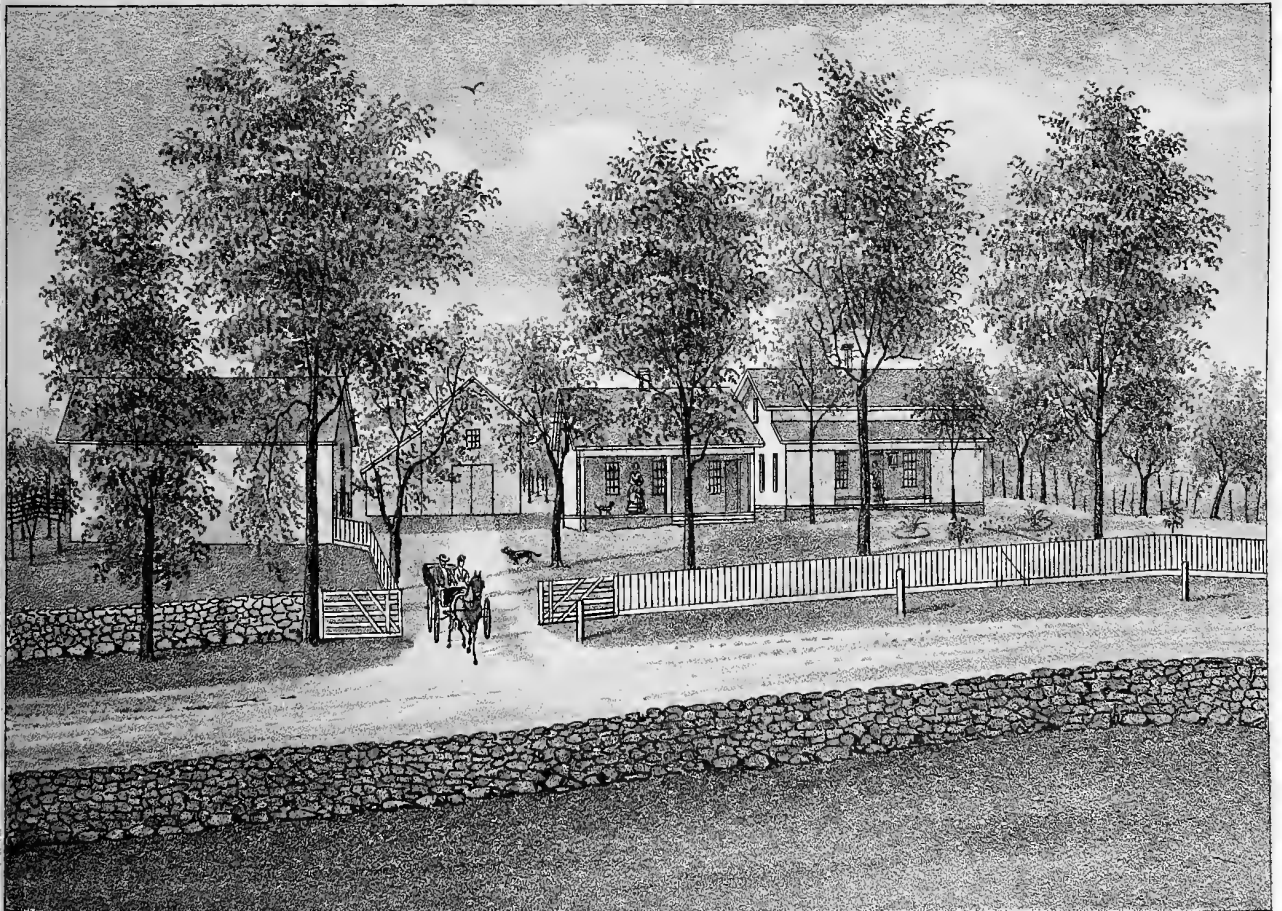
This lodge was organized March 5, 1874. Its charter members were, John R. Mills, Frank B. Dorothy, P.



O. NORTON.



MRS. O. NORTON.



RES. OF MRS. O. NORTON, CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



N. SANDERSON.



MRS. E. SANDERSON.



MRS. N. SANDERSON.



L. SANDERSON.

PHOTOS BY MRS. DR. J. HITCHCOCK, CANTON.



RES. OF N. SANDERSON, CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



McCornick, L. H. Hill, Irwin H. Rose, Daniel Dickinson, and James E. Barber. Its first officers, U. D., were, J. R. Mills, W. M.; F. B. Dorothy, S. W.; P. McCormick, J. W. Its present officers are, L. H. Hill, W. M.; S. J. Lewis, S. W.; M. Chambers, J. W.; T. McKelvy, Treas.; J. J. Doty, Sec.; Wm. Dexter, S. D.; A. Clark, J. D.; W. B. Rose, Tyler.

### THE VILLAGE OF CANTON.

This village, the seat of justice of St. Lawrence County since 1828, is situated near the centre of the town north and south, and on lots 3 and 4 of ranges V. and VI. east and west. It is 18 miles from Ogdensburg, 11 miles from Potsdam, and 24 miles from Gouverneur, with which city and villages it is connected by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad. By rail it is about 30 miles from the latter city. Originally, its area was one mile square, lying northeast and southwest, on both sides of the Grasse river, but was subsequently enlarged to two miles square, and again reduced to its original limits.

The first settlement was made on the present plat of the village by one Daniel Harrington, the details of which have been previously given in the history of the town. Stillman Foote located the original mile square in 1800, and purchased the same of the proprietors, and was really the first permanent settler, not only of the village, but also of the town.

Prominent among the early settlers on the village site were Dr. Wm. Noble, the first physician, who owned the tract including the present university grounds, and located in 1804-5; Dr. Daniel Campbell, 1807; Dr. Elijah Baker, 1808; Edwin Jones, father of D. M. Jones, the manufacturer and merchant of to-day, 1803; Amos Jones, Sr., Medad Moody, father of Captain Lucius Moody, 1804; Silas Wright, 1819, and his brother Pliny, the latter still a resident of the village; Silas Baldwin and Dr. Darius Clark, 1824; and Nathaniel and B. Hodskin, 1827. Mr. Baldwin, or, as he was always called, 'Squire Baldwin, and B. Hodskin still reside in the village. Others were E. Frost, Alvin C. Low, S. Prentice, and E. Bridge. Harry Smith came in 1830, and Walter Brown about the same time. In 1825, Ebenezer Miner came to the village temporarily, and settled permanently in 1829. Also Clapp, Bailey, the Walkers, Benjamin, Dan, and Solomon, and Joseph and John Barnes were early comers to the village.

Stillman Foote lived in one end of his saw-mill for a time after his family's arrival, and then built a house on the brow of the hill, in 1802, which, enlarged and renewed, still overlooks the village under the overarching branches of some great elms, planted out by the present Stillman Foote, of Ogdensburg, and his brothers. Dr. Campbell built his house where the one occupied by Mr. Traver now stands, and, in 1812, it, with the house of Mr. Foote on the opposite side of the river, were about all the dwellings there were in the village, at least of any pretensions. Mrs. Miner, widow of E. Miner, deceased, and daughter of Dr. Campbell, says the first dance ever held by white folks in Canton was in the upper part of a large wood-shed attached to the doctor's house. An Indian family used fre-

quently to stop at an old house which stood on the present site of the Hodskin house.

During the War of 1812, the doctor closed his store and opened a tavern for the accommodation of travelers and troops passing through the village *en route* for Ogdensburg and the scene of hostilities. On one occasion, a sloop-load of goods was confiscated by the American commander, and sent secretly to Dr. Campbell's house. A force of our British cousins started from Prescott to recover the goods of which they had been despoiled, but Providence was on the side of the Yankees, and a furious snow-storm delayed and at last turned the soldiers back, and the goods were sold. The value of the same was \$50,000, and the sale was ever after known as the "great vendue."

Captain Lucius Moody, still a resident of the village, was born therein in 1806, being the second male born in the town. His father, Medad Moody, bought about two acres of ground, including the present site of the Hodskin House, and built a house thereon, and in after-years built a larger one for hotel purposes. Capt. Moody is at the present time the oldest resident, in point of occupancy, in the village. His father was born in Amherst, Mass., and came from Weybridge, Vt., with his wife and two children, Simeon D. and Clarissa,—afterwards the wife of Gov. Silas Wright,—in 1804, finding their way through the forest from Lake Champlain to St. Regis by blazed trees. His first location was on the south side of the river, just above the present bridge. He was captain of a military company at Ogdensburg during the War of 1812.

### MANUFACTURING.

Excellent water-power is afforded by the Grasse river at the village, there being natural falls or rapids, which have been improved by several substantial dams and flumes. Power is thus supplied to a number of manufacturing establishments, whose products are a source of considerable revenue to the place. Stillman Foote was the pioneer manufacturer. Having obtained possession of the mill site and its privileges in 1800, the following year he began to build a saw-mill, under the direction of Daniel W. Church, a millwright, from Vermont, bringing the mill-irons from that State. It stood near the site of the present "Eagle Mills," and was gotten into operation in the fall of 1801. "The next summer, a single run of rock-stones, driven by a tub wheel, was put in a part of the mill; and this was the first and only mill in town until after the War of 1812." In 1820 the second saw-mill was put up in the same locality, by a son of the above, Henry Foote, the framework being used afterwards in the construction of another mill on the same site, which became widely known as the "Jackson Mill." This was erected on a very extensive scale, in 1860, by the late E. E. Jackson, and was at that time reputed the best mill of the kind in the country. Subsequently this became the property of B. Hodskin, by whom it is yet operated. It is a very complete establishment for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, with a cutting capacity of 20,000 feet per ten hours, and contains a planer, edger, shingle and lath machines. In 1872, 4,000,000 feet of spruce lumber were manufactured, most of which was shipped to the Albany markets. The logs to supply this

mill are floated down the river from points thirty miles above, and furnish an excellent quality of lumber. When fully worked, thirty men are employed in these mills.

About 1840, Silas Wright built a custom-work saw-mill on the site of the plaining-mill, which was burned in 1852. Another saw-mill, occupying the site of the "St. Lawrence" grist-mill, was erected by Chauncey Foote, in 1845. After being the property of L. Buck, it was sold to Captain Moody, who removed it to make way for the grist-mill.

A short distance above the island, near the mouth of Van Rensselaer creek, Silas Parker built a saw-mill in 1850, with a capacity of from 5000 to 10,000 feet per day. This is at present operated by Joel Noolan.

The first good grist-mill was in a stone building erected east of the saw-mills on the island on the opposite side of the river, about 1817, by Stillman Foote. It was operated a number of years, but was discontinued when other mills were built. A fire destroyed the building, but a part of the wall remains in the shops erected on its site.

In 1842, Henry Van Rensselaer erected the "Eagle Mills," for custom and merchant work. It is a very fine four-story structure, built of the beautiful stone found in this section, 45 by 65 feet, the walls being 2½ feet thick. At first there were three run of stones, but another has been added, giving it a capacity of 600 bushels per day. The mill has seven iron water-wheels, and all the improved modern machinery. Since 1871 it has been the property of Lasell & Jewett. A fine view of these excellent mills appears in this work.

The "St. Lawrence Mills" is a fine three-story brick building, on the island, opposite the above. It was erected in 1859-60, by Lucius Moody, is 40 by 60 feet, has five wheels and four run of stones, and, like the other mills, does custom and merchant work. It is at present owned and operated by Hodskin & Sherwin, and is first-class in every respect.

Some time before the War of 1812, Stillman Foote established a bloom-furnace on the east side of the river, in the rear of where Jones' furnace now stands. The furnace was run on bog ores found in the northern part of the town, and red hematite from Chaumont. The power was furnished by a large undershot wheel, and the manufacture of iron was successfully carried on until about 1828.

About 1815, Mr. Foote also put up a distillery in the same locality, and in 1827 an extensive marble-factory, near the same place. About all the material used in the county before 1835 was here prepared, the material used being the rock found at Crary's Mills. At that point Mr. Foote had erected machinery to cut the stone into suitable blocks. Unfortunately, this rock did not withstand the corrosive effects of the elements, and its manufacture had soon to be abandoned.

In 1827, Nathaniel Hodskin erected a pocket-furnace, on the west side of the river, which was the first establishment of the kind in the county. It had an open furnace capable of melting half a ton of iron at a time, the fire being fed by charcoal. Here were made ordinary castings and the famous Jethro Wood plow, whose introduction marks an important era in the history of the agriculture of the State. This establishment was removed to the east

side of the river in 1833, into a large stone building, which is yet occupied for this purpose, and B. Hodskin associated with his father in the conduct of the business. The work produced now included mill-irons and casting for machinery, that used in the Eagle mills being here manufactured. Stoves were also made, and the manufacture of improved plows, as the "Poughkeepsie," "Peekskill," and "Eagle of Worcester" patterns, received especial attention. It is estimated that nearly all the plows used in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, previous to 1850, came from these shops.

In 1852 the property passed into the hands of D. M. Jones, who, in 1860, enlarged the capacity of the works by the addition of a large brick furnace of the best construction. The stone building was supplied with iron working lathes, etc., and has since been used as a general machine-shop in connection with the furnace. Mr. Jones employs ten men in the manufacture of general foundry-work, stoves, and plows and cultivators of his own designing, which are favorably used.

Storr's machine-works occupy a frame building on the island, erected in 1871, for the manufacture of a machine to be used by tailors in pressing the seams of clothing. The device is a very ingenious one, and more than 2000 machines have been sold, one establishment alone, in Boston, employing 60. The machine is the invention of Levi B. Storrs, by whom the factory is carried on. Employs from eight to ten men, and uses steam- and water-power.

In the early days of the town there were a number of pot and pearl asheries at the village, carried on by L. E. Clark, B. Hodskin, and others, and a large establishment of this nature by E. Miner, from 1830 to 1854.

The first to engage in the tanning business was Elias C. Page, who began in a small way near the bridge on the island. A larger tannery was put up by him near the same place, in 1830, which was destroyed by fire, and in 1840 he laid the foundation of Jones' tannery. This was very much enlarged by J. Traver, who purchased the property in 1853, and is at present an extensive establishment, occupying three large buildings. From ten to twelve hundred cords of hemlock bark are used annually in the 93 vats, whose capacity is 75,000 calf-skins per annum. Eight men are employed (no leather being finished), under the direction of a skillful foreman.

A fourth tannery was put up in 1846, by David Sears, which was subsequently converted to other uses.

The manufacture of woolen articles began in 1827; a man named Bird having a carding-machine in a building attached to the saw-mill, on the west side. A similar machine is at present operated in the old furnace building, the upper portion of which was adapted for a woolen-factory in 1850, by B. Hodskin. There were two sets of machinery, to manufacture all sorts of woolen goods. After a few years' operation the factory was discontinued.

A potato-starch factory was put up in 1848, by B. Hodskin and D. D. Weed, which was also discontinued after three years' operation, and was the only one which was ever erected in town.

About 1852, A. Fowler began the manufacture of axes and edged tools in a small shop on the east side of the



WM. O. SQUIRES.



MRS. WM. O. SQUIRES.



RESIDENCE OF WM. O. SQUIRES, CANTON, N. Y.



ASA CONKEY.

MRS. ASA CONKEY.

Asa Conkey, at his death the oldest citizen of this county, resided in Canton seventy-one years. He was a native of Massachusetts, being born in Pelham, in that State, Nov. 22, 1784. Nine years afterward his father removed with his family to Orwell, Vt., and thence to this town, April 16, 1802. The subject of our memoir was then in his eighteenth year, and engaged in the carpenter's trade with his father for a considerable time. During the last war with Great Britain (1812) he enlisted and served under General Brown. In 1814 he married Anna Clark, of Orwell, Vt., who died three years afterward. The year following he married Mrs. Mary Bannister. His first home was on the land now occupied by Mr. Henry Southworth. In 1816 he bought a farm where Mr. Charles Matthews now lives. The death of his first wife occurred there, and was the forerunner of other trials. Soon after he met those of another kind. Business reverses, unprofitable speculations, and other disappointments stripped him of all his possessions, and in 1824, and at the age of forty, he began the world anew with, as he said himself, a stout heart, willing hands, and trust in Providence. In 1826 he removed to the valuable and beautiful lands where he passed the rest of his life.

Industry and foresight were effectual in accumulating a competence; and having passed into years beyond the usually allotted age of man, and buried

his wife, he retired from the activities of secular life, leaving the many concerns of his business to his son, Charles N., in whom he justly reposed the most unquestioning confidence, and who uniformly honored him with affectionate respect. There also survived him a daughter, Mrs. E. C. Goff, and two sons, Theodore and Hamilton, all in Wisconsin, and the Rev. Dr. Bannister, of the university in Evanston, Ill., his wife's son by her previous marriage, and who was to him, in all respects, like his own child. One child died in infancy.

That event of his life most noticeable and valuable was his becoming a Christian. This occurred in 1827. Six years later he was elected and ordained an elder in the Presbyterian church, and lived and died having "good report of all men, and of the truth itself." Sprung from the Scotch-Irish colony that settled in New Hampshire about 1720; trained amid the traditions of Indian incursions and the old French war; habituated to New England industry, thoughtfulness, perseverance, and improving skill, he was well qualified to be the influential man he truly was. His piety was of the most Scripturally intelligent type. Judging a man by the true standard, not what he *has*, or what he *knows*, but what he *is*, Asa Conkey was one of the just whose memory is blessed. Led of the Spirit of God by the faith which is in Christ Jesus, his faith was like the light which shineth more and more until the perfect day.

river. Subsequently he established himself on the island, where he carried on the works until 1875, when the present proprietor, M. A. Fowler, assumed the business. Several thousand axes and many edged tools are produced per year. The building of which he occupies a part was erected about 1846, by Barrows & Blanchard, for a butter-tub and cheese-box factory. Several years later Henry Stickles put in machinery for a sash and blind factory, and as such it has been operated ever since.

On the site of Sears' tannery are Lawrence & Taylor's planing-mill, T. Williams' chair-factory, and Peter Nolan's furniture-factory. Among the first to engage in the manufacture of furniture was the firm of Lawrence & Irwin. The former is yet in the business. A. J. Gage & Co. are also furniture-manufacturers.

Thomas Champlin came to Canton about 1820, and worked at his trade as a wheelwright from that time until his death. In 1875, S. W. Wright established himself as a carriage-builder, in the old Champlin shop on Water street, erecting, in 1877, a new building in addition, to accommodate his business. Employment is given to nine men, and all kinds of vehicles are manufactured. On the same street T. E. Clark has carried on the business since 1874, in a building which stands on a spot that has always been used for shop-purposes. The lower part is used as a smithy by E. D. & T. D. Jackson, the former having worked at this place since 1843. Farther down the street, C. Bailey worked at the trade at an early day, and in 1846 erected the present stone shop, which still bears his name. Amos Jones, Sr., was the first in the place to engage at the trade, having a shop near the Presbyterian church. Walter Brown, Jr., and a man named Frost, were also early smiths in the village.

On the island, south of the bridge, a commodious shop has been erected, in which G. E. Champlin & J. W. Jeffrey carry on the manufacture of carriages and wagons on a large scale.

In 1874, J. H. Rushton engaged in boat-building on a small scale, using a model which has proved very satisfactory. The business has been gradually enlarged, until at present nearly a hundred boats per year are built, with an increasing demand from all parts of the country. A specialty is made of very light boats, for fishing and sporting purposes, and the "Rob Roy" canoe.

Besides the foregoing manufacturing interests, the village has the usual complement of small mechanic shops.

A boy, named Lewis Kirk, an apprentice with Mr. Hedges, attempted the manufacture of a spinning-jenny, but, not succeeding, went to Lowell, Mass., where his talent for invention and ingenious workmanship was recognized, and he became in after-years one of the leading machinists of that great manufacturing city.

#### TRADE.

The first stock of goods brought into the village for the purposes of trade was a small one by Dr. Campbell, who kept the same in a room in his dwelling-house in 1807, and which room was afterwards converted into a bar-room, when he opened his house as a tavern.

In 1827 there were three stores in the village, conducted

by E. Bridge, on Main street, above Union block, in a brick house, the first building of that material in the village. Barnes and Sacrider were opposite, the site of the Hodskin house, in the frame building now used for a blacksmith-shop. A. C. Low and A. Bacon were where Harry Smith's drug-store now stands.

B. Hodskin established the first hardware-store in 1850, in the old white house, in company with H. D. Langdon. Daniel Mack was one of the first to open a drug-store, on the site of Jacob Jewett's store. Harry Smith began trading in 1832, and has continued in the business ever since to the present time. Solomon Boynton was one of the leading merchants on Main street in 1830, and later. He died in the village. Ebenezer Miner began trading in the village in 1830, or thereabouts, and continued until 1857, and was for many years a leading merchant, keeping a general stock. Christopher Cook and Simeon D. Moody, the latter an early merchant and long in trade, were also among the business men of Main street. M. D. Packard is one of the oldest dry goods men in the place, having been so engaged since 1854, and in the same location. Moses Whitcomb was one of the leading men in the dry goods line in the town in his time. Medad Moody and Nathan Walker were in trade together soon after 1816, and sent twice a week to Ogdensburg for pork and flour by an ox-team.

In the furniture trade, Lorenzo Lawson has been engaged for more than thirty-five years. Joseph Ellsworth has been over twenty years in the boot and shoe trade, and is the oldest dealer in that line at present in the village. L. B. Storrs is the oldest clothier, having been thirty years in the business here. R. B. Ellsworth is also in the clothing trade in Miner block. D. M. Jones and H. L. Sackrider have been engaged in the hardware trade since 1859. The dry goods men at present are Packard, Simmons & Safford, and Havens. Conkey & Sherman have an elegant drug-store and carry a heavy stock. They have been so engaged since 1865. Harry Smith and Seymour are also engaged in the druggist's line. Dr. Wm. Noble had a store on the Potsdam road in 1835, and before. Mr. Smith has always kept more or less of a general stock of merchandise, and in earlier days it was said that no one could ask for an article at his counter and not find what he wanted.

A wager was once laid between two friends—one a stranger to the town—that no article could be called for by the stranger that Mr. Smith could not produce. The stranger immediately walked into the store and called for "a second-hand hog-yoke." "All right, I have just the article you want," said Mr. Smith, and, throwing open the door of a back room, sure enough there was the very thing called for.

#### THE PROFESSIONS.

The attorneys of the present will be found named in the history of the bar. Hon. Silas Wright was the first lawyer to locate in Canton, and he came here in 1819. Silas Baldwin came in 1824, and formed a partnership with Mr. Wright, though he was not formally admitted to the bar until 1827. Wm. C. Cooke was admitted in 1843; John Leslie Russell, in 1830; Thomas V. Russell, in 1838; Judge W. H. Sawyer, 1852; Leslie W. Russell, 1862.

The physicians have been as follows: Dr. W. Noble, the first one, about 1805-6; Dr. Daniel Campbell, 1807; Dr. Elijah Baker, 1808; Dr. Darius Clark, 1824; Dr. J. S. Conkey, 1843; Dr. R. R. Sherman, 1860; Drs. A. C. Ames, J. C. Preston. The last four named are still in practice, and belong to the old school of medicine. Drs. Baker and Clark were the leading physicians of the village and vicinity for many years, and were skillful in their profession and prominent in the community. Both died in the village, and were buried in the old cemetery. Dr. Ames was a student of Dr. Baker, and Dr. Conkey and Dr. Sherman were students of Dr. Clark. Dr. Conkey practiced about twenty years in Antwerp, Jefferson county.

Of the homœopathic school, Dr. Austin was the first physician to locate in Canton, coming here in 1857. He was succeeded by Dr. Reno, and the latter by Dr. Fisher. Dr. Daygart also practiced here, and Drs. E. E. Fisher and Sanford Hoag are the present practitioners.

The dentists are Dr. John Hitchcock, who located in 1865; Dr. Fred. Hosley, 1873; and Dr. J. H. Wilson, in or about 1874. Dr. Joshua G. Willis and Dr. Favell were the first to operate in the dental profession in the village. Bowerman Brothers and Dr. Holmes were here before 1865. Dr. Gleason succeeded Dr. Holmes, and Dr. Hosley succeeded Gleason.

The clerical profession is represented by the pastors of the several churches, who are named in that connection; and the teachers are also named in connection with the university and schools.

#### THE PRESS

is represented by the *St. Lawrence Plaindealer* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, detailed sketches of which appear in the chapter devoted to the press in the general history.

#### AUTHORSHIP.

Prof. John S. Lee, D.D., of the St. Lawrence university, has been a traveler to some considerable extent, and has given to the world his observations and conclusions in two neat and tastily-printed volumes, from the Williamson and Cantwell press, of Cincinnati. One of them, entitled "Sacred Cities," an octavo of 266 pages, treats of his travels in Palestine, and is a most interesting companion. Another, entitled "Nature and Art in the Old World," is an octavo of 441 pages, very neatly printed, and a valuable addition to the library. The criticisms of the press have been very flattering to the author of these books, and it is with pleasure that we place upon the records of the county the present notice of the doctor and his works.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mrs. Dr. Hitchcock is the present excellent artist in the village, having opened a gallery here in 1866, as successor of N. L. Stone, now of Potsdam. She has executed a large portion of the photographic work for this history, and has a good patronage. Mr. Stone succeeded Sherman.

#### BANKING.

R. M. Godard & Co. were the first to establish a banking-office in Canton, and they did so in 1858, and failed in

1860-61. They were succeeded, in 1862, by H. J. Messenger, who opened a banking-office, in 1862 or thereabouts, with Holland as cashier, and two years later organized the bank of Canton under the State banking law. Messenger suspended in 1868, M. D. Packard being appointed receiver. During the time of the bank of Canton the Commercial bank was begun, and after receiving deposits for about three weeks closed its doors, and its manager departed with the funds.

In January, 1870, the present banking-house of S. D. Hungerford & Co. was opened in the building occupied formerly by the bank of Canton, under the management of W. H. Kimball, president, and S. D. Kimball, cashier. In 1870 the present banking-office was built and occupied. The business of the bank is confined to loans and deposits, the latter averaging about \$125,000 during the year last past.

#### HOTELS.

The first public-house opened for entertainment of travelers was by Stillman Foote, Sr., in 1804, on the south side of the river, on the hill. Dr. Campbell opened the second one, in 1812, on the east side of the river, on the site now occupied by Mr. Traver's house. Medad Moody erected a square frame house on the present site of the Hodskin House, in 1820, which was destroyed by fire and rebuilt several times, the last time it was burned being in 1862. It was not rebuilt. Mr. Moody was its host. B. Hodskin bought the site and, in 1864, put up the present house, which is a brick edifice, 55 by 50 feet, and 60 by 40 feet to the rear, four stories in height, has forty sleeping-rooms and spacious parlors, and cost \$25,000. It has been conducted a portion of the time by Mr. Hodskin, but the present landlord is H. Bromley. The house was built on demand of the people for suitable accommodations for the convenience of those having business at the county-seat, and for the traveling public, and a bonus of \$5000 was given by the people in aid of its construction. Mr. Hodskin has, during the fall of 1877, erected an elegant and commodious cottage, on adjoining grounds to the main hotel, for the comfort and convenience of family boarders, which is as yet uncompleted, but is designed to be ready for the next season's business. A view of the "Hodskin" and its surroundings, including the cottage, may be seen on another page.

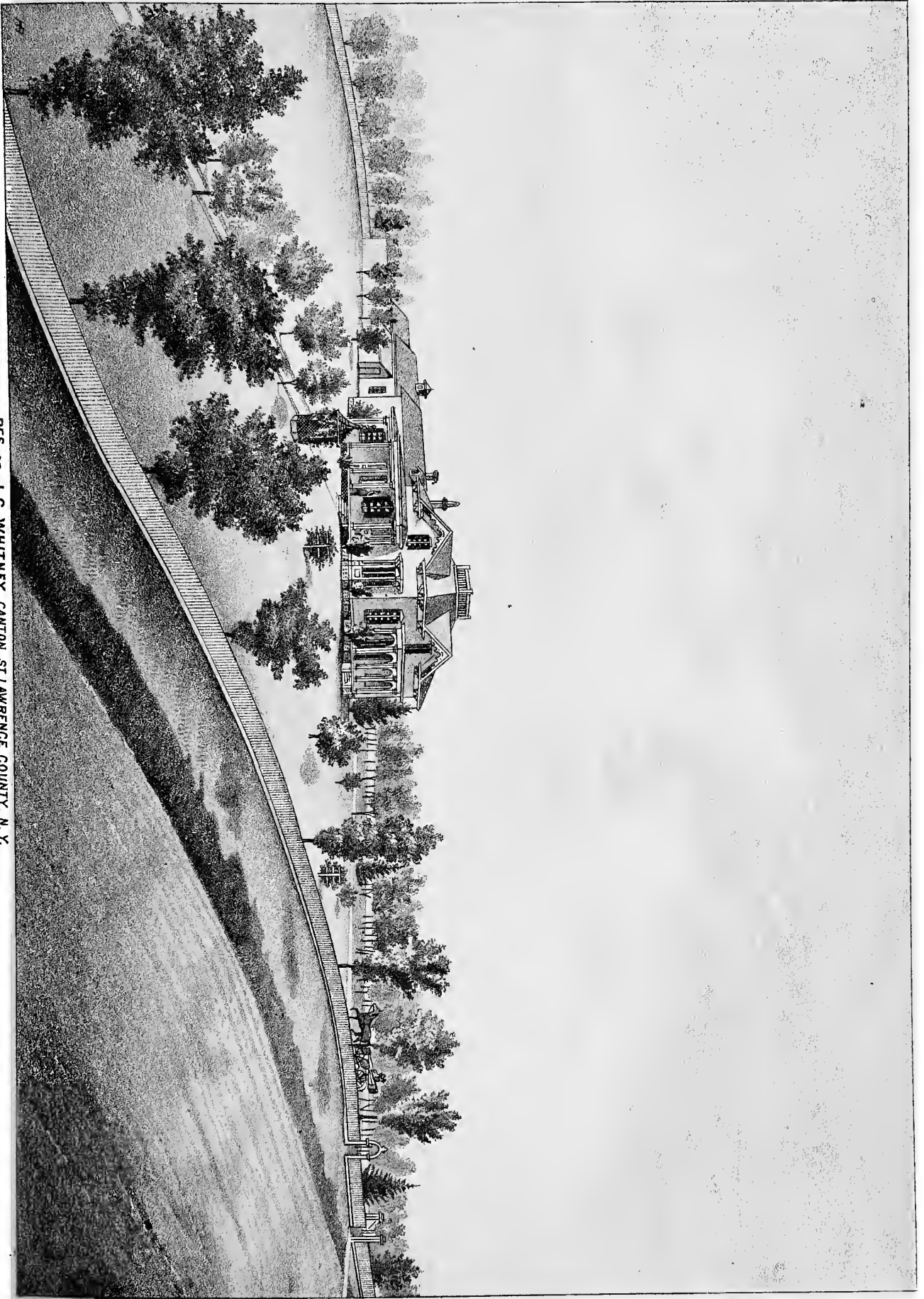
The "American House" was built in 1825 by S. Prentice, and kept as the "Prentice hotel" until about 1840, when it passed into the ownership of Henry Foote, and from him to the Bridge brothers, who changed the name to the "American." It is at present the property of B. Hodskin; B. Lynde, host.

The "Commercial hotel" is run principally for the accommodation of those attending the courts.

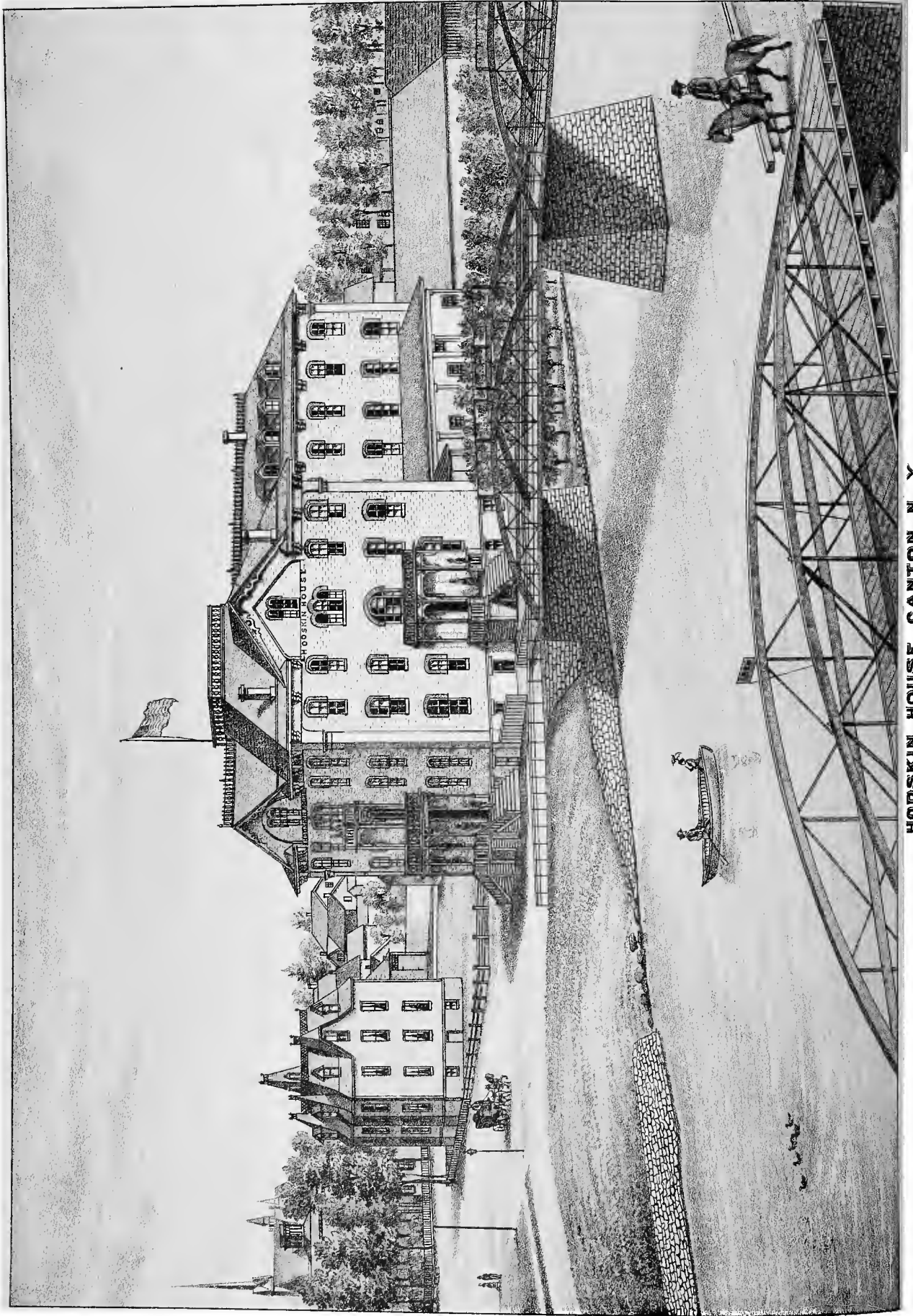
#### PUBLIC HALLS.

The Union block, built in 1850, contained the first public hall, aside from the town-hall, in the village. It was erected by B. Hodskin, and was destroyed by fire in 1869.

Before 1858, Ebenezer Miner put up a small hall, which was destroyed by fire that year, and rebuilt by Mr. Miner, and again destroyed. In 1871, Mr. Miner erected the



RES. OF J. C. WHITNEY, CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y.



HODSKIN HOUSE, CANTON, N. Y.



## NATHANIEL HODSKIN.

Nathaniel Hodskin was an early pioneer of Chenango county, State of New York, whither he immigrated with his parents, when a boy of twelve years, from his native State of New Hampshire, wherein he was born May 15, 1788. He and his father cleared up a heavily-timbered farm in the town of Otselic, the latter dying there before the son attained his majority. About the year 1809, Mr. Hodskin married Lydia Hill, also a native of New England, who immigrated to Otselic with her parents at an early day. In 1827, Mr. Hodskin removed with his family to Canton, St. Lawrence County, where he arrived on the 27th day of September, stopping at the Moody House, then occupying the site of the present Hodskin House, built by his son.

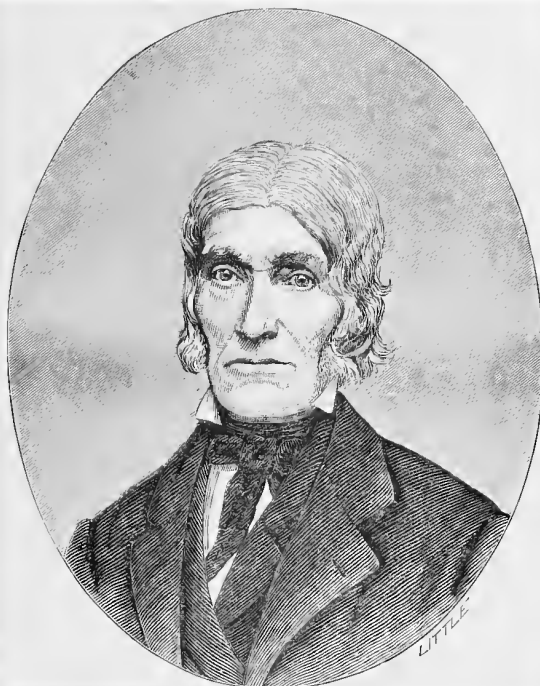
Soon after his arrival in Canton, Mr. Hodskin began the erection of a "pocket" furnace, and had it in operation in four weeks' time, and manufactured plows therein during the fall and winter succeeding. This furnace was just below the present site of the Eagle Mills, and was the first one erected in the county. In 1833 he and his son, B. Hodskin, built the stone furnace now owned by D. M. Jones, the father and son continuing in partnership in the business until 1847, when the elder Hodskin retired from the firm, and after about two years removed to the farm now owned by Mr. Tallman, just on the edge of the village. He remained on the farm but two or three years, when he returned to

the village and reoccupied the dwelling he first erected in 1828-29, and passed the remainder of his days therein.

Mr. Hodskin was an active business man, and successful generally, though he never accumulated a large amount of wealth. He, however, had a comfortable competency, from which he contributed, as far as he was able, to all public enterprises for the benefit of his town.

In politics Mr. Hodskin was formerly a member of the Whig party, but on the disruption of that organization he cast his lot with that of its life-long opponent, the Democratic party. He was never an applicant for office, and resolutely declined all important ones, but yet was ever willing to do what was required of the private citizen.

He and his wife were members of the Universalist church, and lived in concord together for sixty-six years, being blest with robust health until within a very short period before their demise.—Mr. Hodskin dying August 18, 1875, aged eighty-seven years, and his wife, March 27, 1877, aged eighty-six years. It is said of her that she was kind, benevolent, and industrious, a most excellent nurse in time of sickness, and persisted in doing her own housework without the aid of a domestic until her husband's last illness. Two sons and three daughters blessed their union, of whom two now survive,—B. Hodskin, of Canton, and Clarissa, now Mrs. Hiram A. Rice, of Jefferson county.



## BARZILLAI HODSKIN.

Barzillai Hodskin, the oldest son of Nathaniel Hodskin, of Canton, was born in Otselic, Chenango county, State of New York, March 27, 1810. When about twelve years old he removed with his father's family to Madison county, and from thence, in 1827, to Canton. He received a fair common-school education, and when twenty-two years of age engaged with his father, in Canton, in the furnace business, and remained so connected until 1847, when his father retired and the son continued the business until 1854, at which time he sold it out. In 1850 he engaged in the hardware trade in Canton with a Mr. Langdon, and on closing out his furnace business gave his entire attention to his hardware trade; but Mr. Langdon dying the same year, the stock was sold and the partnership closed. In November of that year he was elected county treasurer of the county of St. Lawrence, and for the next succeeding four years his time was occupied with his official duties and those of director of the Potsdam and Watertown railroad, to which position he was chosen the same year. In 1858 he was chosen treasurer of the road, and held the office until the road was sold in 1860. As managing director he was actively engaged in the construction of the road and its operations. From 1850 to 1860 he was associated also with others in the construction of every plank-road leading from Canton, and contributed largely in money and time for the prosecution of those enterprises. In 1861, with Mr. Cutting, he began again in the hardware trade in Carthage, Jefferson county, where they remained one year, and then removed to Gouverneur, Mr. Hodskin selling his interest in 1863, and closing his mercantile career. In 1864, Mr.

Hodskin built the Hodskin House (a view of which we present to our readers on another page of this work), and conducted it as a hostelry a portion of the time for the next four years. In 1869 and 1870 he was engaged in silver-mining in Colorado, being the superintendent for the St. Lawrence Silver Mining Company. In May, 1872, he engaged in superintending the saw-mill of E. E. Jackson for the executors of that estate, and bought the property in January, 1874, and has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber since then to the present time.

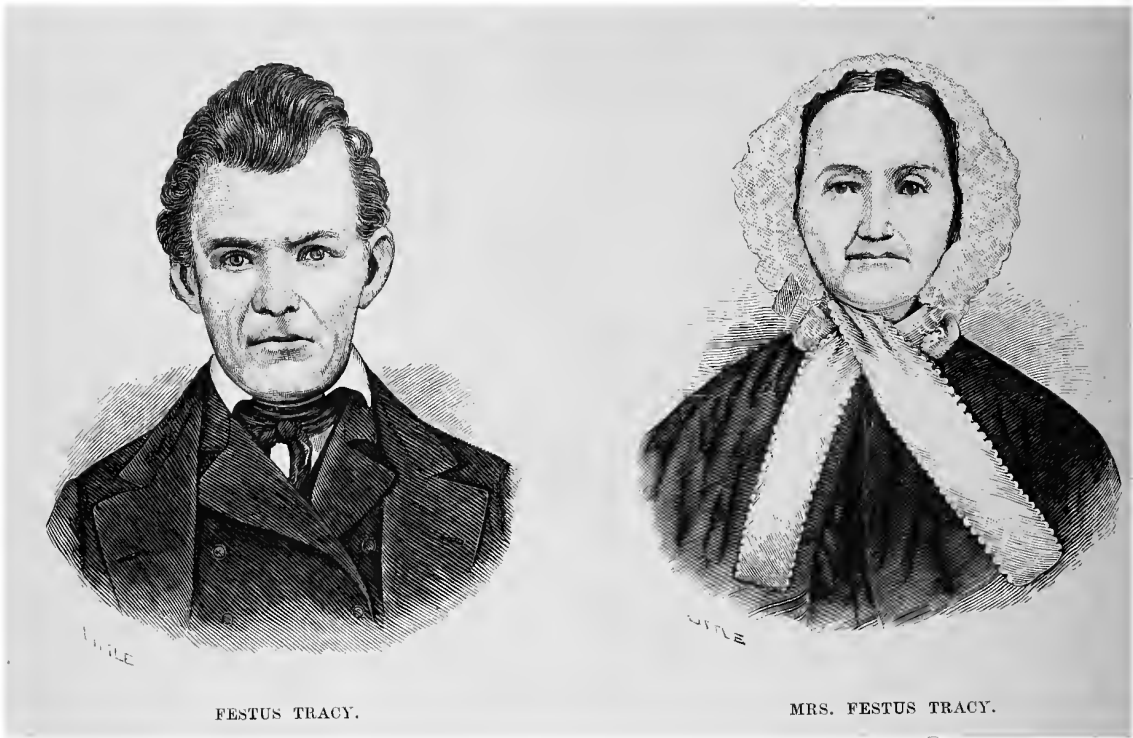
Mr. Hodskin's has been an active and busy life, and besides the various enterprises before mentioned, he has engaged extensively in building, having erected in Canton five dwellings, some of them of imposing appearance and somewhat costly in construction, and several business blocks, and though the village has been devastated by fires in its business portion rather frequently, he has fortunately escaped them all.

On the 8th day of January, 1835, he was united in marriage to Sarah A. Hutchins, daughter of Roswell Hutchins, of Norfolk. She is a native of St. Lawrence County, her father being born in Vermont. Two children, now living, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hodskin,—Roswell N., a merchant in Omaha, Nebraska, and Delia B., now living at home.

In politics Mr. Hodskin was formerly a Whig, but since 1858 has been of the Democratic faith. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens is best shown, perhaps, by their choice of him as county treasurer and superintendent of the poor, though opposed to him largely in politics throughout the county.

In religious belief he is a Universalist.





FESTUS TRACY.

MRS. FESTUS TRACY.

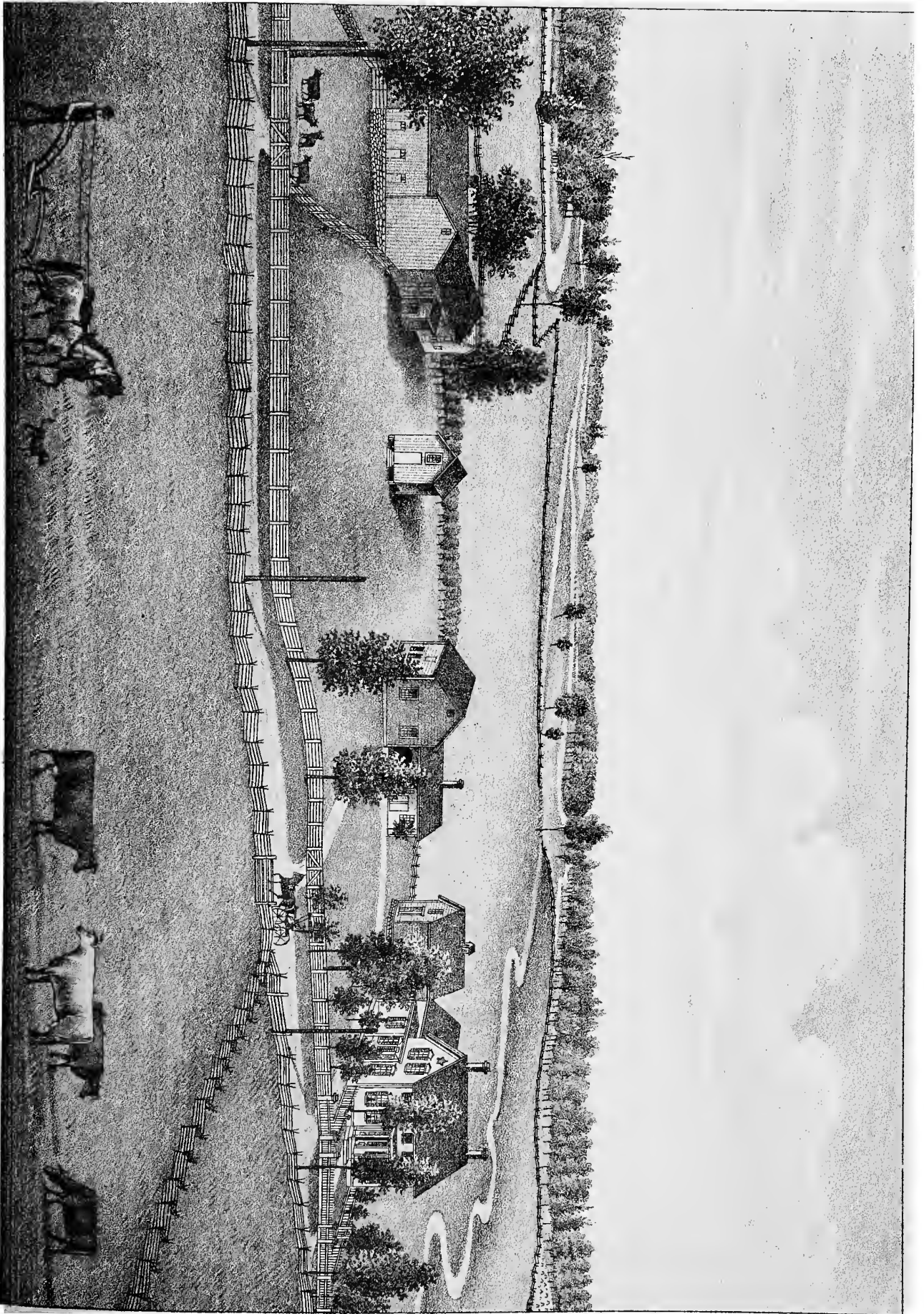
### FESTUS TRACY.

The name of Festus Tracy deserves a conspicuous place on the roll of the St. Lawrence County pioneers, and the record of his life furnishes us another illustrious example of that sturdy, self-reliant, and determined class of men who are the pride and boast of our country. It was this noble yeomanry who encountered danger and endured hardship in order that the development of the resources of the country might be rendered possible. All honor to them, and thrice honor to the memory of him who not only helped to pave the way for immigration, but who himself became one of the most useful and prominent men of the town. Festus Tracy was a self-made man, and possessed those admirable qualities common to that class of men in a full measure. "His was a will to do and dare," and though hesitated by many difficulties, nothing could deter the accomplishment of his purposes. He was the third son of Perez and Elizabeth (Hyde) Tracy, and a native of Norwich, Conn. While but a mere lad his parents moved to Orwell, Vt., where they opened a public-house for the entertainment of the many travelers then passing that way. Soon after their settlement a fatal epidemic prevailed, to which both Mr. and Mrs. Tracy fell victims. Absalom Fuller, a cousin of the family, had compassion on the orphanage of Festus, and adopted him into his own family, rearing him to the life of a farmer. His educational advantages were thus limited to the spare intervals when the work of the farm did not require his assistance; but he made good use of his opportunities, and had a laudable ambition to rise above his circumstances. Having attained his majority, he bade his benefactor adieu, and struck out boldly to seek his fortune in the then unexplored regions of the northwest, engaging to assist Amos Lay in surveying. The period from 1798 to 1800 was thus spent in the wilds of Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, and while engaged in surveying the town of Canton the richness of the soil and probable future value of the land attracted his attention, and induced him to select a lot for his future home. His winters were spent in Canada

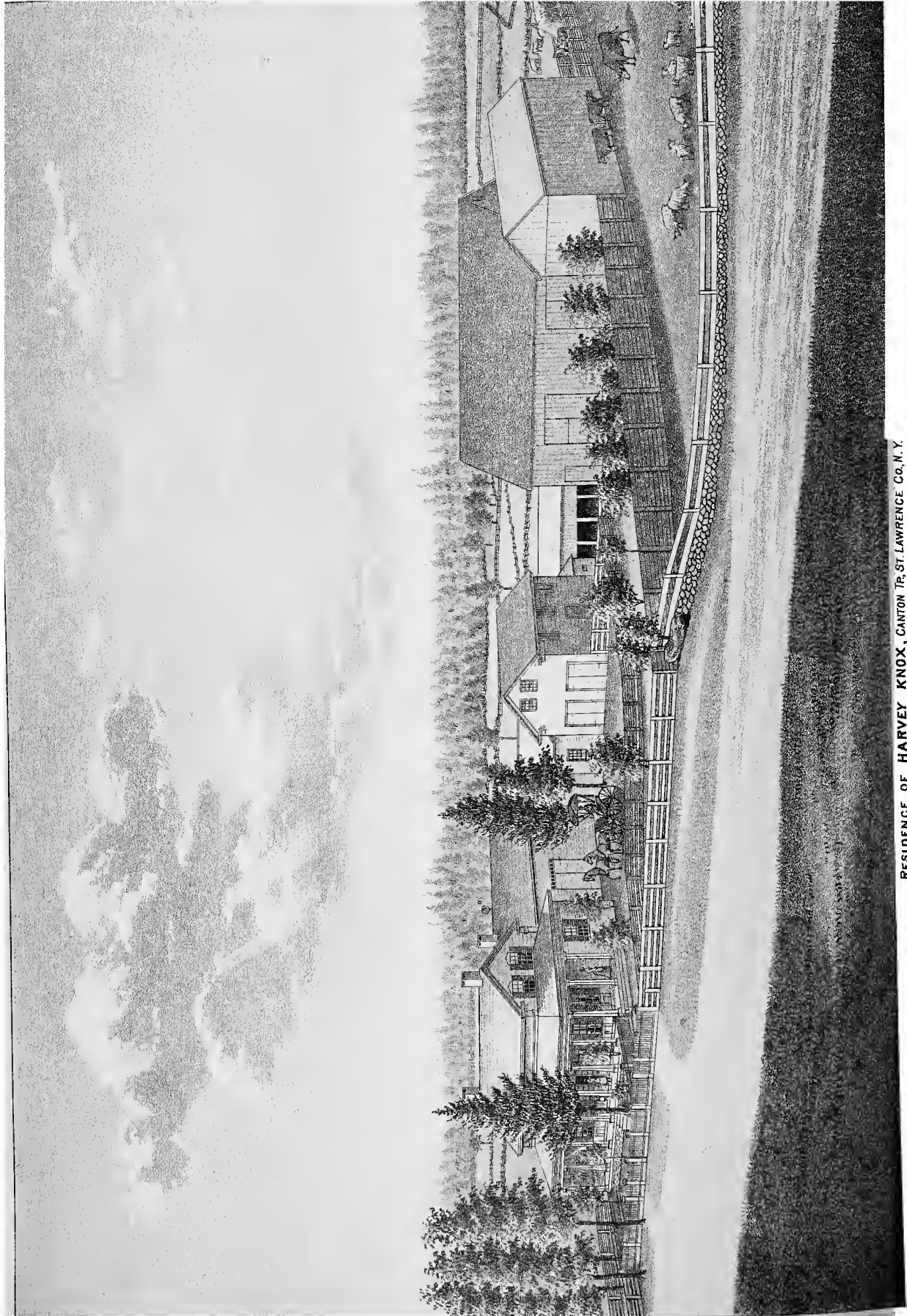
lumbering, and in the country hunting fur-bearing animals, which, together with his earnings as a surveyor, enabled him to purchase the two hundred acres of land he had selected in 1799, and some five stock besides. He returned to Vermont, where, about 1801, he married Elizabeth Conkey, who was the daughter of a Revolutionary sire from the State of Rhode Island, Joshua Conkey, who was a drummer-boy at the battle of Bennington, and again did service for his country in 1812, holding a captain's commission. While in service he was taken prisoner, carried to Halifax by the British, exchanged and landed at Boston, from which place he walked to Canton, where he had made his new home.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Tracy settled on his land, in a rude log hut without windows or other doors than a blanket hung over the opening left in the wall. To procure window-glass in the fall necessitated a journey to Canada, and many privations did this young couple bear to maintain their place as pioneers. But friends and neighbors were soon added to the settlement, and with them came the necessary adjuncts of life, and even its attendant comforts. Thenceforth the lot of Festus and Elizabeth Tracy was lightened, and their children enjoyed the blessing of a good, comfortable home. The following is an account of their family and the condition of the children: Albert G., physician, died in Havana; Hosea Catlin, farmer, died on Southworth's place; Lauren P., gunsmith, died in Canton; Mary J., wife of Tyler Martin; Millieent S., wife of Benjamin Hoster, of Boston; Uri, farmer, died on Catlin Tracy's place; Elisha J., farmer, occupies the homestead; Sylvia E. is the wife of E. H. Southworth, living near Canton; Orilla is a resident of Boston.

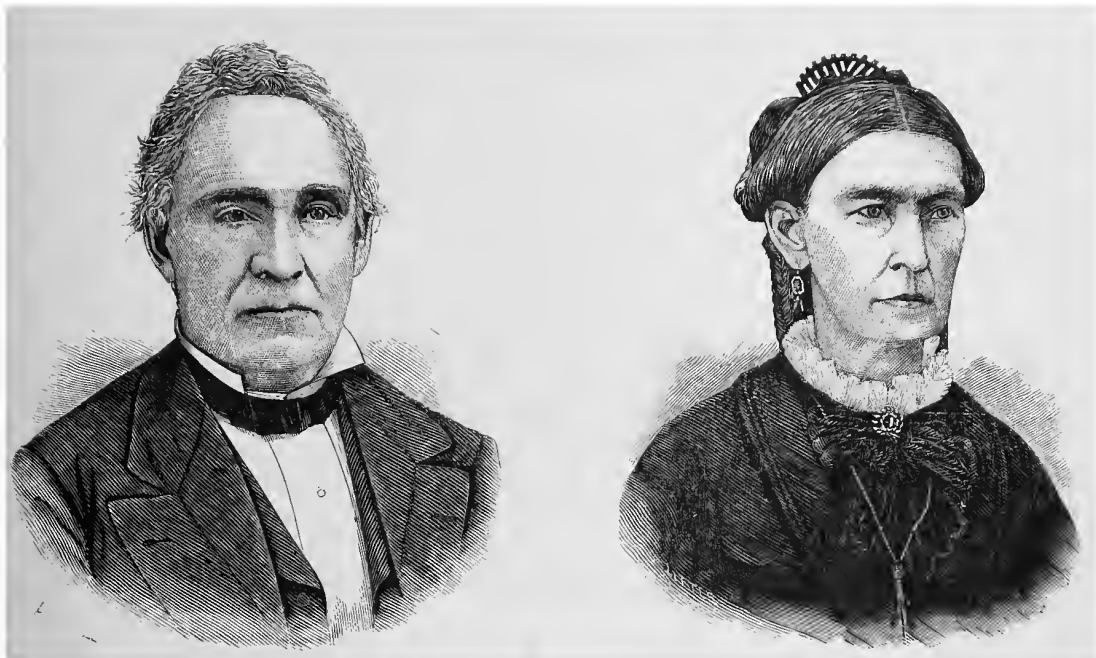
Festus Tracy lived to a good old age near the scenes of his early struggles, honored and beloved by all who knew him. He departed this life Jan. 11, 1857. His consort was no less respected, and survived him until Sept. 15, 1868, when she, too, passed to her heavenly rest.



RESIDENCE OF E. J. TRACY, CANTON ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF HARVEY KNOX, CANTON TWP., ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



HARVEY KNOX.

MRS. HARVEY KNOX.

### HARVEY KNOX.

The old and well-known Knox family was founded in the green Isle of Erin, and is of Scotch-Irish origin. It has, moreover, a noble ancestry, its members being lineal descendants of the last Earl of Knox. In 1837, William Knox, the progenitor of those whose names appear in this connection, emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, to America, settling in Blanford, Hampden Co., Mass. His sons, John, William, and Adam, accompanied their father, and found homes in the same locality. One of them, William, reared eight daughters and five sons, who were named William, Edward, John, Titus, and Orrin. The first of these was the father of six sons,—William, Samuel, John, Nathan, David, and James,—and from the third of these has sprung the Knox family upon which this memoir is based.

John and Anna (Gunn) Knox were the parents of six sons and three daughters,—Henry, John, Gerry, Chester, Harvey, Clarissa, Harriet, and Philomelia,—all of whom were born at Blanford, Mass., and moved with their parents to the town of Russell in 1806, and were the third family in town in the order of settlement. The father had assisted in surveying the town the year before, and had purchased six hundred acres of land, which became his future home.

The immediate subject of this sketch is the sixth and youngest son of the above family, and was born Oct. 13, 1801. He was, therefore, but a child when he came to his

new home, and as a lad and youth was deprived of the advantages of good schools and other means of education. He is chiefly self-taught, but has employed to good advantage the knowledge of which he thus became possessed, and found it practical. Mr. Knox served as postmaster of Russell village four years, and has honorably held several town offices in Russell and Canton, but has always preferred the quiet of his chosen avocation, farming. In 1846 he left the neighborhood of his youth and purchased a farm near Canton, where he has since resided, his old age being brightened by the consciousness of a life well spent.

In January, 1830, he united in marriage with Harriet King, daughter of Henry King, of Canton, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who was named Harriet P., born Jan. 11, 1833, who grew to womanhood, and married Ellis Benson, of Potsdam. Soon after the birth of this child Mrs. Knox was called from this earthly life to the joys of the life beyond the tomb.

On Jan. 4, 1835, Mr. Knox was the second time married, taking as a consort Lucinda S., the daughter of Adolphus Hosley. The issue of this union were four children, of which three only survive at present. Mary C. became the wife of Ebenezer L. Sanderson, and Harvey W. S. resides on the homestead, lightening his father's cares and labors by carrying on the farm. He is married to Horal L. Hickok, of Parishville, and has a family of three children.



*W. H. Sawyer*

#### JUDGE W. H. SAWYER.

Judge Sawyer, of Canton, has for more than a quarter of a century practiced before the bar of the courts of St. Lawrence County and those of the State, winning his way through the honorable profession of the law to the supreme bench, whereon his reputation was still further extended, and he became more widely known as an able jurist.

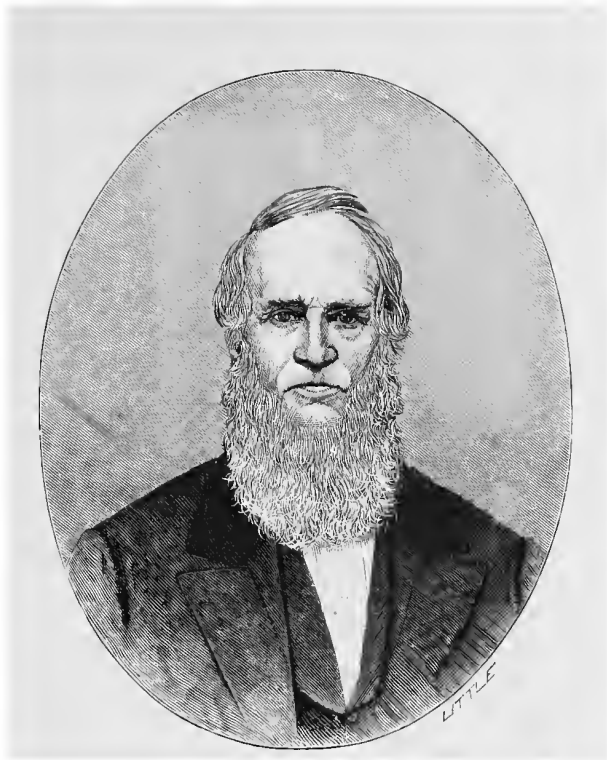
He was born Oct. 15, 1826, in Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. His father, George R. Sawyer, was a native of Westmoreland, N. H., and his mother, Hannah (Taft) Sawyer, was born in Ferrisburg, Vt. They removed to St. Lawrence County in or about the year 1808. William H. Sawyer was educated at the St. Lawrence academy at Potsdam, and began the study of the law with the firm of Cook & Barker, attorneys, of Canton, and continued with them until 1851, when he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of the profession in Canton, where he has pursued it to the present time. In 1862 he associated Leslie W. Russell with him in a law partnership, which was maintained until Dec. 29, 1876, at which time Mr. Sawyer received the appointment of justice of the supreme court for the fourth judicial district from the governor of the State, and the partnership was terminated by Judge Sawyer taking the bench.

His practice has been an extensive one, and scarcely an important suit in the county has been brought to trial in which the judge has not appeared either for the party plaintiff or defendant for the past fifteen years and more previous to his appointment as justice of the supreme court.

In politics Judge Sawyer is and has ever been a Democrat. The estimate the people have placed upon his abilities and their confidence therein is shown by the hearty support they gave him in the election of 1877, when he was the candidate on the ticket of his party for the position he then occupied in a district largely opposed to him in politics. His home vote, among his own townsmen and neighbors, was most flattering, even though a St. Lawrence citizen of the dominant party of the county was opposed to him. This vote, though it did not place the judge upon the bench, did show unmistakably his power with the people with whom he has lived all of his days, and was an expression of confidence all the more pleasing from its rarity.

On Sept. 22, 1854, Judge Sawyer was united in marriage to Marion H. Clark, a native of Canton, and a daughter of Dr. Darius Clark, a native of Vermont.

Nine children have blessed the union of Judge and Mrs. Sawyer,—seven boys and two girls,—all now living.



*Darius Clark*

Among the citizens of St. Lawrence County, none were more widely and favorably known in its confines than was Dr. Darius Clark, of Canton. For nearly half a century he ministered to the ills of the body in his own county, and as a physician was known far beyond its boundaries by his skill in the practice of his profession. He was also known in public life, being intrusted with important commissions by the people and the governor of the State, and in the execution of the trusts committed to him he was never found wanting.

Dr. Clark was born in Weybridge, Vt., April 7, 1798, his parents being Samuel and Lucy (Lawrence) Clark, natives of Boston, Mass., the latter a member of the noted Lawrence family of that city. Dr. Clark was the youngest of thirteen children, and a brother, Solomon Clark, of Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., is the sole survivor of the family. Dr. Clark came to Malone some time previous to 1822, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Waterhouse, a noted physician of that county, and pursued the same until 1824, when he was admitted to the practice of the profession, and removed to Canton, where he ever after resided. He was admitted to the St. Lawrence medical society the same year, and was a prominent member of the same during his medical career, being its secretary for several years. Dr. Clark, though having an extensive practice which monopolized the greater portion of his time, yet did not ignore other calls than professional ones. He was an ardent Democrat politically, and maintained his party allegiance faithfully to the last. In 1848 he was elected inspector of State's prisons, and re-elected in 1851, serving six years.

Later in life we find him executing various commissions entrusted to him by the governor, notably, investigations of complaints arising from and against the management of the State's prisons at Dannemora and elsewhere. That these trusts were faithfully executed, the repeated calls upon him for similar services are sufficient proof. He was also for several years the assessor of his town, a position of vastly more honor than profit, and one where the best judgment and most just intention fails sometimes to give satisfaction to all. But Dr. Clark must have been more than ordinarily successful, even in this delicate position, to have retained the same year after year without solicitation or desire. The doctor was also largely interested in all matters of public interest, and was energetic in their initiation and conduct to completion or realization, and retained his interest during his life.

On Feb. 5, 1826, Dr. Clark was united in marriage to Clarissa Maria, daughter of Dr. E. Baker, the first physician of Canton, and for years the leading practitioner in the county. Three children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Clark,—Darius D., Marion H., and Maria Louisa,—of whom Marion, now the wife of Judge W. H. Sawyer, of St. Lawrence County, alone survives.

The son was educated at West Point, and entered the army as a lieutenant, and died at Fort Yuma in 1859. Maria married Benjamin Coon, and removed to Michigan, where she also died. Dr. and Mrs. Clark were members of Trinity (Episcopal) church of Canton, and died in the communion of the same, the former early in January, 1870, and the latter about the middle of September, 1876.



*John Leslie Russell*

For a generation John Leslie Russell occupied a leading position and a prominent one among the citizens of St. Lawrence. For twenty-one years the custodian of their public revenues, by repeated elevations to the office of county treasurer, he filled the position with honor to himself and the acceptance of his constituency, and left the office without a spot on his integrity or a penny of the enormous funds passing through his hands sticking to his palms unlawfully. In the assembly and the constitutional convention his voice was heard, and his abilities felt and acknowledged. In the advancement of the interests of the county, its prosperity and improvement, he bore for years a most prominent part. Conspicuous at the bar, and in the interests of internal improvements of northern New York, his sphere of usefulness was as extensive as it was ably filled.

The family is an ancient and honorable one, being the Russell family of England, of which the Duke of Bedford is the present head. The first ancestor of the family who settled in America came hither about 1650, and his son was none other than that same Presbyterian minister who, at North Hadley, Mass., secreted in the cellar of his house the regicide judges, Goffe and Whalley. A prayer-book and Greek Testament brought to America by this minister's father has remained in the American branch of the family to the present date, Judge Leslie W. Russell, of Canton, having it in his possession. On one of the fly-leaves is the signature, "Samuel Russell, 1700."

John Leslie Russell was born at Fairfax, Vt., Feb. 11, 1805, and removed with his parents, John Hancock and Anna (Wood) Russell, to Malone, Franklin county, in 1807. He was educated at the common school and St. Alban's academy preparatory to a collegiate course, and entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, in 1823, graduating therefrom in 1826. For one year immediately succeeding his graduation he read law with Judge Ingalls, of Union village, Washington Co., N. Y., and then returned to Malone, and completed his legal studies with Asa Hascall, of that place, and was admitted to the practice of the profession in 1828. In the fall of 1829 he removed to the village of Canton, where he followed his profession actively until 1844, at which time, being elected to the State assembly, he was largely instrumental in procuring the charter for the Northern New York railroad, now known as the Ogdensburg and Champlain railroad, and was appointed attorney and one of the directors of that corporation, and was one of the executive managers, and remained so connected until 1853. The duties of this appointment and his own extensive private interests taking his attention princi-

pally, he relinquished the practice of his profession in the courts almost wholly after 1844. In 1834, Mr. Russell was appointed county treasurer by the board of supervisors, and held the office under such appointment until the adoption of the constitution of 1846, when it was made an elective office; and he was chosen in 1847 for a term of four years, and re-elected in 1851 for a similar term, holding the position continuously twenty-one years. In 1833 he was appointed postmaster of Canton, and held that position until 1841, under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. In 1844 and 1845 he served in the assembly, and in 1846 was a member of the constitutional convention, and served on the committee on currency and banking, and took a prominent part in the discussions of that body. On the death of A. C. Low, county clerk, Mr. Russell was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and held the office for the benefit of Mr. Low's widow, transferring to her the entire proceeds of the office during his incumbency. In 1856 he was a candidate for canal commissioner on the Democratic State ticket, but was defeated, the State giving nearly 60,000 Republican majority. He was a life-long Democrat.

In 1833, Mr. Russell was appointed the agent and attorney of Misses Frances and Jane Harrison, of New York, and managed their large landed interests in St. Lawrence County from that time forward to the time of his death, which occurred April 19, 1861. He was the intimate friend of Hon. Silas Wright through the years of that statesman's career, and when in the assembly was understood to represent Mr. Wright's views on the floor.

In 1832 he married Mary S., daughter of Jacob Wead, of Malone. She was a native of Brandon, Vt., and died in May, 1870, leaving four children to treasure her memory as a sweet and holy thing, viz., Adeline, then Mrs. Wallace Pratt, of Kansas City, but deceased in March, 1873; Mary, wife of Watson J. Ferry, of Kansas City; Leslie W., a prominent lawyer of Canton and St. Lawrence County; and Sibyl E., the wife of Virgil G. Bogue, of Lima, Peru, S. A.

Mrs. Russell was a member of the Presbyterian church, and, with her husband, a regular attendant on its ministrations.

The high place Mr. Russell held in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens is shown by their repeated elevation of him to important trusts within their gift. The biographer might draw aside the veil and exhibit the domestic virtues of his subject; but those are the sacred and pleasing memories, valued treasures, in the keeping of his own children, whose admiration and abiding love for the father is the best evidence of the existence of those virtues.



present Miner block, corner of Court and Main streets, a brick building, 58 by 80 feet, 3 stories in height. The upper floor furnishes a hall, fitted up with a stage, and with a seating capacity of 500 persons. It cost \$20,000.

The Hodskin opera-house is situated on Hodskin street, and has a seating capacity of 300. It has a stage, and was opened as a public hall in 1876.

The proposed town-hall is to be erected on the southeast corner of Main and Miner streets, and is to have an area of about 110 by 70 feet, with a basement opening on Miner street, for butter cellarage and storage, and the residence of the janitor, and to be practically above ground. The first floor will be occupied by the post-office and the board of trade rooms. The second floor is to supply an auditorium, with a stage 30 by 70 feet, and a balcony across the north end, the seating capacity being sufficient for 2500 persons. The floor rises from a few feet distant from the stage to the rear, thus giving elevated and eligible seats. The proposed plans include a tower and town-clock. The material of which the hall is to be built has not at the present writing been decided upon. It will be, however, of the blue and white stone similar to the new clerk's office, or of brick with stone trimmings. The cost is to be \$20,000, which has been provided for as detailed in the town history. When completed it will be not only an ornament to the village, and a secure place for the records of the town and post-office department, but it will reflect credit and honor on the projectors of the same, and the liberality and public spirit of the people.

The new county clerk's office, and the other county buildings in the village, are fully described in the general history of the county.

Other prominent buildings for business purposes are the Mathews block, H. L. Sackrider & Sons' building, Masonic hall block, the Moxley and Johnson buildings, and the bank building.

Simeon D. Moody erected in 1835 a brick block, to which Union block is adjoined.

#### THE POST-OFFICE

at Canton was established April 1, 1804, and was given the name of New Cairo, Daniel Sayre being appointed postmaster. July 1, 1807, the name was changed to Canton, and Stillman Foote appointed. January 1, 1811, he was succeeded by Daniel Campbell, who held the office until May 25, 1821, when Silas Wright was appointed. During the first two years of his term the office was kept in the store of Barnes & Sackrider, in the building now known as Sherman's blacksmith-shop, opposite the Hodskin House. Afterwards it was removed to his private office, on the lot now used as a park, belonging to the Hodskin House.

March 6, 1827, Silas Baldwin received the appointment, keeping the office in the same place until the spring of 1829, when he built an office on Court street, nearly opposite the engine-house. At this time a mail was received three times a week each way, between Plattsburg and Ogdensburg. Two horses were driven, and Bangor was the stopping-place at night going either way.

January 30, 1833, John L. Russell was appointed, who removed the office to Main street, about where C. D. In-

galls' store stands. After a short time he removed it down Main street near D. M. Jones' store.

June 16, 1841, Jeremiah Bailey was appointed, and June 7, 1843, Darius Clark received the appointment. During his term Amasa O. Brown was the assistant. At this time a mail was received daily each way; two- and four-horse stages starting from Ogdensburg and running through, night and day, to Plattsburg, thence to Boston, Mass. During his term the office was kept a short time in a small building on the ground occupied by the bank, when it was moved to the site of H. H. Judd's store.

Ephraim C. Goff was next appointed. He removed the office to a place near Jones' store.

Amasa O. Brown was appointed April 9, 1853, and held the office two terms, the latter part of the time on the north corner of Hodskin and Main streets.

The next appointment was Seth P. Remington, who was succeeded by the present incumbent, William R. Remington. The office was on the corner of Main and Hodskin streets until the morning of the 7th of August, 1870, when the building was consumed in the great conflagration, in common with half the business houses of the village. Fortunately, the mails and all the government property were saved, but the office furniture was destroyed. Before seven o'clock in the forenoon the office was established in a part of Sackrider's hardware-store, without interrupting the business of the office, and the mails were sent out as usual. It was soon after located in a wooden building on the north side of Main street, where a year later it was again disturbed by fire, but the contents were all saved. Again Sackrider's store was used while repairs were being made, when the office was removed back, and kept there until the spring of 1877, when its present location was taken. It now occupies a brick building midway the park and Miner street, on the south side of Main street.

The business of the office has increased from a few bagsful per week to about 1000 pounds of matter for a like period, forwarded and received, requiring 36 bags daily. It is a postal money-order office, and in 1877 orders amounting to \$13,767.91 were paid, and about an equal amount drawn; 300 registered letters have been sent and about 1100 received. The weekly distribution of papers is also very great. Henry P. Morse, the present assistant postmaster, has served in this capacity the greater part of seven years, and to him are we indebted for data pertaining to the office.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad furnishes facilities for the transportation of passengers and freight to and from the world outside the village. The station agent is A. F. Nims.

The American express company have an office in the village, Messrs. Judd & Bonney being the agents. Mr. Judd has been so connected with the company at this place for the past ten years.

The Montreal telegraph company's lines run through the village, Messrs. Judd & Bonney also being its agents. Miss J. W. Ormiston is the operator.

The business of the present is conducted by 12 manufacturing, more particularly described elsewhere, 4 dry-goods houses, 5 grocers, 4 boot and shoe dealers, 3 hardware and

stove stores, 2 furniture-stores, 3 clothing-houses, 3 drug-stores, 2 book-stores, 2 jewelers, 2 harness-makers, 1 bank, 6 produce and butter and cheese dealers, 3 meat-markets, 4 restaurants, 3 hotels, 1 marble-shop, 2 bakeries, 1 cigar-store, 4 millinery-stores, 3 dress-makers, 1 shoe-shop, 6 blacksmiths, 1 boat-builder, 1 photograph-gallery, 14 lawyers, 6 physicians, 6 dentists, and 2 newspaper and job printing-offices. The village also contains 6 churches, 2 school-houses, 1 court-house, 1 jail, 2 clerk's offices, 1 university, and the Children's Home of the county.

### EDUCATION.

The first school was taught in a small house situated on the site of the present Miner block. The school- and meeting-house was built opposite that site, and now stands on Water street, and is used for the storage of lumber.

The St. Lawrence university, located in the village, will be found fully described, and its interesting history given in detail, in the general history of the county.

#### THE CANTON ACADEMY

originated from a subscription circulated in the spring of 1831, in which twenty-five citizens of the town pledged themselves to pay \$1250 towards erecting a suitable building for an academic school. These subscribers met on May 16, 1831, and adopted articles of association, in the preamble of which are set forth the advantages of education and the necessity of a literary institution among them. They provided that a building should be erected two stories high, with a cupola and belfry, and not less than 30 by 50 feet. The proposed building was to be owned in shares of \$50 each, and every share was to entitle to one vote. A building committee was to be appointed as soon as practicable, who were to solicit donations and collect subscriptions, and to expend them on the proposed building, being required to render an exact account of their receipts and disbursements. To become a partner to the compact, a person was to subscribe his name, and give his note to one of the building committee, in substance as follows, viz.: "Five dollars payable in the month of August next, and the remainder in two annual instalments, payable in cattle, on or before the first day of October; or grain, on or before the first day of February following." These articles were to continue in force until the school should be incorporated, and for this application was immediately to be made by a committee of three, to be named at the next meeting of the subscribers. No subscription was binding until the sum of \$1200 was signed and the site selected for the building.

Joseph Ames (2d), Isaac C. Paige, and Wm. Noble were appointed a building committee, and the present site, opposite the county buildings, was presented to the subscribers by David C. Judson for that purpose. At the same meetings Hiram S. Johnson, Silas Baldwin, Jr., and Minet Jenison were appointed to solicit an incorporation from the board of regents, but the amount of property necessary for this was increased about this time, so as to put it beyond their present means to gain this object. On the 8th of May, 1835, an act was passed by the legislature authorizing a tax of \$500 upon the town of Canton for a classical school, upon condition that an equal sum should be raised by sub-

scription, which tax when collected should be paid over to the trustees of the gospel and school lot, to be safely invested, and the income to be paid annually for the support of the academy. A competent school must be maintained at least eight months in the year to entitle it to the avails of this fund. The requisite sum was accordingly raised and invested on bond and mortgage. On the 9th of April, 1837, another act was passed authorizing a tax upon the town of \$500 annually for three years, on similar conditions as the previous tax, and the requisite additional sum was subscribed.

An act of incorporation was passed April 24, 1837, appointing Silas Wright, Jr., Minet Jenison, Thomas N. Conkey, Chauncey Foote, Thomas D. Olin, Richard N. Harrison, Daniel Maek, Joseph Ames (2d), Simeon D. Moody, Darius Clark, Henry Barber, and Amos G. Smith trustees, with the usual powers. Although a charter was not obtained until 1837, a good classical school had been sustained since 1831, under the charge of Messrs. Lockwood, Seymour, and Barrett, successively, the latter having charge at the date of incorporation.

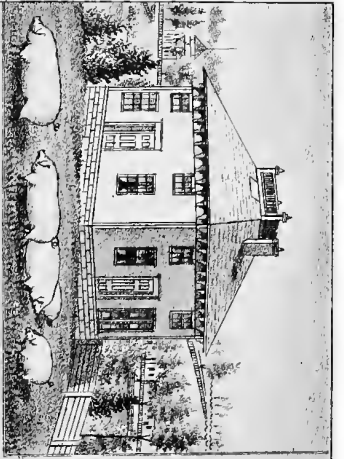
In 1839 the trustees purchased a lot of Mr. Judson, adjoining the one already in their possession, and erected a building upon it, to be occupied a part of it by the female department of the academy and a part as a boarding-house. After its completion it was so occupied until it was burned, in November, 1844. During the summer of 1845 the building first erected was thoroughly repaired, and an addition made to it for the accommodation of the female department, which is found to be a much more convenient arrangement than the previous one.

The cost of the buildings, as they stood in 1852, was not far from three thousand dollars.

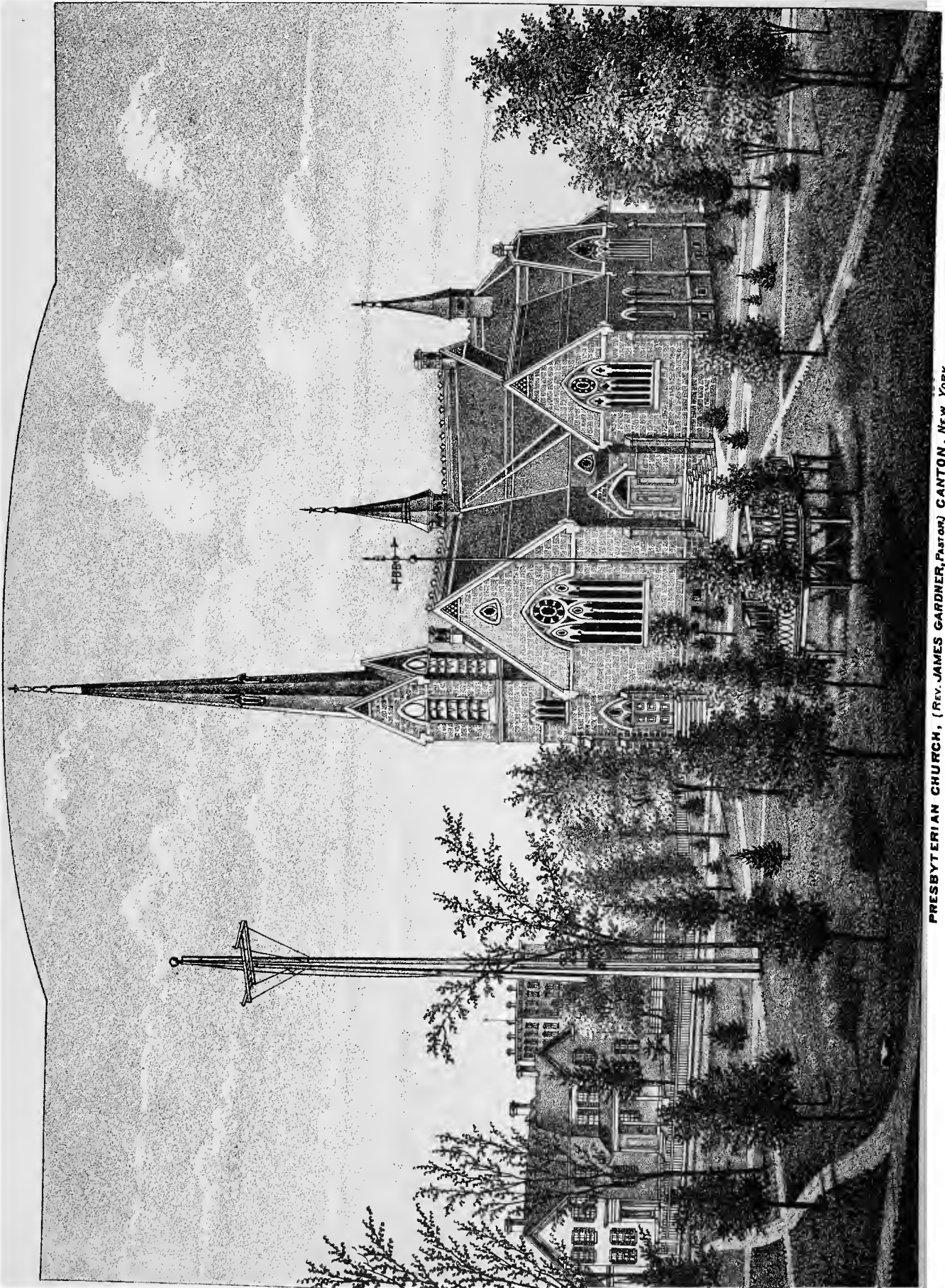
The academy was maintained as such until Aug. 20, 1868, when it was merged in the "Union Free School," then established. The principals of the academy during its history were as follows: George H. Wood, 1838-41; David Black, 1841-42; Sanford Halbert, 1842-43; Chas. Williams, 1843-44; Franklin Wood, 1844-48; Edward W. Johnson, 1848-49; Abel Wood, 1849-50; Franklin Wood, Abel Wood, H. F. C. Nichols, J. W. Grush, Wm. F. Ball, Wm. A. Ely, D. N. Burke, the latter being the principal when the "Union Free School" was established.

The statistics of the academy from 1839 to 1851 are as follows. Those marked with an asterisk indicate the number at the date of the report, the others indicate the number during the year:

Year.	Number of Students.	Received from Literature Fund.	Debts.	Tuition.	Total Income.
1839	99*	\$92.20	\$1038	\$753	\$921.00
1840	94*	142.35	1254	1006	1301.00
1841	59*	142.49	1354	820	1193.00
1842	51*	90.85	1091	758	1103.00
1843	36*	108.44	864	610	915.00
1844	98	110.18	866	701	1124.00
1845	126	88.02	600	625	913.00
1846	182	185.74	375	825	1091.00
1847	164	226.51	328	725	1089.00
1848	116	135.61	.....	617	1021.00
1849	109	133.23	.....	358	899.00
1850	135	156.32	.....	690	1001.00
1851	123	124.80	.....	590	924.00



RESIDENCE OF JOHN F. AND HENRY BULLIS, CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (REV. JAMES GARDNER, PASTOR) CANTON, NEW YORK.

On the 20th day of August, 1868, a meeting was held on the petition of John Miller and twenty-five other legal voters of school district No. 1, Canton village, and the question of adopting the "Union Free School" system submitted to the legal voters of the district, which resulted in favor of the same, and the system was accordingly put into operation and the academy adopted as the high school, or academical department of the school.

Under the Union free school system the principals have been as follows: H. R. Burrington, W. W. Thompson, John S. Miller, H. P. Stowell, and Newberry W. Evans, the present incumbent. Mr. Evans is ably assisted by the following corps of teachers: E. H. Bugbee, assistant principal; Inez Jones, preceptress; M. A. Sheldon, S. Harley, assistants. Primary department: C. J. Dunn, L. A. Wright, E. A. Lawrence.

The first board of education of the Canton Union free school consisted of Wm. A. Rich, H. A. Post, L. W. Russell, John Miller, John F. Bugbee, W. Wheelock, J. Teance, W. H. Sawyer, and M. W. Spaulding. The first president was W. H. Sawyer, who held the office continuously until the first day of January, 1877, at which time he took his place upon the supreme bench. John F. Bugbee has been the clerk of the board from the first organization of the same to the present time.

The present board of education is as follows: B. Hodskin, president; John F. Bugbee, clerk; Geo. E. Champlain, B. D. Bragdon, J. S. Conkey, H. H. Judd, A. Z. Squire, J. W. Heaton, H. W. Hale, trustees; Wm. H. Kimball, treasurer; Edward Haley, collector.

The library contains six hundred and twenty-seven volumes, and the philosophical and other apparatus is valued at three hundred dollars.

#### THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANTON

dates its history from the year 1821. Early in 1807, Rev. Amos Pettingill, of the New Hampshire missionary society, and Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard, of the missionary society of Vermont, organized a Congregational church, which, by vote, changed its ecclesiastical organization and became Presbyterian in the year first mentioned. The original church, when formed, consisted of seven members, but the records, having been written on detached pieces of paper, and passed from hand to hand, until the year 1821, were entirely lost. Our limits forbid details of the traditions of this period.

The first preaching of the gospel in Canton was conducted by a Presbyterian minister, in 1804, and probably by the Rev. A. Proudfoot, from Washington county, who had a short time before organized a church in Lisbon Centre, the oldest religious organization in the county. In 1816 the then presbytery of Oneida applied to the synod of Albany to be divided. The division was made, and by it was constituted the presbytery of St. Lawrence, comprising the counties of Lewis, Jefferson, and part of this county. The northern and eastern part of the county was part of the presbytery of Champlain. In 1821 the synod of Albany set off Ogdensburg, De Kalb, Canton, Potsdam, Hopkinton, Rossie, and Gouverneur to constitute a presbytery, calling it by the name of Ogdensburg. In 1829 a

change was made, uniting all the county in the presbytery of St. Lawrence. In 1839, at the division of the church into Old School and New School, the Old-School presbytery was formed, and in 1870 these two presbyteries and that of Watertown were formed, at the reunion of the two great severed bodies, into the present presbytery of St. Lawrence, of which this church is now an integral part.

The first pastor of the church, on becoming Presbyterian, was Rev. Hiram Johnson. The membership of his charge was only about thirty. Mr. Johnson was a man of power, and laid the foundations of the church deep and stable. Faithful, clear, and scriptural in preaching, watchful and firm, with a sustaining session in exercising oversight and discipline, the church was blessed of God and increased in numbers and religious power.

The church was incorporated as a religious society, in accordance with the laws of the State, in July, 1823, its first trustees being Elias C. Page, Silas Wright, Joseph Barnes, Henry Foote, William Richardson, Eden Ray. In 1826 steps were taken to build a church edifice, and land for a site was deeded to them that year by Joseph Barnes and Silas Wright. About the same time the village cemetery was deeded to them by Mr. Van Rennselaer. Owing to the want of means, the church was not completed till 1831, although commenced in 1828.

Mr. Johnson's pastorate continued till 1838. He retired owing to ill health, and died, from an injury received on his farm, in 1853.

Rev. Roswell Pettibone, from Evans' Mills, succeeded him, January, 1839. His pastorate continued till 1854, and was blessed with much prosperity. During his ministry the parsonage was erected. He died in Dannemora, 1863.

Rev. John Waugh succeeded to the office, and served as pastor from July, 1855, till July, 1869. The interior of the church was reconstructed at his coming, and the session-house built. Mr. Waugh at present is pastor of the church of Carthage, Jefferson county.

Rev. James Gardner, the present pastor, began his ministry November, 1869. In 1876 was erected the present beautiful church edifice. It speaks for itself. The audience-room, nearly square (about 67 feet), is in the form of an amphitheatre; the ceiling is arched and made of corrugated iron; the windows are of stained glass; the organ is placed in the chancel; there are no galleries; the chapel, on the west side and connected with folding-doors, is 54 by 22 feet. The building is heated by three furnaces; the house is of stone, a dark-blue lime with white trimmings, also lime, and is slated. Under the chapel is a basement for two large rooms. The entire building is symmetrical, harmonious, and entirely satisfactory, while it is an ornament to the village. Its construction, done cheerfully and carefully, and as an act of devotion to Immanuel, has been a spiritual blessing to the people.

The church has, it is hoped, in good degree fulfilled her mission. Reliable revivals have marked her history. Her sons and daughters have been found active and efficient in many points in the distant west. Additions to its numbers occur now almost at every communion, and the growth is healthy. The benevolent work of the church is not forgot-

ten. Religious services are conducted in the poor-house and jail, and a Sabbath-school is conducted in the children's home.

The succession in the eldership has been as follows: Moses Sanderson, Elijah Baker, Wm. Blanchard, Asa Conkey, Marcus Allen, Wm. F. Cahoon, W. A. Eldredge, Prosper Barrows (all except the first named are dead), Orson Baker, Algernon S. Robinson, Jacob Noble (deceased), Joseph Barnes (deceased), Charles N. Conkey, Harry P. Bullis, Henry H. Judd, Henry L. Sackrider.

The following are the names of the deacons: H. C. Kipp, Eben Ray, John Shepard, Clapp Bailey (all dead), L. Lawrence, Hugh Miller, Hiram Sanderson.

The trustees of the society are A. S. Robinson, D. Delancey, H. Bullis, M. D. Packard, W. Cahoon, C. B. Manley; Treasurer, H. H. Judd; Clerk, S. Baldwin.

Sabbath-school: G. B. Manley, superintendent; S. D. Kimball, assistant; W. Dunn, librarian. Director of church music, Ed. J. Bonney; Sexton, M. MacIntosh. Building committee of new house, Herman P. Matthews, Wm. H. Kimball, Milton D. Packard, Thomas Fields, Henry Bullis.

The communion roll of the church is about 200.

#### CANTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

As early as the beginning of the present century the Methodist missionary pressed his way northward, encountering almost incredible difficulties and opposition, but determined to plant the standard of his church wherever the immigrant had cast his lot. They were men of simple faith, but had an unflinching trust in the ultimate success of their mission. There were those, also, among the pioneers who had espoused the faith in their old homes with so much ardor that they burned with a desire to transplant the spiritual vine to this new country, having a full belief that its branches would soon overshadow many believers. The way was thus prepared for the coming of the itinerant, under whose preaching they gladly banded together, forming the nucleus of future Methodist interests. In St. Lawrence County this humble beginning was made, about 1806, in the western part of the town of Potsdam, where Nathan and Sophia Cray, David and Sally French, Jabez Healy and his wife formed the first Methodist class. During the next five years the membership had so much increased that, in 1811, a circuit was formed of this new territory, bearing the name of the county, to which the Rev. Isaac Puffer was appointed preacher in charge. The membership at that time numbered 84. The work being fully established, there was an encouraging increase of members under the zealous ministrations of such pioneer preachers as Revs. Paddock, Hickcox, Menshall, Chamberlain, Dempster, Prindle, Foot, Demorest, Healy, Flint, and others, so that, in 1819, a Methodist church and society was formed in the town of Canton. Among those who were thus early associated as members were Ezekiel Hodges, Roderick and Kesiah Starks, Zuriel and Martha Palmer, Harriet and Sophia Risley, Frederick Clark, Anna Bassett, John and P. Mathews, Hugh and Irene Montgomery, Jonathan Langdon, Ruel and Candace Clifton, Lydia Parker, Minerva Cray, Henry and Catharine Gleason, John, Polly, and

Elijah Rose, Anna Squires, and Mary Smead, as well as the following, who, on the 3d of November, 1819, were incorporated as the trustees of the first Methodist church society of Canton: Jesse Barnes, Hugh Montgomery, Isaac Buell, Jeduthun Farwell, Wm. Perry, and Wm. Richardson. The organization papers were acknowledged before Nathan Ford, the first judge of the county. Until this time, and for a few years later, meetings were held in school-houses and in a building which had been used in connection with a distillery by Jeduthun Farwell.

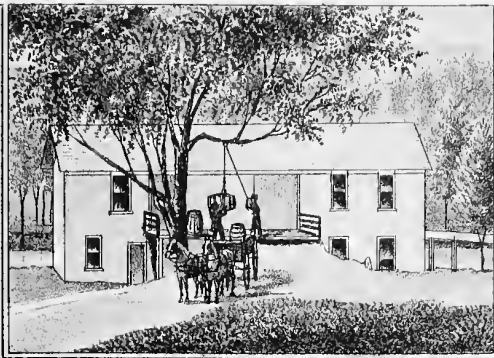
But measures were soon taken to build a church, and in 1823 a brick edifice was erected in South Canton, on an eligible lot, donated to the society for church and cemetery purposes by Wm. Richardson. This was known as the first Methodist church in Canton, and is still used for public worship. Since 1849 it has been connected with several other churches in Pierrepont as a separate circuit, the work in the village of Canton having been designated a station. At the brick church there is a membership of 65, who are under the pastoral care of Rev. W. C. Smith. A Sabbath-school has been maintained many years, which, at present, has 68 members, and is superintended by George W. Andrews.

Meanwhile the northern part of the town had become settled, and Methodism had become established in that locality as well as in the village. To meet the demand for a more convenient place of worship the second Methodist church and society of Canton was formed, on the 28th of August, 1827, with Solomon Boynton, Samuel Fish, Daniel M. Foot, Gershom Conger, and Joseph Ames as trustees. A lot on Chapel and Court streets was purchased of David C. Judson, Jan. 1, 1828, upon which a frame church, 40 by 60 feet, with gallery and class-rooms, was erected that year. This was the home of the society for nearly forty years, the present church, a handsome two-story brick structure, having been erected in 1866. The building is relieved by a fine tower, in front, and is well furnished. On dedication day, Feb. 25, 1867, the building committee—Jeremiah Traver, William Dodge, and O. W. Judd—reported that they had expended \$6054.70 in its construction. A parsonage was erected in 1846, and the entire value of the church property is estimated at \$8000.

The present number of members are: in full connection, 178; probationers, 89; who are under the spiritual tutelage of Rev. J. B. Hammond.

The present official board is composed of J. Van Brocklin, F. C. Murphy, A. C. Sawyer, O. M. Sumner, E. Tupper, J. Bailey, E. Baker, J. Kingston, R. A. Barker, J. Beard, L. Shumway, H. Risley, J. Randall, J. N. Bassett, M. Tuttle, and C. Norton.

The following clergy have been connected with the Methodist work in Canton since 1819: Rev. Thomas Demorest, Josiah Keys, Wm. Rindell, G. W. Barney, T. Dickson, H. May, J. Smith, S. Chase, R. Parker, G. Woodruff, B. G. Paddock, John Townsend, Calvin Danforth, John Seys, John Loveys, Lyndon King, O. Squires, C. W. Leet, P. D. Gorrie, H. Graves, L. D. Gibbs, A. J. Phelps, J. Sawyer, D. Chidester, J. Erwine, Philo Bennett, J. E. Stoddard, L. King, Wm. D. Moore, Isaac Turney, H. Corbin, W. W. Hawkins, E. Smith, Wm. A. Nichols, E. Wheeler, Ira H.



CIDER MILL



RESIDENCE OF W. D. BOYDEN, CANTON, N. Y.

### TRUMAN BARNES

was born July 12, 1814, on the farm where he at present resides. His father, Jesse Barnes, was the son of a sea captain in Connecticut, where Jesse lived until his removal to St. Lawrence County, in 1806. His journey hither was made on foot, carrying on his back whatever luggage he needed. Having located the old homestead he returned to Connecticut for his family, consisting of his wife Lucy and one child, and returned to his new home, where he at once took an active and earnest part in everything that pertained to its welfare. He was the first to subscribe to the building fund of the church, contributing two hundred dollars for this purpose. Mr. Barnes died in March, 1833, while away from home, and was buried at Middleville, N. Y. His widow survived until December 8, 1875.

Truman is the third member of the family, and at the time of his father's death was only nineteen years old; but the care of the farm devolved upon him, and he at once began to attend to its duties, arranging with the other heirs to purchase their interest in the farm. He devoted

himself to the cattle business and dairying, with successful results.

In 1840, Mr. Barnes joined an independent artillery company, was chosen captain of the organization, and subsequently colonel of the regiment to which it was attached. He did not fill the latter position, but received the appointment of enrolling officer in the State militia, with the rank of captain.

On December 1, 1841, he married Lucia L., daughter of Linas and Sallie Sanford, who came from Vermont in 1821. The issue of this union was a family of four children,—S. L., living with his parents; George E., in Canton; and Helen M. and Jesse T., deceased.

Mr. Barnes attached himself to the Republican party when it was first organized, and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of his town. He has filled various offices with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his neighbors, and is at present one of the commissioners for loaning United States deposit funds. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are devoted members of the Methodist church at Canton.



TRUMAN BARNs.

MRS. TRUMAN BARNs.



RES. OF TRUMAN BARNs, CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.





RES. OF E. G. WOODBRIDGE, CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE Co., N. Y.



Corbin, W. S. Titus, D. W. Roney, O. C. Cole, W. W. Hunt, B. S. Wright, Wm. Jones, G. C. Crevey, S. Call, L. L. Palmer, and J. B. Hammond.

A Sunday-school has been connected with the church since 1832. George Barber was the first superintendent. There are at present more than 200 members, and a small library is maintained. Nathan Barber is the superintendent.

#### THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CANTON.

Members of this persuasion lived in the town as early as 1814, chiefly in the northern part, but no effort was made to form them into a church until several years later. Occasional meetings were held in the school-house in what was known as North Canton, and on the 22d of June, 1817, a council was called by the Rev. Samuel Churchill, a missionary from the Boston society, for the purpose of organizing a church. Delegates were present from the churches at Madrid and Stockholm, and fourteen persons presented themselves for membership, as follows: Rupe Batchelor, Alanson White, Justin Olin, Benjamin Olin, Joseph Olin, Frelove Olin, Polly J. Olin, Harriet Bidwell, Polly Olin, Rebecca Day, Anna Olin, Mary Conkey, Polly Ames, and Sally Olin. Justin Olin was appointed deacon, and Joseph Olin clerk. Rev. Rupe Batchelor was called to the pastoral office, and under his ministrations there were many accessions to the membership. In 1825, Elder Richard Palmer succeeded as pastor, and in 1831 Elder Joel Peck. The records of 1832 show a membership of 68, and attest the prosperous condition of the work. Services were now held at the village, and a branch of the church which existed in the south part of the town was here united with the main body.

On the 10th of December, 1823, the First Baptist Evangelical society of Canton was incorporated, with R. Batchelor, T. D. Olin, and Jonathan Paul, trustees. This society represented the interests of the church, and in 1829 united with the Universalist society in building a brick house of worship, which was used by the Baptists until 1849, when they erected a church of their own in the same locality. This house was a frame, with sittings for 300 people, and was dedicated by Elder Joseph Sawyer, Feb. 8, 1849. A revival ensued, which was blessed with glorious results. The present church edifice is the third house of worship, and was erected in 1871-72, at a cost of about \$5000. It is a handsome frame, with a seating capacity for 400 persons, and reflects credit upon the society, whose present trustees are Horace W. Hale, Harvey Barber, and Orville Moore. Other official members are George S. Olin, deacon, and Arthur V. Olin, clerk.

In 1859, under the pastorate of Elder Conant Sawyer, the church had its maximum membership, 188, but from that period there was a diminution, occasioned by deaths and removals. At present there are 47 members, who are under the pastoral care of Elder C. W. Booth. Of the original members, Alanson White, now a resident of Madrid, in this county, is the only survivor.

A Sabbath-school has been maintained by the Baptist church since 1820, when one was organized in the Olin school-house with 60 scholars, and Justin Olin superintendent. The following year a library was formed, to

which additions have from time to time been made. The present library numbers 197 volumes. In 1830 the school was removed to the village, and has since had a prosperous existence. It was reorganized, in the summer of 1877, under the superintendence of Arthur V. Olin, and has 40 members.

#### GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1836, by the Rev. Richard Bury, who was also the first rector of the nineteen members composing the body. On the 22d of August of the same year a society was formed in connection with the church, and bearing its name, of which Richard N. Harrison and Roswell Green were wardens, and John D. Burns, Darius Clark, Elam Russ, Harry Foote, Lyman Ellsworth, Thos. Viner, Chauncy Foote, and Henry Van Rensselaer, vestrymen. An unassuming chapel was erected in 1841-42, which was consecrated Sept. 3, 1842, by the bishop, Benjamin H. Onderdonk, D.D. This has been thoroughly repaired, and enlarged by the addition of a recess chancel, containing a beautiful stained window, and an excellent pipe-organ. The architecture of the church, also, has been made to conform to the ecclesiastical order. The building now presents a handsome appearance, has sittings for 300 people, and is worth \$5000. In 1855 a fine rectory was erected on a lot adjoining the church, on Main street, which, with the surroundings, is valued at \$3000.

The rectors of the parish since its organization have been: 1836, Richard Bury; 1838, William Latham; 1840-41, Johnson A. Brayton; 1842-43, Thomas P. Tyler; 1843-44, F. J. Hawley; 1845-46, William G. French; 1848, Minot M. Wells; 1851-53, Abel Ogden; 1854-59, John Wells Moore; 1859-64, W. A. Rich; 1864-65, Thomas H. Siel; 1866-68, William Binet; 1868-71, John F. Potter; 1872-73, George T. Kaye; 1873-74, R. B. Van Kleek; 1875-76, R. D. Irwin; 1877, John T. Pearce.

The official members of Grace church society are J. C. Harrison, Sr., and William H. H. Sawyer, Jr., wardens; Leslie W. Russell, Richard B. Ellsworth, Samuel C. Kerr, William G. Woodruff, and Benjamin Lynde, vestrymen; R. B. Ellsworth, clerk.

The Sabbath-school of the parish was reorganized in April, 1877, with Rev. John T. Pearce superintendent. The school has a membership of 66 scholars and 10 teachers. A library of 300 volumes is in charge of W. Simmons.

#### THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

of Canton was organized in November, 1829, at a meeting held in the school-house in the village, with the following officers: Minot Jenison, Joseph Ames (2d), and Thomas H. Conkey, trustees; Alvin C. Low, clerk; Daniel Mack, collector.

The first members besides those above named were Lemuel Buck, Jacob Conkey, Z. N. Ellis, Salathiel Ellis, Daniel Walker, Otis Sanderson, Willard Sanderson, Isaac Reed. Services were first held in the school-house.

An edifice was erected in 1828-29 as a union church by the Universalists and Baptists, each to be entitled to its use in proportion to the amount owned in it. It cost, probably, about \$3500. A few years later the Baptist interest was transferred to the Universalists, and the house passed into

their full possession. The present building was remodeled in 1865, and is valued at \$8000.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: Revs. Mr. Briggs, W. H. Waggoner, L. M. Hawes, J. F. Goodrich, 1849-54; S. W. Remington, 1854-56; Richard Eddy, 1857-62; L. C. Browne, 1864-66; Simon Goodenough, 1867-69; A. G. Gaines, Joseph Crehore, 1873; and present pastor.

The present officers of the society are John F. Bugbee, Abel A. Simmons, Charles C. Caldwell, trustees. Membership, 61. A Sunday-school was organized in 1840. It now numbers 117 teachers and pupils, and has 500 volumes in its library. Its officers are H. D. Kipp, superintendent; E. H. Bugbee, assistant superintendent; E. Willson, treasurer; Mertie Farmer and Ellen Paige, librarians.

The church proper was organized in 1836, and at present numbers 97 members; Deacons, Theodore Caldwell, Abel A. Simmons, Ezekiel Willson. Before the settlement of a pastor frequent preaching was had by Messrs. Parsons and Paine, and by Dr. Wallace, of Potsdam.

#### ST. MARY'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

St. Mary's church (Roman Catholic) was incorporated Aug. 17, 1874, by Rt. Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, bishop of the diocese of Ogdensburg, Very Rev. James Mackey, vicar-general of said diocese; Rev. James O'Driscoll, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, and laymen Dennis Woods and James O'Brien, as trustees. About thirty years ago a large number of emigrants from Ireland settled in the western part of the town of Canton, on what is now known as the Irish settlement road.

The pioneer priest was the Rev. James Mackey, now vicar-general of this diocese, who at intervals visited this settlement from Ogdensburg, and was the founder of the church. The first mass was said in the log house of one of these settlers, named McCormick. About twenty-five years ago the society was formed, and purchased their present lot, and erected on it a small frame church edifice, in size 35 by 50 feet, at a cost of \$300.

In this humble church they worshiped until 1873, when it was burned. Besides Father Mackey and the present pastor, only one priest, Rev. John Brosnan, has been in charge of this church. He was pastor nearly three years, and by his efforts the present parsonage was purchased in 1869, at a cost of \$3500. Father McGlynn, of Potsdam, occasionally officiated in this parish. Among the old and prominent members of this parish may be mentioned John O'Brien, Peter Mohan, Patrick Flynn, Mr. Sherlock, and Mr. McCormick, of the settlement. After the burning of the old church edifice, and during the building of the present one, the court-house was used as a place of worship.

Through the efforts of the present efficient and popular pastor, the Rev. James O'Driscoll, the erection of the present church edifice was undertaken, and commenced in the spring of 1874. On the 4th day of July of that year the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, by the Rt. Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, bishop, assisted by the clergy of the diocese of Ogdensburg.

The structure is built of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture. The size, including the tower and sacristy,

is 65 by 135 feet, and the auditorium 60 by 100 feet. The inside walls and ceiling are to be handsomely frescoed; the wood-work is in ash and black walnut; the windows are to be of stained glass, and will be principally memorial. The cost of the edifice when completed will be about \$50,000.

The first mass was celebrated in the new church on Christmas-day, 1875. The membership is 1500. A Sunday-school is connected with the church, with a membership of about 150 scholars, the pastor being superintendent.

#### THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

Among the earliest settlers were members of the mystic brotherhood, and about 1812 a lodge of the order was instituted under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of England, and signed by King George. It is believed that this parchment is still in existence, but further than this no account of the lodge can be given, all the records having been destroyed by fire in 1859 and in 1871.

The present lodge, *St. Lawrence*, No. 111, was organized in December, 1845, under a charter granted in response to the petition of Elijah Baker, Daniel Mack, Darius Clark, Isaac C. Paige, Samuel Leonard, George Bridge, Ebenezer Miner, Joseph Ames (2d), Lemuel Buck, Paul Boynton, Israel Cook, Israel Tupper, R. Pettibone. Only one of these is at present alive, Joseph Ames, residing in Brooklyn.

At the first meeting, held Dec. 22, A. L. 5845, the following officers were elected: Elijah Baker, M.; Daniel Mack, S. W.; Joseph Ames, J. W.; Darius Clark, Sec.; Lemuel Buck, Treas.; Isaac C. Paige, S. D.; Paul Boynton, J. D.; and Samuel Leonard, Tyler. The lodge has had a very flourishing existence in spite of the reverses it has met in the destruction of its property, and is at present in possession of a very fine hall, which is handsomely furnished. Since 1845 there have been initiated 381 candidates, and the lodge has at present 138 members in good standing. The officers are R. R. Sherman, W. M.; D. G. Griswold, S. W.; D. W. Christian, J. W.; J. S. Conkey, Treas.; E. S. Balcome, Sec.; B. H. Bush, S. D.; J. E. Clark, J. D.; L. Griswold, Tyler.

*St. Lawrence Chapter of Royal Arch Masons* was instituted Feb. 3, 1848, the first officers being Elijah Baker, H. P.; Daniel Mack, K.; Paul Boynton, S.; Harry Smith, Capt. H.; S. E. Buttolph, R. A. C.; Darius Clark, Sec.; J. Ames, Treas.; R. Pettibone, Chaplain. The present membership is 76. The High-Priests since the chapter was formed have been E. Baker; Daniel Mack, Darius Clark, Harry Smith, W. H. Sawyer, B. D. Bragdon. The present officers: B. D. Bragdon, H. P.; D. G. Griswold, K.; R. R. Sherman, S.; J. C. Ruston, Treas.; and E. S. Balcome, Sec.

*St. Lawrence Commandery, No. 28, of Knights Templar* was instituted July, 1858, the first officers being Darius Clark, E. C.; Wm. H. Sawyer, Gen.; A. O. Brown, Capt. Gen.; Richard Eddy, Prelate; Ezekiel Willson, S. W.; M. J. Ferry, J. W.; E. C. Smith, Rec.; J. Van Brocklin, Treas.; John R. Filley, Warden. The E. C.'s from organization to date have been Darius Clark, Harry Smith, Wm. H. Sawyer, B. D. Bragdon, and O. A. Hinc. There are at present (1877) 90 members belonging to the commandery, having the following officers: O. A. Hinc,



JOHN MALTERNIER.



MRS. JOHN MALTERNIER.



RES. OF JOHN MALTERNIER, CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.



EPHRAIM PICKERT.



RESIDENCE OF EPHRAIM PICKERT.

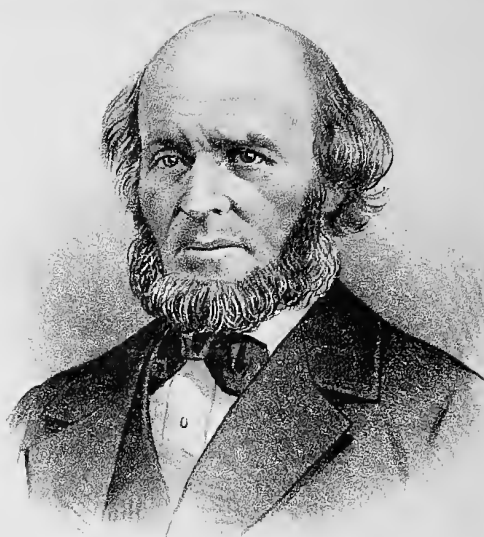


MRS. EPHRAIM PICKERT.

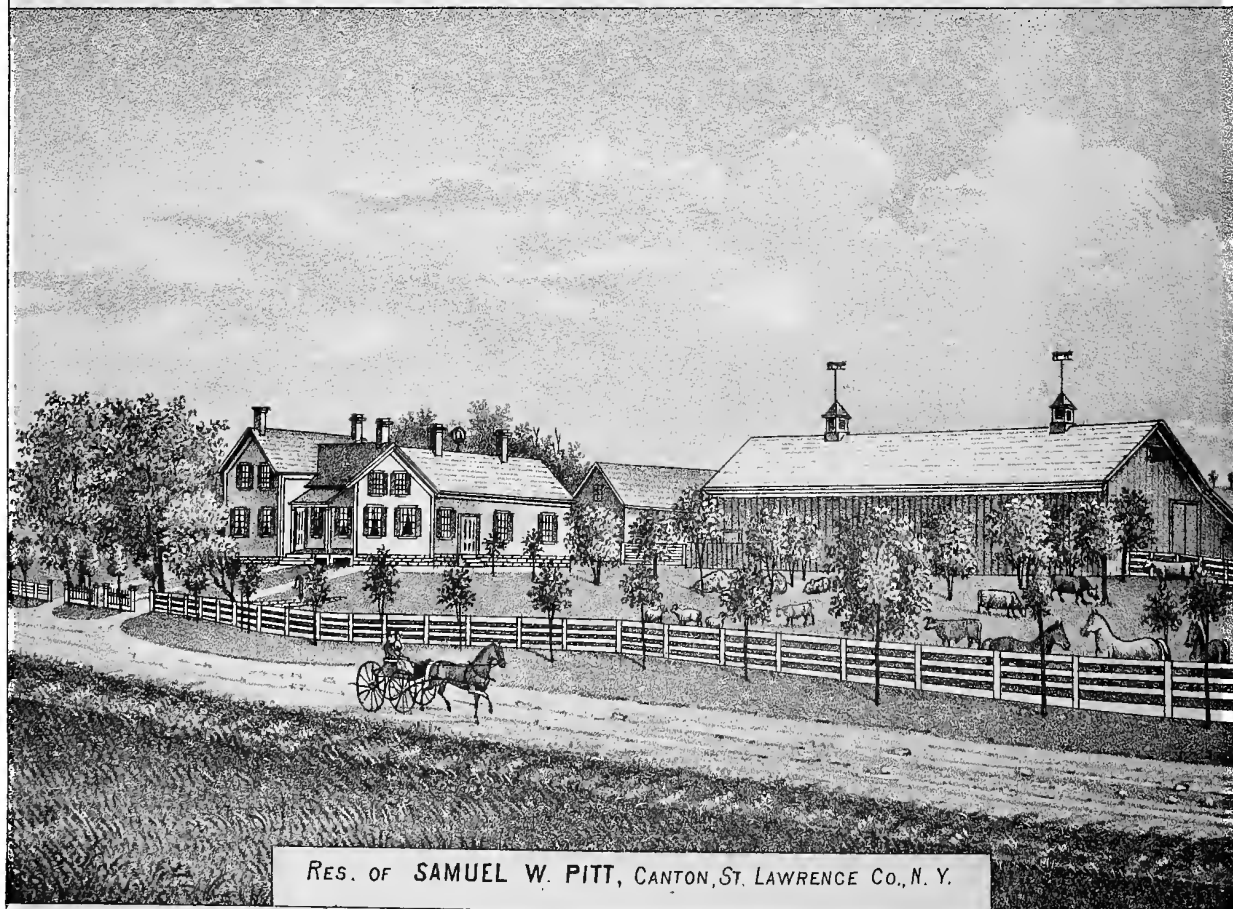




MRS. SAMUEL W. PITT.



SAMUEL W. PITT.



RES. OF SAMUEL W. PITT, CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



E. C. ; D. H. Stanton, Gen. ; D. G. Griswold, Capt. Gen. ; H. B. White, Prelate ; E. Willson, Treas. ; Worth Chamberlain, Rec. ; G. H. Gilmore, S. W. ; H. P. Barnhart, J. W. ; Harry Smith, Std. B. ; M. K. Balcome, Swd. B. ; L. B. Atwood, Warden ; G. L. Manley, 1st G. ; J. Q. Flood, 2d G. ; E. Barnard, 3d G. ; and E. D. Jackson, Capt. Gen.

#### ODD-FELLOWS.

In 1852 a lodge of this order was organized in Canton under the name of River de Grasse Lodge, No. 425. Orville Page, Amasa O. Brown, Martin Thatcher, and others were prominent in its organization. It suspended before 1860. Harry Smith was a member of the first Odd-Fellows lodge instituted in America, the same being at Baltimore, in 1826. Mr. Smith joined the lodge in 1827.

#### REFORMATORY.

*St. Lawrence Division, No. 258*, Sons of Temperance, was organized in Canton, June 26, 1847, and maintained its organization with varying success for several years, but decayed with the decline of the order in the State.

*Canton Lodge, No. 558*, I. O. G. T., was organized March 3, 1865, with 50 members, and flourished for a time and went the way of all Good Templars, and was succeeded by the *Canton Temperance Society*, which, about the 1st of September, 1876, was merged into the *Reform Club of Canton*, organized through the efforts of Messrs. Frost and McElvey. Among the prominent workers in the interests of the club were the pastors of all the churches, E. M. Perry, Lewis C. Storrs, Mr. Manley of the *Plaindealer*, and Mr. Eastman. The membership of the club ran up to 100 and over, and has done, apparently, a permanent good for the community. Its present officers are Lewis C. Storrs, President ; E. M. Perry, Vice-President ; J. O. Wheeler, Secretary ; J. H. Willson, Treasurer.

The *Woman's Temperance Society* was organized at or about the same time as the Reform Club, growing out of the same movement, and has been a most efficient aid to the club, and a powerful agent in the temperance reform movement, which culminated in an anti-license vote at the last corporation election in the village in 1877, and closed every bar in the place. Yet its workings are performed quietly in the domestic circle, where woman's power is most potent for good or ill. The first officers of the society were Miss Stackhouse, President ; Miss E. D. Heaton, Secretary. The organization of the society was also ably aided by Mrs. Wilcox, of Potsdam. The membership of the society has increased until now it numbers 400. The present officers are Miss Augusta Wallace, President ; Miss Griswold, Secretary ; Mrs. McIntosh, Treasurer. Both the club and society have regular weekly meetings, and the good work is still going on.

#### MUSICAL.

The first brass-band in St. Lawrence County was organized in Canton, in 1841, with the following members and instruments: Lieut. Henry Young, teacher and leader, E<sup>b</sup> bugle ; Lucien Ellsworth, E<sup>b</sup> bugle ; Z. N. Ellis (sec'y), B<sup>b</sup> bugle ; H. A. Post (treas.), B<sup>b</sup> bugle ; S. D. Moody, B<sup>b</sup> bugle ; Horace Moody, cornet ; Darius D. Clark, trumpet ; Giles Packard, cornet ; Silas Ford, French horn ; Wm. Young,

French horn ; A. O. Brown, tenor trombone ; Ambrose Willson, tenor trombone ; L. B. Storrs (pres't), ophicleide ; Erastus Hale, bass horn ; Caleb Hickok, bass trombone ; Loyal Baxter, bass drum ; Delos Baxter, snare drum. This organization attained to something more than a local celebrity, and was in existence for several years.

In 1859 another band was organized of nine pieces, viz.: Fred Boynton, E<sup>b</sup> cornet ; M. M. Follett, E<sup>b</sup> clarinet ; M. How, B<sup>b</sup> cornet ; Ira Barrows, B<sup>b</sup> cornet ; D. Austin, B<sup>b</sup> tenor ; J. Montgomery, E<sup>b</sup> bass ; H. D. Kipp, E<sup>b</sup> tuba ; Chas. Boynton, drum. This band was uniformed in summer of 1860, and remained in existence about three years.

In the year 1868 the Canton brass-band was organized with twelve pieces, viz.: George L. Gay (sec'y), E<sup>b</sup> clarinet ; Dr. Holmes (treas.), E<sup>b</sup> cornet ; Dr. J. Sturdevant, B<sup>b</sup> cornet ; Chas. Foote, 1st tenor ; J. B. Livingston, solo alto ; L. A. Taylor, alto ; L. B. Storrs, baritone ; L. H. Whiting, B<sup>b</sup> bass ; H. D. Kipp, basso ; R. H. Havens, tenor drum ; G. Farmer, bass drum and cymbals.

The Firemen's brass-band of Canton was organized May 5, 1875, as follows: L. H. Whitney, leader, baritone ; Geo. L. Gay, E<sup>b</sup> clarinet ; J. L. Farmer, B<sup>b</sup> clarinet ; Fred Gamble, E<sup>b</sup> cornet ; G. R. Barber, E<sup>b</sup> cornet ; Otis Davis, E<sup>b</sup> cornet ; Wm. G. Woodruff, B<sup>b</sup> cornet ; Milton A. Fowler, B<sup>b</sup> cornet ; L. A. Taylor (treas.), 1st alto ; Levi M. West, 2d alto ; Daniel C. Johnson, B<sup>b</sup> tenor ; Wm. E. Dunn, B<sup>b</sup> tenor ; Frank Thomas, B<sup>b</sup> bass ; Wm. M. Dean, E<sup>b</sup> tuba ; A. M. Woodruff, E<sup>b</sup> basso ; R. H. Havens, tenor drum ; J. Q. Flood (sec'y), bass drum ; Joseph Smith, cymbals.

The original members of this organization furnished their own instruments, with the aid of a subscription by the citizens of the village of \$100. Prof. W. H. Easton, of Madrid, was engaged to instruct the band and write their music, and remained about one year. Prof. J. B. Livingston, of Canton, was then engaged, and has been continued to the present time, and is now the leader and instructor.

New uniforms were made by L. B. Storrs & Son, of Canton, for the band in July, 1876. But few changes have been made in the *personnel* of the band since its organization, the greater portion of its members being business men of the village. It has met regularly every week for rehearsal in Firemen's hall, on Court street, which is furnished for its use free of charge. The cost of instruction and uniforms has been met by compensation received for music furnished at the county fairs and elsewhere. It performed escort duty for St. Lawrence Commandery, No. 28, K. T., of Canton, at Malone, May 12, 1877. The band has attained to a marked degree of proficiency, and enjoys a good reputation abroad for its excellent music.

In October, 1877, an elegant stand was erected in the park, by the efforts of Misses Clara J. Dunn and Lottie C. Smith, who collected a sum sufficient for the purpose ; and Pliny Wright, Esq., and others, provided the symmetrical and beautiful flag-staff which stands alongside of the music-stand. From this stand, during the pleasant evenings of the autumn of 1877, the Firemen's band discoursed much beautiful harmony, amply repaying the fair collectors for their trouble, and the citizens for their expenditures, in providing the means for the public concerts.

At the present time the band is constituted as follows: Prof. J. B. Livingston, leader (and treas.), solo alto; Wm. G. Woodruff, assistant leader, B<sup>b</sup> cornet; Ira Barrows (sec'y), B<sup>b</sup> tenor trombone; George L. Gay, E<sup>b</sup> clarinet; J. L. Farmer, B<sup>b</sup> clarinet; Fred Gamble, E<sup>b</sup> cornet; C. H. Martin, E<sup>b</sup> cornet; Joseph Smith, B<sup>b</sup> cornet; Geo. E. Sims, solo cornet; L. A. Taylor, E<sup>b</sup> alto; Levi M. West, E<sup>b</sup> alto; Dan C. Johnson, B<sup>b</sup> tenor; Otis Davis, B<sup>b</sup> baritone; Isaac B. Smith, E<sup>b</sup> bass; A. M. Woodruff, E<sup>b</sup> tuba; R. H. Havens, tenor drum; J. Q. Flood, bass drum and cymbals.

#### THE CLIPPER DRAMATIC CLUB

was organized in the year 1875 by a number of the young men of the village, and gave two entertainments the first winter, producing quite creditably the plays of "Oliver Twist," "Halvei," and "The Child-Stealer." During the winter of 1876-77 the club re-organized, paid off an indebtedness, incurred previously, of \$300 from the receipts of their entertainments, and purchased and paid for about \$200 worth of scenery and stage properties, which are now on hand. The club played with signal success the piece "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," giving it once at Hermon and three nights in Canton to large and enthusiastic audiences. The club also produced very effectively the drama "Streets of New York," playing the same three consecutive nights to overflowing houses. The plays of "The Hidden Hand" and "The Octoroon" have been produced with much success by the club.

The present officers of the club are: President, Worth Chamberlain; Directors, Levi C. Storrs, G. H. Kelly, and W. G. Woodruff; Secretary, G. C. Sawyer; Treasurer, J. W. Simmons; Stage-Directors, A. F. Nims, C. A. Lagrange, D. W. Christian.

#### LITERARY.

The Canton Social Library was incorporated April 11, 1832, Darius Clark, Moses Whitcomb, Wm. Perry, Jr., Lyman Langdon, Wm. F. Cahoon, Elias C. Page, and Benjamin Walker being the first trustees. Like other library associations in the county, this became extinct on the formation of school district libraries.

There are public libraries now attached to the university and the public school, and Messrs. Judd and Bonney maintain a circulating library at the present time.

#### MORTUARY.

The first public burial-place selected for the sepulture of the dead in Canton village was located on the west side of the river, and was set apart for the purpose in 1801, when Daniel Foote, the father of Stillman Foote, Sr., was buried. In 1810 a new site for burial purposes was selected on the east side of the river, near the present site of the M. E. church, and several were buried there.

In 1827-28 the cemetery lying near the railroad, on Miner street, was conveyed to the Presbyterian church by Henry Van Rensselaer, and remained the only place of entombment in the village until the organization of the new cemetery association, and the laying out of its grounds in 1870-71.

The grounds of the old cemetery are being cleared, the remains of those interred therein being removed to the new

cemetery; and it is the intention to remove all, with the exception, perhaps, of the remains and monument of Gov. Wright, which, it is proposed, are to remain in the centre of a park, into which the old grounds may be transformed.

*Evergreen Cemetery.*—In the year 1870 the Canton cemetery association was incorporated, with W. H. Sawyer, John Miller, Henry L. Sackrider, Ebenezer Fisher, and W. Wheelock trustees. Judge Sawyer was chosen president, and Mr. Wheelock secretary. Twenty six and a half acres were selected and purchased of H. J. Cook at \$100 per acre, lying east of the village, between the roads leading to Potsdam and Pierrepont, on a high, sandy ridge, covered principally with pine. A survey and plat of the grounds were made by Benjamin Squires, and the first sale of lots was held at auction. A plan of the cemetery was adopted in 1872, and the grounds laid out in accordance with the same, and the lots established at 300 square feet each. The cemetery was formally opened and dedicated Sept. 24, 1872, and a seal was adopted for the association. The cemetery grounds are very eligibly located, and susceptible of complete drainage, and, for the greater portion of their area, covered with a forest growth of old pines, whose murmurings are a constant requiem for the sleepers beneath their shade. Measures have been initiated looking to the assumption of the grounds by the corporation of the village, and their management thereby.

Hon. W. H. Sawyer has been the president of the association from the organization of the same to date. The present board of trustees are as follows: W. H. Sawyer, E. Fisher, H. H. Judd, terms expire June, 1878; W. H. Kimball, Harry Smith, John Miller, terms expire June, 1879; Leslie W. Russell, Wm. E. Woodruff, R. B. Ellsworth, terms expire June, 1880; John Miller, clerk.

The first burial in the Evergreen cemetery was that of E. C. Smith and his wife, both of whom were interred on the same day and in the same grave.

#### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Canton was vested with corporate privileges May 14, 1845, its bounds at that time being equal with the jail limits, excepting thereout the bridge across Grasse river. The limits were subsequently increased to a mile each way from a common point at the intersection of Court and Main streets, with the bridge excepted as before. But the bounds were again reduced to their original dimensions in 1871, and at present remain as at first indicated. The time of holding elections and the number of offices have also been changed, but the powers of the trustees, common to well-ordered villages, remain essentially as under the original charter. The first board of trustees, elected in 1846, was composed of Nathaniel Hodskin, Prosper Barrows, Benjamin Squire, Nathan Pratt, and Barzillai Hodskin. The presidents were for a number of years elected from among the trustees, but are now elected by the people. From 1846 to 1852 they were Nathaniel Hodskin, Elias C. Page, Prosper Barrows, Paul Boynton, A. R. Kipp, P. Boynton, and Luman Moody. From 1853 to 1858 no accurate list can be given in consequence of the destruction of the records in 1859. From the last-named period to the present the presidents and clerks have been as follows:

- 1859.—E. Miner and S. J. Day.  
 1860–61.—Joseph Barnes and W. H. Sawyer.  
 1862.—L. E. B. Winslow and M. B. Chamberlain.  
 1863.—D. M. Jones and J. Barnes.  
 1864.—J. Traver and J. F. Havens.  
 1865.—E. Miner and Joseph Barnes.  
 1866.—E. Miner and Joseph Barnes.  
 1867.—E. Miner and W. J. Ferrey.  
 1868.—B. Hodskin and W. J. Ferrey.  
 1869.—C. Bailey and J. W. Bugbee.  
 1870.—Jeremiah Traver and Joseph Barnes.  
 1871.—Joseph Barnes and W. J. Ferrey.  
 1872.—J. S. Conkey and H. D. Ellsworth.  
 1873.—B. Hodskin and H. D. Ellsworth.  
 1874.—H. H. Judd and H. D. Ellsworth.  
 1875.—L. B. Storrs and H. D. Ellsworth.  
 1876.—L. B. Storrs and Courtland Chamberlain.  
 1877.—L. B. Storrs and Courtland Chamberlain.

The present officers are L. B. Storrs, president; Xury Lewis, J. J. Johnson, Charles C. Cadwell, and Sumner W. Lasell, trustees; Courtland Chamberlain, clerk; W. H. Kimball, treasurer; H. D. Sackrider, A. M. Tully, Henry Bullis, assessors; Patrick Murray, collector; David H. Wells, constable; John Miller, police magistrate.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire-company organized in the village was formed in or about 1840, and was supplied with a small rotary hand-engine, manufactured in Vermont. The company maintained its organization for some twelve or fifteen years, when the engine becoming disabled, the village was without protection against fire until 1870. Harry Smith was foreman of the company in 1843.

On the 28th of August, 1869, a meeting was held in the corporation to devise means to create and maintain a fire department. B. Hodskin, G. L. Irwin, and Jeremiah Traver were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of an engine and apparatus. On September 4 the committee reported that a second-hand engine could be purchased at Ogdensburg, and that reservoirs should be constructed throughout the village; \$700 were appropriated for the execution of the recommendations of the committee.

On Sept. 9, 1869, a meeting was held to organize the fire department of the village, and Geo. L. Irwin elected foreman, H. D. Moody first assistant foreman, W. J. McLeod second assistant foreman, H. D. Ellsworth secretary, B. D. Bragdon treasurer. The foreman appointed Heber Sykes foreman of the hose. Committees on constitution and by-laws and on petitions for membership were appointed. The meeting recommended to the board of trustees for appointment as chief engineer, S. D. Bridge, and as assistant engineer, S. P. Remington. The constitution and by-laws reported by the committee on Sept. 11 were adopted by the department.

On Sept. 21 "the machine" was taken out for practice, and again on the 24th. The uniform of the department was adopted Sept. 29, and consisted of a "blue shirt, with red facing, red cuffs, with number of company on same, red belt, with company name on black ground. Officers, white belts, with name on red ground. Midshipman's cap, with

two bands of gold lace, with number on front." The branchmen were also provided with a rubber coat and "sou'wester." F. J. Perkins was elected foreman of the engine company in December, 1869, at the first annual meeting, and W. O. Place first, and E. D. Jackson second, assistant, Charles A. Foote secretary, John S. Miller treasurer, W. J. McLeod foreman of hose company. Jan. 6, 1870, the name of the engine company was changed from the "Canton Fire-Company, No. 1," to the "St. Lawrence Company, No. 1."

In March, 1870, a bill of incorporation was prepared and forwarded to the legislature, which passed the bill April 22 following, by which the engine and hose company then existing, and any others that might be formed, were ordained and constituted "The Fire Department of the Village of Canton," and the following board of directors named to hold their office till the first annual meeting of the department under the act of incorporation: S. D. Bridge, chief engineer; S. P. Remington, assistant engineer; M. D. Packard, assistant engineer; F. J. Perkins, John J. Stacks, Wm. J. McLeod, Daniel Reynolds, Christopher Reynolds, and Baron D. Bragdon. Under the act of incorporation the department elect a chief engineer, and each company a director of the department, for two years' terms.

On Nov. 3, 1870, resolutions of respect on the death of Charles W. Cooke were adopted, and on the 18th similar resolutions were adopted on the death of Heber Sykes.

Hooks and ladders were ordered in January, 1871.

The department went to Prescott and competed for the prizes offered for hand-engines at a tournament, on "Dominion day," in 1871, and were much rejoiced at the courteous reception accorded them by the Prescott firemen.

In 1870 a frame engine-house was built on Water street, which was occupied until 1874, when the present brick structure on Court street was erected, at a cost of \$3325.67. It has a fireman's hall in the second story, and has a tower, in which an alarm-bell is hung.

A hook-and-ladder company was formed Dec. 2, 1875, with twenty members, and a truck purchased. A new code of by-laws was adopted April 20, 1876.

The annual review of Oct. 18, 1876, was a noted one, and passed off with much *éclat*, the department and Firemen's band being tendered a complimentary banquet at the Hodskin House.

The department are supplied at present with a good hand-engine, and well equipped with hose, and hooks, ladders, and trucks.

The chief engineers of the department have been as follows: S. D. Bridge, 1870–71; John J. Stacks, 1872–73; M. D. Packard, 1874–76; Ezra Jackson, 1877; J. H. Mills, 1878. The foremen of the companies have been as follows: Engine company—Frank J. Perkins, 1870–74 and 1876; T. D. Jackson, 1877–78. Hose company—W. J. McLeod, 1870–73; M. T. Wood, 1874–75; Thos. Fobare, 1876; J. Q. Flood, 1877–78. Hook-and-ladder company—Dr. J. Hitchcock, 1876; John Mills, 1877; C. J. Perkins, 1878.

The board of directors of the department at the present time is composed as follows: One year—John H. Mills, chief engineer; D. G. Griswold, first assistant engineer; L.

A. Williams, second assistant engineer; H. D. Sackrider, treasurer; D. C. Johnson, Geo. Seymour. Two years—L. M. Farmer, Page Tilley, John Hitchcock, Thomas Reynolds, secretary, and John Bush, steward.

The department numbers about 100 men, 50 being the full force of the engine company, and 25 each in the hose and hook-and-ladder company.

#### DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS.

The first disastrous fire which occurred in the business portion of the village was on July 4, 1843, and which began on the corner of Court and Main streets, from a fire-cracker, and destroyed property valued at \$25,000. On Aug. 14, 1869, a fire broke out on the north side of Main street, and swept away everything between Water and Hodskin streets, about half of the business of the village being destroyed, and a loss involved of \$65,000. One year later, lacking a few days, another fire broke out where it was stopped the year before, and devastated the north side of Main street as far east as the Wright mansion, and involving a loss of \$150,000. But, with the exception of a single lot, or perhaps two, the entire area thus burned over was rebuilt by substantial two- and three-storied brick structures, which present a solid and business-like appearance much to the advantage of the village.

The progress of the village may be inferred from the fact that over fifty buildings have been erected in its limits during the year just past (1877), many of them of somewhat extensive proportions. The population of the village is not far from 2500.

#### THE FIRST CELEBRATION

of the 4th of July held in Canton was of the anniversary of 1810. Stillman Foote, Sr., was president of the day, and a Rev. Mr. Paine the orator. Some five or six hundred people were present in the village, and engaged in the ceremonies with great zest. The rostrum was improvised from an ox-cart, and as the orator ascended it to address the people, he commenced thus: "Fellow-citizens, I now ascend the sacred desk to address you on this momentous occasion!" There was an audible smile heard in the audience at the dignified title given to a vehicle of too common use to inspire much respect.

#### THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH

was celebrated with great enthusiasm: 10,000 people filled the streets of Canton, rejoicing over the birth of Liberty and Popular Sovereignty in the year of grace 1776, when the liberty-bell pealed forth its glad announcement to the world that a nation was then founded upon the equal rights of all men. Hon. Leslie W. Russell was the orator of the day, and Col. Henry Barber the president.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the historians are hereby tendered for information received and assistance rendered in the compilation of the foregoing history of Canton to Dr. Hough, from whose history of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties much of the early history of the town has been drawn, Wm. Perry, Sr., Mrs. Bridges, Capt. Lucius Moody, Silas Baldwin, Esq.,

B. Hodskin, Harry Smith, the pastors of the several churches, John F. Bugbee, Esq., L. B. Storrs, Esq., Postmaster Remington, the officers of societies, town officials, the manufacturers generally, M. N. Ralph, county clerk, O. W. Wheeler, sheriff, and many others, whose names we have not space to mention.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HON. LESLIE W. RUSSELL.

Among the leading attorneys of northern New York, Leslie W. Russell, a native of Canton, St. Lawrence County, and still a resident of his birthplace, justly takes his place. Though a practitioner of little more than sixteen years, yet his reputation at the bar of the courts is as extensive as the judicial department in which he resides. His success in the conduct of his cases, both as a counselor and advocate, is marked, and he has risen to eminence in the ranks of his profession, alike honorable to himself and pleasing to his troops of friends.

He was born April 15, 1840, being the only son of John Leslie and Mary Wead Russell, and was educated at the common school and Canton academy until the age of fourteen years. From sixteen to eighteen he taught district schools, and a few days after his eighteenth birthday entered the law-office of Nicholas Hill, Peter Cagger, and John H. Porter, of Albany, and began the study of the law. He remained with these celebrated attorneys until the death of Mr. Hill, in 1859, when he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and entered the office of John W. Carey and Wallace Pratt (the latter the husband of Mr. Russell's older sister), and pursued his studies for two years longer. In April, 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was offered a commission, and was about to leave for the field of war, as first lieutenant in the First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, when he received a telegram announcing the death of his father, which compelled his return to Canton to settle the estate left by the deceased. On the 7th day of May following he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession, which he has steadily and successfully followed to the present time. He opened an office in Canton, and conducted his practice by himself until January 1, 1862, at which date he formed a law connection with Wm. H. Sawyer, which continued until terminated by the appointment of Mr. Sawyer to the supreme bench of the State, Dec. 29, 1876, since which time Mr. Russell has conducted his business without a partner. In 1867 he was elected to and served in the constitutional convention, being on the committee on suffrage, of which Horace Greeley was chairman, and on the committee on incorporations. In 1869 he was elected district attorney of St. Lawrence County, and declined a renomination at the end of his term. From 1869 to 1872 he was law professor in St. Lawrence university, lecturing twice a week. In 1876-77 he was nominated by both political parties, and, of course, elected, supervisor of Canton, and during his term of office was largely instrumental in effecting a final



*Leslie W. Russell*



and permanent settlement of the troublesome question of the location of the public buildings by securing the erection by the county of an elegant fire-proof county clerk's office in Canton, Mr. Russell being the active member of the building committee. In 1876 he was one of the presidential electors on the Republican State ticket. In 1877 he was nominated by the Republicans, without opposition, for the office of county judge, and was elected by a large majority. His term is for six years, and commences Jan. 1, 1878.

By a reference to the docket of the county and circuit courts, it will be seen that for the past few years there has been scarcely an important suit tried before those tribunals wherein Mr. Russell has not appeared either for the prosecution or defense, criminal or civil.

On the 19th of October, 1864, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Harriet, daughter of Rev. R. F. Lawrence, a Presbyterian clergyman, then of Malone, and one of the collateral descendants of the Lawrence family, of which Amos, Abbott, and Capt. James Lawrence were distinguished members and representatives. Mrs. Russell was born in Claremont, N. H., Oct. 30, 1843. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell three are now living, viz., Lawrence, born July 27, 1867; Jessie, born Nov. 9, 1873; and Robert, born Dec. 28, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members of Grace (Episcopal) church of Canton, he being one of the vestry.

Mr. Russell possesses a genial nature, which, added to his courtesy and affability, makes him a pleasant and entertaining companion, and wins him many warm friends.

#### PLINY WRIGHT.

Mr. Wright was born in Weybridge, Addison Co., Vt., Dec. 14, 1805, and is still on the stage of active life, and though somewhat enfeebled in bodily health, is in the full possession of vigorous mental powers, and interested in the scenes passing around him and events transpiring within his ken. His parents, Silas and Elcanor (Goodale) Wright, were natives of Amherst, Mass., where their family of seven children were mostly born. A brother, Daniel L. Wright, now occupies the old Vermont homestead where he was born, seventy-nine years ago, and has had no other residence during the entire period. Himself and Pliny Wright are the only survivors of the family, which consisted of four sons and three daughters.

Pliny Wright was educated at Middlebury college, Vermont, for the profession of the law, and on graduating therefrom, in 1827, entered the law office of his brother, Silas Wright, Jr., and Silas Baldwin, Jr., in Canton, and began the reading necessary to fit him for the practice. Here he remained for about two years, and then entered the office of Colonel McKown, of Albany, where he continued his studies for about another year, when, his health failing, he relinquished his studies and returned to Canton, and since then has given his attention to other business, principally that of farming.

In politics, Mr. Wright shared the sentiments of his distinguished brother, Governor Wright, and was, and is yet,

a great admirer of the stern integrity of General Jackson,—"Old Hickory." During the excitement of the political campaign of 1836, Mr. Wright penned a letter to his brother, Silas Wright, then in Washington, in which he alluded to the attempted assassination of President Jackson, which allusion, and expressions of friendship for the president accompanying it, were conveyed to that dignitary, and elicited the following reply from Mr. Wright to his brother Pliny, under date of April 9, 1836: "I showed the president the paragraph of your letter as requested. The good old man read it, and his eyes literally filled with tears, as he replied, 'Mr. Wright, give my best respects to your brother, and assure him that wishes such as he has expressed are the richest reward I expect or desire for the perils, hardships, and fatigues of my public life. No man was ever more anxious to return to his home than I am to see the 4th of March, 1837, when I may retire to the Hermitage and rest in domestic quiet; and if the blessings your brother invokes so kindly, the smiles of a merciful Providence, and the good wishes of friends can follow and abide with me, then I shall meet the close of my life, which must soon come, happy and contented. Tell your brother these are the feelings of my heart, and that I shall never cease to return his good wishes by prayer for blessings upon him and his friends.'"

On the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Wright connected himself with that organization, and still adheres to it.

Mr. Wright, having for sixty-six years battled the storms of life and basked in its sunshine alone, residing among his relatives, concluded to take to himself a wife and get a home of his own; and, though late in life to launch upon an untried sea, on December 13, 1871, he was united in marriage to an estimable lady, Mrs. Ann Bigelow. He at once purchased the interest of the heirs of Hon. Silas Wright's estate in the old homestead of the latter in Canton, and in the spring following his marriage moved into it, and still occupies the same. We present to our readers a sketch of this home of Mr. Wright, and portraits of himself and wife, on another page of our work.

#### WILLIAM H. FINNIMORE,

the second son of William P. and Mary (Isaac) Finnimore, was born in Bristol, England, June 12, 1829. When nearly three years old his parents, in the spring of 1832, left their home in England, and emigrated to America. After a voyage of eight weeks and two days the ship "Mary of London" came to anchor in the port of Quebec, Canada. They then immediately proceeded by boat up the St. Lawrence river, and landed in the town of Lisbon on June 15, 1832. The family remained in this town three years. Mr. Finnimore's father being a blacksmith, worked here at his trade during that time. The first year he received eight dollars a month. In 1835 they removed to Canton, and settled in the village of Morley. Mr. Finnimore, Sr., built a shop and established his business. The school privileges of William H. were limited when he was young, and when he became older his daily toil was in assisting his father in

the shop. In 1851, when but twenty-two years old, he went to California to better his condition. He remained there most of the time for eight years, working at blacksmithing, at which he was successful and prosperous, and while there sent money home to purchase the farm on which he now lives. He returned home once in that time, but went back, accumulated more money, and began his farming free from debt. During his stay in California he visited New Caledonia and Fort Yale, on the Frazer river. In 1859 he returned, and was united in marriage, November 3 of that year, to Mary Jane Whitney, daughter of Hiram Whitney. Two children have been born to them, Carrie M. and Willie H., both living. Since his marriage he has resided on his farm, which contains one hundred and fifty acres, and is well kept and finely improved. He has been and is a very successful farmer. In politics he is Republican. A sketch of his home, and portraits of himself and wife, may be seen on another page of our work.

#### JOSHUA W. FINNIMORE.

The subject of this sketch is one of the self-made business men of St. Lawrence County. He was born in Bristol, England, April 8, 1823. His parents, William P. and Mary (Isaac) Finnimore, concluding that they could better their condition in life, and give their children advantages not to be obtained in the 'Old Country,' accordingly emigrated to America in the year 1832. They sailed from Dartmouth, England, in the vessel "Mary of London," and were fifty-eight days on the voyage. They landed in Quebec, Canada, and came from that place up the river St. Lawrence in a Durham boat. Their destination was London, Upper Canada (now Ontario), where Mr. Finnimore, Sen., had relatives living, but owing to the prevalence of the cholera they were obliged to land in the town of Lisbon. The date of landing was June 15, 1832. Besides the subject of this sketch, three other children, a daughter and two sons, were born in England, and came with their parents: Jane, married Henry Lawrence, of Lisbon, and resides there now; William H., married Mary J. Whitney; Henry married Esther Fisher, and reside in Morley. Of fourteen children, twelve are now living, seven sons and five daughters. The family moved from Lisbon to Morley village in 1835. Mr. Finnimore, Sen., being a blacksmith by trade, built a shop and established himself in business. As he never amassed a large property, his children pushed out and sought their own fortunes. Joshua W., among the rest, when a boy worked at chopping, farm work, and such other labor as boys can find to do, and occasionally going to school. When old enough he went into his father's shop, and learned the blacksmith's trade, after which he was in partnership with him six years. His first venture in real estate was in 1845, when he bought two acres and a half of land, to pay for which he went to Canada and chopped wood at forty cents a cord, and when he had earned forty dollars he made the first payment. On this land he erected his present neat and substantial cottage. April 20, 1848, he was united in marriage with Margaret S. Glass, of the town of Lisbon. Of

six children born to them, only four are now living, Margaret, Daniel W., Eva, and Addie, all with their parents on the homestead.

Mrs. Finnimore's parents, Daniel and Jane (Robinson) Glass, emigrated from Ireland in the year 1827. They were shipwrecked on the voyage, but were rescued and taken to Quebec. They came from there to Ogdensburg, and subsequently moved into the town of Lisbon, settled on land about one mile from Red Mills, and began farming, which they always followed. Mrs. Finnimore was born Aug. 20, 1829. Of four children, only three are now living, Mary Ann, married to Ellis Newby, and living in Morley; Jane, married Thomas Charters, of Potsdam. Mrs. Finnimore's father died July 31, 1872. Her mother is still living at the good old age of eighty-five years. Mr. Finnimore's father died Sept. 17, 1864, and his mother Sept. 30, 1868.

Mr. Finnimore has been actively engaged in business as a real estate and produce dealer, and in mercantile business, but now devotes nearly all his time to farming, for which he has a great taste, evidences of which are shown in his farm buildings, stone walls, and the general appearance of his farm. His barns are models in style and completeness of arrangement. He now owns several farms, amounting to about nine hundred and fifty acres. To his original purchase of two and a half acres he has added from time to time other tracts, until his home farm, one of the finest in the town, contains one hundred and seventy-five acres. He has removed the stumps and stone, and used the latter in building fences. At this time may be seen on his home farm nearly four miles of stone fence or wall equal to the best and surpassed by none in the county. His home is pleasantly situated, having a fine view of the surrounding country, and overlooking the Grasse river. Joshua W. Finnimore is to-day a hale and active man, hospitable and sociable in disposition, universally respected by his acquaintances, and honored and loved by his friends and relatives. As a farmer he is a model. In politics he is Republican. In religious faith he and his family are Episcopalian, his daughters being communicants of that church, and Margaret, the eldest daughter, is a zealous worker both in the church and Sunday-school. And now, after years of toil and hardships, Mr. Finnimore is rewarded by the ownership of a fine property, and his middle age is passing in ease and affluence near his humble beginning.

#### RUFUS K. JACKSON.

John B. Jackson, the father of Rufus K., was born in Gilmanton, N. H., Oct. 20, 1791. In 1819 he removed with his wife, Sally (Shepard) Jackson, and family to Belmont, Franklin Co., N. Y., and settled near the outlet of Chateaugay lake, where he built the first grist- and saw-mill in what is now the village of Popeville, where there are now extensive iron-works in operation. The most of that region was then an unbroken forest. The few settlers were sparsely scattered, and knew something of the toil and privations of pioneer life. Himself and heroic wife, a woman of sterling



qualities, adapted themselves to the state of things in their new home, and were eminently useful in establishing religion in the town where they settled. About 1829 he sold his mills and moved to what is now the town of Burke, and from there, in the fall of 1834, to the village of Morley, where he rented the saw- and grist-mill known as the Harrison mills, and continued in that business until the present stone mill was completed in 1840. During the building of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad, he was employed by that company as an agent for the purchase of wood, lumber, and ties, and continued as such fourteen years, making his residence in Malone. Becoming enfeebled by age he retired from business, and with his wife found a home during twelve years in the family of his son-in-law, D. W. C. Douglass, where he died July 1, 1876. His wife died June 17, 1877, in the eighty-eighth year of her age.

Rufus K. Jackson, the immediate subject of our sketch, was born in Gilmanton, N. H., Aug. 6, 1813. At the age of six years and three months he came with his parents to their wilderness home. He has in remembrance the day when they left the little village of Chateaugay, and, with two wagons loaded with their household goods, set out on their journey through the forest, finding their way by marked trees. That dark day in November, 1819, a day remembered by many now living, was the day of that journey. The following winter was a cold one, with deep snow; but the spring opened bright and pleasant, and then began in earnest the labor of the pioneer in making a new home. Mr. Jackson's boyhood days were spent in labor on the farm, and for recreation he had hunting and fishing. His school days were passed in the common school held in the log school-house. At eighteen years of age he entered the academy at Malone, and completed his education there. While there he studied surveying and fitted himself for the surveyors' profession. Having a taste for mechanical work, he learned the carpenter's and millwright's trade, which he followed up to the year 1870. Mr. Jackson has been twice married; first, in the year 1835, October 8, to Betsey Whipple, of Malone, who died June 27, 1870. His second marriage was with Mrs. Sarah E. Roubough, his present wife, June 5, 1871. Mr. Jackson went with his parents to Morley in 1834, and has resided there since. In 1842 he purchased a lot and erected a house just below where he is now living, and resided there till the spring of 1870, when he purchased his present residence, of which a view is given in this work. In politics Mr. Jackson is and has always been a Republican. In 1862 he was appointed justice of the peace to fill vacancy, and has been elected to that position three times since. During the year 1876 he was justice of sessions; during the War of the Rebellion he was the enrolling officer of the town, and previous to 1870 he was for four years county commissioner of excise. In 1865 he took the State census in this town, and in 1870 the United States census for Canton and Lisbon.

In religion, Mr. Jackson is orthodox, yet liberal in his views, and has never joined any religious denomination. His life has been an upright and honorable one. He is regarded as a representative citizen, a good practical man, and a man of sterling integrity. In religion, Mrs. Jackson is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church.

An adopted daughter, Sarah M. Jackson, occupies a place in the hearts and home of her foster-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.

#### ORVILLE NORTON.

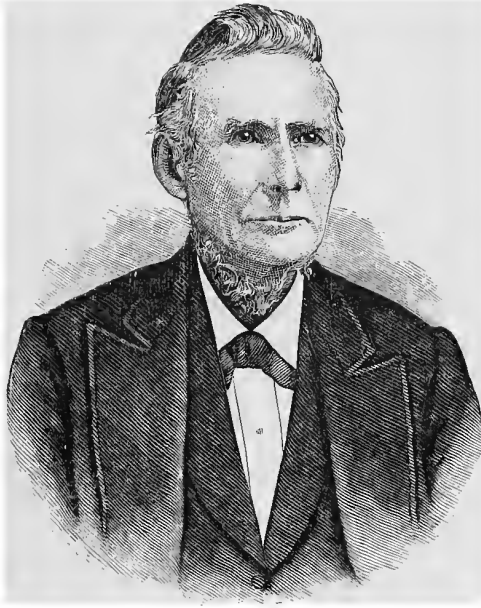
About 1805, Elihu Norton, a Revolutionary pensioner, settled in the town of Canton, having come from Middlebury, Vt. Here he lived until his death, in 1824, having a family of seven children. Of these, Orville was the second son, and was born Oct. 11, 1807. He was, therefore, at his father's death but seventeen years old; but he bravely assumed the care of the family with his mother until his marriage, Dec. 5, 1833, to Electa, daughter of Daniel and Phoebe Whitney. Her parents had come from Vermont to Madrid at an early day, and lived in that town until their death. After his marriage Orville resided with his mother several years, then erected a home in which his family still reside,—a view of it appears in this book,—and by industry was enabled to attain to comfortable circumstances in life.

Mr. Norton was a man of sober, steady habits, a consistent member of the M. E. church, a Republican in politics, and generous and liberal in all his dealings. He was highly esteemed for his worth as a citizen, and his death, Dec. 3, 1874, was mourned by many friends. Of his family of nine children, two only survive, Laura E., wife of Wallace Jones, of Madrid, and Eva L., wife of Geo. A. Newman. Daniel, a son, died in the war in 1864, and Jas. E., another son, died in 1871.

#### SAMUEL W. PITT.

William Pitt, the father of the above, came from England as a soldier of the War of 1812, and, upon the declaration of peace, settled at Alburgh, Vt. Here he married Jane Wright, June 24, 1819, and here Samuel W. was born to them April 21, 1820, the oldest of nine children which blest their union, six of whom yet survive. In 1822 they moved to Franklin Co., N. Y., and six years later to St. Lawrence County, near the spot on which Samuel at present resides. William Pitt died Feb. 18, 1873, aged 84 years, his widow yet surviving him at the age of 81 years. The subject of this sketch remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he purchased a tract of 40 acres of land, which at present constitutes a part of his homestead in the town of Canton. By perseverance and industry he was enabled to pay for this tract, and in 1850 to purchase an addition of 137 acres, which he has improved in an excellent manner, as will be seen from the illustration of his farm in another part of this work. Here he lives, surrounded by the comforts of a pleasant home, enjoying the fruits of his industrious life. Mr. Pitt has always affiliated with the Republican party, and is a member of the Methodist church.

On the 17th of February, 1851, Mr. Pitt entered the marriage relation with Elmina F. Brown, daughter of Ephraim and Irene Brown, of Vermont, and where they lived until 1833, when they also became citizens of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Pitt have three children,—Milan E., Dillon H., and Sherman S.,—who are yet living under the parental roof.



AARON BARROW.



MRS. AARON BARROW.

## AARON BARROW, JR.

The life of this highly-respected gentleman recalls another instance of the genuinely self-made man. In Aaron Barrow mingles the blood of a parentage of English and Dutch extraction. His father, Aaron Barrow, was a native of the steady State of Connecticut, while his mother came from one of the Dutch families of Dutchess Co., N. Y. Upon their marriage they settled in Bennington Co., Vt., where the subject of this sketch was born, in 1806. When he was ten years old, in 1816, his parents moved to what is known as South Canton, and enrolled themselves among the pioneers of that section. The settlers were few, and the country was a comparative wilderness, which resounded with the howls of wolves and the screams of panthers. Here the boyhood of young Barrow was spent. His school privileges were limited, and the means of obtaining a college education beyond his reach. But he thirsted for knowledge, and drank at every source which would satisfy his cravings until he had fairly educated himself, and, what is better, his education was practical. It served him well, and enabled him to attain the success which has attended his undertakings.

At the age of twenty-one he left the parental roof and engaged to teach school in winter, finding other employment in summer. This practice he continued several years, yet more thoroughly educating himself for his life-work. About 1840 the office of postmaster of South Canton (since changed to Crary's Mills) was tendered him, and he held the position several years. His townsmen also called him to serve their interests as a justice of the peace,

the duties of which office he discharged creditably for ten years, as well as those of minor town-offices.

In 1844 he engaged in business as a produce-dealer, increasing it from a small beginning until his purchases amounted to \$25,000 per year. In 1848 he engaged permanently in mercantile pursuits, and has been engaged in trade ever since,—twenty-nine years,—alone and with his son-in-law, Russell S. Elmer, who is at present thus associated.

Although thoroughly devoted to the interests of his avocation, Mr. Barrow has not allowed his zeal to overcome his judgment, nor has he prostituted his honor for the sake of gain. He has preserved his integrity unblemished and his honor unsullied. Neither has his attention been so exclusively absorbed that he could not share in the efforts to advance the interests of this community. He has been ever ready to promote every good work, and has thus secured the respect and esteem of his fellows and the friendship of his neighbors.

In 1835, Mr. Barrow assumed marital relations with Emeline Boyden, daughter of William and Martha Boyden, who emigrated from Conway, Mass., in 1810, and also settled in Canton. Three children were born to bless this union: Martha Amelia, who became the wife of R. S. Elmer, in 1867, and who has since departed this life; William Eugene, who died in 1863, aged nearly twenty-one years; and Josephine, who died in 1856, at the age of fifteen,—thus leaving this worthy couple without the homage which dutiful children render to devoted parents.

# HON. SILAS WRIGHT.

BY DR. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.

This illustrious citizen was born in Amherst, Mass., May 24, 1795, and in infancy removed with his parents to Weybridge, Vt., where he formed his earliest associations. After an academic course, he entered Middlebury college, and graduated in 1815, and while still a student he entered warmly into the political discussions of the day, and became a Republican in politics. Having studied law with Henry C. Martindale, at Sandy Hill, N. Y., he was in 1819 licensed to practice as an attorney in the supreme court, and in that year, being led to Canton on a visit to a friend, he was induced to settle in that new and thinly-settled village. Here he commenced the practice of law, and soon acquired the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the confidence of the public generally, for his sound judgment and good sense. He was soon appointed surrogate, justice, commissioner of deeds, and postmaster; held several town offices, and passed through the several grades of military promotion to the office of brigadier-general. As a magistrate he discouraged litigation, and as a lawyer he was especially eminent in the happy manner in which he drew from witnesses the statements bearing upon the case, without ever touching the feelings by rudeness or satire. His arguments were always lucid and logical, and carried with them a conviction not only of their truth and justice, but also of the genius and talents of their author.

In the various improvements of the town and county he took an active part, and especially in the erection of county buildings, after the selection of the site, was he noted for his zeal and activity in collecting materials and assisting the work.

The influence which the upright character and evident talents of Mr. Wright had acquired, led his friends to wish to try his abilities on a wider field; and his name was presented in the fall of 1823, without his previous knowledge, to the Republican convention of the fourth senate district, then embracing the counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, and Hamilton, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence. The opposition of De Witt Clinton and his friends to the convention of 1821, and other causes, had led to a new organization of parties, styled Clintonians and Buck-Tails, anti-Clintonians or Republicans. Mr. Wright was known to be friendly to the latter, but his known candor and liberality rendered him more acceptable to the Clintonians than any other candidate that could be offered, and he was unanimously nominated.

During the legislative session preceding the nomination

of Mr. Wright to the office of senator, the Republican members of both houses from the 4th district met to decide by ballot which county in the senatorial district should be entitled to senator. The county designated was to be entitled to the privilege of selecting their candidate, thus dispensing with the formality of a convention of the whole district. After seven ballotings, and some feeling being created in the minds of some members, the choice fell upon St. Lawrence County. Mr. Wright was thus enabled to enter a field in which he was eminently qualified to excel, and his future career might have been quite different had the choice of a different county been the result of the balloting. The electors for president and vice-president had, since 1789, been selected by the legislature in the same manner as senators of the United States are now chosen, which gave great additional importance to the members of the legislature,

and from the relative prospects of the five prominent candidates for the presidential term to commence in 1825 (Crawford, Adams, Jackson, Clay, and Calhoun), the friends of Mr. Crawford believed that their interests would be promoted by retaining the existing law for the appointment of electors. Other parties proposed to restore the right of naming the electors to the people, and most of the candidates of 1823 were questioned in relation to their views, and Mr. Wright among others. He freely declared himself in favor of giving directly to the people the choice of electors. No pledge was given or required beyond the faith reposed in the frank and unreserved declarations made by him in conversation. His vote in



the county was 1419, that of his opponent 20. In Canton it was 199 to 1. The one vote was doubtless given by Mr. Wright himself.

The session of 1824 was memorable for the spirit which attended the passage of the electoral law, as the proposed change in the mode of electing presidential electors was called, and this became the engrossing subject of the session from the time of its opening till the final passage of the bill. Mr. Wright's course in this contest was such as to draw from his political opponents the admission that he was governed by upright and consistent principles, although at variance with their plans, and subversive of their cherished schemes. While in the senate, early in the session of 1825, a great number of applications for bank charters were presented in both houses, and such were the restrictions then in force that banks that held charters virtually possessed

great privileges for transacting pecuniary business, and hence charters were eagerly sought after. Mr. Wright opposed these applications to the extent of his ability, and was to a considerable degree successful. His influence constantly increased in the senate, and in 1826 he was elected to Congress. The tariff question was then a subject that was agitated by the parties, and Mr. Wright became a member of a committee which had an important bearing upon this subject. At the next election for Congress, Mr. Wright was defeated from the omission of the word *junior* in his name on some of the ballots, and from an irregularity in returns. Early in 1829 he was appointed comptroller, which office he filled with distinguished ability until, in 1833, he was chosen U. S. senator, and took his seat in this august body at the age of 38, and at the time when the nullification measures of South Carolina, the removal of the deposits from banks, the rechartering of the national bank, and other exciting topics distracted the national councils. Mr. Wright opposed the continuance of the bank in a speech of great ability. At the end of the short term to which he was chosen, he was, in 1837, re-elected, notwithstanding the powerful bank influences brought against him. At the national convention of 1844, the nomination of vice-president was tendered to him, but declined. In 1842 his friends had solicited from him the privilege of nominating him for governor, but he declined, as he had also done that of the office of judge in the supreme court of the United States. In 1844 he was nominated for governor and elected. During his official term the constitution of the State was revised, and several subjects requiring in especial manner the exercise of promptness and discretion arose.

In 1846 he was again nominated for governor, but Mr. John Young, his opponent, was elected. At the close of his official term, Mr. Wright returned to his residence in Canton, and engaged in that pursuit for which during a long period he had evinced a decided fondness,—that of practical agriculture. He was appointed in 1847 to deliver the address at the State Agricultural Fair, at Saratoga Springs, and accepted the appointment, but was attacked by a severe illness of which he died in two hours. He had for several months devoted his days to hard labor on his farm, and his nights to correspondence, which were believed to have been the proximate causes of his death. This sudden bereavement cast a gloom over the community, and the heavy tidings were received with sadness by his numerous friends and the public generally. The Democratic party were at this time looking about for a man upon whom they might unite at the next presidential canvass, and from every quarter there came expressions that indicated the preference they felt for Mr. Wright, and it is highly probable that had he lived he would have been selected as their candidate.

During his lifetime his mercantile friends had procured a testimonial of their esteem, which after his death was forwarded to Mrs. Wright. It consisted of 125 pieces of silver plate, manufactured by Gerardus Boyce, of New York, each article bearing a suitable inscription commemorating the occasion of the gift. The articles were two pitchers, holding four quarts and one pint each; a silver tea-kettle,

holding three quarts; a coffee-pot, tea-pot, sugar-dish, cream-pot, slop-bowl, soup-ladle, fish-knife, crumb-knife, ice-cream slicer, pair of sugar tongs, four butter knives, and nine dozen table and dessert spoons and forks. The total value was about \$1900.

Soon after the death of Mr. Wright, his widow and family yielding to the solicitation of his *neighbors* and *friends*, accepted the offer which they tendered, of erecting a plain and simple monument over his grave, as a testimonial of personal esteem and private friendship. An ostentatious display of architecture was deemed inconsistent with the modest and unassuming character of the man whose name it bore, and unnecessary to perpetuate the memory of one who had become endeared in the hearts of the people. A subscription was drawn up in October, 1847, the amount of each contribution limited to \$1, and its circulation to citizens of St. Lawrence County. With the avails of this a simple shaft of pure white marble from the Dorset quarry, fifteen feet in height, resting on a base of Canton granite one and a quarter feet high, was erected and inclosed in a neat iron paling.

The shaft bears on one side his name and date of birth and death. On the other the inscription, "Erected by the Citizens of the County of St. Lawrence."

The citizens of Weybridge and vicinity, in Vermont (which town Mr. Wright always regarded with the feelings of a natal place), in the March following his decease, united in testifying their respect for his character by erecting a monument to his memory. A series of resolutions highly expressive of regard were drawn up, and a committee appointed to procure the means for erecting it, and a steel plate engraving of it. Solomon W. Jewett and Samuel O. Wright, of Weybridge, and Samuel S. Phelps, of Middlebury, were appointed the committee, who, at a cost of about \$4400, erected in their village near the school-house, and over the same ground where the Congregational church stood, at which Wright and his parents had worshiped, a shaft of white marble about thirty-eight feet in height. The main shaft is twenty-eight feet high, three feet square at the base, and seventeen inches at the top. It stands upon a mound, and is supported by three bases; the first 8, the second 6½, and the third 5 feet square. Above this is a die four feet square, which is surmounted by the shaft. Inserted in the monument is a beautiful and accurate medallion bust, executed by E. D. Palmer, of Albany. The only inscription which it has upon it is *Silas Wright*. It is surrounded by a circular iron railing six rods in diameter.

His biography has been ably written by the Hon. Jabez D. Hammond, and forms the third volume of the "Political History of New York." The well-known character and abilities of this talented writer are a sufficient guaranty of its value.

The reader will find in "Hammond's Life of Silas Wright" a very minute and correct account of the life and public services of this truly illustrious man. His memoirs have also been written by J. S. Jenkins.

From the standpoint of the present, thirty years subsequent to his decease, the impartial judgment of the nation at large is most favorable to Mr. Wright, all parties joining in commendation of his career as a statesman.



E. Miner

He whose name heads this article was one of the foremost business men of St. Lawrence County for nearly forty years, and in that time he formed an acquaintance and established a reputation second to none of his fellow-citizens, and, dying, left behind him an unsullied honor and an unblemished character.

Mr. Miner was born in Cornwall, Vt., Nov. 23, 1794. He was the son of a farmer, and one of ten children, and in his youth learned the trade of a joiner. Upon learning that *money* was paid for work in Canada, he and a brother set out to seek their fortunes there. At Ogdensburg he was taken ill, and on his recovery engaged as a clerk in the store of Bacon & Averill, with whom he remained until 1828, when he entered into business for himself, forming a connection with E. N. Fairchild, of Ogdensburg, and opening trade at Massena Point. In 1825 he first came to Canton, where Bacon & Averill had a branch store.

In 1829, Mr. Miner married the daughter of Dr. Daniel Campbell, deceased, Miss Eliza G. Campbell, and bought the interest of the heirs in the estate of the doctor, and built the brick house on Main street, on the same lot where the doctor built his first house. He built an ashery, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes and lumber. He was active in the promotion of all public improvements, and erected many buildings in Canton, notable among which is Miner block, which has been twice destroyed by fire, and as frequently rebuilt by him, each time more elegantly and expensively than before. It was not finished when Mr. Miner fell ill, and he did not live to see its completion in 1871.

He gave liberally of his time, influence, and money to secure a railroad through Canton village, and was one of

the directors of the Watertown and Potsdam road while in process of construction.

In 1851, Mr. Miner, with Colonel Orvis, of Massena, and David C. Judson, of Ogdensburg, conceived and inaugurated the St. Lawrence County agricultural society, which was formed by their efforts, and the first annual exhibition held. From that time to the day of his death, which occurred at seven P.M. of the last day of the 20th annual exhibition of the society, Mr. Miner was connected with it either as president or treasurer.

He was the superintendent of the building of the academy at Canton, and built the first sidewalk in the village, and laid the first section of a plank-road leading therefrom.

He retired from the mercantile business in 1855, having given his attention thereto for thirty years.

Mr. Miner was a life-long Democrat in politics, sincere and zealous for what he considered the best interests of his party; and, although a member of the minority, was often elected to honorable and trustworthy positions in the gift of the community. He was one of the superintendents of the county poor-house for seven years.

He died Sept. 16, 1871, leaving his wife of forty-two years and the children which had blessed their union to mourn his loss, treasure his virtues, and venerate his name. His children are as follows: Elizabeth, now Mrs. D. D. Wead, residing at Sheldon, Vt.; Charles M., of New York city; Catherine, wife of Frank Banksmith, of Memphis, Tenn.; and Mary L., now Mrs. R. B. Ellsworth, of Canton.

Mr. Miner was buried with Masonic honors, he having been an eminent Mason for many years, and a prominent member of the craft at a time when to be so connected was to be in a measure proscribed.



HON. SILAS BALDWIN.

For more than half a century Silas Baldwin has been a resident of Canton, and a prominent and highly respected citizen of the county of St. Lawrence. He was born in Dorset, Bennington Co., Vt., May 15, 1797, to which place his father and mother, Silas and Priscilla (Carey) Baldwin, together with a number of relatives of the family name, had previously removed from their native place, Mansfield, Conn. Mrs. Baldwin died in 1802. Silas Baldwin, Jr., as he was known during the earlier years of his life, was educated at Middlebury college, in his native State, graduating therefrom in 1821. He chose the legal profession for the business of his life, and entered the office of Calvin Sheldon to pursue the study of the law. He subsequently, and for the principal portion of the time, continued his reading with Leonard Sargent, afterwards lieutenant-governor of Vermont. Emigrating to Canton in 1824, he entered the office of Hon. Silas Wright, to fill the years of study in a lawyer's office required by the supreme court of New York before admission to the bar to practice the profession, and was admitted to the courts of the State as an attorney and counselor-at-law and solicitor in chancery in 1828. He had, however, in the mean time, been a partner of Mr. Wright, and shared the business of the office.

He pursued the practice of the profession until about 1860, when he relinquished it, his duties as magistrate requiring his attention, a position he had held for twenty-five years then, and which term has been continued to the present time, a period of forty-four years. Though now past eighty years of age, his office is frequently thronged by litigants and their attorneys and witnesses, scarcely a day passing that his attention is not required in the discharge of his magisterial duties. His health, though somewhat enfeebled, does not seemingly becloud the powers and vigor of his mind, and his decisions rendered from the bench are clear and explicit, and as satisfactory as can be where adverse interests are adjudicated.

Mr., or, as he is familiarly designated, Squire Baldwin's

political life reaches backward through the history of all the great political parties of the Union. He was first a Jeffersonian Democrat, in opposition to the Federalists, his father and himself being opposed to all the rest of the family. He joined the Whig party on its rise, and when that old organization gave way to the Republican party the Squire cast in his political fortunes and faith with that organization, and still remains an active and zealous member of the same. His political preferment has been varied and continuous, with the exception of the years between 1842 and 1850. As before stated, he had been a justice of the peace from 1825 to 1842, and from 1850 to the present. He was supervisor of Canton in the years 1831, '32, and '33; assemblyman in 1854 and 1855; a justice of the sessions for twenty years altogether; and postmaster from 1826 to 1833, under John Quincy Adams, and General Jackson. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church of Canton since 1841, and clerk of the society for several years, and was elected town clerk in 1857, which office, by successive elections, he still holds.

In February, 1826, he was united in marriage to Harriet, daughter of Jeduthun Farwell, of Canton, who died in April, 1828, leaving no issue.

In October, 1829, Mr. Baldwin was again married, taking for his wife, Elizabeth Strong, daughter of John Strong, from Addison county, Vt. By her two children were born to him, Harriet F., now Mrs. Lucius V. Sherman, who resides with her father, and Jane McCure, now Mrs. Edward W. Perry. Mrs. Baldwin died March 1, 1864, in the communion of the same church of which her husband is a member.

And now as the life of this pioneer, already lengthened more than a decade beyond the allotted threescore years and ten, is drawing towards its close of activity, he can look back over its varied shadows and sunshine, its struggles and its triumphs, and, with a serenity born of an unflinching trust in One who doeth all things well, await with composure the inevitable hour that comes to all the living.



Murray N. Ralph

As a record of success consequent upon constant and energetic endeavor, we present to our readers a brief outline of the life of Murray N. Ralph, the youngest county clerk St. Lawrence county has had during her history of more than three-quarters of a century. Living all of his days to the present in his native town, Mr. Ralph can justly look with pride on his career thus far, and feel measurably satisfied with the degree of success that has resulted from his efforts to build up a reputation and win a competency of this world's goods. Scarcely yet in the prime of life, the future is still opening before him with brightening prospects of a still more honorable and useful career, with promise of good yet to come to crown his meridian with happiness, comfort, and honor.

Murray N. Ralph was born in the town of Canton, Nov. 7, 1842. His father, Stephen W. Ralph, was born in Delhi, Delaware county, New York, and has been for many years a manufacturer of woolens in the village of Canton. His mother was Ursula E. Ralph, a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y. His brother, L. D. Ralph, is a prominent clothing merchant in Ogdensburg, and another brother, Stephen W., now deceased, was formerly a druggist in the same city.

Mr. Ralph was educated at the Canton academy, but left that institution when but thirteen years of age, and for a short time was engaged with his brother at Ogdensburg, in the drug-store of the latter. For a short time succeeding this clerkship he was engaged with his father in the factory

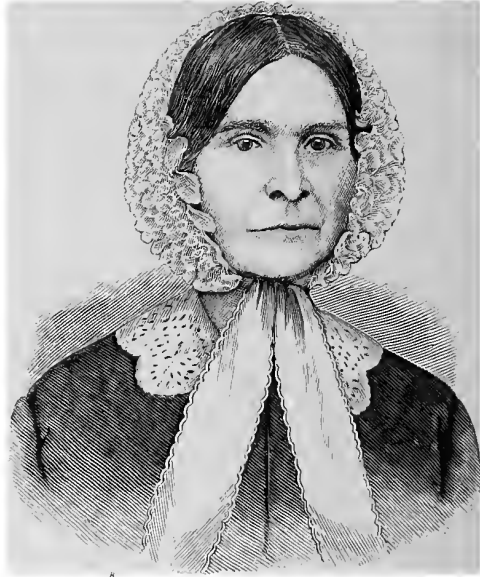
at Canton, and went into the *Plaindealer* printing office, where he remained until some time in the year 1860, when he again entered his brother's service in the drug-store, where he remained some two or three years, and returned to Canton and engaged again with his father in the factory. In 1867 he entered the county clerk's office as recorder under Moses Rich, then serving the last year of his term. He continued in this position during John Miller's incumbency of three years, and upon Tiras H. Ferris' accession to the office was appointed by that gentleman deputy county clerk, and served as such during both terms of Mr. Ferris' occupancy of the office. In 1876, Mr. Ralph was elected successor to Mr. Ferris, his term of three years beginning Jan. 1, 1877. He is still discharging the important duties of his trust to the satisfaction of his large constituency, and especially of those whose immediate interests he has in charge as clerk of the courts of the county. In politics Mr. Ralph is a Republican.

In October, 1868, Mr. Ralph was united in marriage to Miss Imogene S. Perkins, daughter of F. J. Perkins, of Canton, of which town she also is a native. One child, a bright, active little girl of six years, Ella U., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph, whose dancing feet and merry laugh bring joy and sunshine around the hearthstone as only innocent, rippling, joyous childhood can.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph are regular attendants on the ministrations of the Universalist church of Canton.



WILLIAM PERRY, SR.



MRS. WILLIAM PERRY.

### WILLIAM PERRY, SR.

This old and well-known citizen was born March 20, 1796, in Clarendon, Rutland Co., Vt. His father was of French origin, and a carpenter and joiner by trade. In 1790 he married Mary Felton, in Worcester, Mass., and lived there, working at his trade until 1795, when he moved to Rutland county. Here he opened a tavern on the old Boston road, conducting it until the business became unprofitable. He then concluded to go to New York with the view of seeking a new home. After looking at various localities, in 1804, decided that St. Lawrence County combined the most advantages, and selected a farm on which the subject of our sketch now resides. Its present appearance is indicated by a cut which appears in this book, but at that time it was a body of heavy timber, abounding with game and beasts of prey. The first purchase consisted of 220 acres. In 1805 he brought on his family, reaching his new home about the first of March. There were at that time but few settlers, and probably not more than a hundred acres of cleared land in town. Necessarily, there were many hardships to be endured and privations to be overcome which required a hardy, vigorous people. Mr. Perry at once applied himself with great zeal to this great work and was a moving spirit in his neighborhood, being active in every good work; and himself and wife were members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Canton.

In the days when the militia was considered an indispensable adjunct of the country, Mr. Perry was chosen captain of a company, and was known by this title until his death, Aug. 31, 1840. He was highly esteemed by his townsmen for his sterling worth as a citizen, and no man was more universally esteemed as a neighbor than plain William Perry. His wife had departed this life several years previous, Oct. 23, 1830, and was also highly respected for her many amiable and Christian qualities, which had endeared her to a large circle of friends.

The immediate subject of this sketch, known as Wm., senior, after his father's death, is the first of eight children, and all but one of whom lived to rear families of their own. He was married to Betsey Heaton, Jan. 20, 1820. She was a daughter of James and Susannah Heaton, who came from New Hampshire among the first settlers.

The fruits of this happy union were seven children: Betsey L., the wife of Alonzo Butterfield; Herman Felton, a graduate of Union College, and a banker at Clear Springs, Md.; Hiram H., also a graduate of the above college, died Oct. 31, 1872; William, residing on the farm, is one of the leading citizens of the town; Mary S., the wife of A. W. Alexander, a prominent lawyer in St. Louis; Emily A., and Saphronia, residing with their father, and ministering to his comfort in his old age.

After walking life's path together for nearly half a century, in the latter years of which Mrs. Perry was in poor health, Mr. Perry was deprived of his devoted consort, Aug. 24, 1869, and has since waited patiently to join her on the other side. They began their married life with no other capital than that afforded by ready hands and a strong will to succeed in their purposes. These traits enabled them to possess the old homestead, after years of toil, to satisfy the demands of the other heirs. Notwithstanding they had this object in view, it never occurred to them to deprive their children of an education that they might the more quickly accomplish it. They have given their children a liberal education, and lived to receive their blessing for this rich legacy.

Mr. Perry has ever taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has been ready to contribute of his means for the erection of institutions of learning. Although not an active politician, Mr. Perry has not neglected his duties as a citizen. Since he has attained his majority he has not missed a single election, except the fall election in 1877. His first vote for president was cast for Gen. Jackson, and his last for Gen. Hayes. He remained a Democrat until the troubles in Kansas revealed to him the danger to the country which attended slavery, when he became an active, earnest adherent of the Republican cause. As a member of that party he has often been consulted about its interests by the leaders, and his counsels were always attended with success.

Mr. Perry is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Canton, to which he has contributed liberally and ungrudgingly. Thus he lives in his 82d year, having survived his early associates, and residing longer in the town of Canton than any other man.





RES. OF WM. PERRY, JR.

(CANTON, ST LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.)

RES. OF WM. PERRY.





*George Robinson*

The lives of public men belong to the public, hence an outline of the same is properly within the province of our work, which essays to be the reflection of the settlement and progress of St. Lawrence County. And peculiarly appropriate is the sketch of the life of the present subject, George Robinson, who stands at the head of the grandest charity of St. Lawrence—the county poor-house—and its offshoot, the Children's Home, the latter of which is the creation of Mr. Robinson's humanity. Both of these institutions being fully described in our general history of the county, it seemed most fitting that he under whose management they are both successfully conducted should be also placed upon our pages in a becoming manner.

George Robinson was born in Massena, St. Lawrence Co., Jan. 27, 1819. His parents, Daniel and Esther (Kilbourne) Robinson, were natives of New England, the father coming to St. Lawrence County in 1800, and his wife and family two years later. At the age of nine years, Mr. George Robinson lost his mother by death; too young to realize a bereavement that in later years brings with it the keenest anguish a child's heart can feel. Mr. Robinson's educational advantages were limited to a term of three months per year at the district schools of the town until he was sixteen years old, when he was called to take a vacant clerkship in the store of Ebenczer Miner, at Massena Point, temporarily, but which proved to be the beginning of a long and successful career as a merchant. After serving Mr. Miner a short time, he engaged similarly in Canada, opposite to the Point, from whence, after a few months, he was transferred to Ogdensburg, where the firm with whom he was employed had a branch establishment. Here he remained twelve years as clerk and partner in the hardware trade. At the close of this period he was appointed post-

master at Ogdensburg by President Zachary Taylor, and held the position four years, till June, 1853. He then removed to the village of Morley, in the town of Canton, where he engaged in milling and the manufacture of lumber until 1870, when, being elected superintendent of the poor of St. Lawrence, he removed his residence to Canton, and has since given his entire attention to the discharge of the delicate duties of his important trust to the present time. He was re-elected in 1873, and again in 1876, which repeated elections by the people of the county is the best proof of their estimate of his worth for the position, the proper discharge of the duties of which requires sound judgment, nice discrimination, courteous, but firm, bearing, added to a keen and appreciative sense of the real distresses of the unfortunate poor, who are with us always. During Mr. Robinson's second and present term, the Children's Home was established mainly through his efforts, and has been successfully managed by him thus far, as will more fully appear by a reference to the history of that charity elsewhere in our work. His record, of which he may be proud, in connection with that other important charity maintained by his fellow-citizens of the county, the poor-house and farm, will also be found in connection with the history of the same, he being the active member of the board of superintendents having that charity in charge, and the house and the farm being conducted under his especial direction and management. The disbursements of the superintendents for the poor-house, home, and temporary relief for the past year, as will be seen by such reference, amount to more than \$40,000, and the heaviest burden of this extensive business falls to the lot of Mr. Robinson. It is impossible in the discharge of such a trust that complaints from some quarters should not arise against those distrib-

uting the alms of the people, but the mass of the intelligence of the county are in sympathy with their officials, and give only commendation of their course.

In politics Mr. Robinson is a Republican, and was formerly a member of the Whig party. He served as supervisor of Canton in 1857 and 1858.

In September, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Cordelia V. Buck, a native of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, but whose residence has been in Canton since her infancy. Her father, Lemuel Buck, was a native of Vermont. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, one of whom only is now living, viz., Nelson Lemuel. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Universalist church of Canton.

#### JOHN MALTERNER.

About 1810, Albert Malterner, a native of Herkimer county, came as a pioneer to Somerville, St. Lawrence County, where he lived an exemplary life until 1863, when death removed him from the midst of his friends at the ripe old age of ninety-four years. This was the father of John Malterner, the oldest of eight children, and who was born at his parents' new home September 12, 1810. Until his nineteenth year his boyhood was passed on his father's farm. He then engaged as a clerk in the store of Solomon Pratt, at Somerville, remaining until his failing health warned him to seek a more active employment. Having recovered his health, he entered into partnership with Mr. Pratt, but was again forced to give up his mercantile life on account of poor health. In 1852 he settled permanently on the farm on which he at present resides, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the representative self-made men and solid farmers of the county. Although not an active politician, and never an office-seeker, Mr. Malterner takes a deep interest in political matters, and belongs to the Republican party. He was united in marriage with Maritte K. Comins, by whom he has three children,—Perley C., living at home; Albert J., a stock-breeder in Kansas; and Silas N., a citizen of Colorado.

#### EPHRAIM PICKERT

is a son of Frederick and Catharine (Windecker) Pickert. He was born August 13, 1815. His youth was passed on his father's farm until he was seventeen years old, when he began life for himself by working by the month until he was twenty-one. At this age he married Catharine, daughter of John and Margaret Davis, of the same county (Herkimer). Of the family of eight children which blessed this union, four are now living: Hiram, in the town of Potsdam; Alexander, on the homestead; George, in Canton; Melvina is the wife of D. D. Delanee, also of St. Lawrence County. The oldest son, Alonzo, was in the army of the Potomac, was wounded, and died in Louisiana with the consumption.

In 1839, Mr. Pickert settled in Lewis county, and nine years later on the farm which he now occupies, a view of which appears in this work, and which indicates him to be

a successful man. The improvements are among the best in the county, and have been designed, to a large extent, by Alexander, who served in the Federal army nearly three years. He subsequently married Miss Emma Delanee. Father and son are earnest Republicans, and Mr. and Mrs. Pickert are members of the Universalist church at Canton.

#### NELSON SANDERSON.

The parents of this gentleman, Ebenezer Sanderson, born Feb. 4, 1793, and Lucy Priest, born April 29, 1795, were united in marriage in Shrewsbury, Vt., Feb. 12, 1814, and soon after moved to the town of Canton, about three miles from the village. Here Nelson Sanderson was born, Jan. 2, 1817, and his boyhood days were passed on this farm, rendering his father such assistance as he was able. He early evinced a strong desire to educate himself, and being granted the privilege to attend the academy at Canton, he did so, going and coming daily on foot. He succeeded in obtaining the elements of an education which has served him well in the business of life, and which has distinguished him as one of the leading men of his neighborhood. Mr. Sanderson has always lived on the old homestead, a view of which appears in this book, where his father died and where his mother still lives, having passed the allotted fourscore years, receiving the care of dutiful children.

On Dec. 25, 1839, Mr. Sanderson was united in marriage with Zaida Langdon, daughter of Peter Langdon, a pioneer in South Canton. Mrs. Sanderson was born Sept. 5, 1818. The union of this worthy couple has been blest with three children, Ebenezer, Carrie, and Emma, all of whom remain in the neighborhood of their youth.

#### WILLIAM ORRIN SQUIRES.

Salmon Ward Squires, father of the subject of this sketch, with his wife, Anna (Wells) Squires, emigrated from Dorset, Vt., in the year 1806, and settled in the neighborhood now known as South Canton. He was here in 1799, and assisted in the survey of the town, and at that time made choice of the land on which he afterwards located, the same being lot 1, range 9. He built a log house on the bank of a small stream that was on his farm, and in 1814 erected a large frame house, which is still standing, and moved out of the old and humble home into the new and more pretentious one.

William Orrin Squires was born in the town of Canton, on the homestead which now forms a portion of his farm, Feb. 10, 1823. He attended the common schools of that day, and worked on the farm. When far enough advanced in his studies he entered the Canton academy, where he completed his education, which he early made practical as a teacher. While in the State of Vermont he became acquainted with Miss Susan French, daughter of Nathaniel and Polly French, with whom he was united in marriage Jan. 13, 1850. Mrs. Squires was born in the town of Glover, Orleans Co., Vt., Jan. 29, 1826. They have had two children born to them and now living, Abby, now in

Massachusetts, and Eugenia May, living at home. Mr. Squires, except when teaching, has all his life pursued the occupation of a farmer, and has in his farm two hundred and fifteen acres. In his religious views he inclines to the Universalist faith. Through life he has never been an aspirant to public place or office, but has lived honestly and industriously, giving to every man his due, and attending strictly and constantly to the business of his farm, and has won the esteem and respect of all who know him. A sketch of his home, and portraits of himself and worthy helpmeet, adorn another page of our work.



*John Miller*

The reputation of John Miller, of Canton, is co-extensive with the limits of the county wherein he has been an honorable resident for half a century, and he is as favorably as he is widely known. "John," as he is familiarly called by all who are acquainted with him, has been before the vision of the people of the county, either in business callings or official, for nearly forty years, and though his head is now whitened with the frosts of threescore winters yet his popularity does not seem to diminish, but rather increases, as his years roll on.

His father was Levi Miller, who was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1780, and soon after removed with his parents to Chester, in the western part of Massachusetts. In 1802 he left the paternal roof and located in Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., where he worked successfully at the trade of a carpenter. He was married at the age of twenty-four years, and settled on a farm near Constableville, in the town of Turin. In 1808, or shortly afterward, he and his wife connected themselves with the Methodist Episcopal church,

and Mr. Miller became a leading member, being successively class-leader, local preacher, deacon, and elder, the latter office being conferred on him at the age of forty years. In 1823 he removed with his family to Louisville, St. Lawrence Co., and for fourteen years was land agent for James McVickar. As a farmer and mechanic Mr. Miller was active and successful; as a leader and preacher he was ardent, zealous, and faithful to his vows. He died at the age of seventy-three years, leaving behind him a character untainted by wrong or deceit, and is remembered for his good deeds by a large acquaintance.

He was blest with a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. The sons were active representative men of the community, three of them serving several terms as supervisor of their town, and one, Levi, was twice elected to the assembly of the State. John Miller, the more immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Turin, Lewis Co., January 23, 1816, and removed with his parents to Louisville in 1823. He received such advantages as were accorded by the district schools of his boyhood days in the way of an education, and at the age of seventeen engaged as a clerk with Benjamin Phillips, at Massena, in a country store. In the fall of 1837 he engaged in the mercantile line with his brother Levi, and continued so connected until 1840, and then gave his attention to farming until 1844. From that date to 1847 he was engaged in Canada as foreman on the Long Saut canal, and in lumbering. In the latter year he turned his attention again to farming, and remained so engaged until 1850. From 1850 to 1855 he was superintending a lumber manufactory, and at the latter date engaged in the mercantile business at Morley with McAllister & Finnimore. He removed to Canton in 1862, at which time his more public life began.

He entered the county clerk's office as deputy county clerk, which position he filled for six years; and so acceptably that the position was terminated simply by his election to the principalship of the office, which latter position he filled for one term of three years. For the years intervening between December 31, 1870, and January 1, 1877, Mr. Miller's time and attention were occupied with his professional practice as a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in 1870, and his magisterial duties as police justice of Canton, to which office he was elected in 1871, and which position he still retains. On January 1, 1877, he re-entered the clerk's office as deputy clerk, and is thus engaged at the present writing.

Mr. Miller was first elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1862. He was also school commissioner of Louisville for six years. He was an ardent Whig while that old party was in existence, and naturally fell into the ranks of the Republican organization at its inception, and is a zealous partisan and has ever been.

On the 4th day of March, 1844, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Jane Eliza, daughter of Allan McLeod, Esq., of Scottish birth. She was born in Williamsburg, Canada, December 30, 1814, and at the age of two years came with her parents to Louisville, in which town she was married. Three children blest this union, a daughter and two sons: Mary E., born May 4, 1845, died in August, 1867; John S., born May 4, 1847; and George A., born September 21,

1849. The sons are now lawyers in Chicago, John having been admitted to the bar at the same time with his father, and George receiving the diploma of the law department of the St. Lawrence university in 1873. John graduated from the same university in 1869, and was professor of mathematics and German therein during the years 1871 to 1873, and professor of Latin and Greek in 1873-74. He is a member of the prominent law firm of Herbert, Quick & Miller, of Chicago, and George is in the same office.

Mrs. Miller was a communicant of the Episcopal church, and died November 21, 1877. She was a Christian lady from her youth, and zealous in all good works; she left behind her a name more precious than rubies, and memories that linger with her companion and children that shall brighten and grow more precious as the time passes, till the reunion in that land where the broken bands of love and affection shall be re-united, and partings and sorrow shall be no more.

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## P O T S D A M.

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In the month of June, 1803, a company of six or eight men might have been seen making their way in a southeasterly direction, over ridges covered with maple and beech, and through glades dark with hemlock, pine, and cedar, in the western part of what is now the town of Potsdam. The leader was a tall, slender, though well-built young man of twenty-eight, with light hair and complexion, and already wearing that air of command which is the birthright of the natural leaders of men. This was Benjamin Raymond, agent of the proprietors of Potsdam, and then on the point of opening that town for settlement.

As stated at large in the general history of the county, the survey-township of Potsdam, named after the ancient capital of Prussia, had been laid out and sold at auction by the State, with the rest of the "ten towns," in 1787, had been patented to Alexander Macomb the same year, and transferred from him through William Constable and others, so that in 1803, when settlement began, it was owned in three tracts: one tract, two miles by five, in the northwest corner, by David A. and Thomas S. Ogden; another, also two miles by five, in the northeast corner, by Charles Le Roux; while the title of the main tract, eight miles by ten, was vested in Garret Van Horne and David M. Clarkson. These, however, held it in trust for a company consisting of themselves, Nicholas Fish (father of Hon. Hamilton Fish), Hermon Le Roy, William Bayard, and James McEvers.

It was these six gentlemen who had appointed Mr. Raymond their agent, and had sent him forth to manage and sell their land. He had previously been engaged as a surveyor in this section, both in running out the townships and in laying them off in mile-square lots, and was consequently well acquainted with the country in which he was to operate. Having embarked at Rome, Oneida Co., in May, 1803, with a bateau, or large boat, laden with mill-irons, provisions, and other necessaries for his purpose, Mr. Raymond and his half-dozen employees had made their toilsome way through Oneida lake, Oswego river, Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence river to Point Iroquois, above Waddington. There they had left a part of their little cargo, and with the remainder piled on two or three ox-

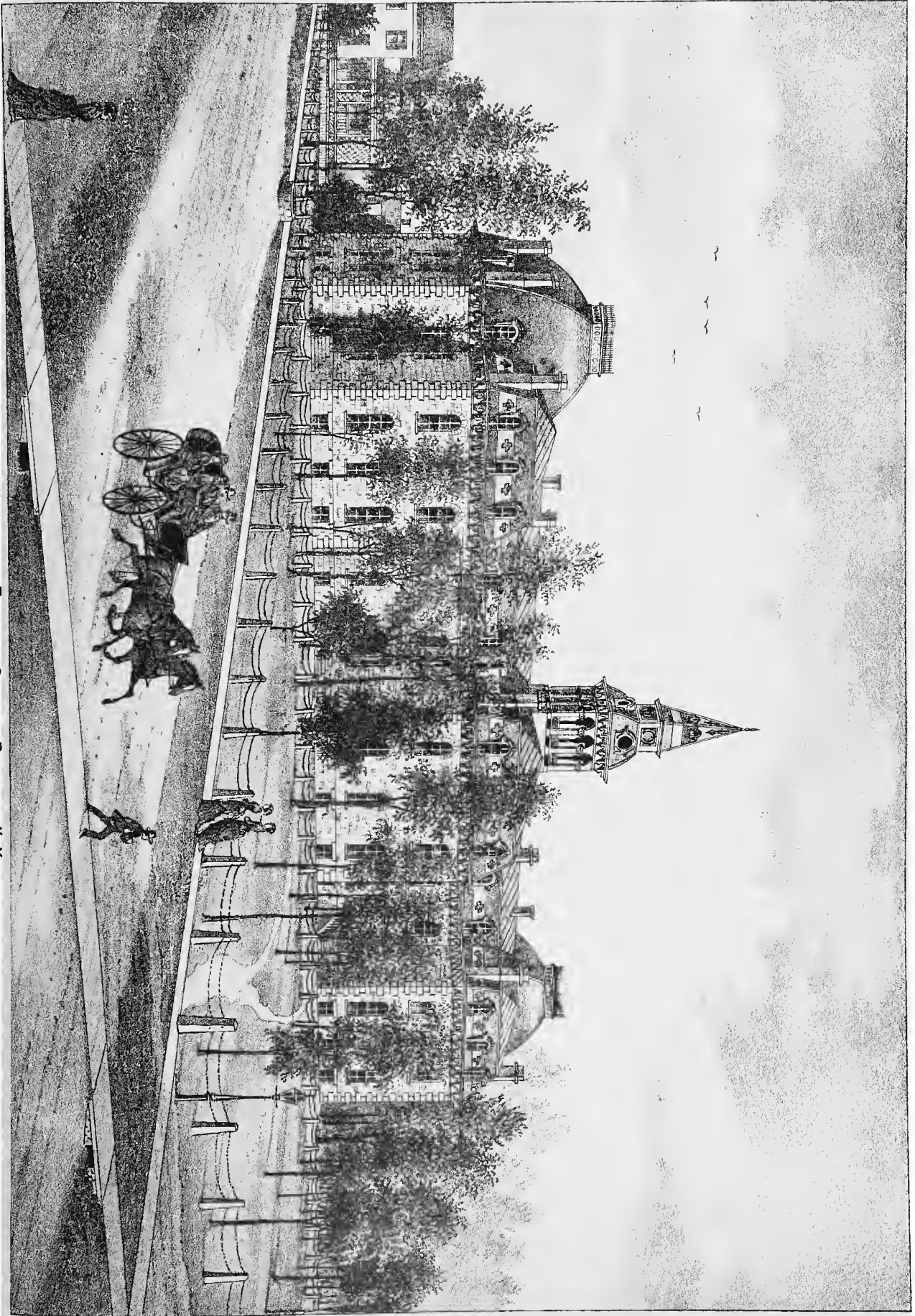
sleds, they made a kind of path through the forest to their point of destination.

Thus we find them at the time we have deemed most meet to begin a detailed history of the town, leaving prior matters, in which large tracts of country were involved, to the general history of the county. Before proceeding with the adventures of the pioneers, however, we may mention that the survey-township of Potsdam was then a part of the civil town of Madrid, which had been formed, with the county of St. Lawrence, the year before.

Still pressing on, and clearing their own way through the forest, Raymond and his companions at length reached the west bank of the Raquette river, about half a mile below the falls, where Potsdam village now stands. The river-bank being difficult to travel on, Mr. Raymond directed the building of a raft of cedar logs, and with this the adventurers made their way up to the foot of the falls. They landed on the west side, built a log hut on the rocks, and began the erection of a saw-mill. This was got in operation the same year, and was the first frame building erected in town.

Mr. Raymond also opened a land-office in the log house before mentioned, and offered lots for sale at \$2.50 per acre. In the course of the summer came Ebenezer Patterson with his family, who occupied the "land-office," and boarded Mr. R.'s workmen. This was the first white family, and Mrs. Patterson was the first white woman in town, and, as no other women or children came that year, Mrs. Patterson enjoyed for several months the unquestioned distinction among the pioneers of being "the handsomest woman in Potsdam."

The names of those who came from Rome with Mr. Raymond cannot now be ascertained, but perhaps some of them were numbered among those who took contracts for land that year. The following is a list of those who took contracts, or *deeds*, in the order of time, the first being dated June 9, 1803, and the next two on the following day: Christopher Wilson, Jabez Healey, John Fobes, Moses Patterson, Elihu Knights, Asa Knapp, Elias Champion, Gordon Smith, Joshua Conkey, Francis Whitney, John Delancey, Benjamin Stewart, Giles Parmele, Sylvanus Eaton,



STATE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, POTSDAM, N. Y.





Archibald Royce, William Smith, Chester Dewey, Nathaniel Bailey, David French, Esau Rich, Reuben Ames, Barnabas Ames, Benjamin Bailey, Howard J. Pierce, Newell B. Smith, Ansel Bailey, Ebenezer Hubbard, and Ebenezer Patterson.

Only two of these took deeds that year,—Benjamin Stewart and William Smith. Mr. Stewart's was the first deed given to a settler in the town, being dated July 9, 1803, and covering the northwest part of lot 42. Mr. Smith's deed is still in the possession of his son, W. A. Smith, who has permitted us to examine it. It is dated Sept. 19, 1803, is signed by Garret Van Horne and David M. Clarkson, by Benjamin Raymond, their attorney, and grants to William Smith, of Shoreham, Vt., 320 acres of land, being the north half of lot 26, in the town of Potsdam, for the sum of \$800. It was witnessed by Ebenezer Parkhurst, Jr., and Nathan S. Douglass.

We cannot learn that any of those before named, except Patterson, remained through the winter, though probably some did. Most of them came on and examined the land before purchasing, and many of them made preparations for occupation. Mr. Versal Healey, a son of Jabez Healey, who took the second contract, says that the last-named person and his brother-in-law, John Fobes, came from Vermont together to look for land. They rode through from Lake Champlain on horseback, following the township lines marked by the surveyors. Arriving at the falls of Raquette river, on the east side, they saw no one, but discovered a raft of cedar logs moored to the bank. They embarked on this; Mr. Healey poling the raft across the stream, while Mr. Fobes held the bridles of the horses, which swam behind the rude craft. Arriving on the other side, they found Land-agent Raymond standing in the door of his log office, with a bottle of rum ready to welcome the newcomers,—this being the universal method of giving welcome in those days. Mr. R. was the only man in the immediate vicinity, the hired men being at work in the woods.

The two adventurers spent two or three weeks in examining the country, and finally both took contracts for land, about five miles from the falls, near the road to Canton. This road and several others were surveyed by Raymond that summer; all running in almost exactly straight lines, and all centering at the falls, where he intended there should be a village. The road from Stockholm to Canton was cleared of underbrush during the summer so that teams could pass. After Healey and Fobes had selected their land they returned to Vermont, and then Healey and his eldest son, Amasa, a youth of eighteen, came back to Potsdam the same fall, with packs on their backs, to prepare a place for the family.

They built a log house on the land before selected, and cut down two or three acres of timber around it. The nearest house in which a family lived was four miles west, in the present town of Canton, and there for a while Mr. Healey and his son boarded. The youngster, however, gave up, and declared that he couldn't go four miles night and morning and live entirely on venison and corn bread and chop all day besides. Mr. H. then went to Ogdensburg and bought some groceries, and they put up a hut, in which they kept "bachelor's hall" during the rest of their labors. When

these were finished, they again returned to Vermont with their packs on their backs.

Early the next spring (1804) Mr. Healey came through, with his wife, eight or ten children, three horses, and a lot of cattle. They went to St. Regis; thence up Grasse river on the ice to Canton, and thence across to their new home, that being the only available road. Versal, the seventh son, was then a year old.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Fobes also brought their family in the spring of 1804, and in the course of the season numerous others came, including a large proportion of those who took land the previous year. Among those who are known to have come in 1804 were Christopher Wilson, Benj. Bailey, Howard J. Pierce, Benjamin Stewart, John Delance, Joseph Bailey, and his sons Nathaniel and Ansel; the latter afterwards known as Judge Bailey. Mr. Raymond also brought his family from Rome that spring.

One of the prominent settlers of that year was Gurdon Smith, who located at the point now called West Potsdam, but which long bore the name of "Smith's Corners." Mr. S. had been the chief one of the corps of surveyors who, under the general management of Benjamin Wright, had surveyed a large part of Macomb's purchase. It is said that when he first arrived at the falls of Raquette river, while surveying, before the settlement, the only indication of civilization that he found was a solitary tuft of timothy grass. This might well be considered emblematical of the future of Potsdam; for grass has been and is likely to be the chief reliance of that locality.

This year (1804) there was a new crowd of land-buyers; the list including the names of Ebenezer Parkhurst, Jr., William Ames, Barnabas Hogle, Thomas Bowker, David Covey, Jehiel Slaughter, Joseph Wright, Lebbeus Johnson, Bester Pierce, Roswell Parkhurst, Alvin Mills, Reuben Field, John Bowker, Spalding Waterman, Ezra Crarey, and William Bullard, and his associates. Many of these, besides examining their tracts, began improvements. Axes rang merrily in numerous locations, and the deer, then common in every glade, found unwonted intruders encroaching on their ancient retreats. The price of land this year was from two dollars and three-fourths to three dollars and a half.

Meanwhile, Mr. Raymond was pushing forward a grist-mill at the falls, the property of the land proprietors, which was raised and partly finished that summer, but not got in operation till the next year. Ebenezer Wright, a brother-in-law of Raymond, was the millwright. When the mill was ready to raise, all the population of Canton, Potsdam, and Stockholm was called together, and two days were occupied in the task. The first day the sills were fastened in their places and the bents made ready for raising. When this was done some one offered to bet two gallons of rum that there were no four men in the crowd who, with two handspikes, could raise one of the corners off from the underpinning. Christopher Wilson, Jabez Healey, Benjamin Stewart, and John Delance took the bet, raised the corner, and won the rum. The next day the ponderous bents were lifted to their places, and then the "ardent" was still more copiously dispensed. Rum and whisky came very near being legal tender in those days.

The same summer Mr. Raymond built the first frame dwelling in town. It was on the west side of the river, where he evidently expected the village to be. Being intended to be used as a dwelling-house, store, and land-office all in one, it was built with two wings, the whole forming a cross. Its shape caused it to be dubbed "The Fox and Geese House" by the pioneers, and as such it was known as long as it stood.

The first child born in Potsdam was Orpha Maria Smith, daughter of William Smith, born on the 20th day of April, 1804. The next two were Lovina Healey, daughter of Jabez Healey, and a daughter of Benjamin Raymond, both born on the 14th day of October, in the same year. It is a matter of dispute whether the first boy was a Covey or a Knight. The marriage of John Delance and Nancy Healey took place in the summer of 1804, and was, in all probability, the first in town.

We have mentioned that a tract of land was contracted for by "William Bullard and his associates" in 1804. This took place on the 28th day of November, in that year, when a contract was given for 2427 acres to William Bullard, who acted on behalf of himself, and of William, Thomas H., and Annie Currier, J. Buttolph, John Burroughs, J. and R. Field, Nathan Howe, John McAllaster, E. and S. Shaw, M. Smith, D. and L. Wyman, and B. Wells. The tract was situated from one to three miles north of the present village of Potsdam, and contained parts of mile square lots and 27, 28, 29, 37, 38, and 39, the whole, however, being on the east side of Raquette river. The total price was \$8300, or about \$3.42 per acre. Mr. Bullard had projected an organization somewhat on the Fourierite plan, in which all the property was to be held and all the work to be done in common.

The next year some of the associates came on and began improvements, but no formal union was then consummated.

Mr. Raymond having gone with his family to stay during the winter of 1804-5 in a more civilized community, was returning in the spring of the latter year, accompanied by his family, by his brother-in-law, Wright, and his family, and by his cousin, Sewall Raymond, all in sleighs, when they were completely deserted by the snow at Ox Bow, on the Oswegatchie river, in the edge of Jefferson county. The energetic agent immediately directed the building of a raft out of about thirty pine logs, on which the sleighs, goods, and families were placed, and on which they proceeded down the swollen stream to Cooper's Falls, in De Kalb. The horses were sent overland, in charge of Sewall Raymond, and from Cooper's Falls there was enough snow to serve the party to Potsdam.

In 1805 the list of land-buyers included Ezekiel Wilson, Paul Raymond, Horace Garfield, Ebenezer Jackson, Dyer Bottum, Elijah Stevens, Azariah Orton, David Hendee, Levi Wyman, Josiah Fuller, William Pike, Charles Cox, Benjamin Pratt, Levi West, Jeremiah Gihnore, Abraham Collins, Samuel Harris, Levi Swift, Frederick Currier, Josiah Fuller, A. Powers, Asa Goodnow, Abner Royce, Jr., Andrew Patterson, Timothy Parker, Luther Savin, William Isham, Timothy Shepard, and Larned Rich. Besides these, several of those who had purchased in previous years

renewed their contracts, or took others, so that their names appear more than once on the books of the land-office.

David French moved into town in the beginning of March, 1805. He was obliged to leave part of his effects on the way, like many others, on account of the badness of the roads. He managed to find transportation for two shotes, however, but soon after his arrival the bears relieved him of the care of one of them. The only clearing between his place (where his son, Ira T., now lives) and the falls was that of Chester Dewey, on the farm now owned by Stewart Sayles. That farm had a large amount of interval on it, which the industrious beavers had covered with water by means of a dam. Nathan Crarey, with his son, Orrin, and eleven other children, also moved into town in 1805.

As near as can be ascertained, it was in 1805 that the first settlement was made on the "Ogden Tract," in the northwest corner of the town, by Isaac Buck, who then built a house and began a clearing in the locality, since known as Buck's Bridge, about half a mile from the Madrid line.

It was in 1805 also, in the month of July, that the first death occurred in Potsdam. It was that of James Chadwick, a young man from Massachusetts, who was at work with Horace Garfield, near where the old Clarkson mansion stood, and was killed by the falling of a limb of a tree. This leads us to remark in passing, how many times in our investigations we have discovered that the first death in a town has been caused by the falling of a tree. Such an accident seems to have been one of the most serious dangers that the pioneers had to encounter.

Among the earliest settlers of the town was John Smith, an uncle of Joseph Smith, the celebrated Mormon leader. He was for many years quite a respectable resident of Potsdam, but when his nephew turned up as a prophet, John Smith joined him, went to Utah, and became high-priest of the Mormon church. After his death, his son, George A. Smith, a native of Potsdam, attained the same position, and still holds it. Samuel Smith, another uncle of Joseph, was also a resident of Potsdam.

It is almost needless to say that the early pioneers found still earlier inhabitants of the lands they were appropriating to themselves. Notwithstanding the loss of an occasional shote, it does not appear that the bears were extremely troublesome, and the old settlers of St. Lawrence County have much less to say about the depredations of wolves on their sheep than those of some other localities. Deer, however, were remarkably abundant, and no one who could live on venison need lack for food. They seemed to be attracted to the clearings both by curiosity and love of grain, and were sometimes so common that it was not thought worth while to spend powder and ball upon them. Benjamin Smith, son of Gurdon Smith, told Hon. W. A. Dart that, when a boy, he was frequently sent to drive the deer out of the wheat.

Indians, too, were quite common, though none had a permanent residence in this vicinity. They used to come up from St. Regis in the fall with their squaws and papooses, build bark cabins in the woods, hunt and trap all winter, and return in bark canoes on the floods of early spring. It

would appear that they had formerly been in the habit of dragging their canoes up-stream, where it was too rapid to row up, if it is true, as tradition asserts, that the Indian name of Potsdam was *Tewatenetarenies*, meaning a place where the ground settles under feet in dragging up a canoe. At one time they had five cabins on the land of Jabez Healey. They were generally peaceable towards the whites, but made very free with their houses, walking in without rapping, and occasionally indulging in a dance on the puncheon floors if the spirit so moved them.

One day in 1805 or 1806, Mr. Healey and John Delance, while at work together in the woods, heard the screaming of a woman at Mr. Healey's house. The thought of Indians at once occurred to both of them, and they sprang towards home at their best speed. Arriving there they found a number of Indians dancing in the house, but the screams came from a squaw whom her drunken husband was beating in the road. She had got his knife, and he was pounding her to make her give it up.

The two men went up and endeavored to persuade him to stop. He made a menacing movement toward Delance, when the latter at once knocked him down. The proverbial danger of interfering between man and wife was quickly illustrated, for the squaw at once assailed her rescuer, knife in hand. Healey however, swung his axe aloft, and she slunk back. Meanwhile, the Indian arose, ran to the house, and got his gun. Some of the others, however, divining his intent, knocked the priming out of the pan, thus rendering it for the time harmless. Mr. Healey also suspected his object and followed close upon his steps. The savage reached the house first, and snapped the weapon full at the breast of the white man. The latter seized his antagonist by the shoulders and thrust him down upon a bench with a force that nearly jarred the breath out of him.

The knock-down, the set-down, and the whisky, altogether, were too much for the red man; he gave up, and began to cry. After a plentiful lachrymal indulgence, he wanted to "make up" with Healey and Delance, and to express the reconciliation in Indian form by each antagonist kissing the back of his opponent's hand. Mr. Healey, knowing the importance of keeping on good terms with the savages, readily assented, and gravely went through with the ceremony, but Delance declared that he wouldn't "kiss hands with any damned Indian," and a reconciliation, so far as he was concerned, was left unaccomplished.

For several of the first years the Indians furnished almost the only market the whites had. The former had money which they obtained for furs, and they would frequently buy corn, "pooter" (as they called butter), and other products of the farm. Rum, and whisky, too, they would buy whenever they could, and the settler who could procure a barrel of either article thought himself on the high road to fortune. For wheat they did not care, as they had no means of grinding it, while corn could easily be parched and then pounded in a mortar. Consequently, wheat could hardly be sold at any price.

By the beginning of 1806 the people of the survey-township of Potsdam felt strong enough to support a town organization of their own. A petition was accordingly sent to the legislature, and on the 21st day of February, in that

year, an act was passed creating the town of Potsdam, which corresponded in size to the survey-townships of the same name, covering an area of ten miles square, or one hundred square miles. A town-meeting day was appointed, but the inhabitants neglected to assemble. Consequently, as the law then stood, three justices of the peace, residing "in or near" the town, were authorized to appoint the necessary officers. Accordingly, on the 4th day of April, 1806, three justices, whose names do not appear on the record, assembled and appointed the following officers,—the first in the town of Potsdam:

Supervisor, Benjamin Raymond; Town Clerk, Gurdon Smith; Commissioners of Highways, Bester Pierce, David French, and Gurdon Smith; Assessors, Giles Parmele, Horace Garfield, and Benjamin Bailey; Overseers of the Poor, Jabez Healey and David French; Pound-masters, William Smith and Oliver Boyden; Overseers of Highways (path-masters), Benjamin Raymond, Benjamin Stewart, Levi Swift, Abner Royce, Jr., Archibald Royce, and Isaac Buck; Fence-viewers, Levi West, Bester Pierce, and Benjamin Stewart. It will be understood that justices of the peace were then appointed by the governor, and are consequently not to be found in the list of ordinary town officers. Benjamin Raymond and Gurdon Smith were two of the first justices appointed in this town, and both held the office for many years.

Emigration went on apace. Among the improvements which were made in 1806, Isaac Buck built a saw-mill at "Buck's Bridge,"—though there was no bridge there then, nor, in fact, any of any consequence in town. Some of the small creeks were crossed with rude pole-bridges, but the larger ones were ferried, usually with rafts. Asabel Wright also located at Buck's Bridge that year; his son, Warren H. Wright, then two years old, being now the oldest resident there. The same year Moses Patterson made the first settlement at the point now called Yaleville. The price of land in 1806 was four dollars per acre. It was in 1806 or 1807 that we first hear of any religious services in Potsdam. Some Methodist missionaries held a very warm revival in the western part of the town. Women fell in trances, and all those strong manifestations were observed which are certainly more common in the back settlements than elsewhere. David French and wife, Jabez Healey and wife, and Ezra Crarey and wife were the first to join the church. No continuous church was kept up in Potsdam, though there may have been in Canton.

The earliest school-teacher in Potsdam, so far as known, was Howard J. Pierce. Mr. Versal Healey remembers of going to school to him in a log shop near the North Canton road when a very small boy, and as Mr. Pierce was one of the first to purchase land, it is probable he followed the occupation of school-teaching in the winter as soon as there were any scholars to be taught.

The first physician who practiced in town was Dr. Baker, of Canton; but the first who resided in town was Dr. Pierce Shepard. The exact year of his arrival is not known, but it was as early as 1808, in which year he joined the newly-established St. Lawrence medical society, being apparently already on the ground, and having probably been here for two or three years. We say "probably" so,

because as soon as there were thirty or forty settlers in any locality a doctor made his home there. There was plenty of sickness, due both to the hardships undergone by the pioneers and to the malaria let loose by the disturbance of the virgin soil.

In the forepart of 1807 the legislature annexed the survey-township of Dewitt to Potsdam. This included nearly all the settled part of the present town of Pierrepont. It remained a part of Potsdam for eleven years; but as it was then set off, and as the events occurring there are duly described in the history of Pierrepont, no further notice of them will be taken here.

Potsdam post-office, the first in town, was established on the 21st day of April, 1807. Dr. Pierce Shepard was the first postmaster.

In April or May, 1807, the long-contemplated union was formally organized. Several of the original parties had withdrawn, and some others had joined, so that at the date just mentioned the members were William Bullard, John Burroughs, Manasseh Smith, Nathan Howe, Animi Currier, Thomas Currier, Isaac Ellis, William Currier, Alba Durkee, and John McAllaster. They appear to have waited until all had got settled and made clearings on the common land before trying to carry out the scheme to the full extent.

A constitution was then formed, by which all matters relative to the union were to be decided by a majority of votes. The families were to live separate, but all the property was to be held in common. The members were to share in the proceeds according to the labor invested,—that is, as we understand it, they were to share thus in the grain, wool, fruit, and other net proceeds, while the land, teams, stock, and tools were to be held in common. An account was to be kept with each member, showing the amount of stock invested and days' work performed, and a settlement was to be made with each stockholder at an annual meeting in January. All control over the political or religious views of the members was entirely disclaimed.

Mr. Bullard was chosen general agent and manager, and John Burroughs clerk; and then the new constitution was put in operation. Whatever may have been the jarring of its parts it did not break down at once. Mr. Bullard, being the projector and chief man of the organization, was popularly known as the "King of the Union." His majesty was a shoemaker by trade, and worked a large part of the time at that plebeian occupation. His residence was a log cabin, a short distance south of the present residence of Salmon Currier, and served not only as palace and shoe-shop, but also as school-house. The gentleman just named says that Mr. Bullard was his first teacher, and that the latter lived, taught school, and made shoes all in the little cabin. On the whole he was quite a useful kind of king.

Leaving our friends of the Union to struggle as best they may with the many difficulties of their undertaking, we will spare a few lines for a much older class of communists. The Indians continued to spend their winters in the vicinity, and to enter at will the houses of the white people. On Christmas-eve, 1807, there was to be a dance at a log tavern in Canton, said to have been the first entertainment of its kind in this part of the country. In the morning eighteen

warriors came stalking into Mr. Healey's house, gun in hand, attired in their gaudiest blankets, their brightest paint, and their tallest feathers, on their way to see the great dance of the white people. Accustomed as the children were to Indians, this was rather too much, and the younger ones beat a hasty retreat under the bed. After a due display of their finery they all set forth for the scene of the promised entertainment.

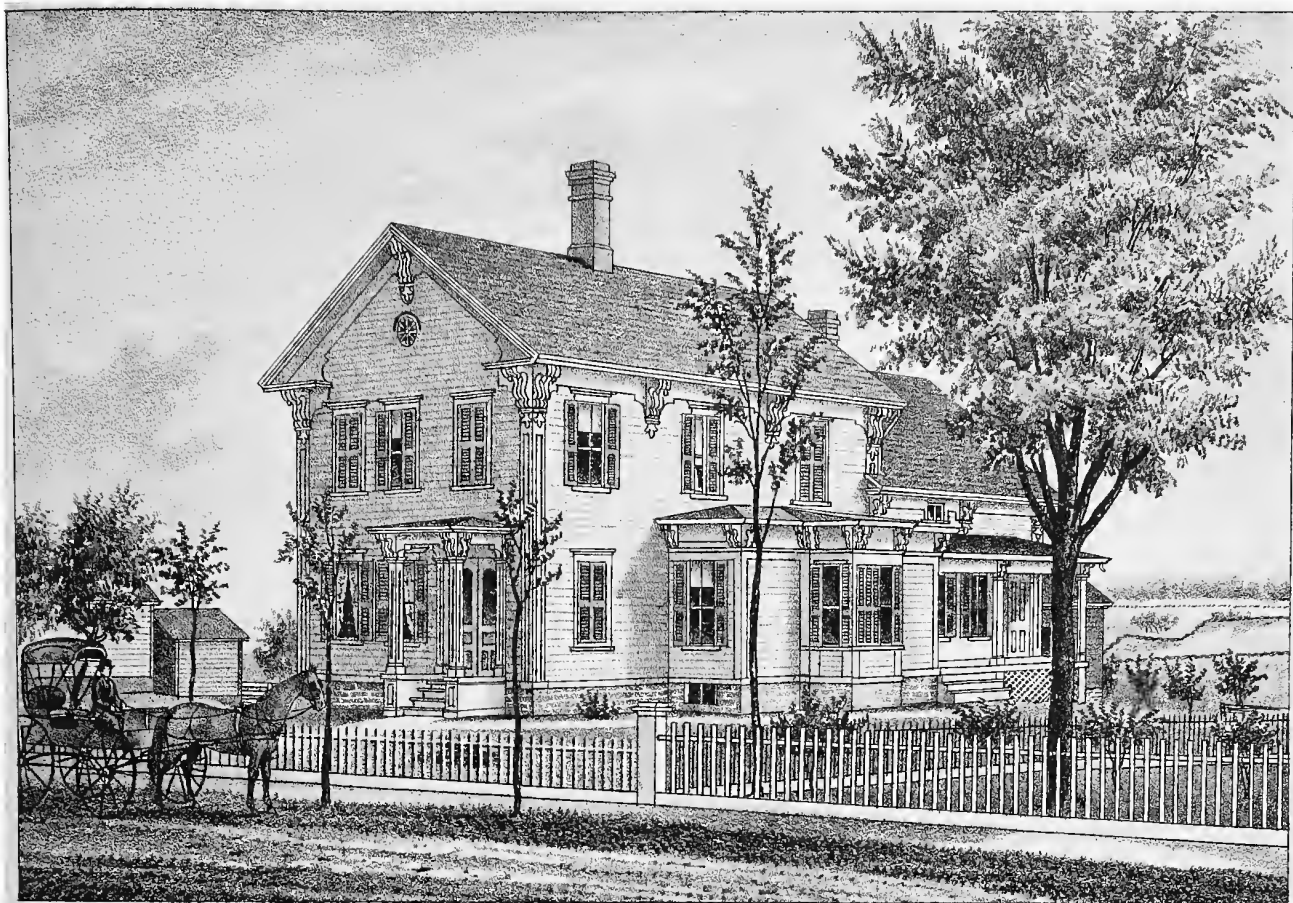
The only Indian who used to rap at a white man's door was a prominent chief named Captain Peter. He was a man of considerable intelligence and unquestioned integrity, and was much respected by the whites. But even Captain Peter would get drunk. Shortly after the Christmas dance just referred to, the captain got into a fracas with the same vicious savage that had the difficulty before described, who gave him an ugly stab in the abdomen with his knife, which at first was thought to be fatal. The wound was sewed up, however, and the captain recovered. The affair took place in one of the shanties before mentioned, on Mr. Healey's farm. The assassin fled for his life from his enraged countrymen, and was never heard of more in this vicinity.

Meanwhile the scope of the Indian hunting-grounds was being constantly reduced by the advance of the whites. David Barnum came in 1807, and Simeon Dart in 1808; the latter settling at Smith's Corners, now West Potsdam. Timothy Shepard, a brother of Dr. Shepard, came about the same time and located at the falls, but on the east side. Josiah Fuller also built on that side the first tavern in town (on the west side of Market street, near the bridge), and it began to be apparent that the main part of the village was to be east of the river. The tavern was soon sold to Samuel Pear, who kept it till his death, in 1817. Harmony Lodge of Masons was established at Potsdam in 1808, when there were not over half a dozen houses in the village. It flourished about twenty years, and then passed away in the great disaster which then for a time overwhelmed the institution.

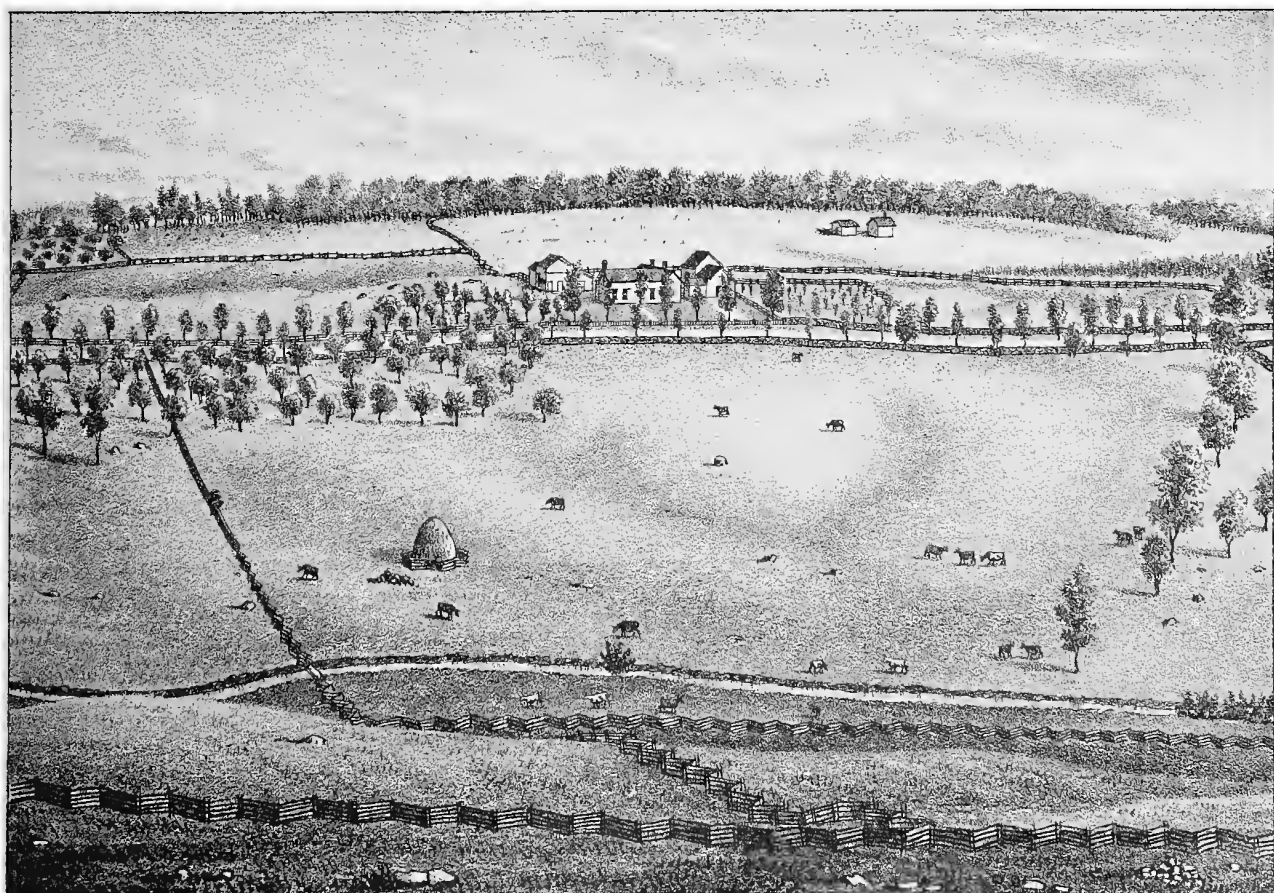
In 1808, Benjamin Raymond was appointed one of the judges of the common pleas, a position which he held for seven years. This, however, was not a very onerous office, and did not interfere with his close attention to the land-office, mills, etc., of the proprietors. The mills were resorted to from a long distance. Benjamin Raymond, Jr., now of Chicago, has related to his friends how he used to ferry men across the river and back who came from Hopkinton to mill.

This labor was dispensed with after 1809, for in that year a bridge was built on the present site, which lasted until 1830. In that year, 1809, Liberty Knowles located in the village. He was admitted to the bar the next year, being the first lawyer in town, and from that time till his death was one of the leading citizens. By this time (1809) the price of land had been raised to from five to six dollars an acre.

In 1810 the "Union" dissolved; for at that date we find in the land-office books several transfers of land from William Bullard, in whose name it had all previously stood, to various members of the society. Although a strict account was kept of the days' work performed, and the products divided accordingly, it was found that there was a great difference in days' work, and the more industrious members



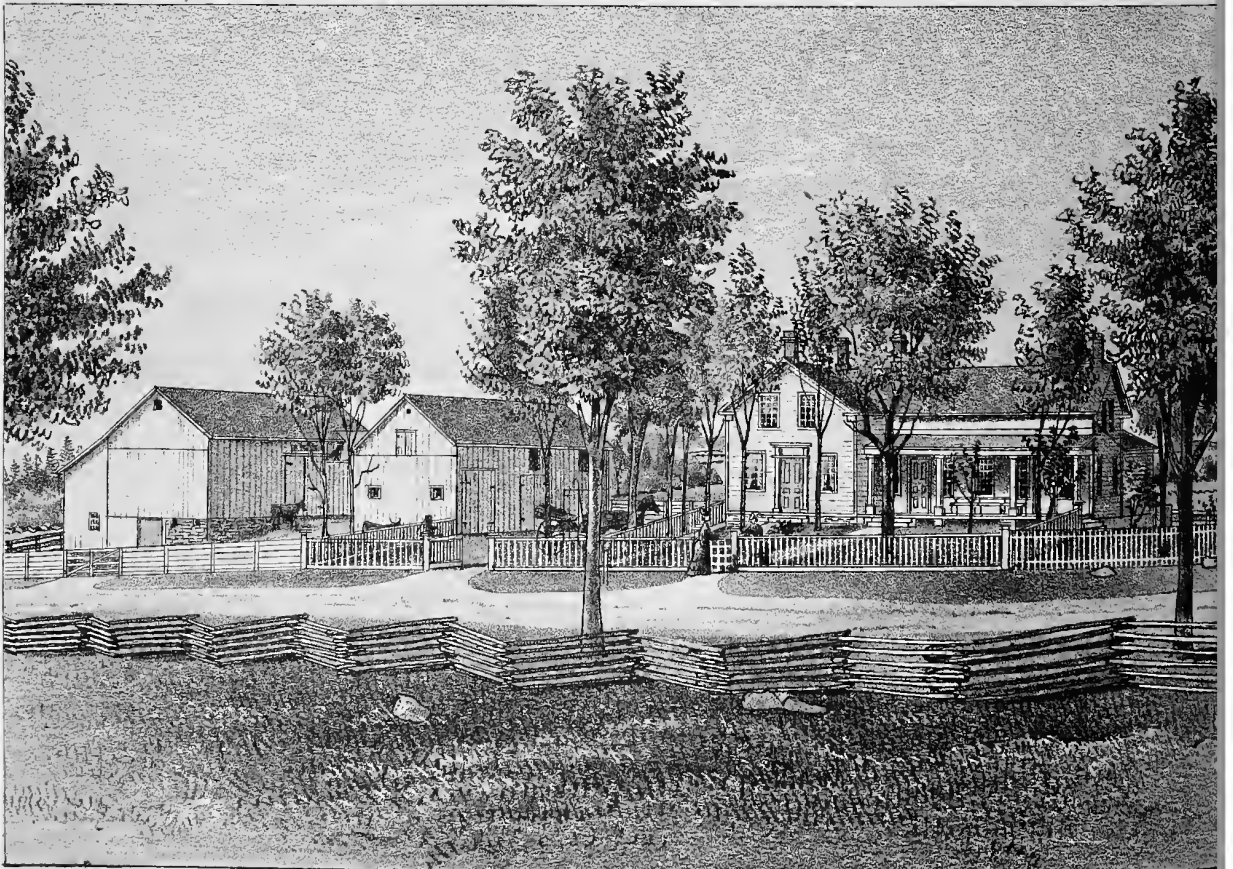
RESIDENCE OF L. A. HOLT, WEST POTSDAM, NEW YORK.



"THE OLD DART FARM," VIEW OF L. A. HOLT'S FARM, WEST POTSDAM, N. Y.



LUTHER S. OWEN.



RES. of LUTHER S. OWEN, WEST POTSDAM, N. Y.

were always the losers by the arrangement. It is said to have been more objectionable to the most energetic women than to the men; for they saw the cloth which they had made, taken for the benefit of their more indolent sisters, while their own children suffered from the cold. Yet the dissolution was accomplished without much bitterness, and the Unionists continued friendly afterwards.

According to the census of 1810, Potsdam had a population of nine hundred and twenty-eight; making it the third town in that respect in the county. This included a dozen or so of settlers who were located in what is now Pierrepont. Up to this period there had been few public religious services of any kind in town, and there were then none in the village. Deacon Azel Lyman, who came in 1810, stated, in his lifetime, that when he arrived there were but seven dwellings in the village. These were small frames; all outside of these were of logs. The people were industrious and enterprising, but somewhat reckless, and it was a common thing to spend Sunday in hunting, fishing, and similar amusements. Judge Raymond, however, was in the habit of holding religious services in his family every Sabbath, including the reading of a prayer and sermon, singing, etc. Mr. L. asked the privilege of attending these meetings with his family. It was cheerfully granted, and he then persuaded others to ask the same favor. In a short time the judge's room was crowded every Sunday, and guns were no longer heard on that day in the purlieus of the village.

Judge Raymond was desirous that there should be a general and regular attendance on religious services, and something done for the advancement of education. Accordingly, during that summer he erected a frame building, twenty-four feet by thirty-six, situated between what is now Main and Elm streets, a little east of Market street, intended to be used for both a church and school. It was fitted up with a porch and a small bell, and the cost has been variously estimated at from five hundred to seven hundred dollars. The leading men were even then revolving the idea of having an academy here, and the building was frequently called by that name. There was not as yet even a common-school organization in town; the schools thus far having been private ones, supported by voluntary subscriptions. The new building was occupied for such schools and for district schools until the organization of the academy.

The first religious service held in it was the funeral of Deacon Lyman's infant daughter. After that services were held there every Sabbath; Judge Raymond reading a sermon until a minister was employed.

It was about this time (1810 or 1811) that the first frame houses began to appear outside of the village; small, one-story cottages, and only a few of them, but marking the beginning of the change from the pioneer stage to a more advanced era. Captain Benjamin Stewarts, in 1811, was one of the very first. Mr. Lorenzo D. Eaton came to Potsdam village, and is still a resident there.

Another early resident of the town is the venerable Ansel Paine, who resides two miles north of West Potsdam, and who came into the town in 1811, at the age of twenty-one. He recollects the number of houses as five on the east

side, besides that of Judge Raymond, who then lived on the ground where General Merritt now does. This does not differ materially from Mr. Lyman's estimate (seven), as the latter perhaps included Raymond's new house and one or two west of the river. The residences mentioned by Mr. Paine were those of Dr. Shepard, Timothy Shepard, Azel Lyman, Lemuel Pinney, and Samuel Pease (the tavern-keeper). Judge Raymond then had a small store on the corner of Market and Main streets.

Liberty Knowles built a house that summer, the same now occupied by his son, W. L. Knowles. It was then, unquestionably, the most palatial mansion in town.

Mr. Paine first located on lot eight, a mile north of Hewittsville. At that time, as he says, nearly every residence outside the village was a log house, on a hill, with a little clearing around it. Nearly all the pioneers sought the hills, where a crop of grain could most quickly be obtained, while the damp, rich, heavily-timbered valleys were left to those who could wait for slower returns.

In June, 1811, the First Presbyterian church was organized, of which a detailed account will be given farther on.

In June, 1811 or 1812, a fulling-mill was erected on the island at the village.

In June, 1812, the war with England startled the whole frontier with visions of invasion and massacre. Great fear of the Indians was felt, and many settlers left the county. Even the *St. Regis* Indians were looked on with suspicion, but we have been told that in not a single instance did they manifest an unfriendly disposition. The most trouble the inhabitants had was on account of the frequent calls for the militia to serve along the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Ansel Paine served thus for eight months in 1812 and 1813, and, so far as we have been able to learn, is the only surviving soldier of that war who was then and still is a resident of Potsdam. The company was made up from Potsdam, Madrid, and Massena. The first captain was Bester Pierce, of Potsdam; after him it was commanded by George R. Wells, of Madrid. It was at Waddington, Ogdensburg, and finally at Sacket's Harbor. Bodies of regular troops were also frequently moved through the town, and after the battle of Chrysler's Field, in 1813, a large portion of the American army retreated to Potsdam village. They made things pretty lively there while they stayed, and the inhabitants did not much relish the manner in which they took possession of the place.

It was during the martial period now under consideration that the legislature provided for the organization of the common schools. Acting under a law passed in 1812, the electors of Potsdam assembled in special town-meeting at the academy on the first day of September, 1813, and chose Benjamin Raymond, Gurdon Smith, and Howard J. Pierce as commissioners of common schools. At the same time they elected four *inspectors* of common schools, viz., James Johnson, Liberty Knowles, Thomas Swift, and Sylvester Bacon.

Even amid the clang of arms the zealous citizens undertook to found an academy. A subscription was circulated for that purpose in December, 1812. Benj. Raymond subscribed a hundred shares of ten dollars each, including the building he had already erected, with the lot on which it

stood. Liberty Knowles, Azel Lyman, Samuel Pease, Robert McChesney, Benjamin Burton, Anthony Y. Elderkin, Joseph P. Reynolds, William Smith, James Johnson, Renel Taylor, Pierce Shepard, Lemuel Pinney, John Burroughs, Sewall Raymond, David Parish, and Jacob Redington each took ten shares. Eighteen others took less amounts, making three hundred and twelve shares, or thirty-one hundred and twenty dollars in all,—no small sum for that period. The next month a petition for incorporation was presented to the legislature, but no action was taken on it, and the scheme for the present fell through.

As a whole, the effect of the war was decidedly to stimulate the business of Potsdam village. There was, of course, no traffic by way of the St. Lawrence. People did not like to go to points like Ogdensburg and Waddington on the immediate frontier, and the consequence was to increase the trade at places which were considered at a safe distance in the interior. A large business was also done by the government along the line through Canton, Potsdam, etc., in moving all kinds of supplies necessary for the army.

Several enterprises were carried out during the progress of the war. The American hotel was raised in 1813, our venerable but then youthful friend, Mr. Paine, taking part in the raising. A large portion, if not all, of the turnpike through Potsdam to Hopkinton was built at this time, at an average cost of two dollars per rod, though some of it had been chopped out as early as 1811. Much of the Parishville turnpike was also made during the war, the cost of some of it being about three dollars and a half per rod, as we learn from the old account books kept by Judge Raymond for his principals. A distillery was also built in 1813, by the proprietors of the land. A sad event of that period was the burning of the carding-machine on the island, when a son of Dudley Beckwith, the person in charge, perished in the flames. It was rebuilt before the close of the war.

The principal change was in the mercantile business. Before the war there had been but one small store, kept by Judge Raymond, on the west side of the river. His cousin, Sewall Raymond, began one on the east side in 1813, and when the brother of the latter, John Raymond (a still surviving citizen of Norwood), came at the close of the war, arriving on the very same day that the news of peace reached the village, he found no less than six stores in operation on the east side. Instead of the half-dozen houses to be seen in 1811, there were twenty-five or thirty. But with the close of the war trade reverted to its former channel along the St. Lawrence, and all the east-side merchants failed except Sewall Raymond, who continued to transact business there for over forty years.

By this time there were twenty or thirty small frame houses scattered through the town, outside of the village, and in 1815 David French made another advance, and put up a two-story residence,—the first at least in all that part of Potsdam. There was, however, neither a hotel nor a store, nor hardly a shop of any description outside of the village, and not even a saw-mill, except at Buck's Bridge. The village was not only the centre of all business, but the place where the youths and men of the surrounding country assembled to join with the villagers in the rough recreations

of the day, and some very lively times they had, too, according to the testimony of an occasional survivor.

It was not far into the country then. The forest came down from the east to the site of the town-hall, and although there were many clearings, yet one could probably have kept in the woods all the way from that point to the heart of the Adirondacks. Young John Raymond, the eastern clerk (he was then nineteen), thought he had got into a pretty wild country when, in the summer of 1815, he nearly ran over a panther in the middle of Elm street, only a short distance from Market.

As he was going after his brother's cow in the dusk of a Sunday evening, he saw an animal sitting on its haunches, some distance in front of him, which he supposed to be a large dog. When he arrived within a few rods the animal gave a "cat leap" over the ditch to the side of the road, and then the youth saw that it was a panther, one of those animals having been killed and brought into the village only a few days before. The next moment he leaped back into the road, and stood watching the young man, who was in a serious dilemma. If he stood his ground the beast might slay him for his impudence, and if he ran away he might pounce on him for his cowardice. While he was considering the matter the panther again leaped over the ditch, and crept behind a stump, where Raymond could see his fierce eyes peering out in the gathering dusk on one side, and his tail swinging angrily to and fro on the other. Seeing that his panthership did not intend an immediate advance, the youngster quickly withdrew, and was not molested. Going to the nearest house, which was only a short distance away, he informed the owner what he had seen. The latter took his rifle, and the two returned, but the panther had retired to the forest.

The fellow had already killed several sheep, and it was determined to make a grand effort to destroy him. Notice was sent far and near, and on an appointed day the farmers and villagers of Potsdam, Parishville, and part of Stockholm all turned out *en masse* to hunt the panther. They inclosed a circuit nearly twenty miles in circumference, embracing portions of those three towns, and at a given signal advanced from all sides towards the centre.

On through forest and clearing, over hill and through dale, dashing through streams and clambering over precipices, pressed the hunters, gradually contracting their skirmish-line (or rather ring), and being animated continually by the sharp report of rifles, as deer and other game attempted, with more or less success, to break through the fiery circuit. As they closed up, the shots rang forth more frequently, becoming a regular fusillade, until at length the marksmen were obliged to moderate their zeal for fear of hitting each other. When all the ground had been swept over, and the exhausted hunters stood together in the centre, they found they had slain plenty of deer, a bear or two, and uncounted quantities of smaller game, but the chief object of their search—the panther—was not among their trophies. Perhaps, however, he had been pretty well frightened; for never again did he or any of his brethren venture quite so close to the academic purlieus of Potsdam.

For "academic" Potsdam was bound to be. The scheme, which had fallen through in 1813, was revived as soon as



practicable after the war; and in April, 1816, the desired institution was incorporated by the name of "St. Lawrence Academy." It will form the subject of a separate sketch.

Even before the academy, another instrument of intellectual enlightenment made its appearance,—the first number of the *Potsdam Gazette* having been issued by Frederick C. Powell on January 13, 1816. This and subsequent newspaper ventures are mentioned in the chapter devoted to the press in the general history of the county.

But these academic and journalistic exponents of civilization were liable to be crowded by the original denizens of the wilderness. The panthers had been driven away, but the deer still came sniffing curiously around, as if anxious to learn the mysteries of type-setting or the profounder lore of Latin and of Greek. Mr. Raymond relates that the only deer he ever shot at he killed in July, 1816, a few rods east of the site of the Methodist church. The animal had wandered into the edge of the village, and was gazing with motionless surprise at the unwonted scene when young Raymond discovered him. Obtaining a rifle, the latter crept up behind a row of currant-bushes, within easy range, fired, and brought down his game.

Shortly after the war, Mr. John C. Clarkson, one of the heirs of David M. Clarkson, came to Potsdam to live as manager of the lands, a handsome mansion having been erected as a residence. Mr. Raymond gave up the agency, and in 1818 removed to Norfolk.

There was a large emigration throughout the town in the next two or three years after the war; a good many people having been waiting for peace before venturing so near the frontier. The celebrated "cold summer" of 1816, when there was a frost every month in the year, together with the increase of population, conspired to raise the prices of all kinds of food to an exorbitant amount. This evil, however, was soon overcome by the large crops of the next year, and as a rule the main trouble was that prices were so low that grain would not pay the cost of transportation to market. The chief resource for obtaining money was the making of potash and sending it to Montreal.

Several men, long prominent in the history of the town, came about this period. Among them were Horace Allen, who was admitted to the bar in 1816, and Samuel Partridge, one of the most thorough-going of business men. Dr. Robert McChesney, who located at Potsdam at the beginning of the War of 1812, was a prominent physician up to the time of his death, in 1824.

As before stated, the Potsdam people, in both village and county, were apt to have some pretty loud times, and practical jokes were the order of the day. Perhaps the most exciting one was in 1817 or '18. A man named Speers strolled into the shop of a watchmaker named Griffin, when the latter bantered him to swallow a dish of acid which he was using about his work, offering him a watch as a reward. Speers thought he could stand it, took down the acid, or pretended to do so, and carried off the watch. Some of the village wags learning of the affair, and knowing that Griffin was easily imposed on, went to see him, with solemn faces. They told him that Speers had suffered terribly from the acid, and was sure to die; "and you," they added, "will be hung for giving him poison."

"Good heavens! so I shall!" exclaimed the frightened watchmaker. "What shall I do?"

"Well," replied his advisers, "Speers is able to be up yet, though the doctors say he is sure to die. You had better challenge him to fight a duel. That is a fashionable thing among gentlemen, and if you kill him you will never be punished. But if he dies of the poison you have given him, you will surely go to the gallows."

This logic appeared sound; the challenge was duly sent, and the duel was promptly arranged, Speers being posted as to the joke. It took place on the ground now occupied by the Episcopal church. The affair seems almost too ludicrous for belief, but there are living witnesses of the fact, and others who heard of it at the time.

The parties appeared, each provided with a second and a big horse-pistol, while a crowd of the villagers collected to see the fun. The seconds loaded the pistols with powder only, placed their principals in position, and then one of them gave the word:

"One—two—three—fire!"

Fire they did; but, of course, without inflicting any injury. Again the pistols were loaded with powder, again the word was given, again the fruitless shots rang out for the amusement of the chuckling spectators. At the third fire Griffin's own second, who had stepped up behind him unseen, struck him a tremendous blow with his fist and felled him to the ground. The unfortunate duelist thought he was shot, and the sympathizing bystanders assured him that he was not long for this world. He bade them a tearful farewell, and proceeded to give some hasty directions regarding the disposal of his property. After the farce had proceeded as long as it was thought amusing, the dying man was informed that the whole was a huge jest. He was so pleased to get back to life that he ordered a gallon of rum for the crowd; and the scene closed with a grand jollification, of a kind too common to need any description.

Long after the "Union" was dissolved its members continued to form to some extent a class by themselves. They generally belonged to the "Christian" denomination, with a strong inclination towards Unitarianism. Some, however, did not adopt the Unitarian views, and there were many hot theological discussions among the supporters of the opposing creeds.

One day, in March, 1818, a niece of Mrs. John Burroughs, residing in Mr. Burroughs' family, undertook to show one of the smart tricks performed in her native State of Connecticut. Taking a hen's egg and a pen, she wrote upon the former with melted tallow the words, "Woe, woe, to those who deny the Trinity!" Then she placed the egg in a cup of vinegar, which ate away the outside of the shell except where it was protected by the tallow, leaving the warning words before quoted standing in raised letters, and as plain as could be desired. In the evening Mr. Burroughs took the egg to the barn of Thomas Currier and deposited it on the middle of the floor, where it could not but meet the eye of the first who entered.

The next morning Mr. Currier's oldest son, David, a boy of fifteen, went to the barn, and the first thing he saw was an egg in the middle of the floor, and, as he declared, a hen standing cackling beside it. (This is not improbable,

as a hen that finds an egg is very apt to think she is entitled to cackle over it.) Picking it up, David saw the ominous words, and hurried off to the house with the wonderful article.

The news of the great discovery spread from house to house with almost telegraphic rapidity, and from far and near men, women, and children came to behold the marvel. People were readier to believe in supernatural events than they are now, and they had no time to study chemical experiments in the backwoods. At first few seem to have suspected a trick; the Unitarians were seriously depressed and the Trinitarians correspondingly elated. One of the latter obtained possession of the egg, laid it carefully in a basket of wool, and exposed it to the view of hushed spectators, but without allowing them to touch the precious article. For several days the excitement continued; people coming on foot, on horseback, and in sleighs,—some of them from as far as Massena and Lisbon. One skeptical old fellow came with the rest, took a long look at the egg, and then exclaimed, "Well, for my part, I don't believe that God Almighty ever used an old hen for a printing-office."

Before long other eggs began to appear, also adorned with wonderful inscriptions. Some of the more superstitious began to think that the world was coming to an end surely, but it was soon learned that these later marvels were produced with vinegar and tallow, and it seemed a reasonable inference that the first one owed its existence to the same operations. The excitement died away almost as quickly as it had arisen, though for a long time a few wonder-loving men and women shook their heads with mysterious awe when they spoke of the "Trinity egg." Many years afterwards it was learned who played this dubious joke on a credulous people.

In 1818 Pierrepont was set off in a separate town, and from that time to the present the size of Potsdam has remained the same,—ten miles square.

About 1818, or a little earlier, Horatio S. Munson started a nail-factory on the island at the village. He cut the nails out of plates and then headed them by hand. In 1819 the first hotel that we can learn of in Potsdam, out of the village, was opened by David French at his residence on the Canton road. It was kept open by himself and son over thirty years, and became quite a celebrated hostelry. The stage business had by this time become important, and in dry weather the four-horse coaches rolled merrily over the great road running through Canton, Potsdam, Stockholm, etc., and over some of the other highways, while the drivers cracked their whips to their gallant steeds and blew their horns vigorously as they approached each modest hamlet. But the scene was less culminating in spring and fall, when for half the distance the mud came up to the hub of the vehicles, and the passengers walked in melancholy procession with rails on their shoulders, to aid the exhausted horses.

The Indians had ceased to make their annual visits for the purpose of hunting and trapping, and only an occasional red man was seen (usually a drunken one) wandering over the field of his former exploits. One, who bore the brief if not elegant appellation of "Jim," accidentally met his death near enough, so that the Potsdam doctors got

hold of his body. They dissected poor "Jim," and wired his bones together into a skeleton. His brethren found it out, and for a time they were disposed to dig up their long-buried tomahawks and march *en masse* to execute their vengeance on the sons of Æsculapius. They were at length placated, but they avoided Potsdam for a long time after that. The fear of having their bones strung on a doctor's wires was more terrible to them than that of scalping-knife or fagot.

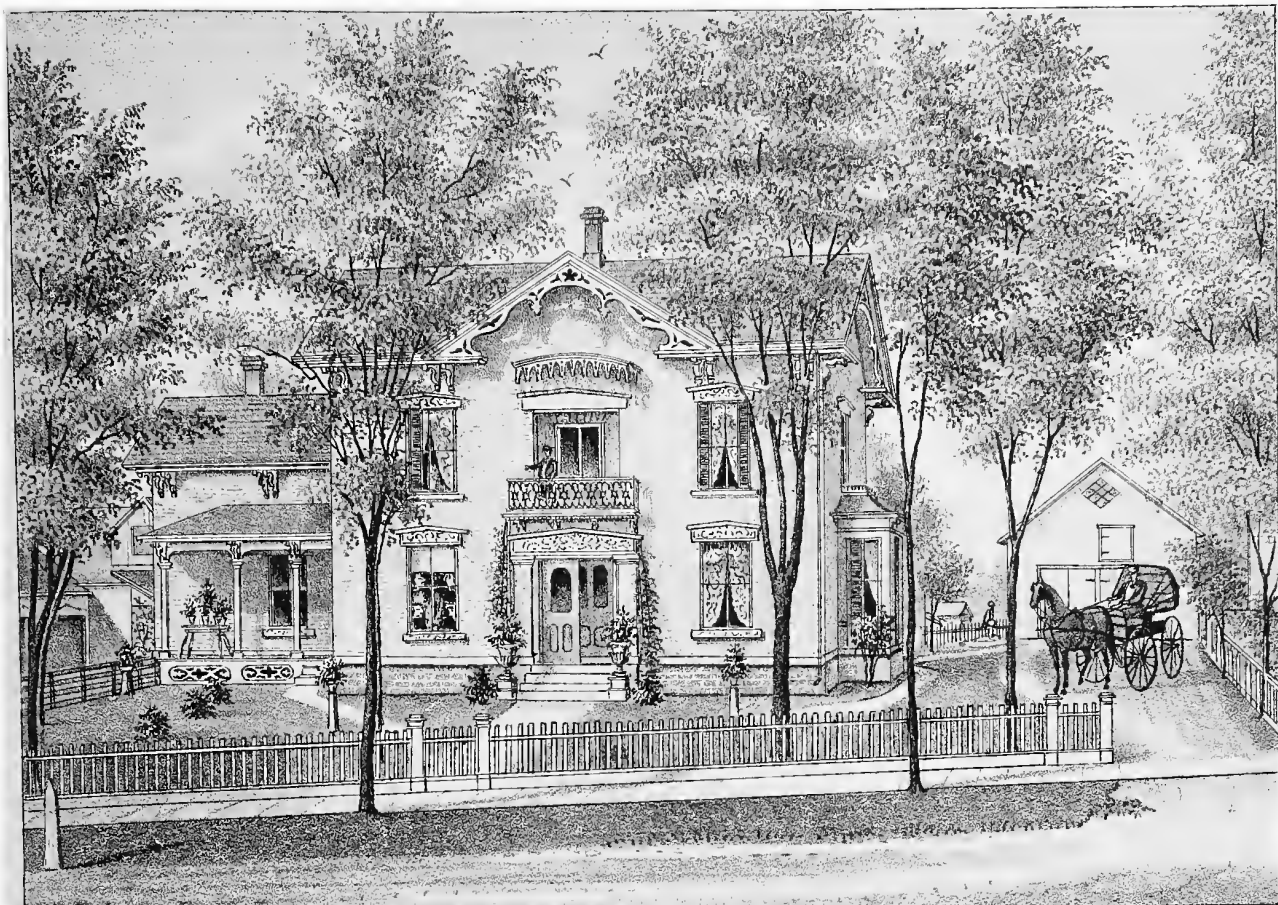
Nineteen hundred and eleven was the population of Potsdam by the census of 1820, it having more than doubled in ten years; a pretty rapid increase considering that nearly three years of the interval had been war-time, and that the population of Pierrepont was reckoned in the former census, but not in the latter. Potsdam was, in 1820, the second town in the county in population, and came very near being the first, having about two hundred and fifty more inhabitants than Oswegatchie, and only nineteen less than Madrid.

In April, 1821, Mr. Garret Van Horne, the surviving trustee of the land comprising four-fifths of Potsdam, conveyed the portions yet unsold to Mr. Matthew Clarkson, who re-conveyed it in separate parcels to Van Horne and the other owners, including Levinus and John C. Clarkson, Nicholas Fish, Hermon Le Roy, William Bayard, and the executors of James McEvers. Titles were subsequently derived from these individual owners.

Shortly after this there were several important buildings erected in the village out of a new material, the now celebrated Potsdam sandstone. The regular masses of this rock which cropped out in many places, but especially on the river-bank, above the village, had early attracted the notice of travelers and settlers, but it was not until this time that it was put to any practical use. There is naturally some confusion about dates, but, as near as we can ascertain; after comparing several statements, it was in 1821 that the first building of any consequence was constructed of that material, being the store still standing on the southeast corner of Market and Elm streets. It was built by Liberty Knowles, Sewall Raymond, and Charles Partridge, partly as an experiment, to see if the stone was really fit for building purposes.

It is needless to say that the experiment succeeded. Shortly after, about 1822 or '23, Mr. Knowles built a tannery (to be used by Azel Lyman), and Mr. Partridge a distillery, of the same material. In 1823 or '24 the latter gentleman erected a three-story stone structure, commonly called the aqueduct building, in which water was raised to supply the tannery and distillery. Pump-logs were also laid from it to various parts of the village, and water was supplied to the citizens at five dollars per house. No one at that time questioned the legitimacy of the distillery business, but when the temperance discussion a few years later awakened people's minds to its nature, Mr. Partridge closed his distillery, never to be re-opened.

When the corner-stone of St. Lawrence academy (the north building) was laid, on the 1st day of June, 1825, of which mention is made elsewhere, the population of the village was estimated in the documents placed under the stone at four hundred, and that of the whole town at



RES. OF GEO. PERT, ELM ST., POTSDAM, N. Y.



RES. OF B. USHER, No. 3 ELM ST., POTSDAM, NEW YORK.



WM. J. BARNUM.



MRS. WM. J. BARNUM.

(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM.)



RES. OF WILLIAM J. BARNUM, POTSDAM, N. Y.

two thousand seven hundred. Yet, by the census taken in that same month of June, the population of the town was found to be three thousand one hundred and twelve. This is, perhaps, the only case on record where the people of a town estimated its population at four hundred less than it actually was.

The Fourth of July, 1825, was celebrated in a very peculiar manner, of which we have observed no parallel elsewhere. A preliminary meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed recommending the people of the town to assemble at an early hour on Independence Day, with teams and suitable implements, to embark the meeting-houses and gun-house, and improve the public square, as a principal part of the exercises. Jabez Miles, John C. Smith, John Goulding, and Anthony Y. Elderkin were appointed a committee of arrangements, while forty-nine others were named as assistants to notify the people of their respective neighborhoods, and take charge of various parts of the work. As the list comprises many of the principal citizens of all parts of the town at that time, we give it entire:

Warren Clark, Moses Cheeny, Ebenezer Brush, Solomon M. Crary, Seth Benson, A. Powers, David French, Ansel Bailey, Louis Plympton, William Smith, Sylvester Bacon, Giles Parmele, Archibald Royce, James Murphy, Gurdon Smith, Stephen Buss, David Barnum, Thomas S. Hemenway, Perez Fobes, Joel Buckman, Ezra Lyman, Samuel Parker (2d), Samuel Stickney, Jacob Redington, Jonathan Hoit, Ammi Currier, Frederick Currier, Daniel Pride, James Porter, John Chandler, Charles Edgerton, Thomas W. Durkee, Isaac Ellis, Jr., Isaac Austin, Stephen Maynard, John Smith, Almond Howard, Parley Perrin, Ira Perrin, Amos W. Brown, Aikins Foster, Bester Pierce, Horace Garfield, John Olmstead, John M. Call, Alanson Fisher, Azel Lyman, John B. Judd, Eleazer Johnson.

The day was "celebrated" as arranged. Daylight was welcomed by the discharge of cannon. At half-past seven prayers were attended on the common. At eight o'clock a single gun was fired, and labor began. Plows, serapers, pickaxes, shovels, spades, and hoes were all put in requisition, and the work of leveling the square, and more particularly of banking up the two meeting-houses, so as to exclude the blasts of winter, was carried merrily forward until half-past twelve. Then, at the firing of a gun and sound of a bugle, a procession was formed, headed by the Potsdam band, and marched to a table on the common, which was furnished with the eatables brought by the laborers. The villagers added a dessert, and the indispensable liquor was furnished by the committee. At half-past one labor recommenced at the sound of the bugle. At five P.M. the same martial music was followed by a cessation from labor and an oration by the Rev. Jonathan Wallace. We trust it was a brief one. The day closed with music and the firing of cannon.

This was doubtless a very useful way of celebrating the glorious Fourth, but we do not hear of its being repeated or imitated; and probably the people thought that to use one of our few holidays for shoveling dirt was a little too much of that good quality called industry.

The "gun-house," above mentioned, was the structure in which was kept the cannon belonging to the Potsdam artillery company, a famous institution of that day.

The advantages of the village of Potsdam were such that the people were slow in trying to make other villages. As late as 1828, Hon. W. A. Dart states that there was nothing but the buildings of Gurdon Smith immediately at "Smith's Corners," or Potsdam. Immediately after that, however, a few more people began to centre there. There was always a peculiarly intelligent class in that vicinity. At an early period, Rev. Ira Allen, a minister of the "Christian" sect, persuaded the farmers to get up a library of standard books. These were circulated through the community, read and re-read, especially by the young men, and it is quite probable that that had a good deal to do with the further fact that, for a rural neighborhood, many young men of subsequent prominence hailed from the vicinity of "Smith's Corners."

The "Union Library Association" was also incorporated at the village, Jan. 8, 1828, with Jabez Miles, Zenas Clark, Amos W. Brown, Myron G. Munson, Horace Allen, Solomon M. Crary, and Solomon Parmeter as trustees. It having been found impracticable to lease the gospel and school lot on reasonable terms, the trustees of public lands were authorized to sell it on such terms as they might deem best, except that the credit granted should be less than ten years. This was done, and the money finally invested for the benefit of the common schools.

Meanwhile, the farmers all through the town kept steadily at work improving their farms, and by 1830 a large majority of the old log houses of pioneer times had been abandoned. The owners moved into their new frame dwellings, and either tore down their log cabins or employed them for corn-cribs or sheep-folds. In that year the population of the town was three thousand six hundred and fifty.

The village of Potsdam was incorporated on the 3d day of March, 1831. Its affairs were placed under the control of five trustees, to be elected annually, who were to choose one of their members president, and to appoint a clerk, treasurer, collector, constable, and pound-master. The next year a seal was adopted, its device being a tree with the word Potsdam above it.

The year 1832 was the dismal one in which the deadly cholera first visited this country. The village trustees appointed Zenas Clark, George Wilkinson, and Justice Smith a board of health, and John Parmele health officer, for the purpose of guarding the place against disease. The board passed resolutions restraining persons from Canada from entering the village without a bill of health, and requiring the removal of all nuisances which might generate disease.

The increase of population in the town between 1830 and 1835 was only a hundred and sixty, the number in the latter year being three thousand eight hundred and ten. By this time a few beginnings had been made towards hamlets outside of Potsdam village. Amos Blood, Esq., who moved to West Potsdam in 1835, says there were then several houses and a blacksmith-shop within a few rods of the Corners.

About the same time Barnabas Yale, and his sons Lloyd C. and John Yale, settled a mile west of West Potsdam, where there was already a saw-mill, to which a single run of stone for grinding corn was added by Alexander Bailey. This hitching of a run of stone on to a saw-mill was a com-

mon device in the early days, and is occasionally observed at the present time. Other settlers concentrated at the point just mentioned, and, as the Yales were prominent, stirring men, people grew into the habit of calling the little settlement by the name of Yaleville, which it has ever since retained.

About the same time Edward Crary built a grist-mill at the point which has since been known as Crary's Mills, situated on a branch of Grasse river, in the extreme southwest corner of the town. Not long afterwards a small tannery was erected at the same point.

"Buck's Bridge," too, had grown into a hamlet of some consequence, and on the 30th day of March, 1836, a post-office was established there, with Owen Buck as the first postmaster.

The log houses were now things of the past almost everywhere in Potsdam. The use of Potsdam sandstone had been steadily growing into favor, and many dwelling-houses had been built of that material, besides nearly all the large important buildings requiring great solidity.

The great financial panic of 1837 put a sharp check on traders and speculators throughout the country, and Potsdam village of course felt its depressing effects. The town, however, was so largely agricultural—being especially given to dairying, the products of which would always bring money at some price—that it escaped with less injury than the greater part of the country. Notwithstanding the "hard times" first prior to 1840, the census of that year showed that the town of Potsdam had a population of four thousand four hundred and seventy-three,—an increase of nearly five hundred in five years.

By this time, as might be inferred, the town was pretty well settled up, and when any locality is once fairly settled there are fewer events which are worth noticing than during the hard struggle to subdue the wilderness and transform it into the abode of civilization. The course of history, like that of love, must not run too smooth.

As the land was cleared up, and the time passed when large crops of grain could be raised on the new soil, merely because it was new, it was more and more plainly discovered that recourse must principally be had to grazing and dairying, and the people devoted themselves more and more to that field of industry.

In 1845 the town voted, by a very small majority, to build a town-house in the village. The necessary law was passed by the legislature, and a tax of twelve hundred dollars was levied on the town, in two annual instalments. The money was anticipated by loans, and a frame structure, sixty-four feet by forty, was built the same year on the west side of the public square, by William J. Sweet, under the direction of Henry L. Knowles, Samuel Partridge, Flavel Smith, and William W. Goulding.

The post-office at West Potsdam was established Jan. 15, 1847, with William T. Galloway as the first postmaster. That at Crary's Mills was established Dec. 10, 1849, Truman Hunt being the first postmaster.

Just before the middle of the century a large addition was made to the means of transporting the products of soil and forest to distant markets. In 1847, '48, and '49 the Northern railroad (now Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain)

was built through the northern part of the town, being completed its whole length in 1850. The distance in this town was almost exactly six miles. At one point very important results were immediately realized from the building of this road. It crossed the Raquette river on a farm of four hundred acres, owned by Benjamin G. Baldwin, Esq. That gentleman conveyed fifteen acres to the company for a depot, besides the right of way through his farm. In 1850 he erected a tavern, which burned down the next March. Two others were, however, erected that spring in its place. In 1851, when Norman Ashley went into business there, he states that there were a store kept by B. G. Baldwin & Co., three hotels, and eight or ten houses.

In 1852 a dam, with eight feet fall, was erected on Raquette river, a highway bridge was constructed a little below it, and Mr. Baldwin laid out a village, to which he gave the name of Raquetteville, derived from that of the river, and using the orthography which was then deemed correct, but which has since been generally discarded. A post-office was established there on the 30th day of December, 1850, with Rollin Ashley as the first postmaster.

About the same time that Raquetteville was starting into life in the north, a great impetus was given to business at other points on Raquette river. In 1849, Dr. Henry Hewitt, of Potsdam, conceived the idea that by improving the channel of that stream large quantities of logs might be floated down it from the great wilderness through which it runs, manufactured into lumber at or near Potsdam, and shipped over the new railroad to all parts of the country. He infused the same belief into others, circulated petitions to the legislature, and the next winter went to Albany to push his scheme. Hon. William A. Dart, of Potsdam, was then a member of the State senate, and Hon. Noble S. Elderkin, of the same place, was a member of the assembly. They sustained the proposed measure with great zeal and ability, and in April, 1850, a law was passed declaring the Raquette a highway from its mouth to the foot of Raquette lake, in Hamilton county, thereby preventing land-holders along its banks from interfering with the proposed work, and another law appropriating ten thousand dollars to removing obstructions and improving the channel.

A very great increase of the lumber business took place immediately afterwards. Within three years several large gang saw-mills were built along Raquette river, of which mention will be made in the list of manufactures. One of these, erected by Dr. Hewitt, about two and a half miles below the village, became the nucleus of a small hamlet called Hewittville. A strong impetus, too, was given to the manufacture of wooden fabrics of all kinds, sash, blinds, doors, fanning-mills, etc.

This was a period of such general activity that in 1851 West Potsdam suddenly bloomed out with an insurance company,—“The United States Mutual Insurance Company.” The following were the first directors: Amos Blood, Martin Lester, Albert M. Skeels, William J. Barnum, Charles Dart, Orsemus L. Foote, Royal Barnum, Dennison G. Wilmarth, William A. Dart, Horace Allen, Truman Lillie, Jonah Sanford, Joseph Barnes, Martin Thatcher, Henry Barber, Amaziah B. James, Benjamin Lane, William E. Ellis, Alfred Goss, Lloyd C. Yale, C. B.

Hawes, A. S. Lockwood, and James Lane. The company stood for several years, but West Potsdam was hardly large enough for such an institution, and ere long it suspended operations.

To go back a little, we may mention that the Potsdam plank-road company was formed Oct. 17, 1850, and on Oct. 8, 1851, it had completed a plank-road from Potsdam village to Raquetteville, at a cost of \$6439.

This, however, did not satisfy the needs of the town, and early in 1851 a company was organized to build a road from Potsdam village to Raquetteville. Then the Canton people proposed to extend it to their village. Other towns to the southwest became interested, a convention was held at Watertown, and finally a large meeting was held at Gouverneur, in January, 1852, when the Potsdam and Watertown railroad company was organized. In the course of the next four years the company built a railroad from Watertown to Raquetteville, or "Potsdam Junction," as it was called by the railroad people. A full description of this road is given in the general history of the county, but we desired to mention here the fact that it originated in Potsdam. Of course the location of the junction of the two roads at Raquetteville largely increased the business of that place, and for several years it grew with great rapidity.

The only murder for which any one was ever convicted in Potsdam occurred at the village on Jan. 23, 1852. Two Irishmen, named John Donovan and James Rowley, had quarreled over their beer, and exchanged blows, but had apparently become reconciled and parted friends. Donovan, however, followed Rowley and inflicted several wounds with a jack-knife, which proved fatal. The murderer attempted to resist arrest, but was soon overcome, and the next month was tried at Canton and convicted. He was executed on the 16th of April following, this being the second legal execution in St. Lawrence County.

In 1857 the town-house was destroyed by fire. The next winter there was another contest over the question of building a new one, the affirmative again carrying the day by a very small majority. The new house was built in 1858, at a cost of \$5000.

The opening of the channel of Raquette river, the consequent building of immense saw-mills on its banks, the construction of the two railroads before mentioned, the rapid development of business, the birth and growth of Raquetteville, all together made the decade from 1850 to 1860 a very busy one for Potsdam. The first half of the next decade was still more exciting, but the part taken by the soldiers of St. Lawrence County in the great conflict for freedom and union is narrated in connected form, regiment by regiment, in another portion of this work. It can truly be said that the town of Potsdam did its full share—nay, more than its share—in that mighty struggle, for at its close that town had sent to the field one hundred and twenty-four men more than were necessary to fill all calls and drafts upon it.

With the return of peace men plunged with renewed ardor into the pursuits of business. The most important public act of that period was the locating and building of the normal school, of which a full account is given in the chapter devoted to that important subject in the general history of the county.

In spite of the check to population caused by the war, the number of inhabitants in the town rose from 6737, in 1860, to 7774, in 1870.

The manufacturing establishments along the Raquette river were all working at the extent of their capacity, when they were seriously disturbed by the great flood in May, 1871. There had been very heavy rains, and the river was steadily rising, but it was supposed the booms and piers were sufficient to withstand all the pressure of the water. Suddenly one Friday came the report from the south, "The reservoir dam has given way." At once there was a great commotion all along the river, but especially at the village, because there the most people were congregated. Men, teams, boats, and materials were mustered in hot haste, and every effort made to strengthen the defenses against the flood. Owing to the long, winding course of the river below the reservoir, it was not till Saturday noon that it began to rise more rapidly. Saturday afternoon the wreck of the Ellsworth saw-mill came floating down the stream, being caught by the booms at the village, and adding greatly to the excitement. The dwellings on Fall island were all vacated, and much of the machinery was moved.

All Saturday night were heard the rattling of wagons, the shouts of men, the cries of children, the squealing of pigs, and similar sounds, and a thousand wild conjectures were ventured as to how far the water would rise, and how far it would be necessary to move. At daylight on Sunday the bridges and other points of observation were crowded with people, all asking, "How much has the water risen?" The trains were not allowed to cross the railroad bridge, the passengers being transferred.

At noon a bulkhead in the water-wall above Fall island was crushed, and the water rushed through. The wings of Batchelder's furniture-factory were torn away, and the main building carried down and lodged against Watkins & Leete's plow-shop. The floor of Sparrow & Swan's machine-shop was left, with the heavy machinery standing on it, while the upper part was torn off and thrown down. An immense mass of lumber, logs, tools, etc., lodged against the railroad bridge, which seemed likely to be carried off, but which finally held its place.

The booms above Sissonville went off with all their logs. At Hewittville two spans of the bridge, the middle portion of the dam, and the booms crowded with logs were carried away by the flood. The river was covered with logs, lumber, wrecks of buildings, etc., but everything was held by the booms of Loveless & Fonda, at Norwood, and most of the matter was recovered by the owners. The water gradually subsided after Sunday afternoon, but it was many months ere all the damage done by the great flood was fully repaired.

In 1872 the village of Potsdam Junction was incorporated; the name of Raquetteville had become unsatisfactory to the people, and had been abandoned. "Potsdam Junction," too, sounded very much as if that thriving village was a mere adjunct of Potsdam, and in 1875 this name too was changed by legislative enactment, at the request of the people, for that of Norwood. It is to be hoped that this brief, convenient, and euphonious designation will not

also go out of favor. The railroad station is still called Potsdam Junction.

By the beginning of 1875, many of the people of Potsdam had formed a strong opinion that the town-house, erected in 1858, was too old, leaky, and small for such a large and thriving town. A resolution providing for a new one, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, was introduced at the annual town-meeting in February, 1875. It was hotly opposed by almost half of the people as a needless extravagance, but, after a very sharp debate, a resort to the ballot was had, and the question was decided in the affirmative by ten majority. The passage of the requisite act by the legislature was still ardently opposed, but was carried in April of that year, and duly signed by Governor Tilden. Wm. J. Barnum, William Mathews, and Norman Swift were appointed a committee to build the new structure, and were authorized to anticipate by loan a tax of twenty thousand dollars which the supervisors were directed to levy on the town, such tax to be in five equal annual instalments, with annual interest.

The committee demolished the old house the same spring, purchased more land adjoining the old site, and, during the summer of 1875, built the structure authorized by law, at the cost before designated. The building in question is of Potsdam sandstone, the wall being of the kind known as "broken ashlar." It is ninety by sixty-eight feet in size, with a Mansard roof, slated on the sides, and covered with tin on the top. The basement is twelve feet high. Above it is a large hall with balcony and stage, the whole capable of seating fifteen hundred persons. It is certainly a very substantial and commodious edifice, whatever may be thought by a large portion of the people as to the justice or economy of building it. The population of the town, by the census of 1875, was seven thousand four hundred and seventeen.

Having thus given a brief outline of the general course of events in the town of Potsdam from its first settlement in 1803 to the present time, we will now furnish our readers with some details regarding separate interests, localities, and organizations which could not well be incorporated in the main part of the town history. In regard to business interests, we give especial prominence to manufactures, because these usually employ many laborers, and involve the welfare of large numbers of persons besides their owners. As we are obliged to draw the line somewhere, however, we confine our special notices to those operated by steam or water-power.

#### POTSDAM VILLAGE.

Population two thousand nine hundred. Potsdam was incorporated, March 3, 1831, with the following officers:

Trustees, Jabez Willes, Horatio G. Munson, Sewall Raymond, Samuel Partridge, and Frederick C. Powell. President (elected by the board), H. G. Munson; Treasurer, Jesse Davison; Clerk, Justus Smith.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS: H. G. Munson, 1831; Jabez Willes, 1832; Justus Smith, 1833; Samuel Partridge, 1834 and 1835; Theodore Clark, 1836; Sewall Raymond, 1837; H. G. Munson, 1838; Jabez Willes, 1839; Samuel Partridge, 1840; Benj. G. Baldwin, 1841; George Wilkins,

1842; Sewall Raymond, 1843, '44, and '45; Theodore Clark, 1846 and '47; Noah Perrine, 1848, '49, and '50; Charles T. Boswell, 1851; Joshua Blaisdell, 1852; H. H. Peck, 1853; Theodore Clark, 1854; J. H. Sanford, 1855; Noble S. Elderkin, 1856; Amos Brown, 1857; Seth Benson, 1858 and '59; William H. Wallace, 1860, '61, and '62; A. X. Parker, 1863 and '64; Hiram H. Peck, 1865, '66; A. X. Parker, 1867, '68, and '69; Milton Heath, 1870; Bloomfield Usher, 1871, '72, and '73; Milton Heath, 1874 and '75; Henry L. Knowles, 1876; Milton Heath, 1877.

PRESENT OFFICERS (December, 1877): President, Milton Heath; Trustees, Milton Heath, Geo. Z. Erwin, Geo. B. Swan, J. G. McIntyre (W. H. Wallace died during term); Assessors, Joseph F. Blood, J. H. Seeley, and Edward Cray; Treasurer, W. Y. Henry; Clerk, Samuel C. Crane.

#### PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Four large dry-goods stores, 6 groceries, 4 hardware-stores, 3 drug-stores, 3 millinery-stores, 2 book-stores, 1 variety-store, 2 jewelry-stores, 1 music-store, 3 hotels, 5 saloons, 3 furniture-stores and cabinet-shops, 3 wagon-shops, 2 harness-shops, 2 marble-shops, 5 blacksmith-shops, 4 shoe-stores and shops combined, 2 smaller shoe-shops, 2 clothing-stores, 1 laundry, 5 meat-markets, and 3 barber-shops. There are also 12 lawyers, 5 physicians, 3 dentists, 6 clergymen, and 1 newspaper, described in the chapter on the press in the general history.

*Manufactures.*—The foundry was erected previous to 1830, by Judge Jabez Willes. It is now owned by C. W. Leete. The material used in it is remelted iron. It is employed principally in making mill-irons and other machinery, as required by customers; also plows, stoves, potash kettles, and similar articles. It usually employs six to eight hands.

Watkins, Lester & Co.'s saw-mill was built in 1852 or '53, soon after the opening of the channels of Raquette river, by Elderkin, Clark & Co. After several changes of ownership the firm became Burnham & Watkins in 1863, and remained so nine years. Since then it has been Watkins, Lester & Co. The mill stands where the old one did, built there in 1803. It has fifty-seven upright saws, a circular saw for cutting lumber, and others for working up waste matter; also a lath-mill, planing, etc. It will cut about four million feet yearly.

Plummer & Vickery also built a saw-mill on the east side of the river at about the same period as Elderkin & Co., which is still standing, owned by Colonel Gray, a non-resident, but is not in use.

Wood's flouring- and grist-mill is a three-story stone structure, built for the proprietors of the land in 1830, on the site of the old grist-mill of 1804. In all sales of land along the river the right of grinding grain was reserved. About twenty-five years ago the proprietors sold the mill, and with it the monopoly of grinding grain on Raquette river. This monopoly is still attached to the mill, except that some of the later owners have parted with it in the case of a grist-mill at Norwood. The Potsdam mill has been owned by Watkins, Rodee & Co., and by Colnon & Hitchins, its present proprietor being Robert Wood. It





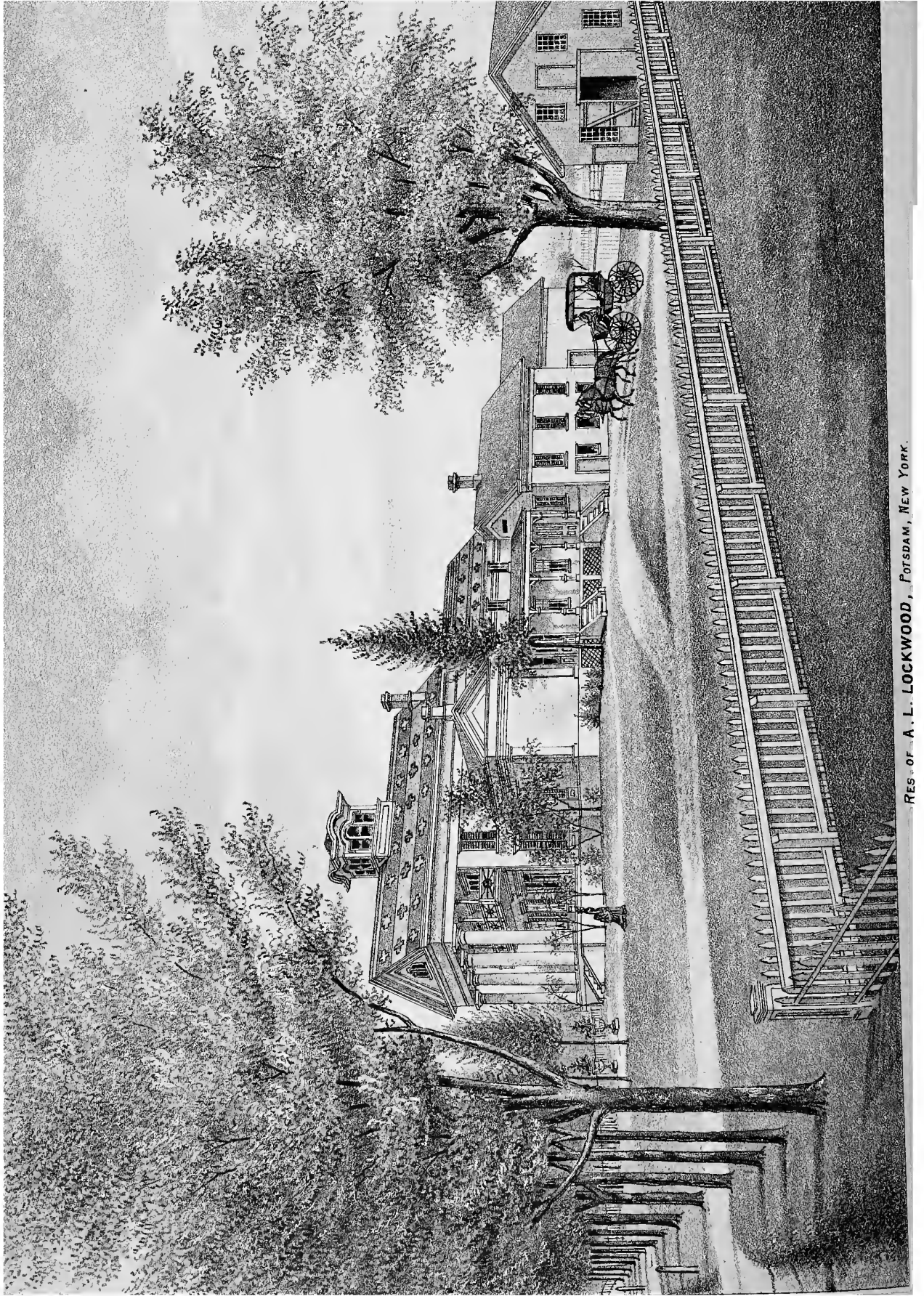
MRS. M. L. WAIT.



M. L. WAIT.

PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM, N. Y.





RES. OF A. L. LOCKWOOD, FORTSDAM, NEW YORK.



RES. OF J. F. GOGGIN, POTSDAM, NEW YORK.

## N. L. STONE'S Photo. and Copying House.

After a previous experience of 15 years at Ogdensburg, Antwerp, Canton, and Potsdam, Mr. Stone established the present house in 1875.

The building was erected especially for the PHOTO. AND COPYING BUSINESS, with

### SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

of light, convenience, and adaptation. On the first floor are the office and sales-room, parlor, artists' studio, skylight, toilette, copying, and chemical rooms.

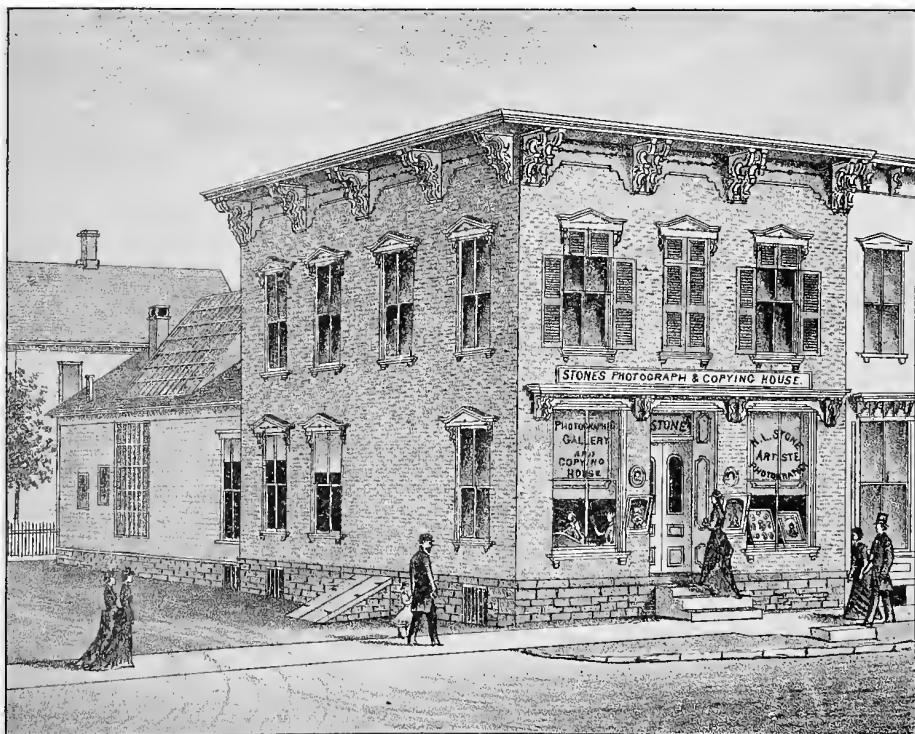
The various rooms on the second floor are occupied with copying, printing, mounting, retouching, burnishing, etc., and on the roof, in a cupola, is the mammoth apparatus for printing

### LIFE-SIZE PORTRAITS.

There are fourteen persons (January 1, 1878) employed at the different branches.

In addition to an extensive local trade, a large wholesale business is done for other photographers and agents.

*Fine German Photographs*  
AND  
*India-Ink Portraits*  
THE SPECIALTY.



STONE'S PHOTO. & COPYING HOUSE, POTSDAM, N.Y.

FINELY EQUIPPED. A LARGE CORPS OF SKILLED ARTISTS, HEADQUARTERS OF INTELLIGENT PHOTOGRAPHY, INDIA INK PORTRAITS, COPYING AND ENLARGING, BOTH AT RETAIL AND FOR OTHER PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND AGENTS AT WHOLESALE.



MRS. PHILENA M. ASHLEY.



LOREN ASHLEY.  
(DECEASED.)



NORMAN ASHLEY.



MRS. NORMAN ASHLEY.

does a large amount of both custom-grinding and flouring for sale.

Swan's sash-, blind-, and door-factory was begun in 1853, by Seth C. Ellis & Co. In 1855, Mr. George B. Swan bought out some of the owners and soon became sole proprietor, and has so remained ever since. Mr. Swan turns out from sixty to a hundred thousand dollars' worth yearly of sash, doors, blinds, and other building materials, and employs from fifty to a hundred hands, according to the times. His work has a wide celebrity, much of it going into the Australian trade and to other distant localities.

Sparrow's sash-, blind-, and door-factory was established about 1851 by Perro and Hand. After several changes it became the property of Mr. A. J. Sparrow, by whom it is now owned. Mr. S. makes a specialty of finishing and glazing blinds, sash, etc. The factory employs from twenty to forty men, and its annual product runs from forty to seventy thousand dollars.

Cutting & McCormick's wagon-factory was begun in 1868 by Mr. Cutting. It employs seven or eight hands, and the amount of work done, including repairs, is valued at from ten to twelve thousand dollars.

Batchelder & Son's furniture-factory was begun by B. F. Batchelder in 1841. In 1869 the firm-name became Batchelder & Son, and in 1874 Batchelder & Sons. The factory has been twice burned and once swept away by the flood. It employs from six to twelve men, and turns out from ten to twelve thousand dollars' worth of work per year.

Putnam's cutlery-works was originated by Charles D. Putnam in 1863, and is still owned by him. It makes cutlery, mechanics' tools, and garden tools, and is run by steam-power.

The cabinet-shop of E. A. Hamlin, built about eighteen years ago, and the moulding-works of Mr. Parkhurst are provided with water-power, but are now doing but a small business.

#### THE NATIONAL BANK OF POTSDAM.

This institution is particularly distinguished as being the only national bank in St. Lawrence County. Its origin is to be found in the Frontier bank of Potsdam, which began business on the 1st day of May, 1851, as a private institution, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, the stockholders being H. P. Alexander, then president of the Herkimer County bank, J. C. Dann, cashier of the Sacket's Harbor bank, and Bloomfield Usher, formerly of Herkimer, now of Potsdam.

On the 1st of May, 1854, it was reorganized as a State bank and its capital increased to a hundred thousand dollars. That corporation continued in business until Oct. 22, 1866. It then ceased to exist, but the National bank of Potsdam took its place, and the capital of the former institution was not only transferred to the latter but was increased to a hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars.

For five years thereafter the bank was a depository for government funds; at the end of which time it voluntarily repaid them, and received back its securities. On the 1st day of March, 1871, the capital was increased to two hundred thousand dollars. The capital stock of the bank is chiefly owned by the original proprietors of the Frontier

bank, though the number has gradually increased from three to sixteen.

The total amount of the resources of the company at the present time is six hundred and seventy thousand one hundred and eight dollars. The sums deposited with it amount to two hundred and seven thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars, and its circulation is a hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

The stability of the institution is shown by its unwavering position through all its existence, by its gradual increase of capital and business, and to some extent by the long career of its officials. Bloomfield Usher and Luke Usher have been respectively the president and cashier from the first organization in 1851. William Usher, Jr., has been teller for sixteen years, and William Y. Henry has been book-keeper for twelve years.

#### RAILROAD INTERESTS.

To the energy and enterprise of the citizens of Potsdam belongs the credit of originating the railroad now known as the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad. In 1850, fifty-eight of the public-spirited citizens of the village organized themselves into the Potsdam Railroad Company, and proceeded to elect the following-named gentlemen directors of the corporation: Joseph H. Sanford, Wm. W. Goulding, Samuel Partridge, Henry L. Knowles, Augustus Fling, Theodore Clark, Charles T. Boswell, Willard M. Hitchcock, William A. Dart, Hiram H. Peck, Aaron T. Hopkins, Charles Cox, and Nathan Parmeter. Among the stockholders were such men as Hon. Horace Allen, and Liberty Knowles and others, whose advanced age debarred them from active participation in the work of the company, but who liberally responded to the call for aid in the construction of the road. The company immediately after incorporation commenced work, and built the road from Potsdam to Potsdam Junction (now Norwood), there intersecting the Northern railroad, now the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad, a distance of 5½ miles. Before the road was entirely completed the people of Canton began to see the benefits to be derived by extending the road to their village, as also did the citizens of Gouverneur. The result was a general meeting was held at Canton, which resulted in the organization of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Co. This transpired in 1852, and a short time afterwards a branch was extended to Ogdensburg, which was finally consolidated with the Rome and Watertown railroad, under the present title of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad.

#### ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY.

Though dead it still lives in the hearts of the thousands who have been trained by it to lives of usefulness, and we have therefore deemed it proper to give a separate sketch of this renowned institution. We have already mentioned in the general history of the town how Judge Raymond erected a building to be used for school and church in 1810, how he employed a gentleman to act as teacher and preacher in 1812, how a large subscription was raised for an institution of learning in the midst of the war, and how St. Lawrence academy was incorporated in April, 1816. We now proceed to delineate its independent career.

The first trustees were Benjamin Raymond, Liberty Knowles, Pierce Shepard, Azel Lyman, Joseph P. Reynolds, Sewall Raymond, Robert McChesney, David Parish, Nathan Ford, Louis Hasbrouck, Roswell Hopkins, Russell Atwater, and Ebenezer Hulburt. Those whose names in this list come after that of Robert McChesney were residents of other parts of the county. Benjamin Raymond was the first president of the board, holding until 1819. He was succeeded by Liberty Knowles, who was president until his death in 1839. Long terms appear to have been the rule, for Sewall Raymond was appointed clerk of the board at its first meeting in 1816, and held the position by successive re-elections till his death forty years later.

By the act of incorporation the lands in Potsdam reserved for literary purposes (lot 56) were transferred to the trustees, with power to lease, not sell it. At the first meeting of the trustees in September, 1816, they directed the senior trustee and the clerk to lease the land in lots of sixty acres or less, for fourteen years, for a peck of wheat an acre after the first two years. But even at this rental, which seems so low, responsible men could not be found to clear land and then pay rent on it, when they could buy land on reasonable terms all around.

At the same meeting a preceptor was employed for a year, at four hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The price of tuition in reading and writing was fixed at two dollars and a half per term; "cyphering," mathematics, and book-keeping, three dollars; dead languages, three dollars and a half; higher English branches and French, four dollars. The same month a code of by-laws was adopted, providing, among other things, that no students should be admitted who could not "stand in a class and read in plain English readings;" that all students should attend the church where the preceptor worshiped, unless their parents or guardians (or themselves if twenty-one years old) should ask the privilege of attending elsewhere; and that all should strictly observe the Sabbath day and evening, *and Saturday evening*.

Nathan Dixon, a graduate of Middlebury college, Vermont, was the first preceptor, beginning his labors in the autumn of 1816, and remaining only one year. He and his successors for nine years taught in the building erected by Raymond. Mr. Dixon had forty-two students, of whom, according to the record, seventeen studied "cyphering," ten "mathematics," three "the dead languages," and twelve "reading and writing." What kind of "cyphering" that was which did not come under the head of mathematics we are not informed. After Mr. Dixon the school was closed two years, when Levi S. Ives (afterwards the Episcopal bishop of North Carolina) was employed, remaining two years. He was succeeded in 1821 by Charles Orvis, who stayed but one year, and who was followed by Rev. Daniel Banks.

This gentleman was a successful teacher, and under his administration St. Lawrence academy acquired a high reputation throughout the northern part of the State. His salary was from five hundred and fifty to seven hundred dollars per annum. In April, 1825, the legislature appropriated two thousand five hundred dollars to the academy, on condition that a brick or stone edifice, worth at least three thousand dollars, should be erected on ground owned

by the trustees. The same month the commissioners of highways were authorized to convey, and shortly after did convey, a suitable lot to the trustees out of land granted by the original proprietors to the town for public purposes.

The trustees proceeded forthwith to erect a stone building on the lot just mentioned, facing the public square of Potsdam village from the east, and occupying the site of the north wing of the normal school building. The cornerstone was laid by Harmony Lodge of Masons, on the 1st day of June, 1825. The structure was of Potsdam sandstone, sixty-eight by thirty-six feet, and having three stories besides the basement, the whole surmounted by a cupola and belfry. The cost was four thousand dollars, the surplus over the twenty-five hundred dollars granted by the State being raised by the citizens. The building was erected by Samuel Partridge, under the direction, and subject to the acceptance of, Liberty Knowles, John C. Smith, and Joseph P. Reynolds. It was completed the same year. Soon afterwards the old academy was sold to the Presbyterian church.

Rev. Mr. Banks died in 1827, his school year being completed by his assistant, Joseph Hopkins. In 1828 the legislature authorized the sale of the "literature lot," the proceeds to be invested in a fund of which the interest should be applied only to the payment of teachers, and this was accordingly done. In the beginning of the same year, Mr. Asa Brainerd, a graduate of the University of Vermont, was employed as principal, and occupied that responsible position till the summer of 1847,—nearly twenty years. As may be supposed from this long period of service, Mr. Brainerd was an excellent teacher, and the school was exceedingly prosperous. In 1835 it was selected by the regents of the State university as one of the institutions to which State aid should be given for the instruction of classes of common-school teachers.

In consequence of this action, the town petitioned for, and the legislature passed, an act the same year, imposing on the town a tax of five hundred dollars in 1836, and the same amount in 1837, to help construct an additional building. Such a building was erected in 1836, on ground south of the Presbyterian church of that day, and facing the southeast corner of the public square from the east. The church thus stood between the two academic buildings. The "south academy," as it was commonly called, like the north one, was four stories high, including the basement, and, like it, was built of Potsdam sandstone. It was seventy-six by thirty-six feet, and contained a lecture-room, apparatus-room, laboratory, and numerous other rooms necessary for its purposes. The cost was five thousand two hundred dollars, and after applying the thousand dollars given by the town, and sixteen hundred dollars raised by subscription, there was still a heavy debt, which long burdened the institution. The State loaned the academy two thousand dollars in 1841, but it did not even pay the interest.

Nevertheless, as a school, it was highly successful. A professorship of mathematics and another of languages were instituted in 1835, and thenceforward a hundred teachers on an average were fitted annually to teach in the common schools. In 1847, Mr. Brainerd resigned, and was succeeded by William H. Parker, previously professor of lan-

guages, who remained two years, and was followed by William F. Bascom. In 1849 the State gave the academy the two thousand dollars before mentioned, and subsequently surrendered its claim to the unpaid interest. This nearly relieved the institution from debt. Mr. Bascom was also a successful teacher, and remained as principal until the fall of 1852. Rev. E. W. Plumb, D.D., served as acting principal during the remainder of the school year, and in the summer of 1853 became actual principal. The next year H. B. Bucknam was the principal, but in 1855 Mr. Plumb resumed control, and remained until 1864. He usually had three assistants besides the teacher of music. George H. Sweet served as principal from 1865 to the closing of the academy.

In 1867 the trustees conveyed all the academy property, real and personal, to the State of New York, in trust for the "State Normal and Training-school," to be located at Potsdam. In the spring of 1868, the two stone structures before described were removed to give place to the buildings of the normal school. The academy, still under charge of Mr. Sweet, was removed across the square to the old Methodist church. In April, 1869, the academic department of the normal school was established, and the St. Lawrence academy then ceased to exist as a school. It practically ceased, also, as a corporation, though there has been no formal dissolution of the board of trustees.

Probably no educational institution in the State, below the rank of a college, ever exercised a greater influence for good than did the one under consideration, and many colleges have accomplished far less. Thousands of well-educated teachers, business men, and professional men went forth from its walls, and those who are still living usually speak with pride and affection of "old St. Lawrence academy."

#### THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 9th day of June, 1811, Daniel Ballard, Ezra Barnum, Joseph P. Reynolds, Benjamin Burton, Reuben Field, Judith Burroughs, Rebecca Hough, Asenath Field, Polly Garfield, Sally Reynolds, and Nancy Shepherd were invited by Rev. William Wright and Rev. James Johnson to form the First Presbyterian church of Potsdam. The number was increased to twenty during the first year by the admission of Phebe Dart, Martha Burroughs, Susannah Shepherd, Anna Haswell, John Burroughs, Lucina Carpenter, Benjamin Raymond, Stephen Blanchard, and Polly Blanchard.

"St. Paul's church society" was formed in connection with the church just named on the 14th day of August, 1811; Liberty Knowles, Azel Lyman, and Joseph P. Reynolds being the first trustees.

Until March, 1812, there was no minister, but services were held every Sabbath in the old academy building, Judge Raymond usually reading a sermon. On the 10th of that month Rev. James Johnson was installed as the first pastor. He was also the teacher of the academy, and it seems to have been the design of Judge Raymond (who contributed largely to the support of both school and church) that the school should be taught by the minister, and should be, to a large extent, under the direction of the church.

On the 14th day of December, 1818, St. Paul's church society having become disorganized, the "Trinity church society" was formed, with John C. Clarkson, Horace Allen, Forrest Morgan, Ezra Barnum, Samuel Partridge, and Daniel Shaw as trustees. It is supposed that this name (Trinity) was assumed as a mark of orthodox distinction from the Unitarians, who were quite common in the neighborhood of the old "Union." Nevertheless, it was thought too stylish a name by the old-fashioned Puritans who ruled the church, and on the 16th day of December, 1820, it was changed to the "First Presbyterian society of Potsdam;" Azel Lyman, Sewall Raymond, and Forrest Morgan being the first trustees under this last name.

Meanwhile there had been a great revival in the forepart of 1820, at which 80 members had joined, and in 1821 it was determined to build a house of worship. The frame was raised about the first of July. It was on ground now occupied by the normal school building, and was long known as the "white church." It was dedicated on the 9th day of February, 1822, and was the first finished church dedicated in town, for though the Methodists dedicated theirs about three weeks earlier, it was not entirely completed. The building cost about \$4500. It was then considered a wonderful edifice, and the raising was a great event. An ample lunch was provided by the people of the church, with plenty of good liquor to wash it down. Total abstinence was not yet considered a religious virtue.

Rev. George H. Sawyer related to William H. Wallace, Esq., that, after the erection of the single tall timber which was to support the spire, Ansel Paine mounted to the top, more than a hundred feet high, stood erect on the end of the timber, swung a bottle of whisky around his head, and then flung it to the ground, where it landed unbroken in the mud. He then, for a moment, reversed his position, standing on his head on the end of the single timber, and finally descended to the earth.

The "white church" was used until 1853, when it was taken down, and a brick structure erected on the same site, at a cost of about \$10,000. In 1867 the Presbyterian society sold this last edifice with the site, for \$10,000, to the normal school commission, by whom it was made a part of the normal building. In 1868 the society began the present church edifice at the intersection of Lawrence avenue and Elm street. It is of Potsdam sandstone, the main building being 90 by 54 feet, with a wing for a session-room 44 by 33 feet, an addition in the rear 26 by 20 feet, and a tower 17 feet square, surmounted by a spire 150 feet high. The inside finish is of ash. The main room seats 600 persons, and the cost of the entire edifice was about \$37,000. It was finished in March, 1872, and dedicated on the 5th day of June, in that year.

The church now contains two hundred and fifty members, and the Sabbath-school about two hundred scholars. The present deacons are Frank Fay, Henry L. Knowles, and Henry K. Needham. The trustees are William J. Barnum, Henry Watkins, and F. H. Wilcox. F. H. Wilcox is treasurer and clerk.

The following is a list of the pastors, with their periods of service: James J. Mason, 1812 to 1817. There was no ordained minister for nine years, when Rev. Daniel Banks,

principal of the academy, and Rev. Moses Ayres usually supplied the pulpit; Ora P. Hoyt, 1826 to 1831; Frederick C. Cannon, 1831 to 1835; Beriah B. Hotchkiss, 1836 to 1845; Elijah W. Plumb, 1846 to 1853; J. E. Rankin, 1855 to 1857; Richard B. Kirk, 1857 to 1860; Israel Levings (not installed), 1860 to 1863; Herman C. Riggs, 1863 to 1867; Horace P. V. Bogue, 1867 to 1869; Edward B. Furbish, 1872 to the present time.

#### THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

This was organized as a station of St. Lawrence circuit on the 12th day of November, 1820. A time-worn record pasted into one of the church-books states that "Brothers Powell, Miles, Denning, and Clark" joined on trial on the day of the organization, being received in full communion the next spring. There is no record of any members prior to those, though there had been Methodist preaching in town more than ten years before.

Brother Gary, Sister Gary, and Brother Easton joined on probation, December 24, 1820. Josiah Keyes and William W. Rundell were the preachers on St. Lawrence circuit at this time.

The next year a small frame house of worship, now known as Firemen's hall, was erected by this church, the frame being raised on the 21st day of June, 1821, and being the first one raised in town. This house was also the first one dedicated, though in an unfinished state, on the 22d day of January, 1822. Ezra Healey and Orin Foot were the preachers on St. Lawrence circuit from July, 1821, to July, 1822; and Truman Dixon, Roswell Parker, and Squire Clare during the next year. Potsdam circuit was formed in 1823, there being one class at the village, and others at points now unknown.

A society for secular purposes was organized on the 4th day of February, 1833, with John Lockwood, Gersham Conger, Jonathan Paul, George Wright, and John Byington as trustees. Meanwhile the church had ceased to be a part of a circuit, and had become an independent station. In 1835 it had 130 members, in eleven classes, extending over a wide tract, some being in Parishville, and some on the edge of Norfolk. The church edifice was repaired in 1844, and the parsonage partly rebuilt in 1848. In 1860 a large new brick church was built on Main street, at a cost of about \$10,000.

The present number of members, including probationers, is 329. The Sabbath-school has 22 officers and teachers, and 197 scholars; also a library of 358 volumes. The trustees are M. G. Munson, J. W. Dayton, Martin Strait, John May, William Roberts, J. B. Austin, B. S. Manley, Smith Dains, Nelson Belding. The stewards are C. W. Leete, C. M. Dunbar, T. W. Gleason, C. F. Adams, N. L. Stone, E. A. Hamlin, A. L. Crane, William May. The Sunday-school superintendents are H. L. Harter and N. L. Stone; the clerk is M. G. Munson.

The following is a list of the pastors from the formation of Potsdam circuit, procured by Rev. Mr. Bramley from the records of the conference of northern New York: Warren Banister, 1823; J. M. Brooks and Isaac Smith, 1824; W. W. Rundell and Hiram May, 1825; Benj. E. Paddock and Hiram May, 1826; B. Dighton and G. Barney, 1827;

Josiah Keyes, 1828 and 1829; Benj. B. Shipman, 1830; Azariah Hall, 1831 and 1832; B. Phillips, 1833; Robert Everdale, 1834; J. T. Peck, 1835 and 1836; C. W. Leete, 1837; I. L. Hunt, 1838; J. E. Downing, 1839; Harvey E. Chapin, 1840 and 1841; Joseph Kilpatrick, 1842; Isaac Stone, 1843 and 1844; E. Arnold, 1845 and 1846; J. H. Lamb, 1847 and 1848; P. D. Gorrie, 1849 and 1850; O. M. Legate, 1851; E. W. Jones, 1852; W. A. Nichols, 1853 and 1854; Wm. H. Hawkins, 1855; Samuel Marsh, 1856; L. D. White, 1857; P. D. Gorrie, 1858 and 1859; J. B. Foote, 1860; Orlando C. Cole, 1861 and 1862; S. Call, 1863, 1864, and 1865; J. T. Clymer, 1866 and 1867; S. O. Barnes, 1868, 1869, and 1870; James C. Stewart, 1871; L. D. White, 1872, 1873, and 1874; Alexander Bramley, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

#### THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The first organization of a Universalist society at Potsdam of which there is any record took place on the 3d day of January, 1824, though there had previously been preaching there by ministers of that denomination. On the above-named day, Gurdon Smith, James Whitcomb, and William Perkins were chosen trustees; Joseph Parkhurst, clerk; Nathaniel Parmeter, collector; Eliphalet Holbrook, monitor.

A constitution was duly adopted, and Rev. Jonathan Wallace was employed as preacher. He served the society many years,—sometimes preaching in Potsdam half the time, sometimes three-fourths, and sometimes all the time. In 1827 he was hired by the society to preach three-fourths of the time,—two-fourths in Potsdam village and one-fourth in the west part of the town. Mr. Wallace was a man of marked ability, whose permanent residence was in Potsdam up to the time of his recent death in an honored old age.

The early meetings in the village, according to the records, were in the "yellow school-house" up to 1836, when a frame house of worship was erected on Elm street, at the corner of the public park. Up to 1852 there was only a secular organization,—not a complete church. On the 17th and 18th of January of that year a church of twenty-five members was organized; the hand of fellowship was given them, and Joseph Miles, Timothy Bacon, Solomon Parmeter, and John Lucas were chosen deacons. There were several reorganizations between that time and 1859, and several constitutions adopted, which, however, did not seriously differ from each other. In 1858 the number of trustees was changed from three to five. In 1874, under the pastorate of Rev. A. U. Hutchins, there was a marked revival of interest, and twenty-three new members were admitted to the church.

In 1876 and 1877 an elegant and substantial church edifice was erected on the site of the old one. It is built of Potsdam sandstone, is forty-six by sixty-five feet in size, and cost about thirteen thousand dollars aside from the ground.

The following ministers have served the church, either as settled pastors or temporary supplies, since its organization in 1824: Jonathan Wallace, W. H. Waggoner, Jonathan Douglass, U. M. Fisk, E. Fisher, M. Goodrich, Frank M. Hicks, Moses Marston, E. Hathaway, and A. U. Hutchins. There has been no pastor since the close of Mr. Hutchins' labors in February, 1876.





RES. OF E. D. BROOKS, ELM ST., POTSDAM, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF SETH BENSON, POTSDAM, N. Y.

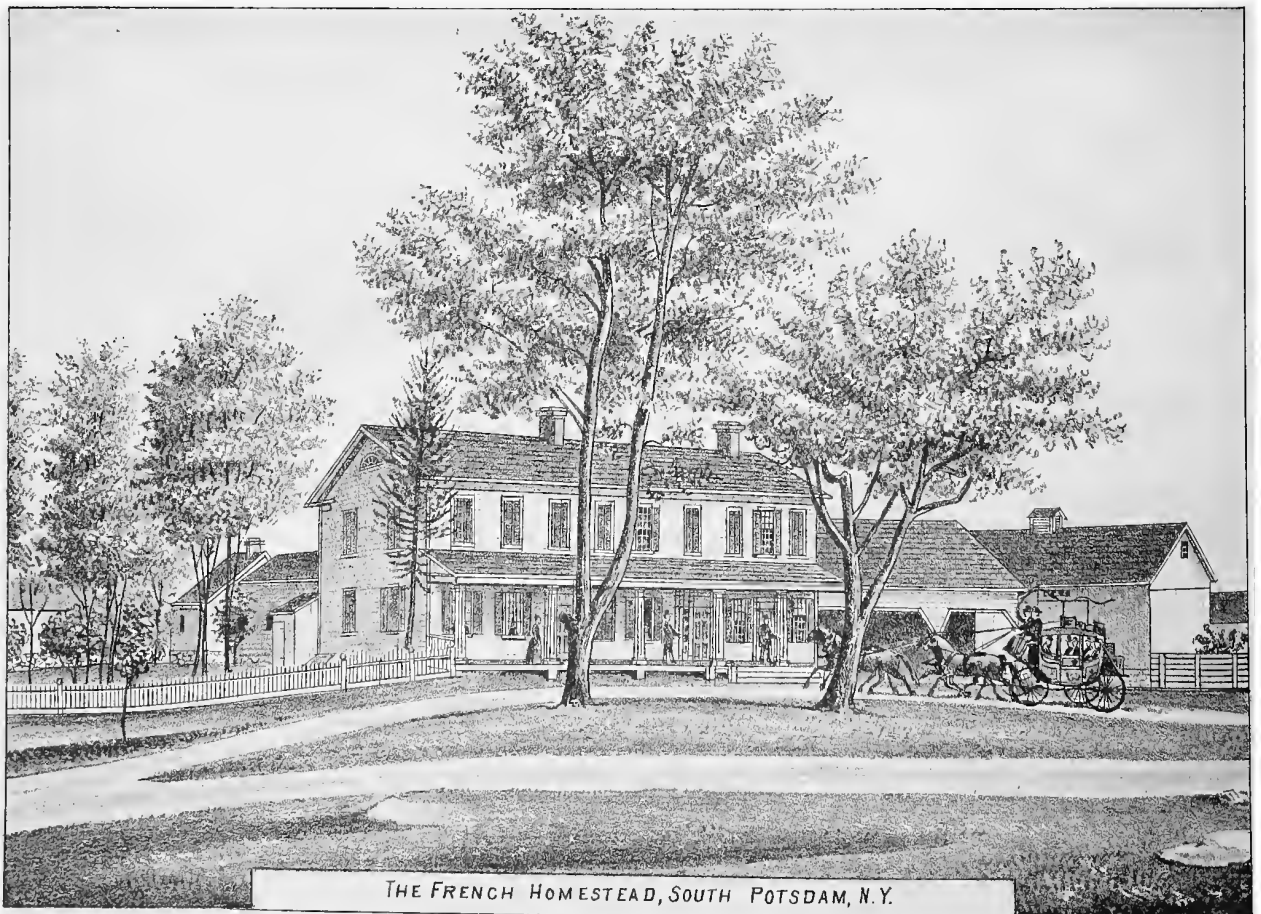


IRA T. FRENCH.



MRS. I. T. FRENCH.

( N. L. STONE, PHOTO. POTSDAM. )



THE FRENCH HOMESTEAD, SOUTH POTSDAM, N. Y.





TRINITY CHURCH, POTSDAM, N.Y.

The following are the present officers of the society: Trustees, E. A. Merritt, George W. Waldo, James Lemon, Isaac Mathews, and Myron H. Wait; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Baum.

#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized on the 9th day of June, 1824, with thirteen members, viz.: John Tichenor and wife, Norman Clinton and wife, Henry Myers and wife, Charles Grundy and wife, Silas Taft and wife, Josiah Doolittle, Phoebe Collins, and Rowena Fobes. The first deacons were Norman Clinton and Josiah Doolittle, and the first pastor was R. Batchelor.

The congregation was feeble for many years, and had no house of worship until 1858. In that year a frame structure for that purpose was erected on Elm street, in Potsdam village, at a cost of five thousand one hundred dollars. It was improved in 1875 at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars. The audience-room will seat about three hundred and fifty persons. The present value of the church property, including the parsonage lately erected, is about twelve thousand dollars.

The following is a list of the pastors since Mr. Batchelor: Hiram Safford, R. D. Palmer, Silas Pratt, Henry Green, John Ide, John Wilder, John C. Ward, I. N. Hobart, H. S. Day, Isaac Sawyer, G. W. Baptist, J. W. Daniels, and C. E. Bascom, the present incumbent.

The present number of members is one hundred and thirty-five; the number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school is one hundred and forty; the number of volumes in the library is about three hundred. The deacons are William L. Hitchcock and L. Hemenway, Sr.; the clerk, P. S. Westcott. The names of the trustees are Malcolm McVicar, Lewis Partridge, C. B. Partridge, William L. Hitchcock, Carter Smith, H. K. Baldwin, and W. H. Walling.

#### TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

The first Episcopal services in Potsdam were held in 1818 by Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, who officiated alternately at Ogdensburg and Waddington on Sundays, and on Wednesdays held service at Russell, Canton, Potsdam, Parishville, and other points in the county. Similar occasional services were continued by missionaries from Ogdensburg and Waddington until Nov. 11, 1834, when the Rev. Richard Bury became the first resident priest at Potsdam.

The parish was incorporated on the 23d day of March, 1835, when Messrs. John C. Clarkson and Augustus L. Clarkson were elected wardens, and Messrs. David L. Clarkson, Zenas Clark, Theodore Clark, Myron G. Munson, Noble S. Elderkin, Samuel Partridge, Frederick Miller, Jr., and Aaron T. Hopkins were chosen vestrymen.

In 1835 and 1836 a church was built after the design of Trinity church, New York; the material being sandstone, and the size 64 by 44 feet, with a tower 13½ feet square and 57 feet high, and a vestry-room 11½ by 15½ feet. The entire cost was \$5880, \$1500 of which were contributed by Trinity church, New York. The location chosen was a peculiar but most beautiful one, being on the south part of Fall island, in the village of Potsdam, the Raquette river sweeping by on each side of it only a few

rods distant, and a score of smaller islands lying still farther to the southward giving a charming diversity to the scenery. The corner-stone was laid on the 3d day of June, 1835, and the church was consecrated by the Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk on the 7th day of August, 1836, there being then 17 communicants.

In 1856 a legacy of \$3000 was left to the church. Two years later this sum and \$2000 more was expended in improvements, including a recessed chancel with an internal area of 24 by 19 feet, and open seats with paneled standards in place of the old pews. The windows were filled with enameled glass, surrounded by figured borders,—a gift of the ladies' sewing-society. Other improvements have since been made.

There are now 253 communicants and 190 Sunday-school scholars. The yearly offerings are about \$3500. The present rector is the Rev. H. R. Howard; the wardens, E. W. Foster and T. S. Clarkson; the vestrymen, Benjamin Usher, Charles O. Tappan, M. Heath, T. S. Clarkson, Jr., L. Usher, C. Cox, O. G. Howe, G. L. Erwin.

The following is a list of the reverend gentlemen who have acted as rectors, with their terms of service: Richard Bury, from November, 1834, to 1837; Albin K. Putnam, January, 1839, to February, 1844; N. W. Monroe, April, 1844, to October, 1846; J. G. Hubbard, D.D., April, 1847, to January, 1851; Kendrick Metcalf, D.D., September, 1851, to April, 1852; William Stannton, D.D., April, 1852, to November, 1859; J. A. M. La Fourette, May, 1860, to March, 1865; J. S. Kidney, February, 1866, to April, 1871; H. R. Howard, 1871 to the present time.

#### ST. MARY'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

There was a Catholic church at Potsdam as early as 1845. It was supplied by priests from other churches, principally from Waddington. Rev. James Keeveny, the first resident priest, came about 1856. Services were held in a building which had formerly been a dwelling-house. Father Keeveny was succeeded by Rev. P. J. McGlynn. During his ministration, in 1859, the present commodious edifice was erected, being consecrated in August of that year by Bishop (now Cardinal) McCloskey. It is now estimated to be worth about \$8000. A substantial brick parsonage was built in 1866.

Father McGlynn died in December, 1867, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Taney. The latter was followed, in 1874, by Rev. Joseph J. McDonald, the present incumbent. The church now embraces about 60 families, with a total membership of near 350. The present trustees are the bishop, the vicar-general, and the priest, together with Mr. James Hayes and Mr. John Casey.

#### THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

There are many churches of this denomination in Europe and Canada, but only three or four in the United States besides the congregation at Potsdam. It originated in Scotland about 1830, beginning under the form of prophesyings, healings, etc. It spread rapidly to England and other countries, and in the course of a year or so men were named to the office of apostle by the Holy Ghost, speaking, as was

believed, through prophets. In time twelve apostles, the original number, were thus appointed.

Under their rule, guided, as is claimed, by prophecy, the Apostolic church has gradually increased, though it is still comparatively small. There is a fourfold ministry of apostle, prophet, evangelist, and pastor; the twelve apostles being the directors of the whole body, and the functions of the other leaders being sufficiently shown by their titles. Each fully organized church is under an "angel" (chief pastor or bishop), assisted by elders and deacons, and, if necessary, by sub-deacons and deaconesses.

Their faith is the same as that of the main body of the Christian church, with the addition that they believe also that prophetic truth and special inspiration are now vouchsafed to man. Their liturgy and the vestments of their officials resemble those of the Episcopal church. They look on all the baptized as members of the Church of Christ, considering themselves as only favored by being the first to be gathered in modern times under the rule of the apostles. They also expect the speedy coming of the Lord on earth.

The beginning of this church in Potsdam was in 1837, when two evangelists, named Card and Cuthbert, came hither at the invitation of Mr. David Lewis and began preaching. In the course of six months about twenty were organized into a church, and remained for a year under the supervision of Mr. Cuthbert. Mr. Easton was their pastor for a year and a half, and was followed by Norman Holmes, who remained about ten years. A small frame house of worship was erected at Potsdam in 1846. In 1848 and '49 the church was more fully organized, but it was still too small to possess all the orders of the ministry. It was sometimes considered a branch of a church in New York city, and at other times as under the jurisdiction of the one in Ottawa, Canada.

Mr. Holmes was succeeded as pastor by W. W. Andrews, who remained about eight years. After his departure Mr. Noah Perrin, of Potsdam, was made chief elder, and acted as pastor most of the time till his death, in 1876, though during that period Mr. Britton was stationed here as pastor two years and a half, and Mr. Dunlap a year and a half.

There are now about 40 communicants. Mr. George Lewis is the chief elder and acting pastor; the deacons being David Lewis, W. J. Seeley, and W. F. G. Seeley. The eucharist is administered every Sabbath at ten o'clock A.M., and vesper services are held at five P.M.

#### RAQUETTE RIVER LODGE, NO. 213, F. AND A. M.

The charter of this lodge was granted on the fourth day of March, 1851; the charter members being Joshua Blaisdell, M.; Aaron T. Hopkins, S. W.; Jehiel H. Hyde, J. W. The following is a list of the Masters from that time to the present: Joshua Blaisdell, Jehiel H. Hyde, Joseph H. Sanford, Henry R. Ames, Noble S. Elderkin, Daniel Lewis, Justin H. Blaisdell, H. M. Phelps, Robert Pierce, William H. Wallace, Samuel C. Crane, Sylvester B. Burton, Julius S. Lord, Martin V. B. Ives.

The present number of members is 105. The stated communications are held at Potsdam village on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The following are the

present officers: M. V. B. Ives, W. M.; A. B. Countryman, S. W.; W. F. Leete, J. W.; A. T. Hopkins, Treas.; Geo. Erwin, Sec.; Geo. W. Parkhurst, S. D.; Wm. Lee, J. D.; Chas. E. Jewett, S. M. C.; S. O. Loucks, J. M. C.; Rev. H. R. Howard, Chap.; H. R. Leete, Tyler.

#### SAINT LAWRENCE CHAPTER, NO. 24, R. A. M.,

organized at Massena under charter dated Feb. 9, 1809, and removed to Potsdam about February, 1821. The first officers were Elisha Denison, H. P.; Daniel Robinson, K.; John Polly, S.; John Wilson, C. H.; Ira Kellogg, P. S.; Thomas C. Colburn, R. A. C.; Ezekiel Colburn, M. of 1st V.; Willard Seaton, M. of 2d V.; J. Polly, M. of 3d V.; John Wilson, Treas.; Wm. Goss, Sec.

The chapter suspended work from 1829 to 1851, owing to the high state of excitement which prevailed, and the prejudice which assailed the craft about the former date, and for years after. The succession "in the east" has been as follows:

Elisha Denison, 1809; Thomas Steadman, 1810-11, 1814-16, and 1819; Ezekiel Colburn, 1812; Willard Seaton, 1813; Daniel Robinson, 1817; John Stone, Jr., 1818 and 1820; Robert McChesney, 1821-22; William Stowell, 1823; Samuel Bigelow, 1824; Zenas Clark, 1825; Jonathan Wallace, 1826; Jabez Willes, 1827; A. Y. Elderkin, 1828; D. B. Stevens, 1829; Zenas Clark, 1851-53; Joshua Blaisdell, 1854-55, 1862, 1864-65; Joseph H. Sanford, 1856, 1859-60; Harvey N. Redway, 1857-58; Wm. H. Wallace, 1861; Gideon F. Cole, 1863; Henry R. Ames, 1866-68; Noble S. Elderkin, 1869; Don Carlos Brookins, 1870; Samuel C. Crane, 1871-74; William W. Bert, 1875-78.

The present officers are: W. W. Bert, H. P.; M. V. B. Ives, K.; S. C. Crane, S.; J. H. Baum, C. H.; J. S. Dord, P. S.; S. A. Redway, R. A. C.; J. D. Hand, S. O. Loucks, C. E. Jewett, M. of V.; C. E. Batchelder, Treas.; W. F. Leete, Sec.; Rev. H. R. Howard, Chaplain; F. M. Brush, Organist; H. R. Leete, Tyler.

The chapter meets in Masonic hall in Potsdam on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, at seven P.M. Membership at present about 50.

#### POTSDAM GRANGE, NO. 39, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This is a flourishing young organization, which, although it meets in the village, is devoted to the interests of the farming community. The "Grangers" have been the objects of considerable ridicule, but their central idea of improving the social life of the farming population is certainly a most valuable one. Potsdam grange contains forty-one members.

#### POTSDAM FIRE DEPARTMENT.

There was a fire-company in Potsdam as early as 1823; but it became disorganized; and, though there were two engines in possession of the village in 1853, there were no systematic means of working them provided. The present fire department was organized in 1857, with a chief engineer, assistant engineer, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, steward, and two companies,—Frontier Hose, No. 1, and Potsdam Engine, No. 1.

J. R. Jackson was the first chief engineer. He was



MRS. OWEN J. SARTWELL.



OWEN J. SARTWELL.

(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM, N. Y.)



RES. OF OWEN J. SARTWELL, CRARY'S MILL, POTSDAM, NEW YORK.



JORAM TIMERMAN .



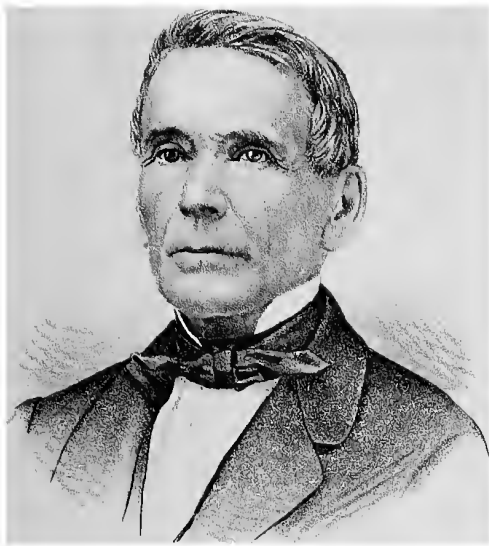
MRS. JORAM TIMERMAN .

PHOTOS BY L. N. STONE, POTSDAM



Photo of JORAM TIMERMAN'S FARM





W. H. WRIGHT.



MRS. W. H. WRIGHT.

(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM, N. Y.)



RESIDENCE OF W. H. WRIGHT, BUCK'S BRIDGE, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



succeeded by J. B. Lombard; he by A. X. Parker; and the latter in 1867 by J. L. Brown, the present incumbent. In 1874, Raquette Hose, No. 2, was organized, and in 1875 Relief Hose, No. 3. Each hose company contains two officers and ten men, while the engine company has forty names on its roll. The present officers of the department are J. L. Brown, chief engineer; J. L. Hand, assistant engineer; S. A. Redway, secretary; D. Charters, assistant secretary; James Lemon, treasurer; Ira Ransom, steward.

#### POTSDAM WATER-WORKS.

These are on the "Holly" plan, forcing the water through pipes by power, which, in this instance, is derived from Raquette river. The cost was \$50,000. There are 4½ miles of mains, and 186 purchasers of the water. The annual receipts are now \$1300, and the amount is increasing.

The main object of their erection, however, was to guard against fire, and for this purpose they have shown themselves to be admirably calculated. The works are managed by a board of water commissioners, of which Bloomfield Usher is the president, and Geo. B. Swan and Samuel C. Crane are the other members. William H. Wallace was the president of the commission until his death, during the past summer.

#### NORWOOD.

This village has a population of 1200. It was incorporated as Potsdam Junction in 1872, but its name was changed to Norwood in 1875. Benjamin G. Baldwin was its first president, and was such at the time of his death. He was succeeded by Norman Ashley; he by A. M. H. Pearson; and he by Moses F. Collins. The present trustees are Elisha Reynolds, William E. Hale, and Luther Bartlett; the clerk is Thaddeus Thayer.

#### PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Norwood contains 1 general store, 4 dry-goods stores, 2 large groceries, and 5 smaller ones, 3 hardware and tin-stores, 2 drug-stores, 1 jewelry-store, 1 flour- and feed-store, 1 furniture-store, 3 millinery-stores, 1 job printing-office, 2 hotels, with liveries attached, 3 wagon-shops, 2 harness-shops, 3 blacksmith-shops, 2 shoe-shops, 1 paint-shop, 2 meat-markets, 1 bakery, and 1 barber-shop. There are also 2 lawyers, 2 doctors, 1 dentist, and 2 clergymen.

#### MANUFACTURES.

The custom grist-mill of H. S. Martin & Son was started in 1874. In the same building, which is 80 by 56 feet, and 3 stories high, is the hub-factory of the same owners, which employs several men, and turns out about 5000 sets of hubs per annum. They also make some 300,000 shingles each winter. A portion of the building is rented to Leonard & Martin, and used as a butter-tub factory. They employ 11 men in the building, and as many more outside. The power for the whole is furnished by a 25-horse power steam-engine.

THE FLOURING-MILL OF HIRAM RODEE is a four-story stone structure, which cost about \$35,000. It has five run of stone, and makes about two hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. There is a large frame store-house adjoining it.

REYNOLDS' SAW-MILL was built by Amos Bicknell, about twenty years ago. Another structure was built near the same time for a starch-factory. Mr. Wait Reynolds bought the saw-mill in 1863. In 1867 he purchased the starch-factory and changed it into a shingle-mill, and also built the sash- and door-factory. The saw-mill cuts 500,000 feet per year. The whole employs near thirty men.

DAVIS' THRASHING-MACHINE FACTORY was built by Wait Reynolds three years since, and transferred to Mr. S. N. Davis. It turns out from fifteen to twenty machines per year.

PEARSON'S BROOM-HANDLE AND HOOP-FACTORY was built by Enos & Macomber, in 1865. In 1869 it came into the possession of Mr. A. M. H. Pearson, who now owns it. It employs eight men, who manufacture from forty to fifty thousand toy-hoops yearly, and from six to seven hundred thousand broom-handles.

BEAM & WALDRON'S TANNERY was built in 1877. It has twenty-five vats and a ten-horse power steam-engine.

The establishment of the NORWOOD LUMBER COMPANY is the largest in the village, but we have been unable to obtain exact statistics. The mill was built by James Morgan & Co., and was subsequently owned by Morgan, Adsit & Co., and Lovelace & Fonda. The latter built a steam saw-mill in 1865. After various changes the mills passed into the hands of the Norwood Lumber Company, which was organized in 1875. A large space on the east side of Raquette river is occupied by its buildings and lumber-yards, and many millions of feet are sent away every year.

#### UNION SCHOOL NO. 1.

A small part of this district is in the town of Norfolk. It was organized as a graded school district, with a board of education, in the spring of 1870. There are four grades: academic, senior, junior, and primary. Each of the three higher grades has one teacher, and the primary has two. The school-house was built eight years before the organization of the board, but additions have since been made to it. It is considered worth \$2500. The present principal is Frederick W. Woodworth. There are about two hundred and fifty scholars in the district. The board of education consists of Luther Bartlett, president; Loren R. Ashley, William T. Leonard, William E. Hale, Omer A. Hine, Edgar T. Phelps, Giles J. Hall, Charles N. Bixby, and Hiram Rodee.

#### THE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORWOOD.

Occasional Methodist services were held in Norwood, then called Raquetteville, previous to 1855. In that year the church was organized under the ministration of Rev. T. Richie. He was succeeded by Rev. T. Smedley, in 1858. The records are incomplete, and there were occasional vacancies in the pastorate, but the church steadily increased in size, and in 1861 it aided the Congregational society to build the house of worship now used by the latter body. It was agreed that the two churches should use the house jointly, and that in case the Methodists should at any time desire to withdraw and build a separate edifice, they should be refunded the amount paid by them.

This arrangement was carried out, and the Methodists worshipped at the house in question for six years; Rev. G.

P. Kenney assuming the pastorate in 1863, Rev. R. E. King in 1864, Rev. T. C. Millington in 1866, and Rev. W. G. Ball in 1868. During the ministry of the last-named gentleman the church found itself strong enough to erect a separate house of worship. They accordingly received the moneys previously paid, raised a large subscription in addition, and built a very elegant and commodious brick structure, with a stone basement, suitable for the large congregation which has since assembled there. Rev. C. W. Brooks became the pastor in 1871; Rev. W. D. Chase, in 1874; and Rev. I. D. Peaslee, in the spring of 1877. A fine brick parsonage has lately been built beside the church edifice.

The church is in a very flourishing condition, having two hundred and ten communicants, two hundred and ninety-four Sabbath-school teachers and scholars, and four hundred volumes in the Sabbath-school library. The present stewards are Edward Leonard, M. F. Collins, Ashley Collins, Stephen Ducolin, J. G. McCloud, and Thomas Leonard.

#### THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF NORWOOD.

The first Congregational society of Raquetteville (now Norwood) was organized March 4, 1858, with Norman Ashley, Robert McGill, and A. T. Holbrook as trustees, and J. S. Morgan as clerk. The first Congregational church was formed July 15, in the same year, with nineteen members. The first officers were H. E. Holbrook and J. H. Edgerton, deacons, and Paul P. Dowd, church clerk.

Rev. Dr. E. W. Plumb, principal of St. Lawrence academy, preached for the young church about three years. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Barton, and he for a short time by the Rev. Mr. Sheldon. A frame house of worship was built under the management of the Congregational society in 1861, and dedicated February 13, 1862; the cost for land and building being four thousand dollars. The Methodists assisted in its erection, and occupied it jointly with the Congregationalists until the former built a church edifice in 1868, when the money they had contributed was refunded to them. Rev. James W. Grush assumed the pastorate in 1864, Rev. George Hardy in 1867, Rev. Thomas H. Griffith in 1873, and Rev. C. H. Rowley in 1877.

There are now ninety-three members of the church, and a hundred and seventy-two teachers and scholars in the Sabbath-school. The latter has a new library of about two hundred volumes. The following are the present officers: Deacons, Norman Ashley and John M. Kinsman; Trustees, Gershom Waldo, Thomas Austin, and Franklin Thayer; Clerk of church and society, L. C. Yale; Treasurer of society, H. B. Hall.

#### ST. ANDREW'S MISSION (EPISCOPAL).

This mission was formed at Norwood, February 7, 1874. It now numbers eighteen members. Services are held in the Congregational church on the first and third Sundays of each month by the Rev. J. R. L. Niblett, of Trinity church, Potsdam. The warden is John Raymond; the treasurer, M. Valley; the clerk, Edwin Pearson.

#### THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Thirty-two persons residing in the north part of Potsdam, and previously connected with the Scotch church of Madrid, formed a separate organization in 1852, and in 1853 they erected a house of worship in the former town, about two miles north of west from Raquetteville (now Norwood). A thriving church has ever since been maintained there. It is now under the charge of Rev. Dr. Thompson, one of the faculty of a medical college in Philadelphia, but a resident of the village of Madrid. He devotes his time largely to the care of his church, though some of it is occupied in delivering lectures in Philadelphia.

#### HEWITTVILLE.

This little hamlet has grown up around the great saw-mill built by Dr. Henry Hewitt immediately after he had procured the opening of the channel of Raquette river, as mentioned in the general sketch of the town. It is now owned by the Potsdam lumber company. It has a hundred upright saws, besides a circular, and cuts some six million feet per year. The mill and a few houses situated near it, and mostly occupied by workmen in it, constitute the village of Hewittville.

#### SISSONVILLE.

The Sissonville mill is the largest on the river. A mill was first built at that point by Pomeroy, Pearson & Co. in the great mill-building period so often referred to, between 1850 and 1854, but it was neglected, and went down before and during the war. The present mill was put up after the war by Griswold & Sisson. It will cut from ten to twelve million feet of lumber in a year. The mill is substantially Sissonville.

#### CRARY'S MILLS.

This village, the beginning of which was noticed in the general history of the town, in the southwest corner of which it is situated, contains two stores, one harness-shop, one wagon-shop, one blacksmith-shop, one tannery, one lime-kiln, one grist-mill, and about twenty houses. There is a church near by but not in this town. The lime-kiln owned by A. Church, but known as the Harvey kiln, produces especially good lime, of which a large amount is sold.

Crary's Mills Lodge, No. 665, I. O. of G. T., was organized Jan. 29, 1871. The principal officers then were Martin G. Follet, W. G. T.; Clara Langdon, W. V. T.; S. S. Harvey, W. Sec. The principal ones now (December, 1877) are H. A. Loomis, W. C. T.; Ella Wood, W. V. T.; M. P. Giffin, W. Sec.

Crary's Mills Grange, No. 54, Patrons of Husbandry, was formed Jan. 20, 1874. The present officers are N. O. Freeman, Master; W. A. Sherman, Overseer; H. A. Morrison, Lecturer; E. H. Langdon, Steward; Z. D. Brown, Asst. Steward; W. Spalding, Chap.; H. D. Leonard, Treas.; A. P. Harvey, Sec.; C. B. Chureh, Gatekeeper; Mrs. W. D. Boyden, Ceres; Mrs. H. A. Church, Pomona; Mrs. Nelson Beldan, Flora; Mrs. Z. D. Brown, Lady Asst. Steward. The grange has 44 members.

#### BUCK'S BRIDGE.

This place, which has been mentioned before, now contains one store, one blacksmith-shop, one wagon-shop, one



A. E. LOUCKS.



MRS A. E. LOUCKS.



"PARTRIDGE FARM." RESIDENCE OF A. E. LOUCKS, POTSDAM, N. Y.



ELLIS BENSON.



MRS. ELLIS BENSON.



RESIDENCE OF ELLIS BENSON, POTSDAM, N. Y.



*N. L. BENSON.*



*MRS. N. L. BENSON.*

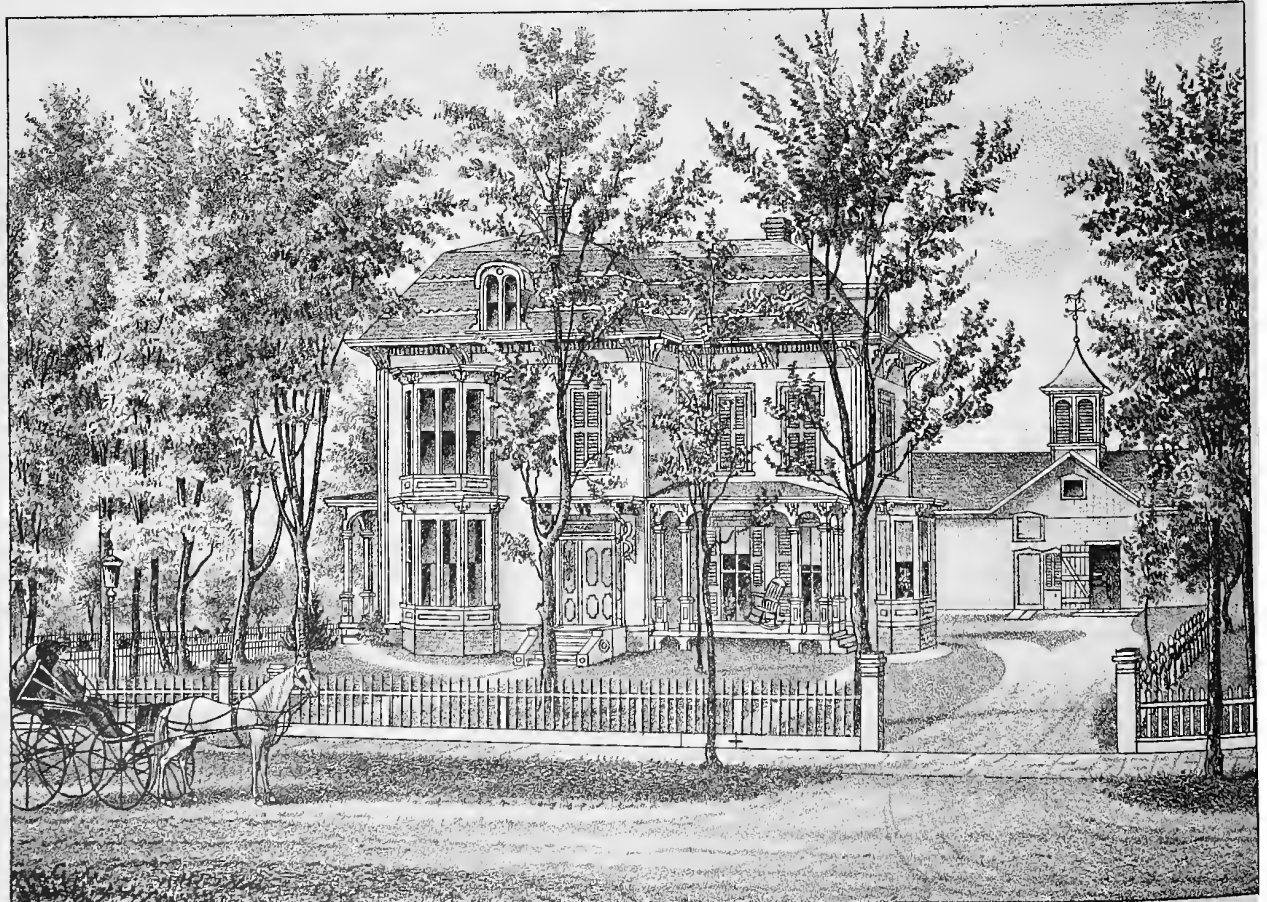
*PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM, N. Y.*



*RES. OF N. L. BENSON, POTSDAM, NEW YORK.*



RESIDENCE OF MILTON HEATH, PLEASANT ST., POTSDAM, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. BONNEY, ELM ST., POTSDAM, N. Y.



cooper-shop, and about twenty houses, besides the churches and mills, to be specifically mentioned. Wright & Post have a saw-mill, two shingle-mills, and a provender-mill. Wright & Corbin have a saw-mill, lath-mill, and planing-mill. The power for all the mills is furnished by Grasse river. Both firms do an extensive business, and a large space is covered with their products. These are mostly sent to market from Madrid station, on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad.

## SEVENTH-DAY ADVENT CHURCH.

A house of worship for the use of this denomination was erected at Buck's Bridge, on the north side of Grasse river, about 1853. There was regular preaching by Rev. Messrs. John Byington, Harry Buck, and S. B. Whitney, but no church was organized until 1861. Rev. Messrs. S. B. Whitney, Henry Hilliard, and A. H. Hull have officiated since that time. The present number of members is about twenty-six.

## BUCK'S BRIDGE AND WEST POTSDAM CIRCUIT (METHODIST EPISCOPAL).

Previous to 1837 there had been occasional preaching by Methodist ministers at Buck's Bridge, but there are no records of any regular organization prior to that time. In that year a separate charge was formed from Canton circuit, embracing classes at Buck's Bridge, South Canton, Morley, and South Lisbon. Since then South Canton and Morley have been separated from this circuit, and the class in Lisbon has been consolidated with that at Buck's Bridge. A class was formed at West Potsdam about 1841 in connection with this circuit, which in that year received the name of Buck's Bridge circuit.

A frame church edifice was built at Buck's Bridge about the time of the organization of the circuit (1837). It has been thoroughly repaired of late, and is now a very neat and pleasant structure, situated on the north side of Grasse river.

A small church edifice was built at West Potsdam, in 1842, by the Methodists and Free-Will Baptists combined. About 1857 the Congregational church at that place was transferred to the Methodists, whereupon the structure previously used by them was abandoned.

There are now seventy members in the class at Buck's Bridge, and fifty-three in that at West Potsdam. The stewards are A. G. Buck, Williams G. Wright, Artemas Hearn, and S. Ketcham. The class-leaders are Warren H. Wright and Melzar Corbin at Buck's Bridge, and Frederick Howe at West Potsdam.

The following is a list of the pastors, with their respective years of service. Previous to 1841 they preached at Buck's Bridge and the other places named; since then they have officiated at both Buck's Bridge and West Potsdam: Lindley D. Gibbs, 1837; D. Chichester, 1838; J. Stoddard, 1839; Lyndon King, 1840-41; Rufus C. King, 1842-43; Franklin Hawkins, 1844-45; Alamanzo Blackman, 1846-47; Justin Alden, 1848-49; A. F. Bigelow, 1850-51; Ira H. Corbin, 1852-53; C. C. Simons and B. E. Whipple, 1854; J. T. Alden, 1855-56; S. F. Kenyon, 1857; A. E. Corse, 1858-59; S. C. Corbin, 1860-61; C. E.

Beebe, 1862-63; Othniel Holmes, 1864; D. D. Parker, 1865-66; J. Dolph, 1867; W. F. Bull (supply), 1868; George Hastings, 1869-70; S. Boyd, 1871-72; S. C. Goodell, 1873-74; H. C. Abbott, 1875-77.

## WEST POTSDAM.

This place which, under the name of Smith's Corners, has been previously mentioned as a point of considerable note, if not of much size, is now a bright-looking, well-built little village, containing a store, blacksmith-shop, shoe-shop, and about twenty houses, besides a cheese-factory in course of construction and a church edifice previously mentioned.

## YALEVILLE,

another hamlet a mile west of West Potsdam, consists of a store, shoe-shop, wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen houses. The mill, which was here thirty years ago and which has been mentioned previously, has many years since ceased to exist.

There is also another place called Yaleville (the name being derived from the same family as the foregoing), situated on Raquette river, partly in Norfolk, but having several houses in Potsdam.

## FORMER CHURCHES.

A united religious society was formed on the 16th day of September, 1806, with Wm. Bullard, Jonathan Adams, Annie Currier, Reuben Field, Manasseh Smith, and Alba Durgie as trustees. These gentlemen, and the other members of the society, were the same who had taken land in common, and who formed themselves into the "Union" the next year. As near as can now be ascertained the society first named did not adopt any particular creed, but was formed to aid the religious advancement of the community in co-operation with whatever sects might desire to occupy the field. It does not appear to have survived the industrial "Union," with which it was more or less connected.

The "Christian" sect, through the labors of Bela Palmer, organized a church in the autumn in the neighborhood of the old "Union." It then numbered from thirty to forty members, most of whom had belonged to that community. Rev. Ira Allen began preaching for this church in 1819, and with a very brief interval retained pastoral charge of it until his death, about 1860. It was then feeble, and soon ceased to exist.

A Free-Will Baptist church, with thirty members, was formed at West Potsdam, by the Rev. Otis F. Willis, on the 4th of July, 1841. This church erected a house of worship in connection with the Methodist Episcopal society in 1842. The society connected with the church was incorporated on the 29th of June, 1843, with G. S. Hathaway and B. Lane as trustees. Rev. William Whitfield preached there from 1843 to about 1854. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Deering, who remained but a short time. After that there was only occasional preaching, and finally the church became extinct.

A Congregational church was also organized at West Potsdam in 1841 or 1842. A substantial frame church edifice was erected there in the latter year. Rev. Charles Bowles, a colored man, was the first settled pastor. He

was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Rowley. Regular services were maintained for eight or ten years. After that there were occasional meetings, but the church gradually became more feeble, and about 1857 they transferred their house of worship to the Methodists (the only denomination who kept up regular services at West Potsdam) by a deed of gift, the only condition being that the recipients should pay about thirty dollars of debt which was standing against the Congregational society. The latter then dissolved.

#### OTHER INTERESTS.

There is a steam saw-mill about five miles west of the village, built by a company in 1854, now in the hands of Chester C. Simons. It is worked from two to six months per year, cutting about seventy-five thousand feet of lumber per month. Near by is a cheese-factory, built by a stock company of farmers in 1867, and still owned by them. It now receives the milk of about two hundred and fifty cows. There is also another cheese-factory three or four miles from the village, on the Canton road. It uses the milk of from three hundred to four hundred cows.

#### THE RAQUETTE VALLEY AND ST. REGIS VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This association was organized in 1870. Its operations are not restricted to any particular towns, but it receives its principal support from Potsdam and the towns adjoining on the east and south. Its grounds at Potsdam village comprise about twenty acres of land, which, with the buildings and other improvements upon it, have cost about \$22,000, \$19,000 of which has been paid since the organization of the society out of the net earnings. The association pays annually, in purses and premiums, about \$4500.

For the first three years the principal officers were Chas. O. Tappan, president; Luke Usher, treasurer; and H. M. Story, secretary. Since then the presidents have been E. W. Foster, in 1873; A. X. Parker, in 1874-75; E. W. Foster, in 1876; and William J. Barnum, in 1877-78. C. W. Leete and J. G. McIntyre are the present treasurer and secretary.

#### TOWN OFFICERS.

The following persons have served as supervisors of Potsdam: Benj. Raymond, 1807; Charles Cox, 1808; Benj. Raymond, 1809; Charles Cox, 1810-11; Benj. Raymond, 1812 to 1817, inclusive; Gurdon Smith, 1818 to 1821, inclusive; Samuel Partridge, 1822; Gurdon Smith, 1823-24; Samuel Partridge, 1825; Horace Allen, 1826-27; Samuel Partridge, 1828-29; Zenas Clark, 1830 to 1834, inclusive; Ansel Bailey, 1835 to 1837, inclusive; Amos W. Brown, 1838; Ansel Bailey, 1839; Aaron T. Hopkins, 1840 to 1843, inclusive; Thomas Swift, 1844-45; Isaac Parker, 1846-47; Charles Dart, 1848-49; Amos Blood, 1850-51; Isaac Parker, 1852 to 1854, inclusive; Benj. G. Baldwin, 1855; Aaron T. Hopkins, 1856 to 1860, inclusive; Edward W. Foster, 1861 to 1876, inclusive; Erasmus D. Brooks, 1877.

The present town officers are: Supervisor, Erasmus D. Brooks; Town Clerk, Josiah L. Brown; Justices of the Peace, Samuel C. Crane, S. S. Harvey, Abel A. Hall, Martin Welch, and Philander Simmons; Assessors, William J.

Barnum, Sylvanus Ellis, and Stillman Howard; Highway Commissioner, Norman Swift; Town Auditors, George L. Eastman, Leander A. Holt, and Merritt Wheeler; Overseers of the Poor, James Lemon and Edwin Leonard; Collector, David K. Brown; Constables, David K. Brown, William Pratt, Douglas P. Loomis, Charles J. Waldron, and Stephen M. Ketcham; Inspectors of Election, Amos B. Countryman, John B. Nichols, Charles Lane, Judson Wright, Noel O. Freeman, Chas. Olmstead, George Erwin, Spencer D. Ray, Loren R. Ashley, Wait Reynolds, John F. Goggin, Frank M. Hawley, Robert Pierce, Joel Olmstead, and C. C. Nightingale; Excise Commissioners, Wm. J. Barnum, O. A. Hine, and Isaac Matthews; Pound-Master, Francis H. Wilcox.

In closing this connected sketch, we desire to express our thanks for information afforded us to Messrs. W. A. Dart, H. L. Knowles, E. W. Foster, C. O. Tappan, J. G. McIntyre, W. L. Knowles, W. F. Leete, William Mathews, George Erwin, Jonah L. Brown, T. S. Clarkson, E. W. Furbish, Alex. Bramley, C. C. Bascom, David Lewis, Versal Healey, Ira T. French, L. S. Owen, Amos Blood, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith, Ansel Paine, Warren H. Wright, John Raymond, Norman Ashley, Lloyd C. Yale, C. N. Bixby, I. N. Peaslee, and Salmon Currier; and to any others who may have given us information, and whose names we may have omitted to record.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### SAMUEL PARTRIDGE

was born in Franklin, Mass., Dec. 19, 1792. His ancestry was, on both sides, of the best of that practical and rugged New England stock which has almost achieved miracles in overcoming obstacles of every description, his family being directly connected with the patriot blood of Roger Sherman. In his childhood his parents removed to Alstead, N. H., and there, when he had reached manhood, in Miss Abigail Ladd he found his wife.

The spirit of emigration to "the west" was strongly stirring the spirits of New England's sons; and in 1817, when twenty-five years of age, Mr. Partridge came, with his young wife, to Potsdam, then a lately-opened township in the wilderness of northern New York. He established himself here in mercantile business, in which he continued for thirty years with varying fortunes, but, on the whole, with decided success. His business success, however, did not change his native kindness of heart, and in him his employees and tenants always found a friend. In 1847 he retired from the active pursuit of business, content to spend the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of the ample means which his industry and enterprise had accumulated, in the quiet and society of his children and grandchildren.

The unobtrusive pleasures of domestic life were his peculiar enjoyment, and he was the kind father of a large and loving family, consisting of one son and nine daughters, two daughters having died in infancy.







*Samuel Partridge*



In 1858, on the 11th of October, Mr. Partridge died, aged sixty-six years, having retained almost all his early vigor up to a short period before his death.

While justly attentive to his own peculiar interests, and careful in the proper husbandry of his resources, Mr. Partridge possessed a broad spirit of charity and benevolence. He was emphatically a "public-spirited man." From an early day one of the trustees of St. Lawrence academy, he was devoted to its interests and labored for its prosperity. His time and means were lavishly employed in its behalf, and to him and a few others of like noble spirit the public are indebted not only for the very existence of that institution, but for that of the stately normal school which has succeeded it.

In all plans for the material advantage of his town and community he was a sound counselor and a liberal helper. His public spirit and business capacity were duly appreciated by his townsmen, and though he was never an office-seeker, he was several times selected by them to represent them on the board of supervisors.

He was one of the first to appreciate the good policy of building our present railroads, and aided to the utmost of his ability in providing necessary funds for their construction, to his own serious embarrassment and immediate pecuniary loss. He was one of the first board of directors of the Potsdam and Watertown railroad, and always, in regard to that and other measures of public improvement, was ready to sacrifice his own means for ultimate good of the whole community.

From his first arrival in Potsdam, Mr. Partridge was a steadfast friend and supporter of Christian worship. He took a very active part in founding Trinity church, and was one of its most efficient and munificent officers and parishioners. In all the relations of life he was true and just; a man of few words, but "what he said he meant." He lived discreetly, and walked uprightly. At his death he left to his townsmen the memory of a pure and honest man; to his family, the fragrant treasure of a good name.

#### AARON TOWNSEND HOPKINS.

Born a few weeks before the opening of the present century, Mr. Hopkins has passed through a long life of varied experience and marked success. His father was Robert Hopkins, of Williamstown, Vt., and his birth took place in that town on the nineteenth day of November, 1800. In 1802 his father removed with his family to Crown Point, in this State, and thence, in 1806, to the "Holland purchase," in what is now the county of Wyoming.

Robert Hopkins was called to the front as a captain of militia in the war of 1812, and took part in the celebrated battle of Queenstown Heights. Soon after he was taken sick, and died at Black Rock, while still in service.

The next year (1813) his widow returned to Vermont, where Aaron T. resided for twelve years. He acquired a good education, and during the last of his residence there was principal of Newton academy, at Shoreham, in that State. He came to Potsdam in 1825, taught stenography and other branches there for a short time, and then

taught three years in Ogdensburg. During this period (in the spring of 1827) he was married to Miss Betsey Eastman, daughter of Samuel Eastman, one of the earliest pioneers of Hopkinton. In 1828 the young couple removed to Potsdam, where they have ever since resided.

There Mr. Hopkins engaged in the leather business, which he carried on very extensively. For many years he employed about thirty hands in making boots and shoes, tanning hides, etc. He was a very successful business man, being one of the few who went safely through the great financial crisis of 1837. About 1840 he built the large stone tannery at Potsdam, which long ranked as one of the important institutions of the village. Between 1852 and 1854 he closed out his extensive business, and since then he has lived at ease upon the competence previously obtained.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, of whom the only son died in 1852, and one of the daughters during the past summer. Mr. Hopkins is a constant attendant and liberal supporter of the Episcopal church, to which his family belong, and of which he has been many years a vestryman. Having joined the Masons at the age of twenty-one, he is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, members of that fraternity in the town.

Mr. Hopkins has frequently been elected by his fellow-citizens to various town offices, and has been supervisor for nine terms—from 1840 to 1843 inclusive, and again from 1856 to and including 1860. With a single exception, this is longer than any other citizen of Potsdam has been honored with that important position.

#### IRA T. FRENCH.

Samuel French, the grandfather of our subject, a resident of Fairfield Co., Conn., served for seven years in the Revolutionary War. His son David (the father of Ira T.) inheriting the boldness of his sire, though exercising it in another sphere, dauntlessly faced the perils of the wilderness, purchasing a hundred acres of land in Potsdam in 1803, the first year that township was offered for sale, and removing thither from Vergennes, Vt., with his newly-wedded bride a year or two later. Slowly but surely the giants of the forest went down before his industry, and in 1819, having a fine house for those times, he opened a hotel on his farm, midway between Potsdam and Canton, which was kept open for thirty-five years. Mr. David French died on November 15, 1854.

Ira T. French, the only son of the pioneer just named, was born on December 21, 1807, on the farm where he now resides. From an early period he assisted his father in his farm labors, and continued to do so during the life of the latter, except when attending or teaching school, which latter occupation he followed for four winters. On August 14, 1832, he was married to Laura Jane, daughter of William Perry, the latter being a native of Massachusetts, and one of the earliest settlers of Canton. Mr. and Mrs. French have had six children, all living except one son, George W., who enlisted in the Eleventh New York Cavalry, and died at New Orleans, Sept. 10, 1864.

Through the labors and business capacity of David and

Ira T. French, the original hundred acre farm was gradually increased to one of eight hundred acres. Desirous both of forwarding the welfare and enjoying the company of his children, the subject of our sketch has divided the most of this great tract among them, and he and his estimable wife are now enjoying an honored old age, surrounded by many of their numerous descendants.

#### HON. HORACE ALLEN.

The subject of this biography, whose portrait is here published, was born at Williston, Vt., on the 24th day of April, 1789. His father, Nathan Allen, a farmer of moderate means, was a descendant of Ira Allen (brother of the celebrated Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary memory), and his mother, whose maiden name was Lovina Winslow, was a descendant of Gov. Winslow, one of the emigrants by the Mayflower. His early life, like that of most of the earlier settlers of Vermont and New York, was an example of industry and frugality.

Mainly by his own exertions he fitted himself for college, and entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, from which institution he graduated in 1812. He studied law in the office of Judge Ross, in Essex, N. Y., and established himself in his profession at Potsdam in the spring of 1816. In January following he married Semantha Hamilton, of Champlain, N. Y. The village of Potsdam then consisted of but a few buildings, the town was sparsely inhabited, and the whole county was comparatively new.

From the day of his settlement in Potsdam to that of his death he was identified with the interests and prosperity of his town and county. He early took and long maintained a first rank as a lawyer, and the demands of his profession were most conscientiously and laboriously fulfilled. While in active practice he was retained in nearly every important suit in the county, and his strong, clear, and logical mind, stored with classical and legal knowledge, rendered him a dangerous adversary.

In the year 1824 he was appointed surrogate of the county, which office he held until 1840. In the spring of 1838 he was appointed first or presiding judge of the court of common pleas, which office he held until the spring of 1842. For a long number of years he was master and examiner in chancery, and postmaster of his village. From almost the beginning of the history of that institution he was a member of the board of trustees of St. Lawrence academy, and warmly devoted to the interests of public education.

As a husband, father, and friend, in the quiet labors of his profession, and in the public relations of his official positions, in every place, in every hour, his was an earnest, devoted, and faithful life. Gifted with talents of a high order, and with a perseverance in their use which was truly remarkable, yet for family, kindred, friends, and humanity he had a mind and a heart as simple and unaffected as that of a child.

From 1824 to the day of his death Judge Allen was a leading member of the Presbyterian church of Potsdam, and one of its most prompt and liberal supporters. Amid all the various relations and duties of his busy and laborious

life no Christian duty was ever deferred or left undischarged. His was a bright example of industry, integrity, and fidelity. Few men were more widely known and respected, and none more generously trusted. He departed this life at Potsdam, May 24, 1866, leaving his widow, who died July 3, 1871, a son, Gen. Lucius Hamilton Allen, of San Francisco, and a daughter, Harriet S., wife of William A. Dart, of Potsdam.

#### HON. WILLIAM A. DART.

The above-named gentleman was born at "Smith's Corners," now called West Potsdam, on Oct. 25, 1814. His father, Simeon Dart, was a plain farmer and mechanic, but came of old and sturdy New England stock, one of his ancestors having emigrated from England about 1652, bringing with him for himself and others the original patent from the crown for the township of New London, Conn. Simeon Dart was one of the earliest pioneers of Potsdam, having located at Smith's Corners in 1808, and the country around still consisted of a dense forest, broken by occasional clearings, when the subject of this sketch was born.

Much of the youth of the latter was spent in Potsdam village, and as he approached manhood he felt that strong desire for an advanced education and an active career which has impelled so many American youth to the most strenuous exertions. His father could afford him little assistance, but by teaching school in winter the youth procured the means to obtain a good education at the old St. Lawrence academy, and also to prosecute the study of law, which was done in the office of Hon. Horace Allen. In 1840, after an extremely rigorous examination, which resulted in the rejection of several applicants, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney, and opened an office at Potsdam.

On Sept. 1, 1841, Mr. Dart was married to Miss Harriet S. Allen, only daughter of his former preceptor, Judge Allen. Two daughters have been the fruit of this union.

In 1845, Mr. Dart was appointed postmaster at Potsdam, and the same year he was appointed district attorney of St. Lawrence County by the judges of the court, who then had the appointment of that office. As Mr. Dart had only just become eligible to the office by being admitted as a counselor, the appointment furnished very decided evidence of the ability of the recipient. The constitution of 1846 put an end to his tenure of the office, and he declined to be a candidate for election.

In 1849, at the age of thirty-five, only nine years after he was admitted as an attorney, Mr. Dart was elected to the State senate. He took an active part in the proceedings of that body, and was one of the celebrated twelve Democratic senators who resigned in order to prevent the assemblage of a quorum, thus for the time defeating a bill to enlarge the Erie canal on credit, which they deemed unconstitutional, and which was afterwards decided to be so by the court of appeals. He was re-elected by more than double his former majority. At the end of 1851 he retired from the senate, devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and acquired an extensive practice. In 1854 he entered into partnership with Mr. (now Judge) Charles O. Tappan, and the firm continued until 1869.







1870. J. H. B. A. M. M.







Allen - engraver

William A. Dart



A Democrat up to 1854, he separated from that party when it annulled the Missouri compromise, aided to organize the Republican party, and has ever since been one of its strongest advocates. His professional and political distinction was such, that on the accession of President Lincoln he was appointed United States district attorney for the northern district of New York, and his nomination was unanimously confirmed by the senate without reference to a committee. His duties through the war were extremely delicate, important, and laborious, but were so discharged that, on the expiration of his term in 1865, he was again reappointed by President Lincoln, and confirmed by the senate without a competitor for the position.

In 1866 the entire charge of suppressing a Fenian invasion of Canada was committed to him by the government; military officers, commanders of revenue cutters, and collectors of customs being placed under the general direction of the energetic district attorney. His faithful, fearless, and impartial action received the warm thanks of the government. He was, however, removed from office by President Johnson because he refused to follow the example of that official in abandoning the Republican party.

In April, 1869, Mr. Dart was appointed by President Grant consul-general for British North America, his official residence being at Montreal. There are over one hundred consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents under the jurisdiction of the consul-general, and his position is more important than that of many foreign ministers. Mr. Dart has retained this responsible office to the present time (December, 1877), and we believe it is not questioned but that its delicate duties have been discharged with entire satisfaction to both the American government and the people of Canada.

#### DAVID MATHEWS,

son of Joseph and Polly Mathews, was born at New Haven, Addison Co., Vt., on May 22, 1798. In his youth he learned the trade of a mason. He was married Jan. 14, 1821, to Lory, daughter of Joshua and Mercy Perry, also a native of New Haven, having been born there on Nov. 13, 1798.

In March, 1823, the young couple removed to Potsdam village, Mrs. Mathews bearing her second child, an infant six weeks old, in her arms. Mr. Mathews at once began work at his trade, and his industry, skill, and integrity soon made him one of the leading builders of the growing village. The celebrated Potsdam sandstone was just coming into use, and young Mathews built, or helped to build, nearly all the early structures of that material, including the old stone flouring-mill, Judge Allen's house, the South academy, and many others. He was also a contributor to the funds of the last-named institution.

After having taken an active part for ten or twelve years in building up the village, Mr. Mathews sought room for his large and growing family on a farm. For about four years he resided on one lying half-way between Potsdam and Norwood,—though that was long before Norwood was thought of. While living there he made a public profession of religion, and was baptized in sign of his faith.

He and his wife have ever since been liberal supporters of the Baptist church. About 1836 he became the owner of, and removed to, a farm of a hundred and thirty acres, situated just south of Potsdam village, and within the present limits of the corporation. There Mr. and Mrs. Mathews lived, toiled, and reared their numerous family for twenty-five years. Having then acquired an ample competence, Mr. Mathews purchased a house and lot near the centre of the village, where he resided until his death, which occurred on January 28, 1876. Throughout his life he enjoyed the reputation of a plain, unassuming, industrious, upright citizen, and he sought no other station.

His wife, who had so long shared the toils of life in a new country, still survives him, in an honored old age, and in remarkable vigor for one on whose head have fallen the snows of seventy-nine winters.

This worthy couple were the parents of eleven children: Mary Ann, wife of Alfa Eldridge, of Colton; Isaac, who now resides on the old homestead; William, a prominent builder in Potsdam village; Lucina, wife of George Pert, of the same place; Amos, a lieutenant in the Union army, and now a resident of Iowa; Emily, wife of George Plympton, of Lockport, N. Y.; David P., now deceased; Charles, who died in infancy; Edward, a Union soldier, and a citizen of Iowa; Ransom, another soldier, and also a resident of Iowa; and Martha M., wife of Loyal S. Jackson, of Canton.

The descendants of David and Lory Mathews are numerous and widely scattered, but to the latest generation, and whatever the station to which they may attain, they may ever look back with pride to the twain who, for fifty-five years, confronted and conquered together the difficulties of life.

#### OWEN J. SARTWELL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Glover, Vt., on Feb. 27, 1829, his father being John Sartwell, of that town, who died when Owen was nineteen years old. After many years of desultory labor in various parts of the country, Mr. Sartwell came to St. Lawrence County in 1863. In January, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Angelia Somes, daughter of Samuel Somes, one of the early settlers of De Kalb.

Being now the head of a family, Mr. Sartwell thought it was time to go to work in earnest,—and he did. He leased a farm, and in two years he and his young wife had accumulated a capital of two thousand dollars. He then purchased a farm of a hundred and sixty acres in the town of Potsdam, near the Canton line, for eight thousand dollars. At the present time this is all paid up, the farm is well stocked, and the farm and buildings have been greatly improved. Comment is unnecessary.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartwell are the parents of one daughter and three sons,—Olive Persis, John Samuel, Daniel Ward, and Frank Owen.

Hard are the farmer's labors, but brief his story; yet, with him, as with the soldier, it is often true that "fortune favors the brave." Certainly such has been the case in this instance.

## HENRY HEWITT, M.D.

Fearless, energetic, and self-reliant from youth to old age, the subject of this notice was well qualified to win success in the conflict of life among our strenuous American people.

Born in New London, Connecticut, on the 8th day of October, 1797, he spent his youth in that locality, studied medicine in the medical department of Yale college, and on receiving his diploma began practice at Vergennes, Vermont. After several years' successful practice there, he removed to Coventry, in the same State, where he resided until 1840.

In that year, Dr. Hewitt removed to the village of Potsdam, which remained his home from that time till his death. At first he engaged in the hardware business, but on the breaking out of a dangerous epidemic in 1842, he resumed his former profession. Always self-reliant, he treated the disease according to a theory of his own, and with marked success. The ordinary practice of medicine seems to have appeared somewhat tame to his restless mind, and he soon drifted into other pursuits.

About 1849, Dr. Hewitt took up the enterprise of making Raquette river the highway on which the vast amount of timber growing near its banks could be profitably carried to where it might be manufactured and marketed. Such an experiment had once failed, but Dr. Hewitt was satisfied that it ought to succeed, and was determined that it should succeed. He circulated petitions asking State aid to improve the rafting capacity of the river, urged the measure vigorously before the legislature, and finally obtained from that body a grant of ten thousand dollars for the purpose.

He was equally assiduous and skillful in carrying the scheme into practical operation, by which he not only benefited himself, but conferred lasting advantages on the community. The long and winding Raquette, heading in Essex and Hamilton counties, was soon alive with logs cut from its shores, and the village of Potsdam thus became the seat of an important manufacturing interest. He invested his means largely in building an extensive gang saw-mill on Raquette river, two or three miles below Potsdam, around which grew up the little village of Hewittville.

When the war for the Union began, Dr. Hewitt supported his country's cause with all the zeal of his nature, and on the formation of the Ninety-second New York Volunteers, although then sixty-four years old, he accepted the post of surgeon.

Accompanying his regiment to the swamps of the Chickahominy, he there contracted the disease which finally ended his life, and was compelled to resign his commission. He was able, however, to discharge the less arduous duties of surgeon of the sixteenth enlistment district of this State, and did so with his usual zeal and faithfulness for two years; yet the exertions of his active life, and especially the hardships of his Virginia campaign, gradually undermined his strong constitution, and he died on the 22d day of July, 1869, after a career of nearly seventy-two years, distinguished for untiring energy and straightforward, honorable conduct.

## HON. CHARLES O. TAPPAN.

Like many other eminent citizens of St. Lawrence County, Judge Tappan is a native of the Green Mountain State. He was born in Addison, Vt., April 17, 1831. The same year his parents removed to Essex county, in this State, where the future judge's youth and early manhood were passed.

His father was an industrious farmer, and being desirous that his son should have the benefit of a thorough English education, he sent him (after he had acquired what the common schools could give) for several successive terms to Moriah academy, in that county. After leaving that institution, young Tappan studied law, at Moriah, with John F. Havens, Esq., sustaining himself meanwhile by teaching school,—that universal resource of struggling American ambition. Not satisfied with scholastic attainments which any one at all disposed to self-sufficiency would have thought more than ample, young Tappan, at the same time, received private instruction in Latin and the sciences from his friend and fellow-student, Edward N. Dewey.

After three years of teaching in winter and studying the rest of the year, Mr. Tappan was admitted to the bar on July 4, 1853. In the following month he and Mr. Dewey began practice in Potsdam, under the firm-name of Dewey & Tappan. The next year, Hon. William A. Dart, already a prominent lawyer, seeing the material of which the young men were made, joined the firm, which then became Dart, Dewey & Tappan. In 1856, Mr. Dewey withdrew to try the wider field of Chicago practice; the firm of Dart & Tappan remaining at Potsdam.

Being thus well established in business, the young lawyer sought a partner for life, and on February 24, 1857, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Hewitt, daughter of Dr. Henry Hewitt, likewise of Potsdam. Three children have been the fruit of this union.

Mr. Tappan was an early and zealous Republican, and, when Mr. Dart was appointed United States district attorney for the northern district of New York, in the spring of 1861, he made his partner assistant district attorney, which position was held by the latter until the retirement of Mr. Dart, in the autumn of 1866. The firm of Dart & Tappan continued in active practice until 1869, when the senior partner was appointed United States consul-general in Canada. Mr. Tappan and Geo. Z. Erwin, Esq., then formed the firm of Tappan & Erwin, which has continued till the present time (November, 1877).

Meanwhile, Mr. Tappan has been active in whatever concerned the welfare of his adopted town and county. In 1868, being then one of the trustees of St. Lawrence academy, he was zealous in securing the location of a State normal school at Potsdam, and was one of the committee which superintended the construction of the building. He was subsequently appointed one of the first members of the "local board," was elected its first secretary, and has ever since retained that position. He was also very zealous in organizing the Raquette Valley and St. Regis Valley agricultural society in 1870, and was elected and re-elected president during the first three years of its existence. He has also been elected, during the present year, the first president of the St. Lawrence County bar association.









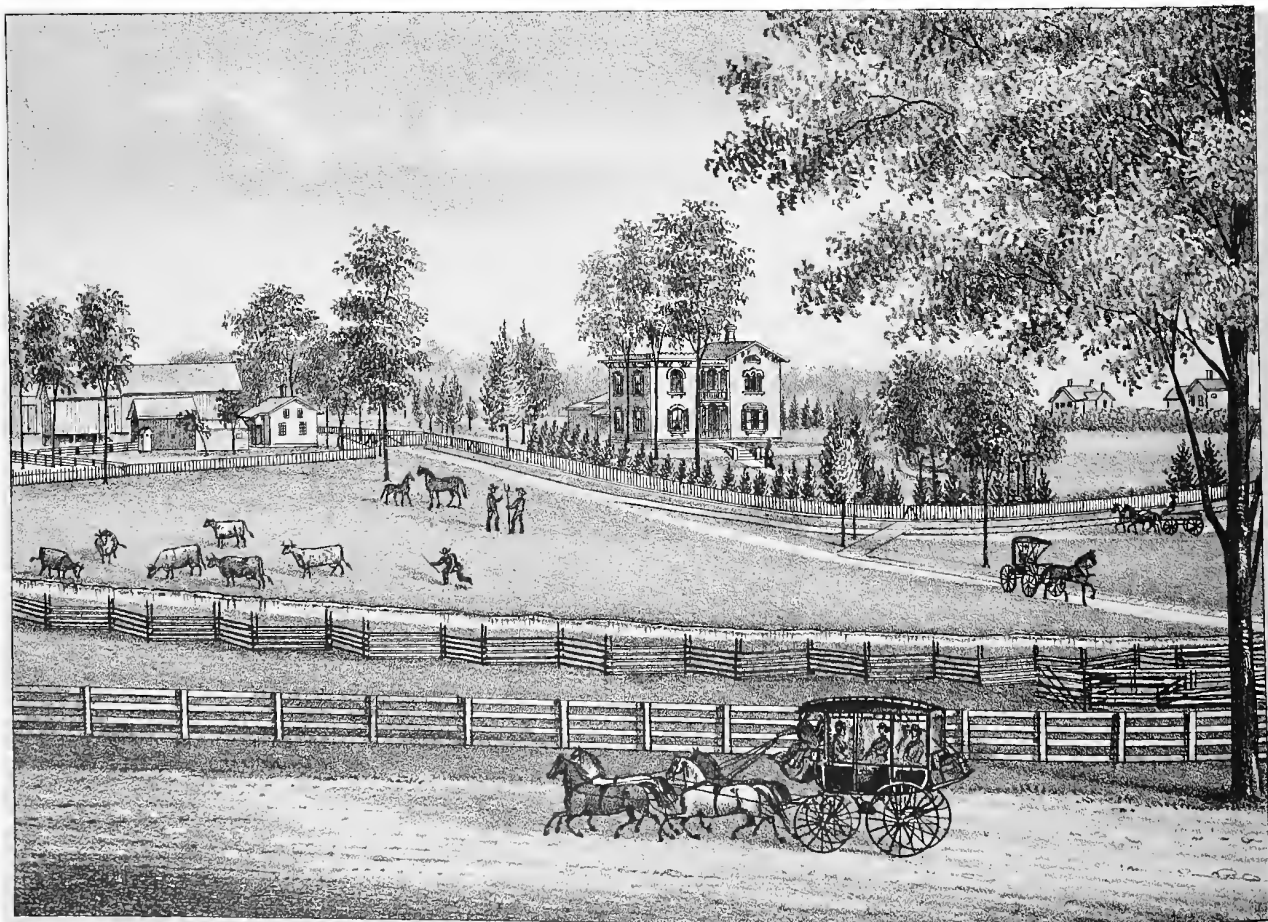
*W. H. Kewite*







B. G. BALDWIN.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. EMELINE BALDWIN, (WIDOW OF BENJ. G. BALDWIN,) AND HARRIET LANPHIER, (HER SISTER)  
NORWOOD, NEW YORK.

In the autumn of 1871, Mr. Tappan was elected county judge for the term of six years. As his term approached its close, he was nominated by the Republicans for justice of the supreme court, and to this position, too, he has just been elected, taking his seat on the first day of January, 1878, to hold for fourteen years.

At the bar, Mr. Tappan was characterized by industry and carefulness in preparing his cases, and by a logical and candid presentation of them, rather than by any of the sharp manœuvres in which some counselors delight. The same attributes of candor, industry, and sound judgment have distinguished him on the bench of the county court, and they will doubtless confer honor on his office as well as himself in the lofty position to which he has now been called.

#### BENJAMIN GORDON BALDWIN,

son of Captain Benjamin Peter and Mehitable (Gordon) Baldwin, was born in Bradford, Vt., May 13, 1806, and died in the village of Potsdam Junction, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1873. He was prepared for college at the academies in Bradford and Hartford, Vt., and was a graduate of Dartmouth college in the class of 1827. After graduating he taught at the academy in Francestown, N. H., a few months, and then removed to White Creek, N. Y., and there commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Jermain. In March, 1828, he removed to Potsdam village, N. Y., and there completed his legal studies with Horace Allen, Esq., and in 1832 he was admitted to the bar.

Aug. 2, 1833, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Lanphier, of Alstead, N. H. She died Oct. 2, 1835, and Oct. 23, 1837, he was again married to Miss Emeline Lanphier, a sister of the above.

After his admission to the bar he practiced his profession in Potsdam, either as a partner with Mr. Allen, William A. Dart, or on his own account, until the fall of 1850. He then took charge for a year of the railroad station of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad (then Northern railroad), and engaged in various efforts and enterprises to promote the growth of a new village in the vicinity of the station, located upon a farm of 400 acres belonging to him.

In June, 1847, he was elected surrogate of St. Lawrence County for a term of four and one-half years, and in the autumn of 1851 was re-elected to the same office for the further term of four years. On Jan. 1, 1856, he entered upon a three years' term as county clerk of St. Lawrence County. This office, combining those of register of deeds and clerk of all the courts of record in the county, required his removal to Canton, the county-seat. On the expiration of his term of office he returned to Potsdam and erected the dwelling-house\* in the new village, first called Raquetteville, next North Potsdam, then Potsdam Junction, now Norwood, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was fourteen years justice of the peace of the town of Potsdam, having been five times elected by the people.

In the spring of 1867, on the recommendation of Chief-Justice Chase, of the United States supreme court, he was appointed register in bankruptcy of the congressional dis-

trict of New York composed of the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin, which office he held till he resigned it, in the summer of 1872.

At the time of his death he was president of the new village, then called "Potsdam Junction," which, in the latter part of the year 1871, had been incorporated as a village under that name, and he being the first president of said village. In the month of March next after the village was incorporated, "in consideration of their good will and the sum of one dollar," he conveyed to the village of Potsdam Junction the public park in its centre, since named "Baldwin park," providing "that no part of said grounds shall ever be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of for any private use, it being intended by this conveyance that the premises thus conveyed shall always be kept and used for the common benefit, profit, and pleasure of the whole village. The erection of a building or buildings upon the same for the purposes of public education, or other general uses, for the public at large, shall not be deemed a violation of the above condition." A few days prior to his death he directed (dictating to his attorney in writing) that the Riverside cemetery, of Potsdam Junction, then held under contract, be paid for out of his estate and conveyed to the cemetery association of the village.

The following remarks of the Rev. E. B. Furbish, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Potsdam, who preached his funeral sermon, will illustrate the character of Mr. Baldwin:

"Benjamin G. Baldwin united with the Congregational church in Potsdam July 5, 1835, but a little while after passing his thirty-ninth birthday. Then, and for some time before, he began to know God; to understand his sinfulness, God's holiness and infinite loving kindness through Christ Jesus. Just as he had entered upon his active life, with that life stretching out before him, he realized that he was not his own but had been bought with a price, and under the guidance of his Great High Priest held intercourse with Jehovah. From the shelter of divine love he looked forth upon the world into which he was to go forth with no selfish ambition to gratify, but with the consecration of his unusual powers of mind, heart, and will to his Redeemer's service. From this early consecration resulted the character we honor. From this consecration resulted his rare example of Christian benevolence. He did not save his wealth for the purpose of giving it away in the hour of death. But extraordinary benevolence marked his entire life, and was constantly proclaiming that he belonged not unto himself. His benevolence was not merely the impulse of a very generous nature, but was directed by great wisdom. His desire to give wisely did not prevent giving often and liberally, but only multiplied opportunities. And it was marked by true affection for those he assisted. The same characteristics marked his public benefactions as all that he has done for this village, for the cause of Christ here, the spread of the gospel through the world, do so plainly declare.

"Another fruit of his Christian life was his conscientiousness. He seemed to walk beneath the gaze of One to whom he was willingly accountable. In whatever position of life he moved he impressed all with the belief that he was determined, at all events, to do right. This stern, unflinching rectitude he exhibited to a marked degree while practicing law and while he held offices of trust from his fellow-citizens. He was retiring in his disposition, disliked the contests of his legal profession, though the study of law was congenial to his tastes, and throughout his life his advice was constantly sought, wisely given, and many cases were referred to his judgment.

"His Christian life was remarkably even, not subject to ecstasies and depression, though not without a glow and warmth. Every day it could be said of him that he ran well. He was a constant attendant upon the means of grace. He loved the house of God and all its ordinances, and here renewed his strength. To the regret of the church he loved so well, he would not fill any of its offices, though

\* See lithograph plate in this connection.

his advice was sought, given, leaned upon, and he was a pillar of the church. His place was regularly filled in the Bible-class; his instructions were gratefully received, though he shrank from taking the teacher's office. His example commended to old and young the study of God's holy word. How beneficent is such an example cannot be estimated. It has done much to produce such characters as was his we mourn. He was a man of broad and liberal views, as his benevolence and deprecation of the unwarrantable divisions among Christians of different denominations do testify.

"He was a diligent man, and felt that he had work to perform while God continued him here,—work not for himself, but for others,—and up to the hour of his last sickness he willingly spent and spared not himself. In referring to his death, he said that he was very willing to go, but that there were some things he would like to attend to before his departure, and these things were plans for the welfare of this community purely benevolent.

"It is easy for some men to be forgotten, but it will be impossible for you to forget your departed fellow-citizen. As you walk your streets you must think of him for what he has done in your village; your very homesteads are associated with his name and kind consideration; as you welcome to their home your future pastors you will think of him, and in this sanctuary you will not cease to praise God for the friend he raised up for you. And as you follow your dead to their last resting-places, and shall be in a measure comforted when they are buried in a beautiful and well-cared-for cemetery, his benevolence will minister to your consolation, and as you think in your last hours of resting by their side you must remember him.

"The country, State, and county have lost an honored and worthy citizen; but the loss to your village will be felt very keenly. Your fellow-citizens from the other portions of our town do most sincerely sympathize with you. May his piety, his rectitude, his patience, and well-doing he emulated by us all, and our town shall not cease to be blessed by him. May New England send many such men to the Empire and sister States till the goodly leaven shall leaven the entire republic. Aside from his family, he will be missed most of all by this church. May God, in some way his infinite wisdom can easily devise, make good to you, dear brethren, your great loss.

"But what seems to his fellow-citizens and to this church a great affliction falls with the heaviest force upon the inmates of his home. For your consolation you can rejoice that he knew, through Christ Jesus, his Heavenly Father, and that he has been exalted as a Christian citizen and in the home influence he exerted, whose worth and affection you only know, but especially in the hope he has left you that now God hath highly exalted him, far above the affection and commendation of earth, unto the love and ministrations of his Redeemer."

#### WILLIAM J. BARNUM.

This gentleman's paternal grandfather, Stephen Barnum, then a citizen of Massachusetts, was one of that gallant band who, amid the throes of revolution, achieved the independence of America. He served through the winter of 1776-77 at Ticonderoga, and in the summer of 1777 took part in the bloody battle of Bennington, where he was wounded by a Hessian bullet, and his powder-horn was shot from his person. After the Revolution he removed to Shoreham, Vt., where his son, David Barnum, was reared to manhood. In 1807 the latter moved to Potsdam, being one of the earliest settlers of that town, and located on what is now a portion of the farm of his son William. He resided there until 1850, when he died, leaving four children,—William J. and Lucy P., who are still living, and Royal and Louisa M., deceased.

William J. Barnum was born in Potsdam on the 10th of December, 1808, and from his youth to the present time has diligently and successfully followed the occupation of a farmer. On the 2d of March, 1837, he was married to Miss Louisa A. Fobes, daughter of Peris Fobes, whose father, John Fobes, was one of the very earliest settlers in

the township of Potsdam. This union has been blessed with two sons, Jasper E. and Seward, both of whom reside at home.

Mr. Barnum's agricultural success has been such that he now owns a farm of over eight hundred acres (one of the best in the town), which is managed by himself and his two sons. Dairying has been his principal specialty, and for the last twenty years he has milked on an average about a hundred cows, besides raising considerable stock. He has also been an intelligent advocate of all public measures tending to advance his chosen pursuit. He was one of the delegates who helped to organize the St. Lawrence County agricultural society, and for twenty years has been one of its vice-presidents. When the Raquette Valley and St. Regis Valley agricultural society was organized, Mr. Barnum became one of its most active members, and is now its president.

In politics, Mr. Barnum was originally a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its firmest supporters. For over twenty years he has annually been chosen one of the assessors of Potsdam,—a position of no slight responsibility and importance in a town of near eight thousand inhabitants. During the winter of 1861-62, Mr. B., in conjunction with Mr. Luther Priest, furnished cooked rations for the 92d New York Volunteers, which was then being organized, and succeeded in discharging this heavy task in a very satisfactory manner.

In short, the subject of our sketch has been a thoroughly successful man in whatever he has undertaken, and few persons more fully deserve the appellation of a representative American farmer than William J. Barnum.

#### WARREN H. WRIGHT.

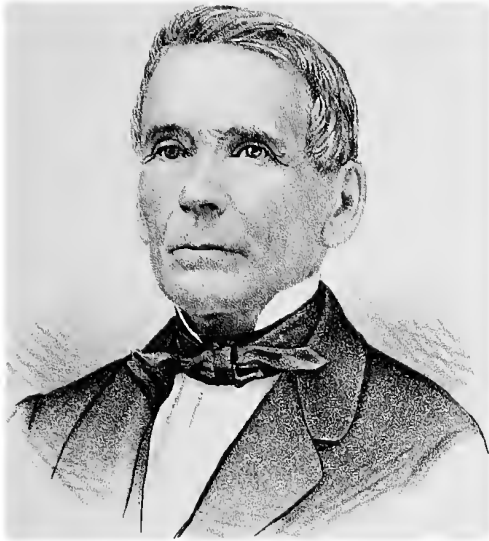
This veteran citizen of Potsdam was born on the 18th of April, 1804. His father, Asahel Wright, settled in the "Buck's Bridge" neighborhood in 1806. There Warren H. grew to manhood, receiving the education afforded by district schools, and learning the business of farming, with some knowledge of his father's trade of a carpenter.

Mr. Wright was married on the 8th day of February, 1832, to Caroline, daughter of Timothy Goodale, one of the early settlers of this town. Soon after, the enterprising young man built the bridges at Madrid and at Buck's Bridge, and in 1835 he bought the farm on which he now resides. Having purchased the adjacent water-power, on Grasse river, he built several mills,—saw-mills, shingle-mills, etc.,—which he carried on, together with his farm, up to 1876. He then disposed of the mills to his sons and son-in-law, still retaining a large, well-improved, and well-stocked farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been the parents of eight children,—Williams G., Martha H., wife of Henry Billings; Mary A., wife of James Blackman; Harriet H., wife of Melzar Corbin; Lydia R., wife of Dr. Rolfe; Judson W.; Delia C., who died in childhood; and Winona D.

After a long and industrious life, which spans the whole period between the primeval forest and the civilized community, the aged pioneer and his wife now find themselves in the enjoyment of an ample competence, and surrounded by descendants in equally prosperous circumstances.





W. H. WRIGHT.



MRS. W. H. WRIGHT.

( PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM, N. Y. )





LYMAN H. DAYTON.



MRS. LYMAN H. DAYTON.

PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF LYMAN H. DAYTON, POTSDAM, NEW YORK.



LIBERTY KNOWLES.

About the year 1640 two brothers, Knowles, left England for the capes of Virginia. One of them, among its early settlers, landed at New Haven, in the colony of Connecticut. In January, 1646, leaving a wife and two sons, he, with others, sailed for the old, upon errands for the new home, and all were lost at sea. His grandson, Eleazer Knowles, with sixteen others, organized "for erecting a plantation at Pomperague," and, after obtaining the Indian consent, in February, 1672, adopted a brief, model code of laws for its government, and early in 1673 entered upon their tract, since known as ancient Woodbury, of whose history, as well as that of the colony of Connecticut, those seventeen men and their descendants made an important part. Their first coming to the State of New York was in 1756, when, in response to a call for help, one hundred and seventy-six men of Woodbury, among them Thomas Knowles, grandson of Eleazer, marched to Fort William Henry, at the head of Lake George.

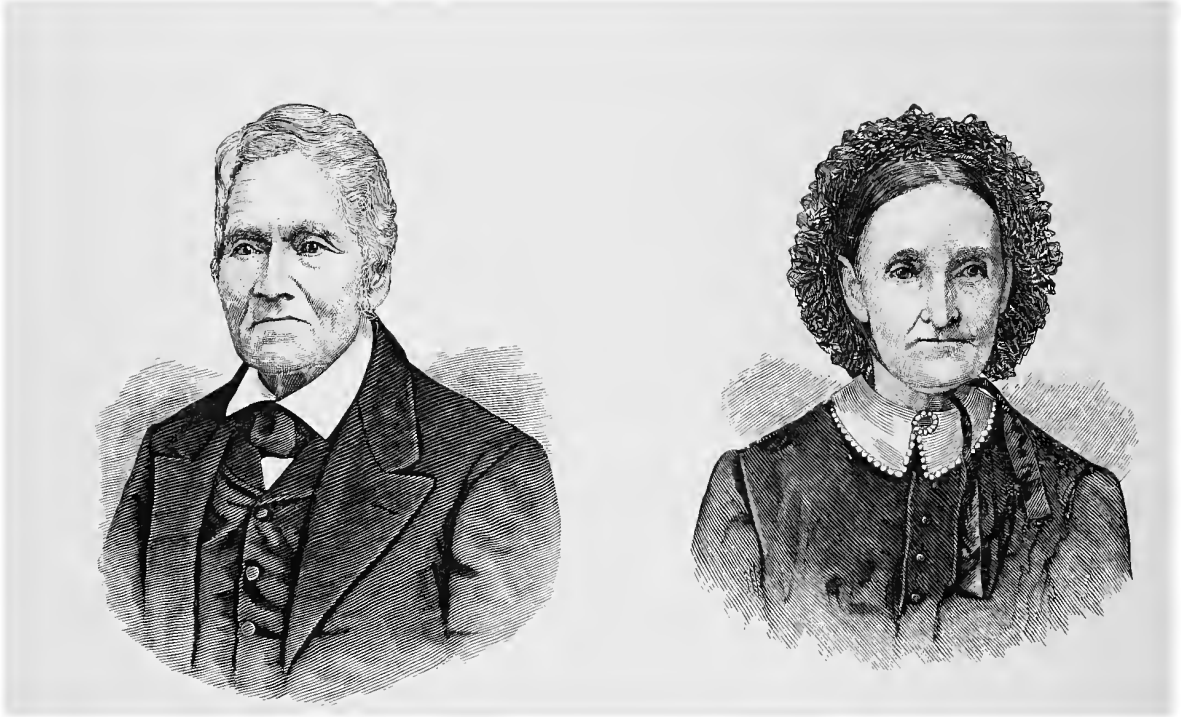
Eleazer, younger brother of Thomas, entered the army of the Revolution, was a commissary officer during the war, and in March, 1786, removed his family to Freehold, now Greenville, in Greene Co., N. Y. His son, Liberty Knowles, was born in that part of old Woodbury now Southbury, Nov. 5, 1784; lived his boyhood in Greenville; was graduated at Williams college; served his law clerkship with Dorance Kirtland, at Coxsackie; was admitted to practice in the supreme court in 1809, and in the same year became a resident of Potsdam. In 1811 he erected the dwelling

on the east side of Market, now at the head of Depot street, in which he resided until his death, on Jan. 7, 1859.

In 1812, at Richmond, Mass., he married Melinda, daughter of Paul Raymond, of whom it is not too much to say, "she opened her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue was the law of kindness." She was a helping friend to all in need.

Before middle life, impaired health compelled Mr. Knowles to relinquish a successful law practice. He turned to agriculture, took part in the early experimental building with Potsdam sandstone, engaged in manufacture in the village and upon Grasse river, and was ever ready to lead or follow in whatever would promote the prosperity of the village or county. The very large elms of Market and Elm streets were his planting, reluctantly permitted in streets then newly cleared of forest.

The town history will place Mr. Knowles among the earliest to organize and maintain religious and educational institutions. Among denominations he was Presbyterian; politically, a Federalist, a Whig, and anti-slavery when the name subjected one to insult. Thirty years or more he was the presiding officer of the board of trustees of St. Lawrence academy; was among the most munificent donors in establishing that institution; and, whenever additional funds were required, was among the ready and generous to respond. Its instructors ever found him a kind friend and wise adviser, and many of its pupils were by him aided in an education which otherwise they could not have attained.



EBER WHEELER.

Photo. by N. L. Stone, Potsdam

MRS. EBER WHEELER.

### EBER WHEELER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Worcester Co, Mass., on the 11th of June, 1796. In 1802 he removed with his father to Bridport, Vermont, where he remained until 1823. In that year young Wheeler determined to seek another home, and he found it in what was then the new country of St. Lawrence County. He selected the town of Potsdam as his residence, and there he has ever since lived.

In 1825, Mr. Wheeler married Lucy Fobes, daughter of John Fobes, one of the very earliest of the hardy settlers who subdned the wilderness in this region, having taken, in fact, the third contract for land in the town of Potsdam.

Mr. W. purchased and located on the farm where he now lives in 1837, and there he and his chosen spouse met together the ills and joys of life for almost forty years.

Mrs. Wheeler passed away from earth on the 24th of November, 1876. Their union had never been blessed with children, but a daughter was adopted by them who has cheered their declining years, and who is now in charge of Mr. Wheeler's household.

Mr. Wheeler has been a thorough-going farmer all his life, and in his old age enjoys a competence which is but the just reward of his industry, judgment, and attention to business.



Photo. by N. L. Stone, Potsdam.

#### LUTHER E. WADLEIGH.

This gentleman is descended from good old New England stock; the first Wadleighs in the county being three brothers, who emigrated from an English hamlet of the same name about 1625. United States Senator Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, is one of their descendants and a relative of the subject of this sketch. The grandfather of the latter, Aaron Wadleigh, was a captain in the Revolutionary army. His paternal grandmother, too, was a Simmons, descended from a pilgrim father of that name, who, in 1620, landed from the Mayflower on the "stern and rock-bound coast" of Plymouth.

Luther E. Wadleigh, son of Aaron and Betsey Wadleigh, was born at Starksboro', Vt., on the 22d day of February, 1837. During his infancy his parents removed to Vergennes, in the same State, where they remained until he was five years old, when they again removed to Stockholm, in this county. Scarcely had they located in their new home when the head of the family died. Young Luther remained in Stockholm fourteen years, principally taking care of himself after the age of twelve. When nineteen years old, having earned a little money, he determined to obtain a better education than he had been able to acquire in the common schools, and accordingly came to Potsdam and attended the old St. Lawrence academy during several terms.

On the 1st day of March, 1859, Mr. Wadleigh was united in wedlock to Miss Hannah M., daughter of Capt. R. W. Seeley, of Madrid, one of the early settlers of that town. Mr. and Mrs. W. are now the parents of two children,—a son and a daughter. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Wadleigh began the study of law with the firm of Dart & Tappan, of Potsdam, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar. After three years spent in other pursuits he opened an office in Potsdam, where he has ever since been a successful practitioner.

In 1869, Mr. Wadleigh was appointed a justice of the

peace, and held the office till the close of 1876. In a village of the size of Potsdam some cases of considerable importance, and many of manifold perplexities, are tried in a justice's court, and the successive re-elections are pretty good evidence of the skill and impartiality of the magistrate. In 1876, Mr. Wadleigh declined a third re-election, finding himself unable to spare the necessary time from his increasing law practice, to which his whole attention is now devoted.

#### HON. A. X. PARKER.

This gentleman is a son of Isaac Parker, who died at Potsdam in 1856, and was well and honorably known throughout the county.

A. X. Parker was born in 1831, in Addison Co., Vt., and has been a resident of St. Lawrence County about forty years. He worked on a farm until eighteen years old, attending the common schools, and receiving a fair English education at St. Lawrence academy. He studied law with Hon. H. L. Knowles, of Potsdam, at the Albany law school, with Cook & Fithian at Buffalo, and with Judge Noxon at Syracuse. He commenced practice at Potsdam in 1856, and in 1857 was married to Miss Mary J. Wright, of that village.

Mr. Parker was elected to the assembly for the years 1863 and 1864, and was unanimously renominated for the succeeding term, but declined. He was appointed post-master of Potsdam by President Lincoln in the spring of 1865, but was removed in the fall of 1866 by President Johnson. In 1867 he was elected State senator, and was re-elected in 1869, holding the position four years. He was also first "elector at large" upon the Republican presidential ticket for this State in 1876.

Mr. Parker has been a member of the Republican party ever since its formation, has been upon the "stump" in nearly every important campaign from 1856 to the present time, and has made occasional addresses on non-political subjects. He has occupied from time to time several minor positions of responsibility, such as school-teacher, justice of the peace, chief of the fire department, president of the village, president of the local agricultural association, etc. He was a trustee of St. Lawrence academy, and is now a member of the local board of the State normal school. He is also a working member of the county and State bar associations, and is actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession.

#### SETH BENSON

was born in Benson, Vt., May 7, 1798; married Sally King, daughter of Eli King, of Benson, March 31, 1819; came to Potsdam in 1820, and located on what is now a portion of the farm of his son Ellis. There have been born to Mr. Benson ten children, seven of whom are now living,—four sons and three daughters. In 1857, Mr. Benson sold his farm to his son Ellis, and moved to the village of Potsdam, where he has since resided. He has a very pleasant residence, a view of which may be seen in this work.

## ELLIS BENSON.

This gentleman is a son of the well-known citizen of Potsdam, Seth Benson, and was born on the farm where he now resides on the 22d day of August, 1821. He lived with his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he struck out boldly for himself into the wilds of the west. He worked as a millwright some twelve years, erecting numerous mills in the forests of the northwestern States. In 1851 he returned, and purchased the homestead of his father, where he has ever since resided. In 1854 he was married to Harriet P., daughter of Harvey Knox, now a resident of Canton, and their union has been blessed by four children, one son and three daughters.

Though for many years he followed a different occupation, Mr. Benson is *par excellence* a farmer. During his ownership of his place, valuable additions have been made to the buildings, cultivation has been carried on to the highest point, and the utmost neatness prevails everywhere. "Comparisons are odorous," says one of the most celebrated characters of Shakspeare, so we will not assert that Mr. Benson is the best farmer in Potsdam, but we will only repeat the voice of all his acquaintances in declaring that he is one of the very best, not only in Potsdam but in St. Lawrence County.

## LUTHER S. OWEN.

Mr. Owen was born at Burlington, Vt., Aug. 5, 1809, and remained a resident of that place until 1835. On the 6th of December, 1832, he was married to Clarissa, daughter of Elisha Allen. In February, 1835, he removed to Potsdam, driving an ox-team the whole distance, with the principal part of his effects, but hiring the transportation of his wife and infant daughter in a more comfortable conveyance. After a few months' residence at West Potsdam, Mr. Owen settled a little west of Yaleville, on the place where he has ever since resided. He worked as a mason a portion of his time, but attended to his land with sufficient assiduity to make a fine farm, and is now the owner of a hundred and fifty-six acres. There Mr. and Mrs. Owen brought up their six children,—Mary M., now wife of Martial L. Wait; Miranda M., wife of John M. Butler; Lovisa, wife of Mulford Sweet; Sarah Jane (now deceased), wife of Irvin Olin; Cordelia, wife of Freeman Blood; and Luther W., who married Miss Ettie Rood. Mrs. Clarissa Owen died on the 3d of October, 1872, at the age of fifty-eight. Mr. Owen was again married on the 9th of December, 1873, to Catharine E., daughter of Mr. A. Grant. He still resides upon the old farm, but his son, Luther W., is now carrying it on.

## MARTIAL L. WAIT.

John H. Wait, the father of Martial L., removed from Shoreham, Vt., to Potsdam, about 1819, and made the first improvements on the densely timbered land which now constitutes the farm of his son. He survived the toils and hardships of pioneer life to the age of seventy-seven, dying in March, 1876, and leaving five sons and one daughter.

Martial L. Wait, the fourth son of John H. and Mary M. Wait, was born on the sixteenth day of July, 1833, on

the farm where he now resides. His youth was spent in attending school and aiding his father on the farm. In 1854 he was married to Miss Mary M. Owen, a daughter of Luther S. Owen, and then nineteen years of age. The young couple took up their residence with the elder Mr. Wait, and there has ever since been their home. Four children have been the fruit of their union,—Luna J., Leo M., Mary M., and Alvin W.

The laud, which sixty years ago was a forest, has been transformed into one of the pleasantest farms in town. Dairying has long been a specialty, and, as in most cases, when properly carried on, it has surrounded with abundance those who have given it their principal attention.

## ANDREW E. LOUCKS.

The parents of this enterprising young farmer were George H. and Lucetta M. Loucks, the latter of whom died Oct. 16, 1871.\* The couple first named came to this town in 1846, and settled on what was then called the Baldwin farm, but is now a part of the village of Norwood, where they remained two years. They then removed to what was commonly known as the Partridge farm, two miles from Potsdam village, on the Stockholm road, where Andrew E. Loucks was born on the 7th day of January, 1849. His father having purchased the farm just mentioned, the subject of this sketch grew up there, securing a fair English education and being inured to all the labors of a farmer's life. September 14, 1870, he was married to Miss Hattie L. Traver (born Sept. 12, 1849), a daughter of Perry and Harriet E. Traver, of Potsdam. In the year 1873 he bought the farm above alluded to, which contains two hundred acres, from his father, and set himself diligently to manage, cultivate, and improve it, in which he is meeting with marked success. Mr. and Mrs. Loucks are the parents of two boys: Floyd T. Loucks, born Sept. 28, 1872, and Andrew E. Loucks, Jr., born July 24, 1874.

## TILNESS HAWLEY.

Thomas Hawley, the father of Tilness, was a citizen of Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt., in 1796, and there the subject of this sketch was born on the 17th day of July, in that year. When he was about a year old his parents removed to Franklin Co., in the same State, and when he was ten they made their home in Rome, New York. In 1820 he was married to Miss Mary White, of Rome, and in 1822 the young couple removed to Martinsburg, Lewis Co., where they began their life in the forest, and where Mr. Hawley made a good farm.

Mrs. Mary Hawley died in 1834, and in 1835 Mr. Hawley moved to Potsdam, purchasing a farm near the centre of the town. In 1836 he married Miss Olive Parmele, daughter of Giles and Hannah Parmele, who were among the very earliest pioneers of Potsdam, the name of Mr. Parmele (a soldier of the Revolution) appearing frequently on the early records as one of the leading citizens of the town.

\* G. H. Loucks was the son of George G. Loucks, who resided in Potsdam from 1844 to 1849, and died in Orleans, Jefferson county, in 1849.



(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM, N. Y.)

TILNESS HAWLEY.

MRS. TILNESS HAWLEY.



RES. OF TILNESS HAWLEY, CANTON ROAD, POTSDAM, NEW YORK.



DAVID MATTHEWS.



MRS. DAVID MATTHEWS.

(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM.)



THE MATTHEWS' HOMESTEAD, POTSDAM, N.Y.

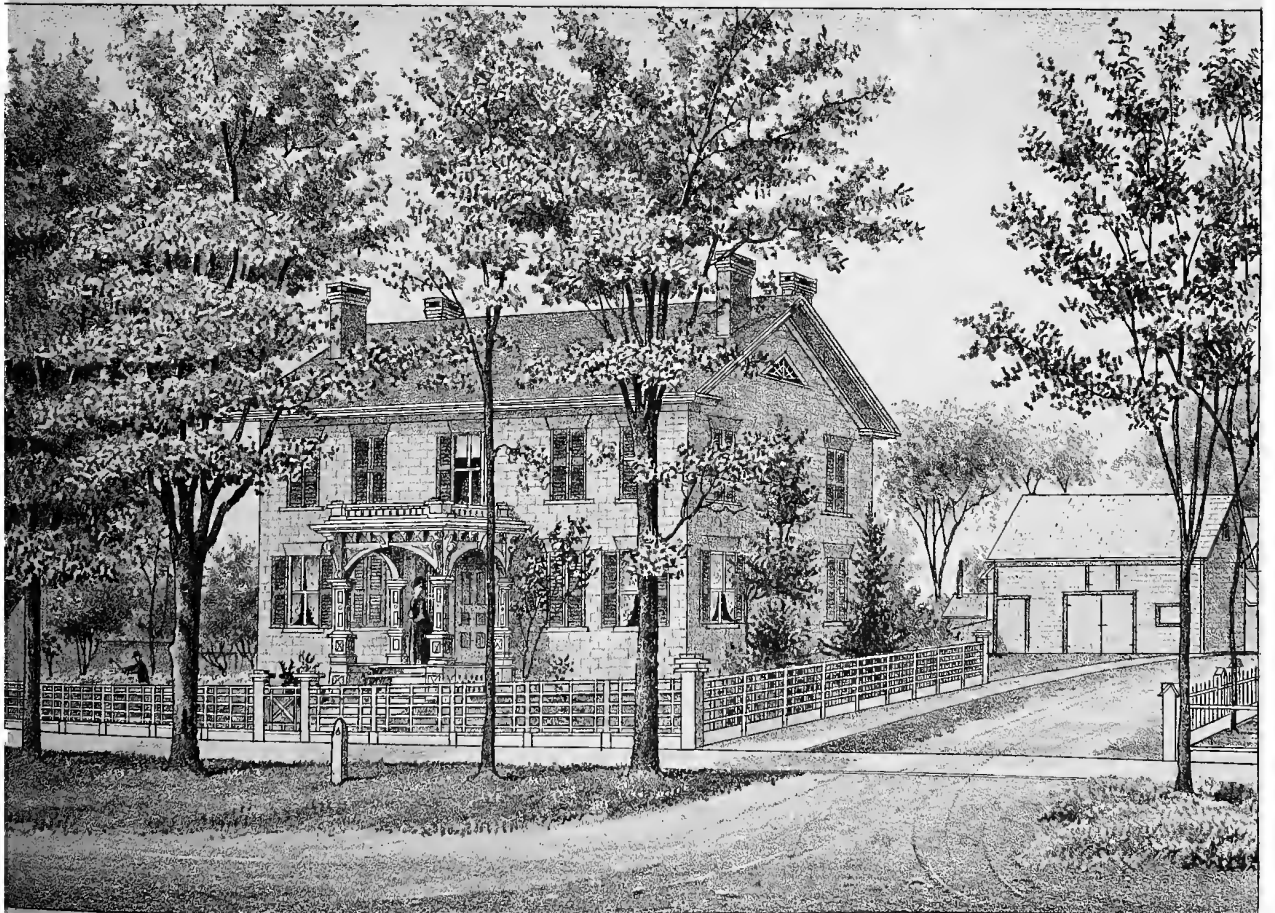




( M. L. STONE, PHOTOGR POTSDAM. )

MRS. A. T. HOPKINS.

*A. T. Hopkins*



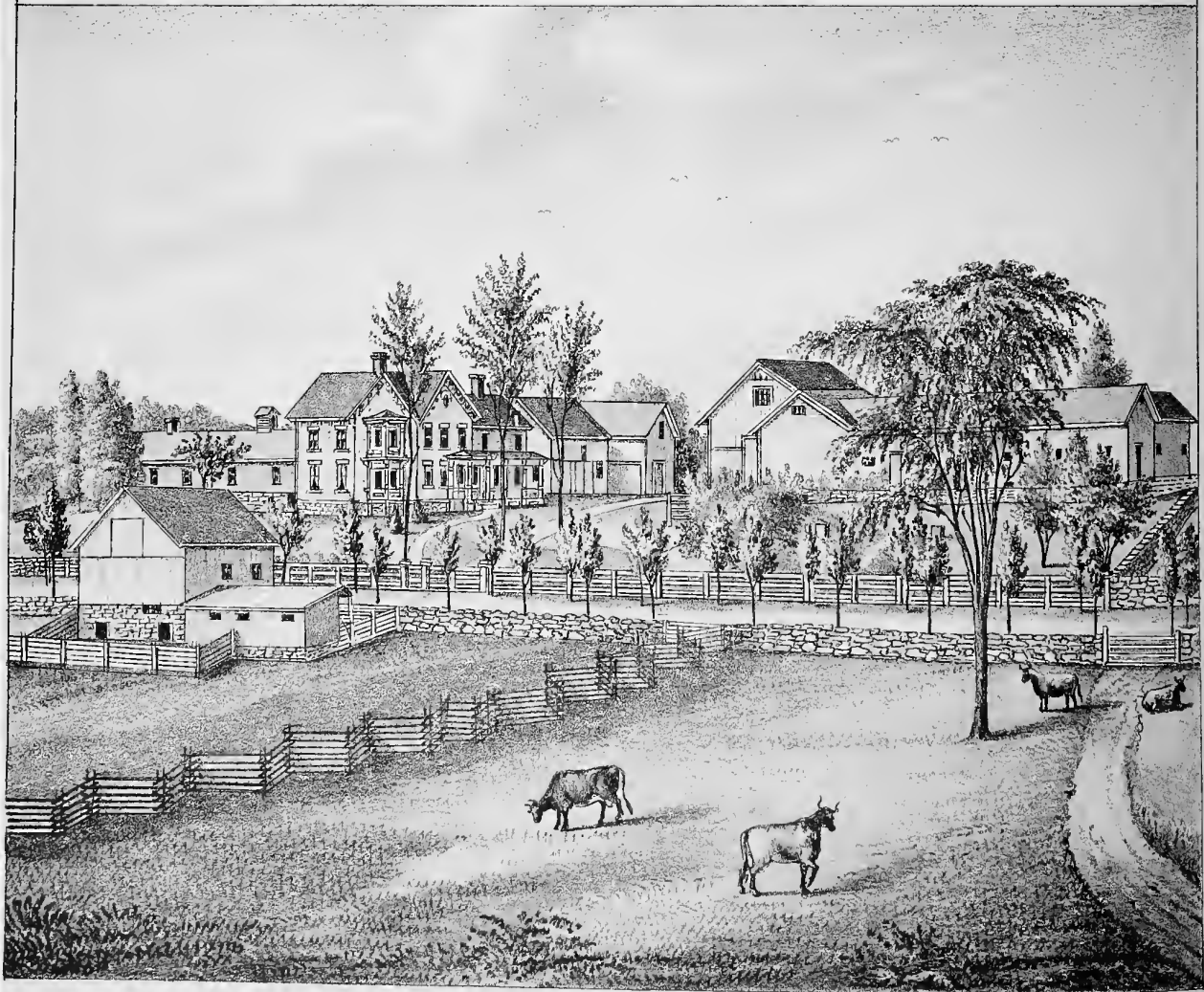
RES. OF A. T. HOPKINS, MAIN STREET, POTSDAM, N. Y.



JOHN MAY

(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE POTSDAM)

MRS. JOHN MAY.



Mr. Hawley has been a very active and successful farmer throughout his life, and has owned several farms at the same time in the town of Potsdam. About eight years ago he removed to his present residence in the western edge of Potsdam village, where he has since lived.

By his first wife Mr. Hawley had two children; by his present wife he has had nine, of whom eight are living. The names of the ten now living are as follows: Jay R. Hawley, Giles P. Hawley, Jerome P. Hawley, Lucius E. Hawley, Mary Perry, Frances Husted, Louisa Stanton, Ellen Adams, Hannah Wallace, and Lucia E. Darling.

The life of a farmer usually embraces few startling incidents, but Mr. Hawley has performed its duties with such industry and judgment as to secure the respect of those who knew him, and to obtain a handsome competence for the support of his old age.

#### JORAM TIMERMAN.

This gentleman was a son of Frederick and Mary Timerman, his father being one of the original settlers of Manheim, Herkimer county, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 28th day of January, 1829. In February, 1834, his parents removed to Jefferson county, taking him with them. There he grew to manhood, receiving his education at the district schools, and being bred to the occupation of a farmer,—an occupation which he has followed throughout his life. October 2, 1851, Mr. Timerman was married to Miss Harriet Loucks, daughter of George and Mary Loucks, of Orleans, Jefferson county, and in 1853 the young couple removed to Potsdam. For ten years thereafter Mr. Timerman, like many other young farmers making their way up in the world, occupied various farms on shares. Accumulating in this way a small capital, he purchased in 1863 the farm of about two hundred and eighty acres, situated four miles southwest from Potsdam village, on which he has since resided. At first it was burdened with a heavy debt, but by industry, enterprise, and good judgment this has been entirely removed.

Mrs. Harriet Timerman died Nov. 12, 1867, leaving two children, Herman De Witt Timerman and Frank Elmer Timerman. On the 18th day of February, 1869, Mr. Timerman was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia McCrea, daughter of Samuel and Olive McCrea, of Lisbon.

Mr. Timerman's place, under his management, has been a most productive and valuable one; and he himself has attained to one of the most creditable positions which an American can desire,—that of an energetic, prudent, and successful farmer.

#### LYMAN H. DAYTON.

Isaac Dayton, the father of the above-named gentleman, was one of the most laborious of the pioneers of Potsdam. He came to that town from Pantou, Vt., in 1812, and for a time was engaged in clearing land for still earlier settlers. Having purchased a small piece of land, which is now a part of the farm of his son Lyman, he returned to Pantou and married, and there the subject of this sketch was born, September 17, 1814. Mr. Isaac Dayton brought his family to Potsdam in 1817, having spent some of the intervening time there preparing a home for their reception.

Young Lyman remained with his father and shared his labors until he was twenty-one, when he went to Canada. On the outbreak of the "Patriot War," in 1837, the young Yankee thought it advisable to return to this side, making his home in Clayton, Jefferson county. While residing there, on the 10th of February, 1841, he married Miss Martha B. Barnum, of Potsdam. He continued to reside in Clayton until 1849, when Mrs. Dayton died, leaving two children, Sylvester V. and Marion, now Mrs. A. E. Sales of Norfolk.

The same year Mr. Dayton returned to Potsdam and purchased the old homestead—already much increased in size—from his father. On the 1st of February, 1852, he was again married to Miss Cynthia Champney. They have lived and labored together till the present time, having had five children: Carlton C.; Isaac W.; Alba O., who died in 1875; William L. and Charles N., who died in childhood.

Mr. Dayton's eldest son, Sylvester, enlisted as a Union soldier, and died at New Orleans, Sept. 20, 1864.

The original tract of twenty-five acres has grown to be an excellent farm of two hundred and forty acres, amply provided with stock and implements; and Mr. and Mrs. Dayton are entering on the decline of life, surrounded by a competence which is the well-earned reward of industry and perseverance.

#### JOHN MAY.

Another son of Vermont! We begin to doubt whether a man can be a lawful voter in Potsdam unless he or his parents came from the Green Mountain State. John May was born in Richmond, in that State, on the 10th day of October, 1816. His father, Samuel G. May, soon removed to Morley in this county, but John was left in charge of his uncle, Giles F. Place, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one. When he began life for himself his only capital was a pair of strong arms and a hundred dollars in money. Three years later he came to Potsdam.

On the 31st of December, 1840, Mr. May was married to Mary C. Dustin, then eighteen years of age, a native of Tunbridge, Vermont, and a lineal descendant of the celebrated woman whose heroic achievement in slaying her Indian captors, and thus gaining her freedom, is a well-known episode in New England history. Mr. and Mrs. May have been the parents of two sons and four daughters.

During the next six years after his marriage, Mr. May was in charge of the farm of David L. Clarkson, and in 1847 removed to his present location. There he has ever since diligently pursued the vocation of a farmer. The hundred dollar capital of forty years ago has now expanded to a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of prime land (a hundred of which are within the corporate limits of Potsdam village and the remainder immediately adjacent) with all the usual accessories; and it may be truly said that if fortune has somewhat favored him, a strong will and untiring industry have favored him still more.

About twelve years ago both Mr. and Mrs. May joined the Methodist church of Potsdam, of which they have ever since been faithful and zealous members.

# L I S B O N.

THIS town embraces the territory included in number five of the ten towns, and on March 6, 1801, was erected into a town, including the entire ten towns, and retaining the original name of Lisbon, which was annexed to Clinton county. This result was brought about by the following petition, drawn up by residents of the town, and said to have been intended as a preliminary to the location of the county-seat within its limits:

*"To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York, in Senate and Assembly convened :*

"The memorial of the subscribers, for themselves, and in behalf of the Ten Townships of land, situate on the River St. Lawrence, heretofore sold by the people of the State, respectfully sheweth :

"That many settlers are now established on the said townships, and have already made valuable improvements thereon ; that great inconvenience ensues by reason of their remoteness from settled parts of the State, and they are daily exposed to loss and injury in their property by the waste and spoil committed by persons from the opposite side of the River St. Lawrence, and having no magistrates or constables among themselves, such injuries cannot be redressed ; that the said Ten Towns are situated in the counties of Montgomery, Oneida, and Herkimer ; that it has become highly necessary for the encouragement and prosperity of the settlers on the said townships that they should be incorporated into one town. They, therefore, humbly pray that the said townships, as described in the map filed in the secretary's office, and known by the names of Louisville, Stockholm, Madrid, Potsdam, Lisbon, Canton, Oswegatchie, De Kalb, Hague, and Cambray, may be enacted into one town, and to be known as the town of Lisbon ; and that the same may be annexed to the county of Clinton ; and that the town-meetings of the said town may be held in the township of Lisbon, being the centre township, at the house of Alexander J. Turner ; and, as in duty bound, they will ever pray."

The petition was signed by Uri Barber, Calvin Hubbard, James Turner, Benjamin Bartlett, Samuel Allen, Ahab Herington, Daniel Herington, Jacob Hoar, Alexander Turner, Jr., John De Lance, David Zoyten (?), Festus Tracy, Jacob Pohlman, John Tibbits, Alexander J. Turner, Stillman Foote, George Foote, Peter Sharp, R. F. Randolph, John Tibbits, Jr., Wesson Briggs, Benjamin Pierce, Andrew O'Neill, Benjamin Stewart.

This petition was received in assembly Feb. 9, 1801, read, and referred to Messrs. Shurtliff, Norton, and Danforth, and the town of Lisbon was, on the 6th of March, 1801, erected as mentioned.

The town of Lisbon lies on the St. Lawrence river, northwest of the centre of the county. Its soil is fertile and well adapted to the growth of the various grains raised in this latitude. It is underlaid by calciferous sandstone. The surface is usually level, being slightly undulating in places. The town is watered by Great and Little Sucker brooks, Brandy, Line, Indian, and other creeks, most of which reach the St. Lawrence in other towns. The Grasse river crosses the southeast corner, and has numerous tributaries rising in the town. The islands in the St. Lawrence opposite the town and within the boundary of the United States were annexed to it after the final settlement of the bound-

dary between the United States and the British possessions, and include the Great Isle au Galloup and others in the group, and the historic *Oraconenton*, or Chimney island, which lies in the river opposite Indian point. The Galloup islands are named from the rapids which begin immediately above the location of the old "Red mills." The principal rapid is on the Canadian side, and a canal has been constructed around it for navigation purposes. At this point on the Canadian shore is located the flourishing village of Port Elgin, or, as it is frequently called, Edwardsburg, from the township in which it is situated. Considerable amounts of merchandise are brought across the river here, and in August, 1871, a port of entry was established at Lisbon P. O. Andrew O'Neill was appointed deputy collector, and continued to serve until Dec. 15, 1877, when the port was discontinued at the solicitation of officers sent on a tour of investigation by President Hayes. This was done on the supposition that a port at this point was unnecessary, but events have since shown that much trouble was saved importers and others while it was in existence. At present it is necessary to send for deputy officers from Ogdensburg when needed, and smuggling has been carried on to a considerable extent here and at points below, some well-known parties being implicated. It is probable that the port will be re-established.

The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railway crosses the town diagonally nearly through the centre, passing through the village of Lisbon Centre, and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway cuts off a small corner on the southwest.

On Indian point are still shown the remains of a work constructed by the British General Amherst's army in 1760, during the siege of Chimney island. Traces of other works appear on Drummond and Prisoners' islands, and it is said that a strong block-house formerly stood on the mainland near the mouth of Indian creek, which was built at the same time or soon after. This statement is not authenticated by any record either of the French or English historians, and if its existence was a fact it has been overlooked by all previous writers.

## EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Andrew O'Neill, the first settler in the town of Lisbon, was born at Shanes' castle, near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1766. This castle was owned by Lord Shanes (John) O'Neill, who employed the young man—Andrew O'Neill—as his clerk. The latter received a liberal education, and was more fitted to the use of the pen and books of the accountant and scholar than the rougher implements of farming and the hardships of the life of a pioneer. However, he left behind all his pleasant associations and emi-

grated to the United States while George Washington was in the executive chair. He mentioned having often seen the president. For some time Mr. O'Neill resided in Canada, but in the month of October, 1799, crossed into Lisbon,—while the town was being surveyed for the proprietors by Reuben Sherwood, a Canadian,—and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Andrew O'Neill, about two miles below the present Lisbon post-office, and immediately opposite the Canadian village of Port Elgin. He employed men from Canada to build him a log house near the river side, in which he lived for a time. He afterwards erected the large frame dwelling now standing on the north side of the road nearly opposite the residence of his son. The house is not now occupied except as a granary, and Mr. O'Neill intends to preserve it for the associations of the past, "whose memory haunts it still." On one occasion, late in the year, Mr. O'Neill crossed into Canada for a supply of provisions, etc., for the family, and while he was gone one of the terrible winter storms peculiar to the region came up and prevented his return for a week, it being impossible to cross the river. Mrs. O'Neill, a strong, hardy woman, and an energetic worker, went into the forest and cut down a large maple-tree, which she chopped into fire-wood, and thereby kept the family from freezing.

At another time Mrs. O'Neill was out one evening after the cows, and darkness came on before she found them. She finally lost her way, and, after wandering for some time, came to the edge of a marsh a mile and a half down the river and some distance back. Here she knew where she was, but did not dare attempt to pick her way through it in the dark. But a short time previously she had assisted in stacking the marsh grass which had been cut, and, reaching the stack, she climbed to its top and dug a place in which to rest for the night. Ere long the foxes began to bark all around her, and she, not being acquainted with the noise, was much alarmed. At last numbers of them were seen around the spot, and, without further fears, she fell asleep, awaking at dawn and returning home in safety, none the worse for her somewhat exciting adventure.

Mrs. O'Neill often assisted her husband in "logging," and while helping roll the logs into heaps, ready to burn, would place her infant son Thomas on a blanket brought along for the purpose, and laid upon the ground. This son was the first white child born belonging to the new settlement, but owing to the absence of necessary help at the time of his birth, his mother was obliged to cross the river, and the son first saw the light on Canadian soil.

The first birth in Lisbon was that of a daughter in the family of John Tibbits, Sept. 14, 1800. She was named Dorcas, and was afterwards long a resident of the city of Ogdensburg. She was married to Amos Bacon, and died in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

Mrs. O'Neill was descended, on her mother's side, from a Virginia family, some of whose members were engaged in the War of Independence. Her father, a man named Armstrong, was an Irishman by birth, and settled, previous to the Revolution, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Andrew O'Neill died in 1840, aged seventy-four, and his wife in 1846, at the age of sixty-five.

A tract of 9600 acres, lying on the river St. Lawrence,

and in the northwestern part of town, was purchased from Alexander Macomb, by John Tibbits, of Duaneburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1789, for the sum of £860, New York currency. In a mortgage bearing the same date as the deed it is stipulated, concerning the interest, "that should it so happen that the said John Tibbits, his heirs or assigns, should not have the peaceable possession or enjoyment of the said premises, or should be disturbed or kept out of the possession thereof by any Indians, or by reason of any claim which the Indians may have thereto, then in such case the interest on the above-mentioned sums to cease during such time as the said John Tibbits shall be kept out of the peaceable possession of the said premises according to the true intent and meaning of this instrument." For this reason it is shown by the indorsements that no interest was demanded from 1791 to 1796, inclusive. "Tibbits' tract," as it is called, was principally surveyed by Daniel W. Church, while the balance of the town was surveyed into farms by Amos Lay, Isaac Beach, and William Preston.

Mr. Tibbits was a descendant of the old Puritan stock, his ancestry having emigrated from England at a very early period. The Tibbits and Briggs families were closely related, and from data furnished by Deacon William Briggs, of Lisbon, the following account of their settlement is given :

Two brothers, named Briggs, came from England somewhere from 1635 to 1640, and landed near the famous Plymouth rock, where the persecuted "Pilgrims" first set their feet on American soil, in December, 1620. After several years spent in prospecting for a suitable location, during which time they suffered many hardships, they finally made a settlement in the then colony of Rhode Island. Here were born many of the Briggs and Tibbits families, among them John Tibbits and Job Briggs,—grandfathers on each side of the present Deacon William Briggs,—whose births both occurred in the year 1737. A cemetery in the old neighborhood contains the earthly remains of numbers of each family.

About 1765-70, Job Briggs removed to Dutchess Co., N. Y., remaining there until 1780, when he again removed to Schenectady county, and settled in the town of Duaneburg, in a locality known as "Quaker street." Here he purchased a large tract of land, and settled upon it a family of twelve children,—eight sons and four daughters. These remained here near together for some years, but the spirit of emigration soon caused them to separate, and some of them sought homes elsewhere. Job Briggs died in 1798, and his wife, Mercy (Estes) Briggs, in 1815. Wesson Briggs, the fourth son of Job Briggs, was married Jan. 20, 1800, to Mary Tibbits, daughter of John Tibbits; and early in May of the same year, a party consisting of John Tibbits and wife, John Tibbits, Jr., and wife, and Wesson Briggs and wife, started from Schenectady up the Mohawk in an open boat, with what effects they could carry, for Tibbits' tract in Lisbon. After a voyage of about thirty-five days, by way of the Mohawk river, Indian creek, the Oswego river, Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence, they arrived safely at their destination, about five miles below the location of Ogdensburg, then an unimportant place, on the farm

now occupied by Mr. Briggs' youngest son, Deacon William Briggs. The entire journey was made through an almost unbroken wilderness. A rude log cabin was at once erected, in which the three families lived until better accommodations could be provided. In the following September was born Mr. Briggs' daughter, Dorcas, previously mentioned, and on the 6th of June, 1801, after they had resided here about one year, a second child was born in the same family, this time a son, who was called Walter, and who was the second white child born in town. On the opposite shore of the noble river were numerous settlers who had fled from the colonies during the long struggle for independence, being supporters of the king, and they proved kind neighbors to the new-comers, and aided them in every way they could.

Elizabeth, the wife of John Tibbits, Jr.,\* became the mother of fifteen children; and Mary, the wife of Wesson Briggs, gave birth to five. Of the latter all are dead except the youngest son, William, who is the only surviving member of the family. Mrs. Tibbits died March 28, 1809, and Mr. Briggs, March 20, 1810, when her youngest child was but little more than a year old. Walter, Benjamin, and William, sons of Wesson Briggs, became the parents of sixteen children, of whom twelve are yet living, while the other two sons died without issue.

When the War of 1812, between the mother country and the young republic, broke out, the situation of the settlers along the border was rendered extremely unpleasant, yet almost to a man they stood up in defense of their common country. Wesson Briggs joined the army, and, as his wife was dead, and he had no one to attend to his children, he decided upon sending them in the care of trusty men to his old home in Duaneburg, where his mother, brothers, and sisters were still living. Securing the services of a trusty French-Canadian named Samuel Lawray, and a Canadian-Dutch girl named Nancy Wagner, he placed his children in an ox-cart, under their care, and they started, the cart being drawn by a strong pair of oxen. The journey of two hundred miles through the forest was safely accomplished, occupying about twenty-five days, and the children were safely cared for,—the youngest by his grandmother, Mery Briggs. In the winter of 1814 Mr. Briggs visited his old home in Duaneburg, making the trip in a sleigh drawn by a team of horses, and on his return to Lisbon took his children with him, having a second time entered the marriage state. Not long after the close of the war, Mr. Briggs raised a company of cavalry, under the militia law of the State, and was its captain for several years. He was afterwards promoted colonel of the regiment to which the company belonged. He died Feb. 22, 1831, and his second wife, Mrs. Lydia Briggs, followed him to the "land of the hereafter" in 1866.

William Briggs, youngest son of Wesson Briggs, has held numerous town offices,—among them town superintendent of schools for five years, and supervisor for eight years. Was elected to the assembly, from the second assembly district of St. Lawrence County, in 1858, and again in 1859, serving two terms. During the late War of

the Rebellion he was, with many others in the town of Lisbon, active in rendering assistance to the volunteer cause. Out of his own family he sent four boys,—Alvah W. and Baron W. Briggs, and Henry H. and John C. Bosworth,—the latter sons of his second wife. Three of them were with the eastern army, and were present at the surrender of Lee, and the other was with the victorious western army which fought its way down to the sea, and thence marched northward over the storied ground of the Revolution, conquering the army of Johnston, and arriving at last at the national capital after the greatest march of modern times. The four sons enlisted in the 39th, 106th, and 142d Regiments N. Y. State volunteers, and on their return home brought with them ten commissions which they had won in the service of their country. Alvah W. Briggs became the colonel of his regiment,—the 106th,—and was with General Sheridan when he so completely defeated the rebel General Early in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia. He was wounded during that movement, and his brother Henry received a wound at Fort Fisher.

Early in February, 1800,† Alexander J. Turner, of Salem, Washington Co., came into town by way of Lake Champlain, as agent for the proprietors, and located on an eminence half a mile west of the old mills, having taken up the first three river lots adjoining Tibbits' tract. He continued as agent until 1805, and was succeeded by Louis Hasbrouck, of Ogdensburg. He died in March, 1806. At his death he was a judge of the court of common pleas, and formed one of the bench at its first organization. Reuben Turner, who settled in 1801, was a soldier of the Revolution, and died in July, 1833, at the age of ninety-two. Peter Sharp and Peter Henion, Germans, from Schoharie, located in 1800 on farms near Lisbon P. O., and erected houses thereon. In 1801, William Shaw, Lemuel Hoskins, William Lyttle, James Aikens, and Benjamin Steward moved into town. These men were nearly all from Vermont. Matthew Perkins, from Becket, Mass., and Hezekiah Pierce, also settled. These two were connected by marriage with the family of John Tibbits.

Many of the earlier settlers emigrated from Washington Co. In 1802, John, Samuel, William, and James, sons of William Lyttle; Richard and John Flack,‡ — Crosset, Isaac and Elihu Gray, John McCrea and sons,—John, Jr., Samuel, and Alexander,—and others, arrived and located. During the years 1803–6, a large increase was made to the number of settlers. In 1802, Robert Livingston came to town and made a small clearing, and in 1803 moved his family in from Washington Co. He was born in Saratoga Co., August 17, 1769. In 1810, while a resident of Lisbon, he was appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas of St. Lawrence County, which office he held until 1826. For twenty years he was a justice of the peace, and was several times elected supervisor of the town. He was one of the principal supporters of the Presbyterian church in Lisbon. His death occurred November 23, 1858, when he had reached the ninetieth year of his age. The old place is now occupied by his grandson, William Bruce

\* John Tibbits, Jr., died in Detroit, Sept. 23, 1826, aged fifty-three. His father died in Lisbon, Jan. 20, 1817, aged eighty.

† Hough's History.

‡ *Ibid.*—1806, on authority of Isaaq G. Flack.

Livingston, whose house stands on the spot where stood the original mansion of his grandfather. Judge Livingston was the grandfather of the man who has in later years made himself famous as "America's greatest orator," and a subtle wielder of both tongue and pen against the doctrines and customs of Christianity. His boyhood was spent on the banks of the grand river St. Lawrence, and perhaps much of his eloquence was derived from the musical language of its sparkling waters, speaking intelligibly to him in a momentary pause on their swift way to the sea.

Although the course pursued by Colonel Robert L. Ingersoll since his removal to the "Prairie State" may have won him many enemies in certain circles, it has made many friends in others, and his memory is yet dear to those who knew him as a young man on the border of the "Empire State." The writer heard him frequently mentioned, and a wish expressed by many to welcome him in a visit to the "scenes of other days."

The following return of electors was made in 1801, when this town embraced the present limits of the ten towns. The occurrence of the name of a *firm* on a poll list is novel. Except the first two, who were reported worth a freehold of the value of £100 or upwards, the remainder were returned as renting real estate worth at least forty shillings per annum: "Ogden & Ford, Elijah Carley, Stephen Foot, David Race, Thomas Lee, Benjamin Wilson, Kelsey Thurber, Jonathan Comstock, Wm. G. Peck, John Lyon, Jacob Pohlman, Benjamin Nickler, Major Watson, Seth Rainey, Joseph Thurber, Jeduthun Barker, Adam Milyer, Thomas J. Davies, Jonathan Ingraham, Daniel McNeal, John Smith."

Among the early comers to the town may also be mentioned the following: John A. Armstrong, Joseph Martin, Sharp McFadden, Abel Madill, Nehemiah Sheldon, Samuel McFadden, Truman Reynolds (a soldier of 1812), John Hanna, and many others.

It is related of Mr. and Mrs. James Flack that when they were married he was under twenty-one and she under seventeen years of age. During the war of 1812, Mrs. Flack, feeling unsafe so near the scene of active hostilities, mounted a horse, took her child, four months old, in her arms, and rode to Plattsburg, and thence to Hebron, Washington Co. James Flack became an extensive lumberman in St. Lawrence County.

A daughter of Samuel McFadden was in after-years married to John L. Martin, and went with him to California, where, less than a year later, she died, leaving an infant son. On the receipt of the news "at home," her sister, Miss Elizabeth McFadden, started unattended to the place of her death, and obtaining the consent of her brother-in-law, brought his infant child back with her to the home of its grandparents, where it could receive proper care. The son is now living.

Mrs. Sarah Sheldon, wife of Nehemiah Sheldon, performed a journey at an early day on horseback from Lisbon to Tompkins county, and Mrs. Truman Reynolds rode to Sacket's Harbor during the War of 1812 to visit her husband, who was stationed there. When Ogdensburg was captured by the British in February, 1813, Mrs. Reynolds, with her two children, was in the barracks. She was allowed, with others, to hastily pass out upon the ice, from

whence she witnessed the burning of the shelter she had but a few moments before left. Her two children, a son and a daughter, are both residents of Lisbon, the son, Wm. H. Reynolds, being a man of influence among the citizens, and a deacon in the First Congregational church. The daughter became the wife of James North, long a resident of the town.

After the defeat of the French in America, and the occupation of Ogdensburg and other posts by the English, the *Oswegatchie* Indians removed from the post, and located their village on what is yet known as Indian point, near the mouth of Indian creek, in the northwest corner of town. They continued to reside here until 1806-7, when they were removed by the government on complaint of the inhabitants. In 1763 these Indians numbered but 80, and in 1813 they had 23 houses on the point. While here they were under the direction of a Frenchman named Joseph Reoam, who spoke their dialect, and is said to have married one of their women. Dr. Hough's "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties" says, "Their village is described by one who saw it in 1802 as consisting of a street running parallel with the river, with the houses ranged in regular manner on each side of it, all uniformly built, with their ends to the street, sharp-roofed, shingled with pointed shingles, and with glass windows. Every house was built for two families, had two doors in front, and a double fire-place and single chimney in the centre, with a partition equally dividing the interior. In 1802 there were about 24 families. These Indians were accustomed to spend most of their summers on Black lake in hunting and fishing, returning to their cabins for the winter. They used bark canoes, which they carried round rapids and across portages with perfect ease."

After their removal from Lisbon they had no tribal habitation, and became scattered among the surrounding tribes, some going to Onondaga and some to St. Regis, and soon lost all tribal distinction.

"Still from the hurrying train of life fly backward far and fast  
The milestones of the fathers, the landmarks of the past."

#### FIRST AND PRESENT TOWN OFFICERS—PROCEEDINGS RELATIVE TO BOUNTIES DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, ETC.

The first officers for the town of Lisbon, elected in 1801, were as follows, viz.: Supervisor, Alexander J. Turner; Town Clerk, John Tibbits; Assessors, John Tibbits, Jr., Benjamin Stewart, Joseph Edsall, Seth Raney, William Shaw; Commissioners of Highways, Calvin Hubbard, Jacob Redington, Benjamin Stewart, Wesson Briggs, Jacob Pohlman; Constables, Peter Sharp, Joseph Furman, John Thurber; Collector, Peter Sharp; Postmasters, Uri Barber, Benjamin Bartlett, John Lyon; Path-masters, Samuel Allen, Benjamin Galloway, William Shaw, Benjamin A. Stewart, Joseph Edsall, Reuben Fields, Adam Milyer, Joseph Thurber; Fence-viewers, Uri Barber, George Hilman, John Tibbits, Jr., Asa Furman, John Sharp; Pound-keepers, Benjamin Stewart, Reuben Fields; Trustees for the Glebe, Alexander J. Turner, John Tibbits, Jr., Benjamin A. Stewart.

*Succession of Supervisors.*—Most of the election records of this town previous to 1831 have been lost or destroyed, and up to that date the list is probably imperfect: 1801, and for several years after, Alexander J. Turner; 1814–15, George C. Conant; 1816–17, James Thompson; 1818, Bishop Perkins; 1819–20, Robert Livingston; 1821–28, Wesson Briggs; 1829, John Thompson; 1830–35, George C. Conant; 1836, Joseph Chambers; 1837, G. C. Conant; 1838–39, David C. Gray; 1840–41, Charles Norway; 1842, William H. Reynolds; 1843, D. C. Gray; 1844, G. C. Conant; 1845–49, William Briggs; 1850–51, Aaron Rolf; 1852–53, David G. Lytle; 1854–56, Wm. Briggs; 1857–61, Ira Wallace; 1862–69, Alexander A. Martin; 1870, Samuel Wells; 1871, Alex. A. Martin; 1872–76, Andrew Tuck; 1877, Samuel Wells.

The balance of the officers for 1877 are as follows: Town Clerk, Robert Scott, who has held this office continuously since 1854; Justices of the Peace, Augustus Moncrief, Robert Taylor, M. T. Stocking (latter two holding over from previous elections); Collector, William Dezell; Assessor, John S. McFadden; Commissioner of Highways, John C. Gray; Overseers of the Poor, James Martin (2d), David Wallace; Commissioner of Excise, William Dawley; Town Auditors, Robert Akins, John N. Madill, G. P. Flack; Constables, Richard D. Gray, James Murdie, Robert Nelson; Town Sealer, Charles H. Herrington; Inspectors of Election, District No. 1, Isaac Newton, A. C. Gloss, Robert Scott; District No. 2, William Dings, M. S. Chambers, W. C. Flack; District No. 3, A. Jones, A. O'Neill, S. Dillingham; District No. 4, R. S. Tait, John Newby, James Moncrief.

At a special town-meeting, held August 30, 1862, a bounty of fifty dollars was voted to each volunteer who should enlist from the town of Lisbon on or after the 22d of the same month.

A special town-meeting was held December 24, 1863, at which a bounty of four hundred dollars was voted to each volunteer from the town, and certificates of indebtedness were issued to those who enlisted on or after the date of the meeting, to fill the quota of the town on the call of the president, dated October 17, 1863.

At a special meeting, August 13, 1864, subsequent to the president's call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, bounties of three hundred dollars each were voted to volunteers from Lisbon who had enlisted or re-enlisted between July 13, 1863, and January 1, 1864.

At a special meeting, held February 28, 1865, a bounty of one hundred dollars each was voted to "volunteers, recruits, and substitutes," to fill the quota of the town of Lisbon on the call of December 19, 1864.

Several other meetings were held for similar purposes, but their proceedings were rendered null and void by those of the meetings above mentioned. Lisbon furnished a large number of men for the army, and many of them returned maimed and crippled for life, while others "sleep their last sleep" on the bloody fields of the south. Their motto—"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori"—is a consolation for the mourning ones, on whose tablets of memory their heroic deeds and noble sacrifices are indelibly graven.

In 1856 a substantial and commodious stone building

was erected at Lisbon Centre for use as a town-hall. It stands on the hill in the upper part of the village.

Captain John Lyttle, mentioned in the list of early settlers, was a citizen of the town of Lisbon nearly forty years, and died June 28, 1843, aged sixty-four years. During the war of 1812–15 he held the office of captain of a rifle corps, and was in several of the battles on the western frontier. For more than twenty years he was a justice of the peace in Lisbon, and is remembered as an upright, honest man, and during his life an honor to the locality in which he had chosen his home.

It is related of a Mrs. Barton, who lived with her husband on Sucker brook, that she at one time shouldered a bag containing a bushel of wheat, carried it to Waddington, about fourteen miles away, had it ground, and carried the grist back in the same way. This is but one of many anecdotes of a like nature which might be related in the history of the early settlements, and shows to what straits people were sometimes reduced.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school in the town of Lisbon was taught in the northwestern part, in what is yet known as district No. 1, in 1808. The name of the first teacher is forgotten, but among the early ones was Robert Thompson. The town contained in December, 1877, thirty-two whole and ten joint school districts, and a population of about five thousand.

Among the manufactures of Lisbon brick-making enters to some extent. The largest yard in town is probably owned by Joseph Rutherford, and is located about three and a half miles below Lisbon P. O., near the river. The brick made are of a fine quality.

Within a few years the dairying interest has increased largely, until at present the town ranks among the best in the county in this respect.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Joseph W. Smith, the first regular physician who located in St. Lawrence County, settled in Lisbon in 1803, and practiced here and in adjoining towns until 1807, when he removed to Ogdensburg. He was a man of much talent, and an untiring laborer in the field of his profession, often making journeys into Canton, Oswegatchie, Waddington, and other towns, sometimes a distance of twenty miles, and many of the early inhabitants had cause to remember him gratefully.

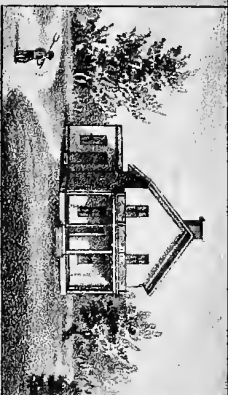
Dr. W. Carpenter also settled early, and had for a time considerable practice, but was almost entirely superseded by Dr. William A. Campfield, who settled quite early, and had a long and successful practice. He was a practitioner of the old allopathic school, and is remembered as a courteous and affable gentleman.

During the epidemic which pervaded the country in 1813 great numbers died, and Lisbon is said to have suffered more severely than any other town in the county. During the well-remembered cold seasons—1816–17—there was great suffering for want of provisions, in consequence of short crops. It is said that more corn was raised on the Galloup island, and in a field of eleven acres on Livingston's

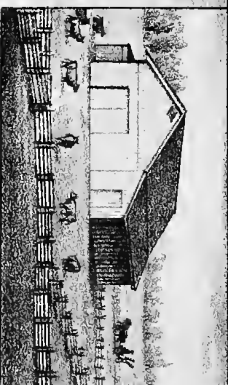




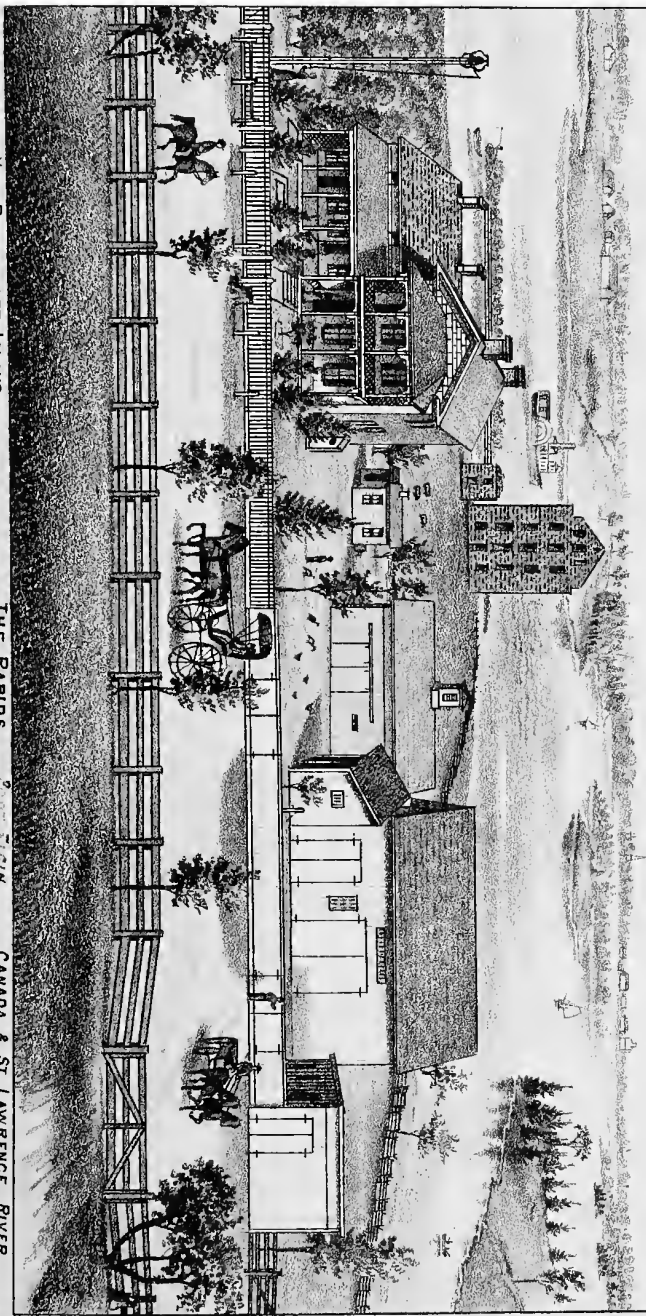
CENTENNIAL CREAMERY



TENANT HOUSE



STOCK BARN



VAN RENSSSELAER ISLAND,

THE RAPIDS. PAVE SLIGN.

CANADA & ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

RESIDENCE of H. E. AXTELL,  
LISBON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



ADAM SCOTT.

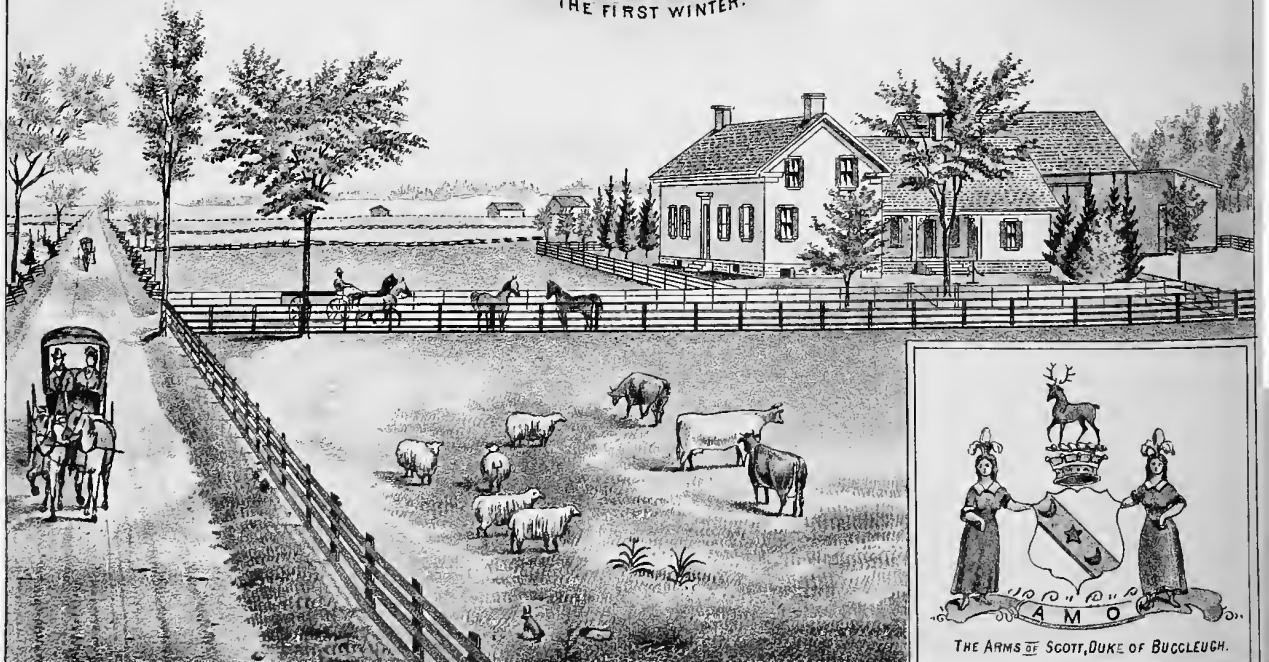


JEANETTE SCOTT

(PHOTOGRAPHS BY DOW, OGDENSBURG.)



THE FIRST WINTER.



THE ARMS OF SCOTT, DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH.

point, in 1816, than in all the rest of St. Lawrence County. However that may be, these were the only localities which produced to any extent in town, and the yield here was abundant, owing to some local cause,—the influence of the water in warding off frost, or other reasons. Ordinary corn sold for two dollars and a half per bushel, and seed-corn as high as five. Potatoes were worth one dollar a bushel, which has been the case at numerous times since, though not because of an entire failure in the crop.

During the War of 1812–15 an incident happened which caused great excitement. "A company of some sixty dragoons had been stationed for some time in the fall of 1813 at the house of Peter Wells, four or five miles back from the river, on the road to Canton. About thirteen of these had come to the mills, and were stopping at an inn kept by one Scott. A sufficient guard of sentries was stationed around the house, but during the night a party of two hundred men from Canada, having landed on Tibbits' point about midnight, surprised the sentinels, and surrounded the house where the dragoons were supposed to be, but not until several of them had escaped. One, named Smith, was shot, and another one, Mercer, was wounded. The latter was brutally stabbed several times after resistance ceased, and he was left for dead, but subsequently recovered. Two dragoons,—Scott and his son,—and all of the horses that could be found, were taken to Canada. It is said that these dragoons made a very gallant resistance, and that it was impossible to take Smith and Mercer alive."\*

On the breaking out of the cholera-panic in 1832, a board of health was formed and Dr. Wooster Carpenter was appointed health officer. The St. Lawrence, opposite the house of Obadiah Platt, and not less than three hundred yards from the shore, was assigned as a quarantine ground for craft from Canada; but it is believed the regulations were never enforced.

On the 11th of March, 1828, a circulating library was incorporated in this town, with William Marshall, Andrew O'Neill, Albert Tyler, John Glass, Joshua G. Pike, James Douglass, and James Moncrief, trustees.

#### LISBON POST-OFFICE.

At this point was built, in 1804, by D. W. Church, a millwright, for the proprietors of the town, the first mill within its limits. It was painted red, and long bore the name of the "Red Mills," as did the settlement around it. It was finally abandoned and removed, and a large stone mill built in its place, at the beginning of the Galloup rapid. The latter was in after-years burned, and its ruined walls still stand, a grim monument of the industry of other days. The present mills, located a mile and a half down the river, on Livingston's point, were built within a more recent period by Joseph and Samuel Smithers, and include a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill (the latter two built by Hugh Lalone and George Sparrowhawk, and now the property of Lalone). The parties who erected a grist-mill had previously built a dam about half-way across to Lalone island, intending at

first to build it entirely across, but owing to a lack of means it was turned up stream at some distance from shore, to avoid its being carried away by the ice.

Until the old "Red mill" was built, in 1804, it was necessary for the settlers to cross into Canada to get grinding done.

"An act was passed April 6, 1850, authorizing Henry Van Rensselaer, Esq., of Ogdensburg, his heirs and assigns, to erect, for hydraulic purposes, a dam from the south shore to Galloup island, a distance of about 1200 feet. A fall of from six to eight feet would thus be obtained, and an amount of power almost incalculable afforded. The bottom of the river is rocky, and capable engineers have estimated the work practicable at a cost of \$50,000. This being the foot of navigation for sail-vessels on the lakes would doubtless, were a dam built and a branch to the railroad laid, give an importance to this point as a manufacturing place which has scarcely a parallel in the country. This channel is used but little, if any, by boats; and the navigation north of the island would be improved by diverting more water into that channel, as would necessarily result in the erection of a dam." †

From the islands and the rapids here the place is familiarly known as "the Galloups." The post-office was established in the neighborhood of 1830, receiving the name of Lisbon. The first postmaster was George C. Conant, who located here and studied law for some time with Matthew Perkins, and on the death of the latter married his widow. He (Conant) became a lawyer of considerable note, and held numerous offices of trust in the gift of the people of the town. Both he and Perkins were from Massachusetts. The second postmaster was John Thompson, and among those who have held the office since are Dr. W. Carpenter, Simeon Dillingham (who was postmaster about eight years altogether), and his brother, Charles W. Dillingham, who came here from Albany. The present incumbent is Mrs. Nettie D. Turner.

Previous to 1833, Simeon Dillingham worked at his trade—that of a carpenter and joiner—in the employ of the Van Rensselaer family, at Albany, and at that date removed to Ogdensburg, where he remained until 1835, and came during that year to Lisbon. It was in this year that the stone grist-mill was built, also a wing-dam five hundred feet in length.

At an early day John O'Neill, son of Andrew O'Neill, (the first settler of Lisbon), manufactured potash, and kept a small store on land now owned by Andrew O'Neill, Jr. He also owned a store at Sucker Brook settlement, and his were probably the first mercantile establishments in town. James Thompson quite early established a store at Galloupville (Lisbon P. O.) in the building now occupied by the post-office and grocery.

The place contained in December, 1877, a post-office, an Episcopal church, a small grocery, a butter-factory (established in the spring of 1876 by T. S. Atkins), a blacksmith-shop, and a few dwellings. At one time quite a number of village lots were owned here and a considerable amount of business was done. The village lots are now

\* Hough's History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties.

† Hough.

mostly the property of Henry E. Axtell, as well as a large share of the property in the neighborhood.

#### LISBON CENTRE P. O.

This village has principally sprung into existence since the completion of the Northern railway (now the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railway), or since about 1851, in the spring of which year the post-office was established, with John McBride as postmaster. He was succeeded in the office by John Bell, and he in turn by James Brown. The present incumbent is Robert Akins.

About 1855-56 the present brick hotel—the "Fulton House"—was built by Samuel Wells, who had previously kept a hotel in an old frame building. The "Fulton" is not licensed nor regularly kept as a hotel, owing to lack of custom in a small place, so near Ogdensburg.

A small stock of goods was opened here during or previous to 1850 by John Bell; but the first store of any consequence was opened in the fall of that year by Dix and McBride.

A steam saw-, shingle-, and grist-mill was built by John Kent in 1873, and in the winter of 1877-78 was doing a large custom business. The building is of brick, boarded over, and contains four run of stone. The machinery is driven by a thirty-five horse-power steam-engine.

At the time these items were gathered (Dec. 7, 1877), a cheese-factory of considerable size was being erected by Andrew Grahams, and, at the time, the village contained three stores, one harness-shop, two churches, a school-house, a post-office, a steam grist-, saw-, and shingle-mill, two blacksmith-shops, one carriage-shop, one milliner-shop, one tailor-shop, two physicians (W. H. Cruikshank and A. L. Morgan), and about two hundred inhabitants. At the station the railroad company has a depot building, fifty by one hundred feet, and a long siding.

Produce is extensively handled at this station, several dealers shipping large amounts, the principal firm being Messrs. Flack & Son. Samuel Rogers, John McBride, Bently & Middleton, and several others, are engaged in this business, the produce being shipped to Boston and other eastern points. The business of one of the heaviest dealers at the village is said to have required the handling of \$100,000 during the past year.

#### FLACKVILLE P. O.

The Flacks settled near the site of the present village of Flackville, in company with Daniel, Isaac, and Elihu Gray. The place was started by John P. Flack as early, probably, as 1830. He erected several buildings, among them one in which a man named Hartwell placed a large general stock of goods, and established the first store in the village. There were also a blacksmith-shop, a wagon-shop, an ashery, etc., and quite a business sprung up, it being before the days of railroads, and the goods were all hauled by team from Ogdensburg and other points.

Thomas Craig erected a hotel about 1835, and it was owned and operated afterwards by John P. Flack. It was finally destroyed by fire, and was at the time the property of a man named Guest.

A post-office was established here about 1844, and named

Flackville, from John P. Flack, who was the first postmaster. Those who have since held the office are Isaac G. Stocking, Stephen B. Ainsworth, J. C. McCullough, and the present incumbent, J. Gibbons.

Flackville contained in December, 1877, two stores, two churches, one blacksmith-shop, one wagon-shop, a shoe-shop, a post-office, and from twelve to fifteen families.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first permanent religious organization in the county was formed in Lisbon, by Rev. Alexander Proudfit, of Salem (Washington county?), who visited his old neighbors for that purpose. Rev. Mr. Sherriff, a Scotchman, became their first pastor, in 1804. The First Associate Reformed congregation in Lisbon was incorporated Nov. 15, 1802, with A. J. Turner, John Tibbits, Jr., John Farewell, William Shaw, Benjamin Stewart, and Reuben Turner, trustees. This was reorganized Feb. 28, 1827, with George C. Conant, John Thompson, and Joseph Martin, trustees. A church was built half a mile north of Lisbon Centre, at a place then quite a point for business. The first church building owned by the old society stood on the same ground on which St. Luke's Episcopal church at Galloupsville now stands. Its construction, including all the work of raising funds and the labor of building, is said to have cost a *barrel of whisky*, and the admission that it might have done so was made by one of its members to Dr. F. B. Hough when the latter was gathering notes for his "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties." At any rate, considerable of the "extract" was undoubtedly used. This society is now United Presbyterian in denomination, and has a membership of about 140. Its pastor is Rev. John Service. A Sabbath-school is in connection, having a good membership. The present frame church at Lisbon Centre was built in 1856, and will seat about 250 persons.

The first society of the Methodist Episcopal church in Lisbon was incorporated April 25, 1822, with Daniel Aiken, Asa Baldwin, David Wells, Robert Briggs, and Luke McCracken, trustees. It was reorganized April 3, 1847, with George Fulton, Joseph Langtree, David Aiken, Stephen Mackley, and Isaac Stocking, trustees. Meetings were held on a small scale as early as 1805. A church was built at Galloupsville (Lisbon P. O.) in 1862. It is a frame structure, capable of seating 200 persons, and cost about \$650. It was built on land deeded to the society by Hugh Lalone, the pastor in charge at the time being Rev. R. Ballou. The membership in December, 1877, was 40. Pastor in charge, Rev. W. C. Lent.

An organization was effected January 9, 1850, and a church built at Flackville, which was finished in 1851. The trustees were Dwight Speneer, Joseph H. Langtree, Isaac G. Stocking, Lyman N. Sacket, and Henry Soper, with E. Pease as pastor. The membership in December, 1877, was 65, and the appointment is under the same charge as the one at Galloupsville, Rev. W. C. Lent being pastor.

#### ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL),

in the town of Lisbon, was formed October 12, 1837, with Obadiah Platt and Samuel Patterson, wardens; Jesse Platt,

Hugh Leach, Robert Leach, Henry Hunt, Simeon Dillingham, John Clarke, William Spears, and Dr. Wooster Carpenter, vestrymen. The first rector was probably Rev. Mr. Brayton. The present very neat stone church, located at Galloupsville, was built in 1856, at a cost of about \$3000. It is the most costly church in town, and occupies a beautiful location on the river-road, commanding a fine view both up and down the broad and rapid St. Lawrence. The tower at one time gave way and it became necessary to rebuild it. The society was unable to pay for the work, and the money was raised in New York city by Mrs. General Thomas Davies\* and forwarded to the society. Andrew O'Neill, of Lisbon, has been a member of this church longer than any person now living, except William Spears, one of its first vestrymen, and has always taken an active interest in its welfare. The present membership of the society is about 20. Rev. James D. Morrison, of Ogdensburg, officiates here every Sabbath afternoon.

A society of Covenanters was formed as early as 1840, and incorporated June 28, 1842, with John Middleton, William Glass, John Smith, John Cole, John Campbell, and James Valentine, trustees. The original society numbered 40 persons, under the charge of Rev. J. Fisher. A church was built near Flackville soon after the organization was completed, costing \$600, and containing seats for 168 persons. Its first regular pastor was Rev. John Middleton. Its present membership is something less than 100, and it is under the pastoral care of Rev. William McFarland, who has ministered here a number of years.

#### FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF LISBON.†

This church was first started by a few people who met in private houses for prayer, about the year 1825. Like their predecessors, the Covenanters of Scotland, they always held their meetings on Thursday evening, assembling in what is known as the Craig neighborhood. William Craig, who might be called the founder of the church, was originally a member of the Associate church of Lisbon, but afterward united with this church. He wrote, about 1828, to Rev. James W. Stewart, of Argyle, Washington county, New York, making inquiry about a preacher for the R. P. church of Lisbon. Stewart could not visit this county, and it was not until 1830 that Mr. Craig's desires in this direction were gratified. During that year two preachers of this denomination—Revs. S. Milligan and John H. Simms—visited this locality. In 1831, Rev. J. W. Stewart, the same to whom Mr. Craig's letter had been addressed, visited Lisbon and remained six months. During his stay the congregation was organized with a membership of 50. William Glass and John Smith were chosen ruling elders, and ordained by Mr. Stewart. In 1831, William Craig and Robert Gray were added to the session, and in the mean time a new house of worship was erected.

The young congregation prospered finely until the year 1833, when a division occurred in the general synod to which they belonged over the right of franchise, a part of

the members contending that it was wrong to vote, and the rest that it was right, and on this question the congregation in Lisbon also divided. William Craig and Robert Gray—one-half the session—remained with the congregation, and the balance left and were organized into a separate congregation, under the *pro re nata* synod. The old organization, weakened but not discouraged, applied to the presbytery for some one to administer the communion of the Lord's Supper to them, and Rev. A. G. Wiley, of Duaneburg, was appointed. But twelve members received the communion, and of the number but three are now alive, viz., Thomas Cleland, James Craig, and a sister of the latter, Mary Ellen Craig. About 1841 their house of worship was burned, and after this blow the society became nearly disbanded. In 1850, Rev. Henry Gordon visited what remained of the congregation, and revived them to such a degree that in the spring of 1851 they extended a call to him, which he accepted, his salary being fixed at \$350 per annum. He was installed as their first pastor, and during a communion which followed thirty new names were added to the communion roll. James Baxter and John Mayne were added to the session. The next year (1852) their present frame church was built at a cost of about \$2500, and Anthony Paul, Andrew M. Gray, and Robert MacDowell were added to the session. During the year 1857, when the number of members had increased to 125, Mr. Gordon left them and joined the United Presbyterian church, and is now settled in Washington county, New York. In 1858, Rev. J. W. MacDowell accepted a call from the church at Flackville, and labored with the congregation for five years, at the expiration of which time he removed to South Ryegate, Vermont. While he was in charge here John Chambers and William Brown were added to the session. Rev. W. P. Shaw received and accepted a call from this church in 1864. He stayed three years, during which time the membership was increased to 166. Rev. S. D. Yates became their pastor in 1872, and stayed one year. He is now a missionary in Nova Scotia. Rev. W. J. Clarke became pastor in the spring of 1876, and still holds the position. The other officers of the church for 1877 are: Ruling Elders, Anthony Paul, John Chambers, John Mayne; Trustees, Thomas Barrows, Hugh Mayne, John C. Gray, George Kelly, George Chambers. Membership, 150. Thomas Cleland is the only survivor of the original society.

The church was repaired and newly seated in 1875, at an expense of \$1000. A Sabbath-school was organized in June, 1877, with James Craig superintendent. It numbers 75, including a Bible-class, and has six teachers.

#### THE FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIETY

in the town of Lisbon was formed Feb. 14, 1843, with Joseph Platt, David Aiken, Isaac Storms, Thomas Martin and John Martin, trustees, and a membership of 100. Its first pastor was Rev. Lyndon King. During the same year (1843) its present frame house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$800; it is located on lot 3, range 2 of mile square lots. The church property at present is valued at \$3000 or more. The membership has varied greatly since the organization, and is at present in the neighborhood of 100. The pastor is Rev. Mr. Wightman.

\* General Davies was a brother of Charles Davies, the eminent mathematician, and both are natives of the town of Oswegatchie.

† By John Mayne.

## THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was formed Nov. 25, 1842, with 52 members, and was the result of a revival conducted by Rev. Lewis A. Weeks (or Wickes), of Lewis county. The society was incorporated March 3, 1843, with William Briggs, John Dings, James Martin, Thomas McCarter, James Norway, and William H. Reynolds, trustees. The church, which is located on lot 5, range 1, was built in 1844-45, at a cost of \$1000 or \$1200. The first pastor was Rev. William T. Buffett (or Wm. F. Buffit), and among others have been Revs. Stephen Williams and Morgan L. Eastman, the latter installed Feb. 8, 1849. The present pastor, who has presided since February, 1871, is Rev. R. C. Day. The church has been considerably repaired, and, in 1870, a parsonage, including a good house, barns, and eleven acres of land, was purchased by the trustees. Mr. Day was the first to occupy the parsonage. The membership of this church in December, 1877, was about 130. A Sabbath-school is maintained, with a membership of about 80. Its superintendent is the pastor of the church, Rev. R. C. Day.

SAINTS PHILIP AND JAMES' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, at Lisbon Centre, is a tasty brick structure, built in 1874, at a cost, including the lot, of about \$3500. The first trustees were Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, Rev. Father James Mackay, V. G., of Ogdensburg, Rev. John E. O'Hare, pastor at the time, John McCarrier, and Owen Meehan. Its membership at this writing (December, 1877) is about 150. It is attended from the cathedral at Ogdensburg, and is under the care of that institution. Its pastor at present is Rev. Father Fournier (?).

We are under obligations to the following-named persons in this town for items furnished, and herewith tender our thanks to them for their valuable assistance: Lisbon P. O. and vicinity, Andrew O'Neill, Simeon Dillingham, Deacon William Briggs, Mrs. Livingston, Rev. W. C. Lent, Rev. R. C. Day, and others. Lisbon Centre and vicinity: Robert Akins, Mrs. David Scott (for use of town records, in the absence of Mr. Scott), the proprietors of the hotel, harness-shop, steam-mill, and others. Flackville and vicinity: B. W. Flack, Esq., Isaac G. Flack, Anthony Paul, J. Gibbons (P. M.), and others; besides numerous others aside from these whose names are not now recalled.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

## ADAM SCOTT.

It is not often that an American citizen can trace his genealogy backward, legitimately, to the titled families of Europe, but he of whose life the present sketch includes a brief outline does so, Adam Scott being a lineal descendant of Scott, Earl of Buccleuch, an old and honorable family of Scotland. The genealogy of the Scott family since 1622 is as follows:

John Scott was born in the last-named year, near Greenoch, Scotland, and emigrated to Ireland in 1643, settling in

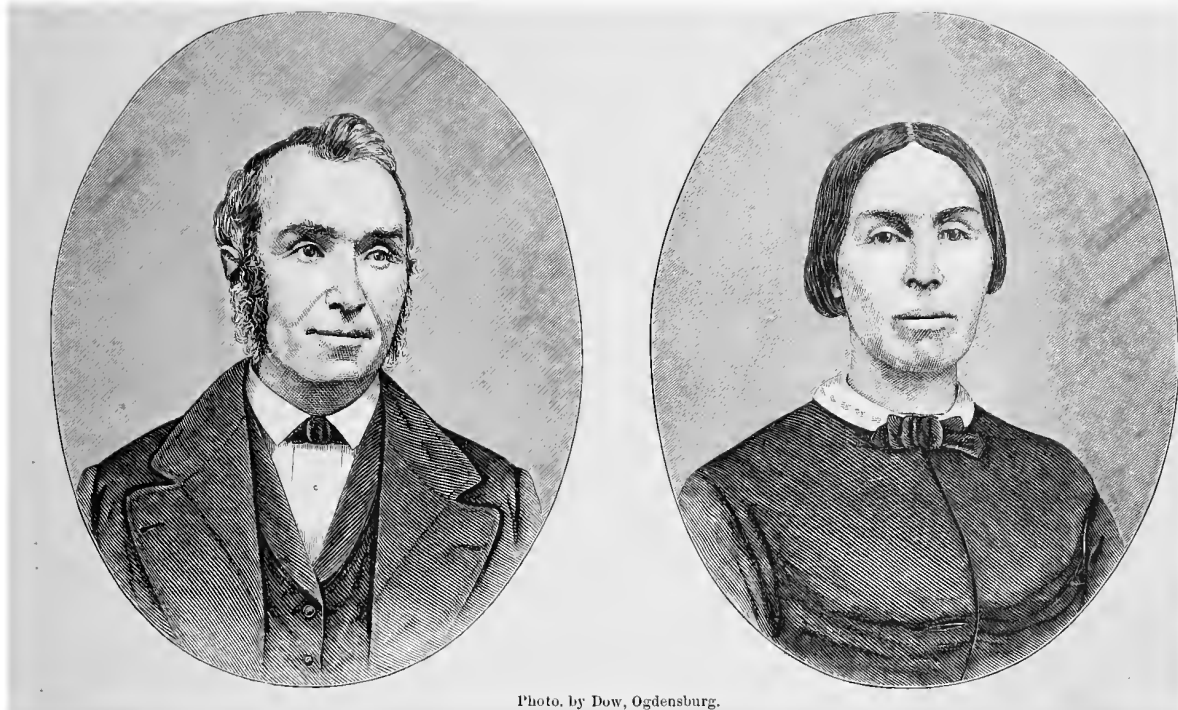
the town of Scelganaban, parish of Ballymore, county Antrim; but, on the breaking out of Tyrone's rebellion in 1645, he was compelled to return to Scotland, where he remained twenty-three years, at which date he came again to Ireland, and took possession of his old location, which had remained undisturbed during the whole period. So perfectly desolate had it remained, Mr. Scott found his pot and tongs standing beside his fireplace as he had left it. Mr. Scott married Janet Kirk, by whom he had four sons: Thomas, Hugh, John, and William; and three daughters: Janet, Jane, and Mary. Mr. Scott died in 1719, aged ninety-seven years.

Thomas, the eldest son of John Scott, married Jane Scott, who resided near Templepatrick, in 1709, by whom were born to him four sons and two daughters: John, Hugh, William, Benjamin, Jane, and Eliza. He died in 1742, aged seventy-two years.

Hugh, the second son of Thomas Scott, was born in 1713, and married Catharine Curley, who bore him five children, viz.: Clements, Francis, Harcellas, Walter, and Polly. His wife, Catharine, dying, he married a second, Mary Scott, by whom four children were born to him: Adam, Arthur, Jane, and Catharine. He died in 1802, aged eighty-nine years.

Adam Scott, son of Hugh, was born in 1763, and married Ann McAllister in 1799, eight children being the fruits of this union, viz.: Ann, Mary, Hugh, Sarah, Eliza, Jane, Adam, and William. He died in 1848, aged eighty-five years. Of these children of Adam Scott, Ann died in 1861, unmarried, at sixty years of age. Mary married Robert Cameron, and was the mother of seven children, and came with her family to New York in 1852. Hugh was drowned, April 22, 1834, aged twenty-nine years. Sarah married Robert Forsythe, and bore three children. Jane died at the age of eighteen years, Nov. 1, 1828. Elizabeth married David McAdoo, in 1843, and bore him five children. They came to America in 1848, and settled in the town of Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. William married Ann McNair, in 1857, who bore him seven children.

Adam Scott, the immediate subject of our sketch, was born in the town of Bryantang, parish of Ballymore, county Antrim, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1817, and began to work at a very tender age, assisting his father and brother Hugh, who were weavers, and began to weave himself before he was eleven years of age. He continued to work at weaving, and occasionally at farming, until he was twenty years of age, at which time, owing to the death of Hugh, the entire care of the farm devolved on him, his father's health being delicate. This work continued until the failure of the potato crop in 1845-46 rendered farming no longer available for even a subsistence, and upon going to Belfast, and seeing the wharves crowded with Irish farmers bringing off corn raised in America to supply their own necessities, he concluded he would go where he could raise instead of buying food. More than one hundred and fifty of his neighbors had reached the same conclusion, and, therefore, one hundred and more passages to Quebec on the ship *Anna*, of Belfast, were secured, and the emigrants bade farewell to their native country, the *Emerald Isle*, April 28, 1847, and landed at Quebec May 26 following. Mr. Scott came



BENJAMIN D. WHEATER.

MRS. BENJAMIN D. WHEATER.

### BENJAMIN D. WHEATER

was born in the village of Hilliam, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 19, 1822, and was the third child in a family of nine. He received a good common school education in his native place, emigrated to this country in 1843, and settled in the town of Oswegatchie, on the farm now owned by Joseph Wheeler. Benjamin lived with his father until 1847, when he commenced life on his own account, purchasing a farm in the town of Canton.

In 1850 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Smithers, who was born in the village of Braton, Yorkshire, England, July 30, 1831. She was the fifth child, in a family of ten, of William and Sarah (Brown) Smithers. Her father was a shoemaker by trade, and came to America in the year 1837, settling in Oswegatchie, where he subsequently purchased a farm, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1864. His worthy wife survived him until May, 1877, when she, too, passed to her eternal rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have had an interesting family, the names and dates of birth of which are as follows: Frank, born May 18, 1855; Sarah Esther, born Aug. 7, 1857; Mary Jane, born March 11, 1860; Daniel W., born

March 24, 1862; Carlotta A., born Jan. 24, 1870. Two died in infancy.

Mr. W. remained on his farm in Canton for almost seven years, when he sold out and purchased the farm upon which he now resides, in the town of Lisbon, which then contained one hundred and thirty-two acres, and to which, by well-directed industry and economy, he has since added until he now owns two hundred and ten acres of well-cultivated land. In addition to his agricultural operations, he takes a great and commendable interest in the betterment of stock, and his horses, sheep, and cattle are among the best improved and highest bred in his town. In politics he is a staunch Republican, believing that the perpetuity of American institutions is best assured by the principles advocated by that party. In religion he supports the Methodist Episcopal church, and aided materially in the erection of the edifice at Rensselaer Falls, and has done much towards its subsequent maintenance. In character he is upright and honest; in disposition, genial and courteous, hospitable and benevolent; and, by actual worth, enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he resides.





to Ogdensburg in search of relatives, and from thence to Heuvelton, where he engaged work on a farm with James Ballentyne, with whom he remained three years, at nine dollars per month, including board and washing. He in the mean time bought and paid for a tract of land and cleared up ten acres, and put it into grass, and in 1850 married a wife, and added fifty-two acres to his farm, slightly improved, but hardly so much as made it a habitable dwelling-place. However, by his industry and economy, he has

brought it forward into the first rank of good farms of St. Lawrence County, as will be seen by referring to a view of his homestead elsewhere in this work, and contrasting it with the sketch of the pioneer home of the first winter. Portraits of Mr. Scott and his worthy helpmeet also adorn another page of our work. Mr. Scott has taken for his guidance the sentiment contained in the old couplet,—

“Honor and fame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part, 'tis there the honor lies.”

## M A D R I D.

THE first immigration into the present Madrid took place in 1801, when Cyrus Abernethy with his family located on the west side of Grasse river, about two miles below the site of Madrid village. His unmarried brother, Ezekiel, came with him, and then, or soon after, made his residence at what is now the village. Calvin Abernethy, a son of Cyrus, then a boy of four, now a resident of Waddington, is the oldest survivor of the first settlers of Madrid. His brother, Luther Abernethy, of Madrid, is also one of the earliest residents.

Solomon Lindsley also located on the site of the village in 1801, and Ephraim S. Raymond began a clearing in the Abernethy neighborhood. Jesse Goss is also said to have settled at the village in 1801, but perhaps was a little later.

By “Madrid” we mean the territory of the present town, as that part of old Madrid now forming Waddington is treated of in a separate chapter.

In 1801 Madrid was not in existence as a civil town. The old survey-township of that name, however, had been laid out ten miles square many years before, along with the rest of the “ten townships,” as shown in the general history of the county, and in March, 1801, it had been organized with them into the town of Lisbon, and annexed to the county of Clinton.

On the 3d day of March, 1802, however, the county of St. Lawrence was formed. The act creating it provided for four towns, one of them being Madrid, which comprised the survey-townships of Madrid and Potsdam. There were then no residents in the latter township, and almost all the population of Madrid township was in what is now Waddington. The first town-meeting in Madrid was held April 1, 1802, when the following officers were elected:

Supervisor, Joseph Edsall; Clerk, Jacob Redington; Assessors, Cyrus Abernethy, Reuben Field, and Alexander Brush; Constable and Collector, Henry Erwin; Overseers of the Poor, Jonathan Tuttle and Solomon Lindsley; Commissioners of Highways, John Sharp, Isaac Bartholomew, and Ephraim S. Raymond; Fence-viewers, Asa Freeman, Jonathan Allen, and Cyrus Abernethy; Pound-keeper, Edward Lawrence; Overseers of Highways (Path-masters), Jonathan Allen, Alexander Brush, Thomas Rutherford,

Oliver Lindsley, and Solomon Lindsley. Of the foregoing, only Cyrus Abernethy, Ephraim S. Raymond, and Solomon Lindsley, and possibly Henry Erwin, lived in the present Madrid.

The territory which forms the subject of this chapter became during the first summer of settlement (1801) the property of David A. and Thomas L. Ogden, whose chain of title back to the State has been traced in the general history. In 1803 they deeded an undivided third of the land to Joshua Waddington. Joseph Edsall (better known as Judge Edsall) was the agent, and land was sold at from two to three dollars per acre, one-fourth being agreed to be paid down, and the rest in three equal annual instalments. The surface of the ground was slightly undulating, rising gradually each way from the banks of Grasse river. The name of this stream is written in the old road records of 1803 and 1804 “La Grasse,” showing clearly that it is of French origin. It may mean “Greasy river,” or it may be a corruption of the name “Riviere á la Grace,” River of Grace. It certainly does not mean “grass,” the French word for which is “herbe.” Nevertheless, custom has made the name “Grasse river,” which we shall use in this sketch.\*

It enters the territory of the present town of Madrid near the southwest corner, and runs with rapid current diagonally through it, emerging at the northeast corner.

The soil is mostly composed of dark loam in the lowlands, changing to gravel as we climb the hills. The early settlers found all the land covered with a heavy growth of maple, beech, birch, bass-wood, hemlock, etc., with small quantities of pine in some localities.

A few more settlers came in 1802, among whom were probably Samuel Chipman and Joseph Freeman, the latter being afterwards one of the prominent citizens of the county. In 1803, Seth Roberts and a Mr. Clark began a saw-mill on Grasse river, at the point now known as Madrid village. Clark is not remembered by the earliest settlers, but a record of December 3, 1803, mentions the laying out of a road, beginning in the highway northerly of “La Grasse” river, about 15 chains from “Roberts & Clark’s”

\* Its Indian name was Nikeutsiako, “full of large fishes,” a name which was peculiarly applicable before the days of mill-dams.

mill, running thence south 60° E., 148 chains to the Potsdam line. The only other roads then in the territory of the present Madrid were two, which had both been laid out that same year. One ran "up and down the La Grasse river," beginning in the southeast line of lot 87, adjoining Potsdam; running thence north 25 chains; thence north 30° east 775 chains (nearly ten miles in a straight line); thence north 25° east, 120 chains, to the Louisville line. The other began at E. S. Raymond's, at the corner of lots 70, 71, 80, and 81; ran thence north 28° west, on the line between lots 60 and 61 and 50 and 51, "which is gospel and school lots," and thence on the line of lots 40 and 41 "to the centre of the big road." It will be understood that these roads were then probably designated only by marked trees. If there was a track from which the saplings and logs had been cut so that a yoke of cattle and sled could possibly get along, it was considered a highway as important as a railroad at the present time.

In this year (1803) also, the first wedding enlivened the wilderness. Ezekiel Abernethy and Wealthy, daughter of Solomon Lindsley, both residing at what is now Madrid village, were engaged in marriage. Ere they were quite ready for the nuptials the lady was taken sick with the measles, but finally became convalescent. While she was still feeble, Judge Edsall, the only magistrate within a long distance, came over to visit the lands under his charge on Grasse river. Knowing that the settlers there were not yet provided with the more delicate luxuries of life, he took along a pot of pork and beans for the delectation of his particular friends. Stopping at Solomon Lindsley's, he found their daughter in the condition first mentioned, and young Abernethy cheering her as best he might.

"Now, Wealthy," said Edsall, "you and Ezekiel have been engaged a good while, and there is no use of waiting any longer. You know there isn't a minister here once a year, and it isn't often that even a justice of the peace makes his appearance, especially one who brings a wedding-dinner along with him. So, if you can get out of bed and stand up long enough to be married, I will perform the ceremony, and then we will all have a feast of pork and beans."

Wealthy and Ezekiel assented to the proposal. The damsel arose, donned the blue petticoat and yellow short gown which constituted her holiday attire, and the magistrate pronounced the words which constituted them man and wife. The new-made bride immediately lay down again, but sat up in bed long enough to appropriate her share of the pork and beans which constituted the wedding banquet. Such is the story of the first nuptials in Madrid, as told by the bride herself to Mrs. Lydia Averill, and repeated by that lady to the writer. Jared Abernethy, the oldest son of this couple, born in 1804, was the first child born in town so far as we have been able to learn.

Among the earliest settlers was Dan. Simonds (grandfather of George G. Simonds, Esq.). In company with his son, Dan. Simonds, Jr., he made his way on horseback, in the fall of 1803, from New England to St. Regis, crossed the St. Lawrence, rode up on the Canada side, re-crossed to Waddington (as now called), and then lined his own track through the woods till he found land that suited him, two miles northwest of Madrid village. It was fortunate

that they immediately put up a bark hut, for the next morning young Dan was broken out with the measles. He conquered the disease without medical aid, and during a four weeks' stay the two slashed down a couple of acres of timber, and built a rude log house. The next March they returned with the remainder of the family. Nearly all moving was done in the winter or early spring, for an ox-sled could follow a track impassable for a wagon.

The records of Madrid from its foundation are still preserved in the town clerk's office. From them we learn that in 1803 the people voted to "pay five dollars per head for each *wolf* killed in the town of Madrid, not including Potsdam," meaning the survey-township of Potsdam, then a part of the civil town of Madrid. In 1804, fifty dollars was raised for the support of the poor, none of which seems to have been required, for the next year it was all used for general expenses.

From the first the clerk kept a separate book devoted to "sheep-marks." In those days, when sheep ranged through the fenceless woods, and flocks were frequently intermingled, the marking of their ears was an important science. He who first recorded a certain combination of slits and crops obtained a copyright on its use while he lived in the town; after his death or removal another might take it.

All the old town books contain numerous sheep-marks; but Madrid is the only town we have noticed which had a ledger especially devoted to that purpose. It was highly illustrated, too, each description being accompanied by a portrait showing the exact location of the crops or holes on which a patent was claimed. Thus, under date of "Madrid, Feb. 26, 1804," we find the following description, with an illustration:

"Joseph Edsall's 'sheep-mark,'—The left ear cropped off about half way."

Another device was thus described: "Cyrus Abernethy's mark,—A sloping crop off the upper side of the left ear, and a half-penny under the same."

But the finest display of ingenuity in this old-time signal-service was the following:

"Daniel Franklin's mark,—A full crop off the right ear, a slit in the same; a half-penny off the upper side of the left."

Being desirous to be prepared for all emergencies, one of the town-clerks filled the whole blank book of twenty-five pages with these beautiful works of art, four on a page; so when a farmer brought in a description, it was written down beside one of the photographs, the requisite cuts and slashes were made at the ears of the picture, and the work was done. But recording marks went out of fashion before the pages were all filled, and thus two or three dozen portraits, with un mutilated ears and unaccompanied by records, stare grimly at the curious investigator into ancient customs.

A good illustration of the nerve not only of the men, but of the women and children of that period is related by Mr. Enos L. Cogswell, from whom we have received much information regarding early times in Madrid. His father, Seth Cogswell, came into the woods in 1805, built a house near where his son now resides, and then returned to Vermont. In March, 1806, he came again with his hired man. Not being prepared to bring his whole family,

he put his daughter Laura, only twelve years old, on horse-back, and while the two men went on foot, the brave girl rode through, crossing the rivers on the ice, and kept house for her father through the summer. In the fall they returned the same way, fording the rivers, and it was not till the spring of 1807 that the whole family was brought through, young Enos being then nearly three years old.

The survey-township of Potsdam was formed into the town of the same name on the 21st day of February, 1806, making the town of Madrid identical with the survey-township, which size it retained till the formation of Waddington in 1819.

As early as 1806, Mr. Roberts erected a grist-mill, and the settlement was called Roberts' Mills. It was sometimes called Grass River Falls, but at an early period, certainly before the war of 1812, it had received the name of Columbia village. It seems never to have been designated as Columbia alone, but always as Columbia village. Mr. Cogswell thinks that the first tavern there (which was also the first in the present town of Madrid) was built and kept by Gould Fancher. Nathan Smith afterwards kept in the same building before the war of 1812. It was a frame structure, standing where the Columbia House now does. A little store was kept there at the same period by Jarah Meach.

The first school in town of which anything can be learned was taught at Columbia village by Dolly Fields. Mr. Calvin Abernethy remembers that when a boy he boarded at Nel Gray's, near where the depot now is, and went to school to Miss Fields one season; so it is probable there was no school nearer home.

One of the most appalling events of the pioneer period was the burning of Nel Gray's house, on the 4th of March, 1806, when two children, aged respectively five and seven years, perished in the flames.

Meanwhile, immigration steadily continued, clearings were made in every direction, and in February, 1807, a Congregational church was organized, of which a separate sketch is given farther on. This was followed, in September, 1808, by a Baptist church, which is likewise described by itself. Another institution, of a decidedly different character, though then considered entirely respectable, was a distillery, which was built in 1808 or 1809 by Eli and Nathaniel Hamblin and William Castle, on the river below the mill, and which was used until about 1830.

By April, 1807, there were a hundred and sixteen votes cast for member of assembly in the town of Madrid, of which probably a third were residents of the present town of that name. There was at that time a small property qualification required for voters, so that the number of adult male citizens was doubtless somewhat larger than the poll-list showed. By 1812 there were two hundred and eight votes for assemblyman cast in the whole town.

We give below the names of some of the principal settlers, aside from those already mentioned, of the territory which is now Madrid previous to the war of 1812: Joseph Erwin, Nathan Smith, Seth Gates, Daniel Green, John Montgomery, Daniel Wright, John, Ira, and Alanson Hawley, Samuel Robinson, Daniel C. Haskell, William Wright, Caleb Butterfield, Captain John Doren, M. C.

Murray, David Brooks, Jeremiah Boynton, Levi Lockwood, Stephen Smith, William Lockwood, Roderick E. Hepburn, Sirene Woodbridge, Solomon Stone, Daniel Whitney, John Baird, Richard Blood, Solomon Gray, Windsor Goulding, Asahel Stone, Levi Bristol, Asa Low, Valentine Lovely, Canfield Averill, Joseph Orcutt.

The first supervisor of Madrid who lived within the present town was Joseph Freeman, who served as such in 1810, 1811, 1812, and who resided on a farm close to Columbia village. Henry Richardson, Esq., came to town in 1810, and was a justice of the peace there for no less than forty-four years. Dr. Robert McChesney began practice as a physician at Columbia village in 1810, but removed the next year to Potsdam, where he attained decided prominence in his profession. He was the first physician in Madrid of whom we can learn with certainty, though Dr. Reuben Phillips was also there at a very early period.

Throughout the War of 1812 Madrid, with the other towns of St. Lawrence County, was in continual fear and excitement, for, while it was close to the enemy's frontier, it was during most of the war unprotected by the American armies, which were stationed in the vicinity of Sacket's Harbor and still farther westward. The South Madrid militia was frequently called out, and took part in several skirmishes along the St. Lawrence. It was also employed in guarding public stores kept in the mill at Columbia village. Its officers were Captain Jesse Goss, Lieutenant Richard Blood, and Ensign Daniel Richards.

In the summer of 1813 a lot of goods, partly public and partly private, was taken by the Americans from a British ship on the St. Lawrence, transported to Columbia village, and stored in Captain Goss' dye-house. In the winter of 1813-14 a squad of thirty or forty British came out and retook a part of the goods, and bore them back in triumph across the St. Lawrence.

The British also employed secret agents, who circulated among the people on this side, acting partly as spies and partly in purchasing cattle for the use of their employers. In the summer of 1814 a drove of thirty or forty head, which had been quietly purchased in the back country by two men named Monroe and Sherwood, was seized by the American officers as it was about to cross at Massena Point. Being appropriated in the name of the government, the cattle were scattered among the farmers of Madrid and vicinity to be kept until needed.

Later in the season a detachment of British soldiers, accompanied by Monroe, the spy, made a rapid raid through the river towns, gathering up these government cattle. They found a yoke of them in charge of Nathan Smith, who lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. Enos L. Cogswell, adjoining the one then owned by his father, Seth Cogswell. Smith's and Cogswell's cattle were running together, and the British took away a yoke belonging to the latter, along with those of the government.

The despoiled farmer persuaded Judge Ogden, of Hamilton (now Waddington), to go with him to Prescott, and intercede with the British commander. Mr. Cogswell took with him written authority to obtain another yoke which had been taken from one of his neighbors at the same time. There appears, from this and other evidence, to have been

quite a friendly feeling between the citizens on both sides of the line, and the British commander was unwilling to exasperate the Americans more than was necessary. He readily listened to Judge Ogden and Mr. Cogswell, sent for his agent, Monroe, and said to him,—

“I told you to get government cattle, not private ones. Now take this man (Cogswell) home with you, keep him over night, help him get his four oxen across the river, and bring your bill to me.” This was accordingly done.

After the war, Monroe used to talk freely about having acted as a spy among the Americans. He said that one Sunday he lay behind a log near the school-house, where the Madrid people held meeting, and during the intermission the young men and women came out picking blackberries, almost stepping on him in his place of concealment.

In the year 1814 the mills at Columbia village were destroyed by fire. They were then owned by Jarah Meach, having been sold to him by Lord & Price, who had purchased them from Roberts, the builder. After the fire the site and water privilege were purchased by Timothy Reed, who also erected a grist-mill and a saw-mill under the same roof.

Miss Lydia J. Stowell, now Mrs. Canfield Averill, who passed through Columbia village in the autumn of 1814, says there was one hotel, kept by a man named Bigelow, four or five frame houses, and eight or ten log ones. She did not remember any store, but Captain Goss had one either during the war or just after its close. Miss Averill, then a blooming young lady of eighteen, had made the journey from Plattsburg on horseback, having previously crossed Lake Champlain in a boat, on the very day of Commodore McDonough's great victory over Downie, which she saw and listened to as she passed. She was then on her way to Waddington, with her father, and did not become a resident of Madrid till several years later. Her brother, William Stowell, succeeded Bigelow in the hotel in 1815, keeping it for two or three years.

After the war, immigration, which had been checked by that event, resumed its course. All but a tract at the extreme west end of the town, and another southeast of Grasse river, was soon settled up. Log houses, however, were still the rule, with almost no exceptions outside of Columbia village, and very few in it. Hardy and industrious Scotchmen began to make their homes within the present limits of Madrid. There was already a considerable number of that people in what is now Waddington, and the “Scotch settlement” grew rapidly toward the southern and western parts of the town.

Another Scotch colony located southwest of Grasse river, where they have multiplied and replenished the earth entirely beyond Yankee competition. Butter-making was their particular *forte*, and in the early days the Americans were generally unable to equal them. Butter was one of the few things that would bring money, and their superiority as butter-makers enabled the Scotch to obtain a large part of what little money came into town.

The principal means that the Americans had to get money was by making “plan-heaps,”—that is, by arranging a “plan” and felling trees into a “heap,” burning them, and boiling down the ashes into black salts, potash, or pearlash.

The hardest times ever known in the town were just after the celebrated cold summer of 1816. Flour and pork were brought from the Genesee country, and both articles sold at thirty dollars a barrel in cash. A great many logs had to be burned and boiled down into potash to buy food for a family through the winter. Even when it was made, many a settler had not even an ox-cart with which to transport it to the river. But if he had oxen he could dispense with the cart. A sapling fifteen feet long, of which the small end would go comfortably into the ring of an ox-yoke, answered every purpose. The large end was split up for several feet and braced open with a big wedge, and on this a barrel of potash was securely bound with chains or ropes. This unique vehicle would glide lightly over any log that the oxen could step over; and when the freight was landed, if there was nothing to bring back, the primitive chariot could be thrown away without inconvenience.

A little cash was also obtained by drawing cedar logs on to the ice of Grasse river in winter, and letting them float down to Montreal with the spring floods. This last practice led to the saddest tragedy ever known in the town of Madrid. In the winter of 1817-18, a large number of cedar logs were thus placed on the ice by Asa Lord, John H. Hawley, and others. When the ice went out in the early days of April, 1818, many of the logs lodged on the upper end of the island which divides Grasse river just above the bridge at Madrid or Columbia village. The bridge occupied the same position as now, but the dam was farther up, one section running across the main branch just at the head of the island, the other across the northwest branch, farther down.

On the ninth day of April, two canoe loads of men went out to loosen the lodged logs and set them afloat down the stream. One canoe contained Asa Lord (Squire Lord he was commonly called), Abraham and Joseph Loomis, Ezra Bigelow, Asa Daggett, John Seavey, and Leonard Reed; the other was manned by Carlostin Hawley, a Mr. Rickerson, and several others. Several persons were standing on the shore and the bridge looking at the proceedings, one of whom was young Enos Cogswell, then a lad of fourteen, the only person we have been able to find who actually witnessed the catastrophe.

After loosening most of the logs about the head of the island, Lord and the men with him undertook to run their canoe, broadside to the current, across to the southeastern shore. But the spring torrent was too much for those who wielded the paddles, and in an instant the frail craft was swept sideways over the dam. It struck something at the bottom and split nearly but not quite in two, Daggett, Reed (a youth of sixteen), and Seavey being thrown out by the shock, while the other four still elung to the canoe. Even then the spectators did not suppose the men would be drowned, as several of them were excellent swimmers, and the river was only ten or twelve rods wide. But the ice cakes were running thick in the stream, the water was as cold as that of the river of death itself, and the men seemed to have been hopelessly benumbed almost as soon as they were submerged.

Immediately on the catastrophe being seen, the other boat was unloaded of all its crew except Carlostin Hawley

and Mr. Rickerson, and these two gallantly followed their unfortunate comrades over the dam in the hope of picking them up. They steered their canoe "head on," however, and being good boatmen went safely over. But the preparation had taken a little time, and every moment was freighted with death to those who were struggling in that icy torrent. Young Reed, after being thrown out, exclaimed to Seavey, "We can land on the lower point of the island."

But they were swept helplessly past, when the boy flung up his hand, with the despairing cry, "Oh, dear!" and then disappeared beneath the waves. Seavey happened to be thrown across into shallow water, and managed to reach the shore. The canoe struck one of the piers of the bridge and split completely in two, the four who had clung to it being left entirely without support. Meanwhile, the other boat with its two oarsmen dashed on after them. They passed Mr. Daggett, he being so close to the shore that they thought he must surely escape, and hurried on to succor those who seemed in greater danger. But the wretched man was chilled to helplessness, and quickly sank dead beneath the icy flood.

And, strange as it may seem, every one of the remaining four was also drowned. The moment they were deprived of the boat they seemed struck with death; the best swimmers could hardly make a stroke, and one after another they quickly went to the bottom ere their friendly pursuers could reach them. Men came rushing to the shore, but nothing could be done. Captain Goss, who was on horseback, rode into the stream, but being instantly chilled to the marrow, and his horse being almost carried down the torrent, he was glad to escape with his own life. Of the seven persons who were carried over the dam together, all but Mr. Seavey were in a few moments lying dead in the bottom of the river. Seldom has a more sudden or appalling catastrophe befallen the people of a country town.

It only remained for the survivors to recover the bodies of their dead friends. For this purpose they made a large raft of cedar logs, and laid it broadside across the stream, just below the bridge. All along the upper side of this raft stood men only a few feet apart, each having a pole with a hook on it near the end. Then the great raft was slowly lowered down the river by means of ropes, each pikeman carefully raking over the ground beneath him. By Saturday night (the accident happened in the middle of the week) all the bodies were recovered but that of Ezra Bigelow.

Previous to that time the remains of the settlers had been deposited on the knoll northeast of the village across the road from the present cemetery. Either from lack of title or some other reason the location was not satisfactory, and there had been talk of purchasing a new ground. The terrible catastrophe just described hastened the people's action, and the present cemetery, or a portion of it, was immediately purchased, the five recovered victims being its first inmates. On Sunday they were buried, and the startling circumstances, together with the number of the deceased, drew together probably the largest assemblage ever seen at a Madrid funeral. The next day Mr. Bigelow's body was recovered, and then he, too, was laid beside his comrades in misfortune.

About this time a stage route was established, running

from Malone through Madrid to Ogdensburg, in place of the weekly mail carried on horseback. Mrs. Averill, who came into town to live in 1819, speaks of the village as having eight or ten frame houses and as many log ones. Dr. Caleb Pierce, who settled there in 1823, does not describe it as being any larger than that.

The venerable doctor portrays the territory of the present town as presenting at that time a most decidedly unpromising appearance. There was scarcely a single frame house, nor even a frame barn, for five miles outside of the village. Three-fourths of the county was still a forest. The roads were nearly impassable. For miles on the southeast side of Grasse river a log causeway was all that kept teams and vehicles from sinking out of sight in the mud. The doctor thinks that he is the first person who brought a one-horse vehicle into town, and is sure there were not more than two or three before him. Cattle and sheep were all fed out of doors. The traveler who passed a farm-yard in the early winter morning would see the cattle's heads sticking out of the snowdrift in which all the rest of them was imbedded, while the sheep were covered out of sight.

There was a large supply of physicians when Dr. Pierce came,—Dr. Goss, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Squires, who lived a mile or two from the village on the Waddington road, and Dr. Elisha Gillis, who came about 1820. For various reasons they all went away in the course of a few years except Dr. Gillis. In 1823 the only machinery at the village, besides the grist-mill and saw-mill, was Captain Goss' cloth-dressing establishment, which stood at the east end of the bridge. There were two small stores kept by Samuel Greenough and Charles McFarland, and that of Safford and Horton was just being finished. There were also two small taverns, one of which was kept by Mr. Eastman.

But shortly afterwards improvements began to appear. Frame barns, and then frame or stone houses, were erected in various parts of the town. In the next twelve or fifteen years a great change took place, and at the end of that time probably a majority of the old log houses had been abandoned for better ones. A majority of the people, too, had paid for their farms and taken deeds, though in most cases they had been obliged to renew their original contracts at a higher price. In some instances three successive contracts were taken, and the land which had originally been bought for two dollars an acre had finally been paid for at seven.

Land was paid for and houses built by the hardest exertions. All that the farmers had to sell was low, and all they had to buy was high. Butter was eight cents a pound; pork, six to eight dollars a barrel; oats, a shilling a bushel. On the other hand, calico was from thirty to fifty cents a yard. Groceries were *cash*, and could not be obtained for grain. Farmers paid the doctor by orders on the store payable in "shelf-goods," for the merchants would not accept them for anything else.

It must be confessed that considerable money went for whisky. Perhaps there was not such a very great deal more drunk then than now, but there certainly was a great deal more made under the people's direct observation out in the country. A distillery was built at Columbia village about 1826 or '28, which flourished for many years.

When Mr. Jesse Cogswell settled at the village in 1836, and went into the grocery business, the machinery was still limited to the saw- and grist-mill, the carding and cloth-dressing establishment of Mr. Goss, and the distillery, which last had nearly ceased operations.\* Though there had been marked increase in the population of the village during the previous ten years, it was still less than half what it now is. That of the farming portion of the town, however, was almost as large as at present. If there were not quite so many families, there were more in each family. Mr. J. Cogswell thinks that when he came a "small majority" of the houses in town were frames.

During the next ten or twelve years nearly all the rest of the log houses disappeared, the farms were still further cleared up, and the country assumed very much the same appearance which it has since presented, though there is all the while a gradual improvement going forward.

For a few years previous to 1840 iron ore was mined near Grasse river, about two and a half miles below Columbia village, for use in the furnace at Waddington. It was of the kind called bog ore, cost three dollars per ton, delivered, and made very good iron. Professor Beck reported it as yielding on analysis forty-nine and a fourth per cent. of iron, although this variety of ore seldom yields, on actual working, more than twenty-five per cent.

In 1850 the "Northern" (now Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain) railroad was completed, running for five and forty-eight hundredths miles through the southern portion of the town, and crossing Grasse river nearly a mile above Columbia village. A depot was established west of the stream, and a beginning was made toward a new village at that point. In 1852 business seems to have been quite as flourishing at Columbia village as it has ever been since, for, in the fall of that year, it was reported as having two taverns, six stores, one drug-store, four groceries, one book-store, two shoe-stores, two tin-shops, one tannery and shoe-shop, one grist-mill, one saw- and shingle-mill, one furnace, two wagon-shops, three cabinet-shops, one woolen-factory and carding-machine, one jeweler, three blacksmith-shops, one marble shop, and two harness-shops. It had also three lawyers, four physicians, four churches, two district schools, and one select school. At the depot there were at the same time two taverns, one blacksmith-shop, and several dwelling-houses. Residences were from time to time erected between the village and depot, until it is now almost a continuous village almost a mile long.

Almost all the business of the territory of the present town was concentrated at Columbia village, but not quite. Anson Chamberlain kept a public-house and sold some goods at Chamberlain's Corners, on Grasse river, four miles below the village. He was succeeded by Ralph Chamberlain, and together they kept up some public business there for fifteen or twenty years, closing some fifteen years ago.

Meanwhile the people made up their minds that ten miles square was a pretty large town, especially as the two business centres (Waddington and Columbia village) at which elections were alternately held were nine miles apart.

\* Mr. Goss soon after built the stone woolen-factory which is still standing.

Accordingly they procured the passage of a law, on the twenty-second day of November, 1859, setting off the north-western half of Madrid into a new town to be called Waddington. This left Madrid a perfect rectangle, ten miles by five, except that in the northeast corner the Waddington boundary runs for about two miles along the centre of Grasse river, which bears a little to the northward of the remainder of the line. These limits have remained undisturbed ever since. After this time Columbia village gradually assumed the name of "Madrid," and the latter appellation is now in general use.

When the war for the Union broke out the sons of Madrid, whether of Scotch or American ancestry, responded promptly to the call of their country. Their deeds are told in the records of the regiments to which they belonged, and their names are enrolled in the long list of the heroes of St. Lawrence County with which this history closes. The town, too, was as ready to vote money as individuals were to go to the field. In 1862, before any draft was ordered, a town-bounty of fifty dollars was voted to every volunteer. In December, 1863, three hundred dollars was voted to each volunteer without a dissenting voice. At several special town-meetings, held in 1864 and 1865, bounties of from three hundred to a thousand dollars were voted, and nearly every time by a unanimous vote. Equal unanimity was shown in favor of the constitutional amendment permitting soldiers to vote, two hundred and twenty-five ballots being cast in its favor and not one against it.

Two springs, strongly impregnated with iron, and said to possess excellent medical properties, were discovered near the Madrid depot shortly after the war. The healthful climate and pleasant scenery around, combined with these medicinal waters, furnish every reason for establishing a flourishing watering-place at this point, but the efforts thus far made to that end have not yet been very successful. Doubtless the goddess of health dwells on the beautiful banks of Grasse river; but the goddess of fashion, a deity with a much more numerous following, not having deigned to make her abode there, her more modest sister is entirely unnoticed. A post-office has been established there, called "Madrid Springs," and the locality is sometimes called by that name, sometimes termed "the depot," and sometimes considered a part of Madrid village.

The population of Madrid, by the census of 1875, was 1968. The population of former years will be found in the general history of the county. Now, as in early times, butter-making is the principal occupation of its inhabitants; and this product of their dairies has a wide reputation and commands the highest price. Even cheese-making, which plays so important a part in almost all dairying sections, is altogether a minor business. A single cheese-factory, situated on Trout brook, opened by Henry Pelton during the present year, is all the representation of that branch of industry.

As to manufactures, Grasse river furnishes ample power for their accommodation, and it is by no means unimproved. The Madrid woolen-mills, the erection of which by Mr. Goss has been already mentioned, are now owned by Mr. Bogert, of New York city, but are leased by J. D. Starks & Son, of Madrid. They took possession in January, 1876.

Previous to 1871 the mills had been operated for eight or ten years by A. Van Sickler. The proprietors make woolen cloth, kerseymerc, flannels, etc., besides doing custom carding. They usually employ about eight hands, run some six months in the year, and turn out between three and four thousand yards. The capacity of the mills is much greater. Besides the flouring-mill of George Douglass, which runs night and day, the principal other manufactures are the tannery of John Fisher and the flax-mill of John Waite. Both of these establishments did a large business some ten years ago, but are now restrained to more moderate work by the pressure of the times.

As has been said, Madrid and Madrid Springs have by the erection of residences between them almost grown into one continuous village. Considering them as one, the place now contains, besides the manufactures already noticed, five general stores, two drug-stores, one grocery, one hardware store, four hotels, three cabinet-shops, five blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, three shoe-shops, one jeweler, and one marble-shop. The churches will be separately mentioned. There are also two lawyers: C. R. McClelland, Esq., who has practiced here since 1848, and Geo. G. Simonds, Esq., whose legal career dates from 1861. The physicians are Dr. G. W. Reynolds, who has practiced three years in Madrid, Dr. E. Walch, whose experience at the same place covers about ten years, and the veteran Dr. Pierce, already alluded to.

The schools of Madrid have always been well sustained. A mile square of land devoted to their use was sold by trustees elected by the people, the money invested in bond and mortgage, and the revenue divided among the districts in the same proportion as the public funds distributed by the State. When the town was divided, the fund was also divided in proportion to the population. The portion belonging to Madrid now amounts to \$4008, the annual income being \$261. The money received during the past year from the State by the several districts was \$1425, and some of them do not find it necessary to raise any school tax whatever; the State and local funds being sufficient for their wants.

There are ten school districts, the school-houses for which are in Madrid, besides nine "joint districts," the houses of which are in other towns. The total number of children of school age is seven hundred and forty-five.

Madrid Union Free School District No. 1 was organized April 24, 1867, out of the old school districts Nos. 10 and 20; those two districts being divided by Grasse river, and the greater part of the population of each being in Madrid village. The board of education consists of three trustees, one being elected each year for a term of three years. The first board was composed of Hugh Smith, William S. Lockwood, and John C. Gage. For several years, however, school was kept in the two district school-houses.

In the summer of 1873 a handsome two-story brick school-house with a one-story wing was built on the north side of the river, and a graded school was established. The cost of the site, building, furniture, etc., was \$8000. The school employs four teachers (a principal, preceptress, and two assistants), and has three grades,—the academic, intermediate, and primary. The total number of scholars is 175; the average attendance is about 150.

The present board of education consists of John C. Gage, president, Nelson W. Pike, and C. R. McClelland, clerk, to whom we are indebted for these facts. The first principal was John A. Haig, who was succeeded by John E. Cheetham, the present head of the school. Miss Hattie A. Leete is the present preceptress.

The Madrid town-hall is one of the finest buildings of the kind to be found in any town of that size in the State. It is situated on Church street, in Madrid village, and was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$6000. It is built of brick, is seventy feet by forty in size, and consists of one story, and twenty-two feet high, besides a basement story, provided with a furnace for warming the whole. The main room is finely frescoed, and amply provided with seats, and is used for town-meetings, elections, lectures, public exhibitions, and all similar proceedings. The basement is often used for dining parties, and is even provided with a gross of plates, cups, saucers, and all other needful articles of table furniture. Certainly, if the Madrid people are not sufficiently social, it is not for lack of proper conveniences.

From the town-hall we pass to the town-officers. The following is a list of the supervisors of Madrid from 1802 to 1877, with their years of service: Joseph Edsall, 1802 to 1805 inclusive; Asa Freeman, 1806 and 1807; Alexander Richards, 1808; Asa Freeman, 1809; Joseph Freeman, 1810, '11, and '12; William Meach, 1813; Joseph Freeman, 1814 and '15; Jason Fenton, 1816 to 1822 inclusive; Joseph Freeman, 1823 to 1828 inclusive; J. S. Chipman, 1829 to 1832 inclusive; George Redington, 1833 to 1837 inclusive; Richard Blood, 1838; Walter Wilson, 1839; Geo. Redington, 1840; Alfred Goss, 1841 and '42; A. T. Montgomery, 1843 and '44; T. Lears, 1845 and '46; A. T. Montgomery, 1847 and '48; Jesse Cogswell, 1849 and '50; Richard Edsall, 1851; Francis Fenton, 1852; Austin J. Goss, 1853; John S. Chipman, 1854; Jesse Cogswell, 1855; Cyprian Powell, 1856; Charles C. Montgomery, 1857, '58, and '59 (division of the town); Charles R. McClelland, 1860; Cyprian Powell, 1861; William S. Read, 1862, '63, and '64; Henry O. Sweet, 1865 to 1873 inclusive; John H. Robinson, 1874 to 1877 inclusive. Of those mentioned previous to the division, Messrs. J. and R. Edsall, A. Freeman, J. and F. Fenton, Redington, Wilson, A. T. and C. C. Montgomery were residents of what is now Waddington.

The following is a list of the present officers of Madrid: Supervisor, John H. Robinson; Town-clerk, Judson E. Hossford; Justices of the Peace, Geo. E. Simons, A. F. Peck, Stephen F. Palmer; Commissioners of Highways, Elias Nichols, Adam Atchinson, Harvey C. West; Collector, Arthur T. Hepburn; Overseer of the Poor, Charles L. Lockwood; Assessors, John Hall, David Fisher, John Smith; Auditors, William Cranston, H. O. Sweet, C. R. McClelland; Inspectors of Election, A. L. Short, W. P. Hall, M. A. Whitney.

We close the pages devoted to Madrid with sketches of various organizations which could not conveniently be intermingled with the main current of the town history.

**THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—This church was organized on the 17th day of February, 1807, by the Rev. Amos Pettengill, with the following ten members: Windsor

Goulding, Cyrus Abernethy, Nel Gray, Salmon Gray and wife, Asahel Stone and wife, Mrs. Root, Mrs. Benton, Miss Judd. For nearly twenty years it met in private houses and school-houses, and occasionally in the old grist-mill. The church was supplied by transient missionaries until 1809, when the Rev. Chauncey Cook was employed.

In 1811, Rev. Jonathan Winchester was employed for four years, the call specifying that he was to receive ninety-one dollars yearly in cash, and two hundred and seventy-three dollars in "wheat and corn," at the going price. Ninety-one dollars was evidently the last cent for which cash subscriptions could be obtained. Mr. Winchester preached with general acceptance until 1819. There was then a vacancy of two years, the pulpit being occasionally occupied by Rev. Royal Phelps.

A society for secular purposes, called the First Congregational Society of Madrid, was formed May 8, 1820, with Salmon Gray, A. Packard, Sr., Stephen Goodman, Charles McFarland, William Powell, and Abner Parmalee, as the first trustees. Rev. Joseph Hurlbut was employed in 1824, when the scarcity of money was again pretty plainly manifested. Thomas Wright subscribed a quarter of an acre of corn; James Hurlbut, ditto; Thaddeus Hurlbut, ditto; Jonas Fuller, ten rods of corn; Caleb M. Foote, thirty rods; Salmon H. Keeler, twenty; John Hurlbut, twenty; Aaron Gale, "a patch of onions."

Notwithstanding the hard times, the present stone church, thirty by forty feet in size, was built at Columbia village during Mr. Hurlbut's pastorate, at a cost of four thousand dollars, being begun in 1825 and completed in 1827. Rev. James Taylor served as pastor from February, 1829, to January, 1838; and Rev. Samuel Wood from December, 1840, till November, 1848.

There was a remarkable revival in 1841, conducted by the celebrated Burchard, during which seventy or eighty persons joined the church. The parsonage was built during Mr. Wood's pastorate.

There was a good deal of discipline in the old days, the rules being very strict, and the violations, apparently, quite frequent. Men were arraigned for drinking, card-playing, swearing, "having some one else pay his debts," failing to keep up fences, undue intimacy with a suspicious character, and last, not least, on the complicated charge of "spending time and money running to Montreal and back, instead of paying his debts and supporting his family."

Rev. B. B. Parsons was the pastor from 1849 till 1856, during which time (1850) a bell, costing three hundred dollars, was bought by general subscription and placed on this church. In 1857, Mr. Daniel Stone gave the society the welcome gift of a wood-lot of twenty-five acres. From June of that year until November, 1862, Rev. R. Pratt officiated as minister. After an interregnum of five years, Rev. G. Strassenburg served from 1867 to 1873, being followed, in 1874, by Rev. John H. Kopf, the present pastor, who has kindly furnished the facts here given from the church records.

There are at this time ninety-four members. There are also about a hundred members of the Sabbath-school, of which O. S. Hurlbut is superintendent. The deacons of the church are Samuel Barlow, George Dean, Sr., and

Hascal D. Raymond. The temporalities are cared for by the following trustees: H. O. Sweet, G. M. Douglass, Philander Hallock, O. M. Foote, H. D. Raymond, and James Watson, Geo. G. Simons being the clerk of the board.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Sept. 7, 1808, was the birthday of the Baptist church of Madrid, and, like its Congregational sister, it began its existence with ten members. These were Samuel Robinson, Levi Bristol, Valentine Lovely, Joseph Orcutt, Anna Robinson, Olive Higby, Tillie Lovely, Rhoda Corey, Tamerin Newbury, and Olive Doren. The organization was effected by Rev. Samuel Rowley, at the house of Samuel Robinson.

Rev. Mr. Rowley preached occasionally for several years, as did also Elder Roots, Rev. Isaac Sawyer, Rev. Emery Osgood, and other missionary ministers.

The first regular preacher was Elder Solomon Johnson, who was employed in 1818, and even then his services could be afforded only once in four weeks. The same year Samuel Robinson and Enos C. Eastman were chosen the first deacons. In 1825 Rev. Mr. Rhodes was employed to preach every two weeks, and was succeeded in 1826 by Rev. Silas Pratt. Rev. Hiram Safford, who lived at Columbia village, being a partner in a store there, preached frequently, though not regularly employed, as did also Rev. Nathaniel Culver. The meetings were held sometimes at Columbia village, sometimes at the "Upper Settlement," or Doren school-house, and sometimes at the Franklin school-house, four miles down the river from the village. The most numerous cases of discipline were for intoxication, which seems to have been the besetting sin of the day, inside as well as outside of the church. A small frame church was built at Columbia village in 1836.

The records are quite imperfect, but they show that Rev. Messrs. Dodge, Peck, Scott, Lyle, R. S. Palmer, and O. W. Moxley successively officiated; the latter being the pastor in 1844. He was succeeded by Daniel Sabine, for two years; — Kyle, two years; J. M. Beaman, two years; H. S. G. Warren, one year; O. W. Babcock, two years; Chas. Elliot, two years; O. W. Moxley, two years, closing in December, 1859. The church was supplied somewhat irregularly by Revs. L. S. Baker, A. J. Frost, and O. W. Moxley until the spring of 1864, when Rev. J. N. Webb was installed. He remained until September, 1868, and was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Hickey, who served as pastor until 1873, when Rev. Charles H. Johnson was duly installed.

In 1869 the old church was sold to the Catholics. In 1871 the Baptist Evangelical Society, which is the name of the secular organization connected with the church, purchased a small frame church-building erected that season for a Union church at Madrid Springs. In 1872 and 1873 a very fine brick church was built at Madrid village, at a cost of nearly eleven thousand dollars. The next year after its dedication (1874), Mr. Johnson was succeeded by Rev. H. A. Connell, who remained until the spring of 1877, when the Rev. O. W. Moxley became, for the third time, the regular pastor of the church.

The present number of members is eighty-one. The Sabbath-school has about ninety scholars, and its library contains near two hundred volumes. The present officers



are as follows: Deacons, Harlos Daily, David M. Smead, and Erastus Wright; Trustees, David M. Smead, Oscar Smead, John Fisher, Hampton Lovegrove, David Worthing; Sabbath-school Superintendent, D. M. Smead. The church clerk is Mr. Samuel D. Gage, to whom we are indebted for assistance in learning the facts above narrated.

**THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.**—Previous to 1847 there had been a few Methodists scattered through the town who had occasionally assembled to hear the word of God expounded by traveling missionaries or local preachers, especially by Rev. Alamanzo Blackman, then a resident of Buck's Bridge. On the 3d day of June, in that year, a society was organized at Buck's Bridge known as the society of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Columbia village, the first trustees being Solomon S. Martin, Stephen F. Palmer, and William S. Reed; and steps were taken to have regular preaching at Columbia village. Rev. Mr. Blackman supplied the pulpit for two years, he being followed by Rev. Ira Corbin, and he by Messrs. Whipple and Sims, who preached alternately. Afterwards, Rev. S. F. Keyon preached two years; E. E. Kellogg, two years; G. F. Baker, two years; G. G. Hapgood, one year; C. E. Beebe, three years; E. E. Kellogg, three years; A. G. Markham, three years; D. B. White, two years; G. P. Kenney, three years. The last-named gentleman is the present incumbent, to whose courtesy we owe the information gleaned from the church records.

In 1852 the society bought the store of Alfred Goss, and fitted it up as a place of worship. In 1868 a commodious and elegant brick church was erected on the same site at a cost of about \$14,000. A parsonage has also been built near by at a cost of \$1200. The church is in a very flourishing condition, there being at the present time one hundred and twenty-two members. There is also a Sabbath-school with eighty-nine members and fourteen officers and teachers, Mrs. M. A. Nichols being the superintendent.

The stewards of the church are William R. Lockwood, James Blackman, Sewell Daily, Elias Nichols, Nelson Hamblin, Cornelius Currier, Stephen F. Palmer, D. W. C. Douglass, and Solace E. Daily. The class-leader is Rev. Alamanzo Blackman. The trustees are S. F. Pomeroy, D. W. C. Douglass, William R. Lockwood, Solace E. Daily, Solomon S. Martin, James Blackman, Nelson Hammond, and Erastus Bibbins.

**THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.**—An organization was effected by a few Universalist settlers as early as 1814. They employed the Rev. John Foster, who preached from that time until 1816. After him the Rev. Jonathan Wallace was sustained as the pastor about half the time for thirteen years. For near ten years afterwards the society was in quite a depressed condition. In 1838 there was a revival of interest, and a reorganization of the church was effected, William Richmond, Ansel Pain, Charles Bartholomew, and Thomas Hesselgrave being appointed deacons. Mr. Richmond is now dead; the others still retain the positions to which they were then chosen; and to Mr. Hesselgrave we are indebted for our information regarding the church. In 1838, '39, and '40 the Rev. Mr. Garfield officiated as minister.

In 1841 a secular organization was effected, with Hiram

Winslow, William McEwen, and Luther Abernethy as the first trustees. The next year the society built a handsome white frame church edifice on Main street, Columbia village, at a cost of \$3000. Rev. Darwin Mott and Rev. J. Baker served several years as pastors, and in 1850 Rev. J. W. Bailey was employed. A parsonage was built in 1851. After Mr. Bailey, Rev. Asa Saxe preached for about two years. Rev. W. H. Wagner, who was connected with the Union army, preached in this church for several years, and since him the ministers have been the Revs. E. M. Grant and G. S. Perrin. There has been much occasional preaching by students from Canton seminary, and there appear to be a considerable number in town who sympathize with their doctrines.

**THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (Catholic).**—A mission church with this name was established by the Catholic authorities, and the old Baptist edifice purchased in 1869. Since then the officiating priests have been Fathers John Joseph Swift and Florence McCarthy, both being regularly stationed at Waddington. There are now between forty and fifty families belonging to the church.

**GRASSE RIVER LODGE, No. 312, F. AND A. M.**—This lodge was instituted June 16, 1863, the charter members being H. B. Richardson, Caleb Pierce, M.D., H. K. Belding, R. Lovegrove, and Nathan Crary. The Masters since then have been H. B. Richardson, John A. Fuller, Nathan Crary, Charles R. Bundage, Hugh Smith, R. Lovegrove, B. J. Soper, Charles H. Buttrick, William H. Easton, A. Van Sickler, O. C. Robinson, A. A. Wescott.

The present officers are A. A. Wescott, W. M.; Ira L. C. Lockwood, S. W.; O. C. Robinson, J. W.; S. F. Palmer, Treas.; R. Lovegrove, Sec.; Edward Lockwood, J. D.; J. E. Horsford, Tyler; Rev. A. Blackman, Chaplain. The facts of our sketch are obtained from the secretary.

From its feeble beginning with five members, Grasse River Lodge has gradually grown until it now numbers forty members, exhibiting a career of moderate but steady prosperity. It meets at Madrid village on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### DR. CALEB PIERCE.

In the front rank of the honorable profession of medicine in St. Lawrence County, he of whom we write has for many years occupied a prominent and honorable position, and deservedly and justly so. Winning this place by skill and erudition, he has maintained it well in the general estimation of his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Caleb Pierce is the first son of Bestor Pierce, and grandson of Nathaniel Pierce, of Plainfield, Conn., the family being of English descent, and claiming ancestry among the Percys of Northumberland.\* The first wife of Bestor Pierce was a daughter of Eden Burroughs and was the mother of Caleb, Collins R., Minerva, and Laura

\* See Records of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Pierce. She died April 4, 1813. About the year 1816, Bestor Pierce married Margaret McChesney, a native of the State of New York, who bore to him two sons, John and Robert. The only surviving children of both unions are Caleb, John, and Robert.

Dr. Caleb Pierce was born in Royalton, Vt., Aug. 6, 1800, and at the age of six years came with his father and family to St. Lawrence County, and settled in Potsdam. He was reared as a farmer, and attended the common district schools until the opening of the St. Lawrence academy, when he entered that institution, and pursued its course of studies for three years. At the age of nineteen he evinced a strong desire to prepare himself for the practice of the medical profession, but owing to the limited circumstances in which his father was placed, no assistance beyond a mere pittance could be awarded from that source. The young man, however, was undaunted, and had the courage and will sufficient to face even poverty in the struggle to accomplish his cherished desire. He, therefore, went to Lebanon, N. H., and began the study of medicine with Dr. Phineas Parkhurst and Prof. R. D. Muzzey, members of the faculty of Dartmouth college. During his stay with these gentlemen he attended three full courses of medical lectures, and received a diploma as a doctor of medicine in the fall of 1822, and also a diploma from the Vermont State medical society.

In the year 1823, Dr. Pierce settled in the village of Madrid for the practice of his profession. Here for a few years the shades, as well as a few of the lights, of the practice of medicine in a new country fell on his pathway. Though he was struggling with poverty, and money was hard to get to replenish the soon depleted stock of medicines, yet he never refused to attend the calls of his chosen profession, though they came from those unable to pay even for the necessaries that made them whole. Rich and poor were alike served well, and his ministrations to those engaged in the sister profession of the gospel have ever been gratuitously supplied, whatever their doctrines or creeds.

Soon after his arrival in Madrid he connected himself with the St. Lawrence medical society, of which he is still a member, receiving from that society in 1821 its certificate of authority to practice his profession. He has been the president and vice-president, and repeatedly one of the censors of the society; and has also a diploma of honorary membership from the Castleton medical college of Vermont, granted in 1848. He received also in 1871 the honorary degree of M.D. from Dartmouth college. He has represented the county society many times in the State medical society as a delegate to its annual meetings.

Thus was he thrown into the circle of cultivated and enlarged minds at a period in his life when his enthusiasm was enlisted in an honorable pursuit; and the influences then surrounding him so moulded and directed the student, that the practitioner of later years felt and acknowledged their power and benefit.

At the age of twenty-five years he married an estimable lady, Miss Sarah, daughter of General James Farnsworth, of Fairfax, Franklin Co., Vt. She was a woman of no ordinary ability; possessed of a finely cultivated mind, and an ever-willing heart to lend a helping hand to those in

distress. As a wife and mother she performed her duties and obligations with a scrupulous regard for the right, but always full of sympathy for the poor and afflicted, a well-chosen mate for her husband, who reciprocated her generosity and charities. Her religious belief was in consonance with her early training, coupled with her own logical deductions. She was an active member of the Congregational church of Madrid for many years.

To Dr. and Mrs. Pierce six children have been given: William Cornelius, James Farnsworth, Henry Clark, John Horton, Harriet Melinda, and Granville S., of whom James F. alone survives.

Mrs. Pierce "fell asleep" Jan. 1, 1865, leaving a large circle of warm personal friends to mourn her loss, but who treasure her memory with a pleasure that mitigates their sadness. But upon her companion of forty years of life, joys, and sorrows, a shadow fell which can never be dispelled till they shall clasp hands again beyond the river in that city, "where the Lamb is the light thereof," and tears and partings and mournings are past.

In politics Dr. Pierce has been a life-long Democrat of the Jacksonian school; always active in public affairs, but never soliciting office nor neglecting professional business for political preferment.

As a physician of over half a century's practice in the county of St. Lawrence, he has met with great success, and from bare-handed circumstances has, by prudence and economy, gathered to himself a sufficiency of this world's goods to give comfort and ease to his declining days.

#### HON. JAMES F. PIERCE,

son of Dr. Caleb Pierce, was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 8, 1830. At the age of fifteen he entered the academy at Canton, where he pursued the ordinary course of study taught in such schools, remaining two years. In 1847 he went to the St. Lawrence academy, Potsdam, to further prosecute his studies preparatory for college, but on account of poor health, by the advice of physicians, he abandoned the idea of a collegiate course. He then commenced the study of law with the Hon. L. Knowles, of Potsdam.

In 1847 he entered the law office of the Hon. J. Pierson and Beach, of Troy, N. Y., and at the expiration of two years graduated at the Albany law school. His health failing he returned home, serious apprehensions being had by his friends and himself as to his recovery.

In 1853 he left his native home for a more congenial climate, which he found in Florida. On his arrival at St. Augustine he made the acquaintance of Hon. Judge Bronson, of that place, of the supreme bench of the State. Judge Bronson proved a true friend, and extended to him the privileges of his office while a resident of the State, should he desire to occupy it. This offer was gladly accepted, and during the three years of his stay in Florida Mr. Pierce found the judge to be a faithful friend, and one to whom he became warmly attached.

Judge Bronson was a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school and in young Pierce he found a person whose po-

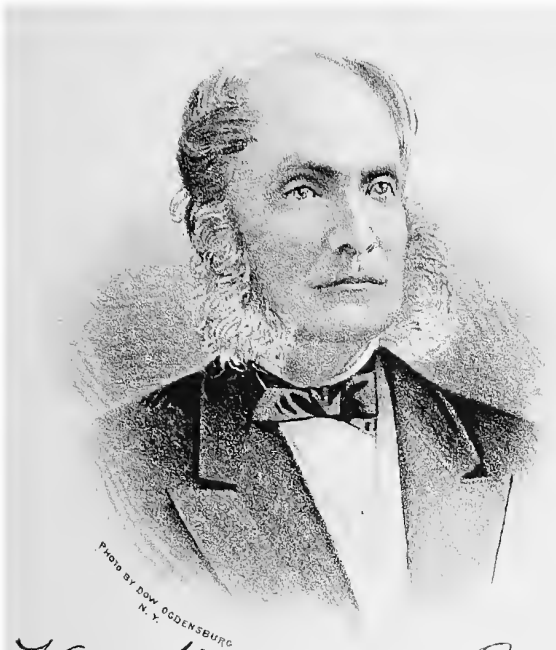


PHOTO BY DOW OGDENSBURG  
N. Y.



PHOTO BY SPONK  
NEW YORK

*Very Sincerely, C. Pierce*

JAMES F. PIERCE.

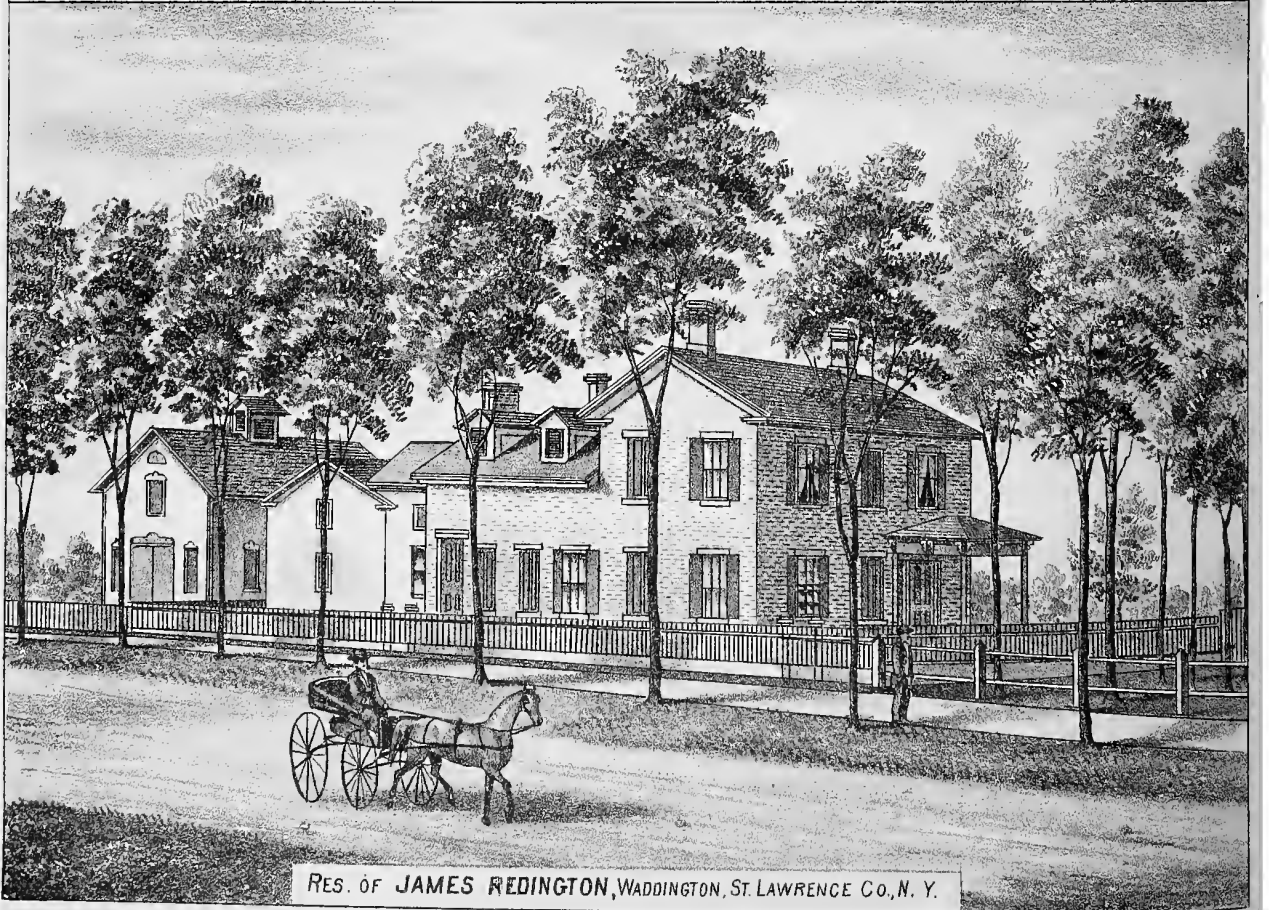


A. G. S. DEL.

RESIDENCE OF CALEB PIERCE, M. D. MADRID, NEW YORK.



RESIDENCE OF S. J. DEWEY, WADDINGTON, NEW YORK.



RES. OF JAMES REDINGTON, WADDINGTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

litical principles were and ever had been of the true Democratic type. During his residence in Florida he also formed the acquaintance of important State officers, among whom were United States Senator Yulee and Governor Broom, men of great mental worth, and life-long Democrats.

In 1855 Governor Broom was renominated for governor of Florida, and Mr. Pierce, in company with the governor, devoted much time in traveling through different parts of the State, holding political meetings, and making speeches urging the claims of the nominee for governor.

In 1857, his health being improved, Mr. Pierce returned to Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and commenced the practice of law with Messrs. Sawyer & Russell, as one of the partners of that firm. During this connection he was elected county clerk.

In 1865, wishing to find a more desirable location in which to practice his profession, he went to New York city, where he formed a co-partnership with Robert Sewell, Esq., one of the most prominent lawyers in the city. By strict attention to business they secured a large and lucrative practice.

In 1870 his district, recognizing his position and service, elected him State senator from the second senatorial district, Brooklyn, which office he held for two years. As a further recognition of his political services, in 1877 he again received the nomination for senator, and was elected by a large majority.

Mr. Pierce was married, June 24, 1856, to Miss Anna M. Redington, daughter of Hon. George Redington, of Waddington, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

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## W A D D I N G T O N.

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WADDINGTON is a new town but an old settlement,—one of the oldest in the county. The first white family who made their home in the present town were Dutch, and were found living in a hut on the site of the village, by Samuel Allen, in March, 1797; every member being clad in deerskin garments. The date of their location, their name, and their fate are alike unknown. Mr. Allen is believed to have been the next settler. Certainly he made his home there during the year, for on the 14th of November, 1797, his son, William L. Allen, was born there, being the first white child born in the present town. A few others are supposed to have made temporary homes there that year, but no land was sold until 1798. So far as known, the first death of a white within the town was that of Daniel Tuttle, who lived on the bank of the St. Lawrence, a short distance above Point Iroquois.

The title of Waddington (except the islands), with the rest of the survey-township of Madrid, which had been laid out and patented by the State several years before, as described in the general history, became vested about this same time in David A. Ogden and Thomas S. Ogden, of New York city. The islands in the St. Lawrence had not been patented by the State, because it was not known whether they would belong to this country or Great Britain. They were included, however, in Macomb's great contract, and were to be conveyed to him or his assigns, if finally allotted to the United States. The principal one, lying for three miles along the St. Lawrence, and about three-fourths of a mile wide at the broadest point, now called Ogden island, was then known as "Ile au Rapide Plat." It was so called from the name "Rapide Plat," given by the French to that part of the St. Lawrence northwest of the island, meaning "smooth rapid," because while the river was here quite swift, it was not so broken as to be dangerous to navigation, and the fall of eleven feet extended over the whole distance of three miles. On the other hand, the smaller

branch of the river, southwest of the island, originally made the whole fall in about fifty rods, opposite the site of Waddington village. The water rushed swiftly down a rocky incline to the main fall, where it plunged off a distance of nearly eight feet, rebounding as it reached the bottom so as to cause a strong upward flow along the shore. The place was called by the French, "Le Petit Saut," the little falls.

In 1797, Waddington was nominally a part of Herkimer county, which, by law, extended north in a narrow strip from the Mohawk to the St. Lawrence, but, in fact, all this section was then almost out of the jurisdiction of civilized tribunals.

In July, 1798, there were at least twelve or fifteen residents in the vicinity, for that number were present at a celebration of Independence Day held at the extreme end of Point Iroquois. Jacob Redington read the Declaration of Independence, and made a short speech, and then all the rifles and shot-guns in the settlement were fired in honor of the day, and all the men present joined in tumultuous cheering. The Canadians, astonished at the uproar, and not yet accustomed to independence days, sent over a "flag of truce" to learn the cause, the bearers of which quietly returned when they learned that no invasion of Canada was meditated. The exercises closed with a ball, the voice of Mrs. A— (probably Allen) being the only music to guide the feet of the dancers.

Joseph Edsall, a native of New Jersey, received the agency of the survey-township of Madrid in June, 1798. The only persons recorded as taking contracts that year were Barton Edsall and John Sharp, though, as has been seen, there were several other residents. Sharp is remembered as having lived on the river, a little above Waddington village.

The land was surveyed, or partially surveyed, by Benjamin Wright in 1799, and in 1800 it appears to have been fully opened for sale. Lots were laid off all along the river,

a sixth of a mile wide on the river-front, and running back from a mile to a mile and three-quarters. All lots back of this were surveyed a mile square each. The former were commonly called river-lots, the first retail price being \$2.50 per acre; the latter were known as mile-square lots, and were sold at \$2 per acre. In June, 1800, the following entered into contracts for land, many of them having been already there, and waiting for a chance to purchase: John Tuttle, Benjamin Bartlett, Godfrey Myers, Benjamin Campbell, Elias Dimick, Reuben Fields, Asa Freeman, Samuel Allen, Edward Lawrence, Asa and Jason Fenton, Alexander Brush, James Kilborn, Jacob Carnes, Allen Patterson, Jacob Redington, Robert Sample, Caleb and Cornelius Peck, Henry Allen, William Osburne, Ira Paine, Oliver Linsley, Joseph Orcutt, and Henry and Joseph Erwin. John Montgomery, father of Horace and C. C. Montgomery, also came in this year.

The next year (1801) the only names recorded as purchasers are those of Isaac Bartholomew and Simon Linsley, but it is known that there were others who settled in town that year, though perhaps they did not buy land till the next. Among these were four brothers,—Andrew, Walter, Thomas, and Richard Rutherford,—all well-to-do Scotchmen from Roxburghshire, who crossed the ocean in 1801, and are known to have taken up their residence in what is now Waddington the same year, as the next January they all signed the petition of the "ten towns" for the creation of St. Lawrence County. The locality they selected was southwest of Waddington village, and has since been sometimes called Rutherford Ridge, but more commonly the "Scotch settlement."

In the forepart of this year a number of settlers, mostly residents of the survey-township of Lisbon, sent a petition to the legislature that the "ten towns" (survey-townships) should be formed into a civil town, named Lisbon, and annexed to Clinton county. This was accordingly done, and for a year Waddington was a part of Clinton county. This arrangement, however, suited very few, and, on the 3d of March, 1802, in accordance with the almost unanimous petition of the inhabitants, the county of St. Lawrence was erected. By the same act the survey-townships of Potsdam and Madrid were formed into the civil town of Madrid, thus including all that is now Waddington, except the islands in the St. Lawrence, which were afterwards added. The first town-meeting was held on the first day of April, 1802, and although the name was Madrid, yet, as the people nearly all lived in what is now Waddington, we give the names of the officers elected:

Supervisor, Joseph Edsall; Town Clerk, Jacob Redington; Assessors, Cyrus Abernethy, Reuben Field, Alexander Brush, and Henry Erwin; Constable and Collector, Henry Erwin; Overseers of the Poor, Jonathan Tuttle and Solomon Linsley; Commissioners of Highways, John Sharp, Isaac Bartholomew, and Ephraim S. Raymond; Fence-viewers, Asa Freeman, Jonathan Allen, and Cyrus Abernethy; Pound-keeper, Edward Lawrence; Overseers of Highways, Jonathan Allen, Alexander Brush, Thomas Rutherford, Oliver Linsley, and Solomon Linsley.

Of these, all but Abernethy, Raymond, S. Linsley, and possibly one or two more, were residents of what is now

Waddington. Tradition asserts that this first town-meeting was held in an open field; the "moderator," as the presiding officer was then called, being seated on a pine stump. Mr. Edsall, the supervisor, was also appointed one of the first judges of the court of common pleas of the new county, holding that position until 1811.

The principal roads laid out this year were the "great road," as the commissioners called it, beginning at the southwest corner of mile-square lot No. Twenty-six on the Lisbon line, running thence north, sixty-two degrees east, nine miles; thence north, sixty-five east, to the Louisville line, and the "Upper and Lower Perpendicular roads," running at right angles to this; the first starting on the river at the corner of river-lots Forty-seven and Forty-eight, and the other at the corner of lots Thirty-seven and Thirty-eight. A number of settlers came from New England, especially from Vermont, in this year (1802), and log cabins began to rise in every direction in the forest.

In 1803, D. A. and T. L. Ogden conveyed an undivided third of their land in this vicinity to Joshua Waddington, and these three were for many years joint owners of the territory of Waddington. In the forepart of the year a serious difficulty occurred with the *St. Regis* Indians, who laid claim to the "Ile au Rapide Plat" (Ogden island), though it had already been sold to the State. The island was covered with valuable pines, and many of these were cut down under the direction of the Indians. Judge Edsall forbade them taking them away. Much excitement ensued, and some of the chiefs went so far as to threaten the taking of scalps. This coming to the ears of that energetic pioneer, Nathan Ford, of Ogdensburg, then first judge of the county, he called them to account so sharply that they greatly moderated their tone. Finally, an amicable arrangement was made, by which the Indians agreed to relinquish all claims to the land and standing timber, and Edsall agreed to pay sixty cents for each tree then cut down, if it should be decided that the island belonged to the proprietors of Madrid. In the latter part of the same year, Alexander Richards became agent for the proprietors in place of Judge Edsall. A small grist-mill and saw-mill were built in 1803 and 1804, on the site of Waddington village, the necessary water being obtained by a short race-way without a dam.

Immigration steadily progressed year after year, Vermont and Scotland being still the principal fountain-heads. Numerous countrymen of the Rutherfords followed their example, and the "Scotch settlement" grew and prospered, at least as rapidly and well as any other part of the town. While the Americans had hardly any resources to obtain money, except the making of potash and the sending of a little timber to Montreal, the Scotch devoted themselves especially to the making of butter, and, whether on account of quantity or quality, they certainly as a class succeeded better than their Yankee competitors. Plenty of grain was raised, too, by all classes; but, although this would keep people from hunger, it would bring little or no money: it cost as much as it would sell for to transport it to the seaboard markets.

The first physician in Madrid, or Waddington, was Dr. Barber,—supposed to have been Allen Barber, who came

thither in 1802. Dr. Barber was drowned on the 6th of January, 1806, while crossing the St. Lawrence from Canada to Louisville in a boat.

Meanwhile, whatever business was done in the north part of Madrid, now Waddington, was done on the river-shore opposite the middle of the "Ile au Rapide Plat." The place was early named Hamilton by the proprietors, in honor of the distinguished statesman, Alexander Hamilton, who, for several years previous to his death, had been connected in business with D. A. and T. L. Ogden. There being already a post-office of that name in this State, however, the one at the point in question received the name of "Madrid," being established on the 14th of December, 1807, with Alexander Richards as the first postmaster. The next year Mr. Richards was also appointed an associate judge of the common pleas, remaining such until 1823.

In 1808 a law was passed authorizing the proprietors to build a dam across the south branch of the St. Lawrence at Hamilton with a lock in it fifty feet by ten, which should permit the passage of vessels of two feet draft. The builders were allowed to collect toll at the rate of fifty cents per ton for small boats, and twenty-five cents for vessels above two tons. The whole work was to be completed in three years. A stone dam with a wooden lock was first attempted, but the lock was undermined before it was completed and the work was abandoned. In 1811 the time for its construction was extended, but the War of 1812 necessitated a further postponement.

Meantime settlement had progressed so rapidly that, according to the census of 1810, there were then fourteen hundred and twenty people in the town of Madrid, of whom probably two-thirds were in what is now Waddington.

Madrid had then a larger population than any other town in the county, it being nearly two hundred larger than that of Oswegatchie, and five hundred more than that of Potsdam. There was a port of entry established at Hamilton as early as 1810, Colonel Mathew Myers being the deputy collector in charge. Colonel Myers was also the first lawyer in Waddington, having been admitted to practice in the common pleas of St. Lawrence County in 1809, while Gouverneur Ogden was not admitted until 1810. The latter was appointed surrogate in 1813, and held the office eight years.

In 1811 a partial division of Madrid township took place among the three proprietors, D. A. Ogden receiving, with other lands, a tract of eleven hundred and thirty acres, covering the site of Waddington village, also the mills, dam, and water-privilege, and the "Ile au Rapide Plat." The title to the latter, however, was still not quite determined between the United States and Canada. About this time Mr. D. A. Ogden withdrew from his law practice in New York city, with the view of making his permanent residence at the beautiful locality of which he was the owner. The outbreak of the war, however, postponed the consummation of his plans. Mr. Ogden was appointed an associate judge of the common pleas in 1811, retaining the position four years.

Immigration and improvement continued until the beginning of the great international conflict of 1812, when both suddenly stopped. There were then at Hamilton (accord-

ing to "Spafford's Gazetteer," issued the next year) one hundred and thirty-five houses, two saw mills, a grist-mill, a fulling-mill, a trip-hammer, and several shops. We are inclined to think the number of houses is exaggerated, as it disagrees very much from the estimates of old settlers at a still later period; besides, Spafford gives other statistics which are obvious mistakes.

After the unfortunate Dr. Barber the next physician was Dr. James A. Mott, who began practice at Waddington in 1812. His ride extended into the adjacent towns, and he continued his practice until his death, only a short time since.

We give below the names of some of the prominent residents of that part of Madrid which is now Waddington, besides those already given: George Rutherford, Benjamin Raymond, Asa Featon, Christian Carnes, Jonathan Carter, Nicholas C. Raymond, Amos Wells, Andrew Benton, Joel Woodworth, Joseph Woodworth, Josiah Wright, Amasa Pratt, Ebenezer Lyman, Philo J. Tuttle, Moses McConnell, John Selbs, Samuel Browning, James Martindale, Clement Tuttle, Luman Bartholomew, John Moffett, Chas. Richards, John Baird, Abiram Hulbert. Most of these gentlemen occupied various local offices, and were prominent, energetic, and industrious pioneers.

The war caused great excitement and terror along the river, as well it might, considering that the whole country, with almost no military protection, was liable to raids from the enemy, and that the lessons of the Revolution had taught the people to expect the presence of savage Indians, with tomahawk and torch, as an accompaniment of every British force. In some cases men left the country with their families, and never returned. In many others they abandoned their homes on hearing of the declaration of war, but on finding there was no invasion returned the same season. Still others stood the storm from beginning to end without flinching. The dread of Indians was naturally very great, and a *St. Regis* squaw could not appear on the shore of the St. Lawrence without throwing the whole neighborhood into a spasm of terror.

As a matter of fact, little injury was inflicted on the residents of Waddington or Madrid throughout the whole contest. Some small raids were made through the country for the purpose of picking up government property, and occasionally private property was taken at the same time; but these were not frequent, and the commanders on both sides seem to have generally discouraged the making of purposeless excursions into peaceable localities.

A company of militia was stationed at Hamilton (Waddington) for several months, at first under Capt. Bester Pierce, of Potsdam, father of Dr. Pierce, of Madrid, and afterwards under Capt. George R. Wells, and at one time a sharp skirmish took place on Ogden island with a detachment of invading Britons. The accounts are somewhat vague, but as there is no evidence of the enemy's holding possession of the island, it may be presumed they were driven off. In one of these little conflicts on the lines, Mr. Jacob Redington, an old Revolutionary soldier (father of James Redington, Esq.), was wounded.

When the war closed, in the spring of 1815, improvement immediately began again. The legislature again ex-

tended the time for building the dam before spoken of, and one was soon completed, with a stone lock; but the latter proved of little use, as it was too small for the ordinary river vessels to pass through.

The treaty of peace having provided that the boundary-line should run in the main channel of the St. Lawrence, and that channel being unquestionably on the northwest side of Ogden island, David A. Ogden proceeded to improve that locality. Clearings were made, and a very large stone house was built, with walls three feet thick, which to-day dominates the island like a fortification, and which seems likely to last for centuries, unless assailed by some hand more ruthless than that of Time. In 1819, when the boundary-line was run by a commission appointed by both nations, the island was formally assigned to the United States, as were also several others lying opposite Waddington, the principal of which were Clark's and Monk's islands, both lying below Ogden island.

In 1816, Mr. Ogden was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1818, representing the Twentieth district, composed of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Lewis counties, from March, 1817, to March, 1821.

The means of communication through the country were still very imperfect. Commissioners were appointed in 1816 to lay out a road from Ogdensburg through Hamilton to Massena, and another from Hamilton through Columbia village to Russell; the expense of both to be levied on the adjacent lands.

The fact that the name of the village of Hamilton was the same as one in Madison county caused much confusion, and by a vote of the town-meeting held in March, 1818, it was changed to Waddington. Several years later the name of the post-office was changed from Madrid to Waddington, the former appellation being transferred to a new office at Columbia village.

Jason Fenton was appointed an associate judge of the common pleas in 1818, and continued in the office for thirteen years.

Mr. Horace Montgomery remembers coming into the village from the country about this time (1818), and thinks there was then but one store there, the village being less than one-quarter its present size. It was not until this year that there was either a church organization or church edifice in the present town of Waddington. St. Paul's church building was erected in the summer, and the church itself organized in the fall,—of which a separate sketch is given farther on. The next year the people of the Scotch settlement organized a church, and built a house of worship, of which, also, further mention will be made.

By this time the western part of the town, where the Scotchmen lived, was showing in place of the old log houses some frame ones and a goodly number of stone ones. For the latter material the sons of Caledonia seem to have had a strong predilection. All through western Waddington and part of Madrid may be seen the thick-walled stone houses built from forty to sixty years ago, most of them far back in the fields, with an air of independence and solidity which some might consider typical of the national character of their builders. The eastern part of the town was still partly unsettled, and the houses were yet mostly of logs.

In 1820 the population of the whole town of Madrid had increased to 1930,—a little less than half the present population of Waddington and Madrid. It was still the largest town in the county in point of population, having nineteen inhabitants more than Potsdam, and nearly three hundred more than Oswegatchie. Mr. H. W. Pratt describes Waddington village in 1822 as being about a quarter as large as now. About this time and during the next ten years a large number of Irish settled in the eastern part of the present town of Waddington. These and their descendants are for the most part still residents there.

Among those who were considered especially prominent at this period, and whose life of brilliant promise but brief existence is still regretfully spoken of by two or three surviving acquaintances, was William Henry Vining, son of a member of Congress from the State of Delaware, and nephew of Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden. Having studied law with Mr. Ogden, and been admitted as a counselor in 1820, he began practice in Waddington, and both by his eloquence and legal knowledge excited the highest hopes of all who knew him. The next year he was elected to the assembly, but declining health prevented him from taking his seat, and he died in 1822.

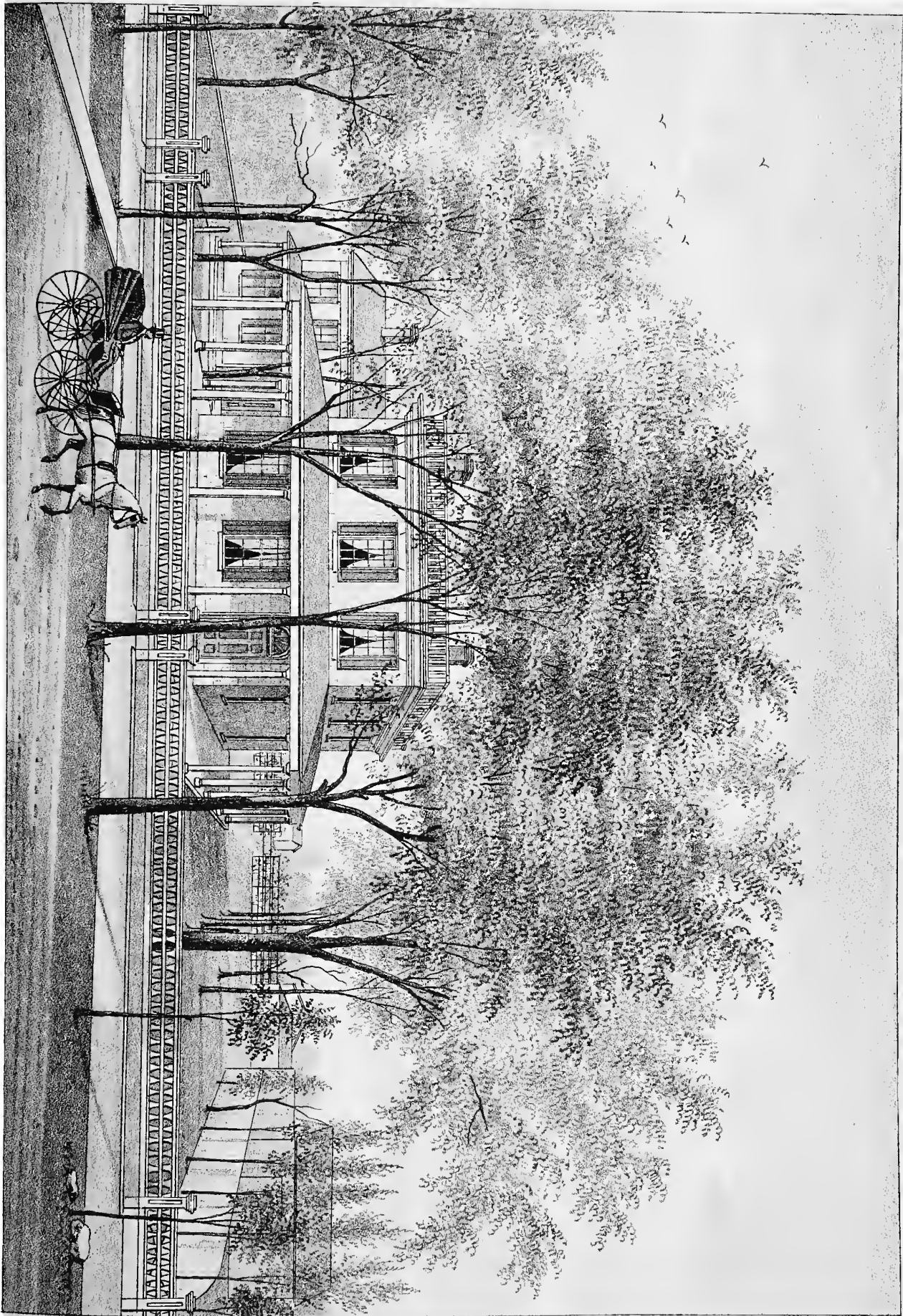
George Redington was another young lawyer of that period, admitted in 1823, who afterwards became one of the leading citizens of the county, both in wealth and position. Besides Dr. Mott, Dr. Wm. A. Canfield was a physician at Waddington from about 1817 to 1825, and Dr. Lewis Stowers, who began to practice about 1826, had a long and successful medical career. William Ogden, admitted in 1824, practiced law in Waddington for several years thereafter. David A. Ogden was "first judge" of the common pleas for many years at this period, holding from 1820 to 1824, and again from 1825 to 1829.

In 1825, young James Redington, who then returned to Waddington after a long absence, describes the place as a very small village, which even then began to look "old-fashioned." This appearance was doubtless due to the prevalence of stone buildings, which always have a tendency to give a place a venerable appearance. A stone tannery was built by Judge Jason Fenton, in 1827, which was conducted by him and his heirs for nearly thirty years.

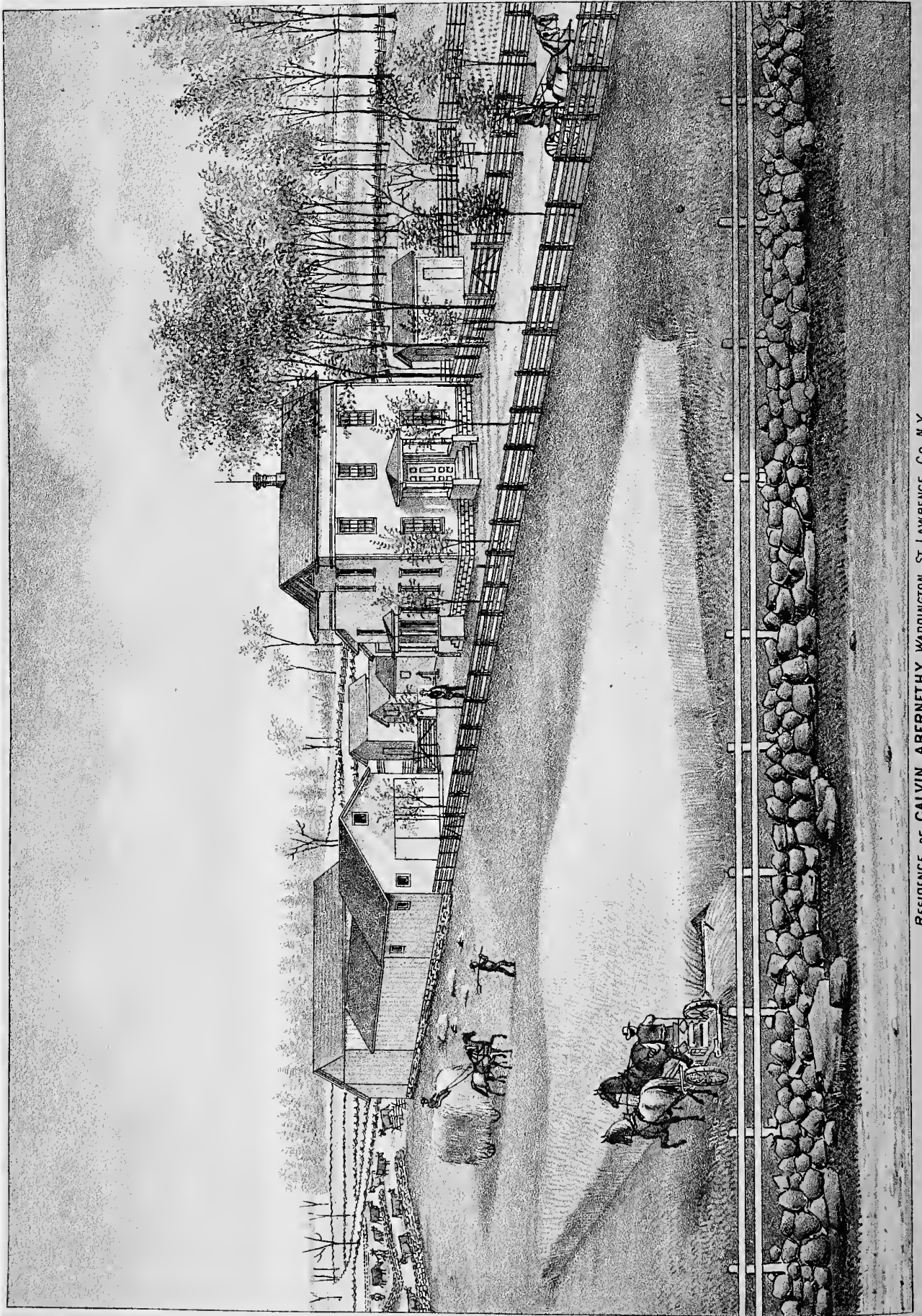
Among the merchants of this period were Deacon Thos. Rutherford, a Scotchman, who, though not a relative of the earliest pioneers of that name, had chosen the same locality for his new-world home. Another was William Ligherness. These were both previous to 1828. In that year S. J. Dewey came to Waddington, where there were then three stores,—one kept by Henry Church, one by Silver & Gilbert, and one by — Turner. The only hotel was then kept by Martin Brydges. About the same time a firm came from Vermont and started a paper-mill, a large tin-shop, and a store; the members' names were Whitcomb, Thayer, and Wales. The paper-mill made both writing-paper and wrapping-paper, and ran nearly twenty years.

In 1830 the population of the whole of old Madrid was 3459,—an increase of nearly eighty per cent. on that of ten years before. Oswegatchie and Potsdam had grown still more rapidly, however, and Madrid no longer had the largest population of any town in the county. Business,





RES. of GEORGE REDINGTON, WASHINGTON, St. LAWRENCE Co., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF CALVIN ABERNETHY, WASHINGTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO. N. Y.

however, was lively, and men of trade and men of law both appeared to think Waddington a promising locality. James Redington, admitted to the bar in 1831, is the only surviving lawyer of that era.

In 1832 the connection between the lock before mentioned and the island shore gave way, the lock being entirely destroyed, and a considerable break in the dam being caused. Within two or three years afterwards Isaac Ogden, who had become the owner of the island, built a new bridge on stone piers, the spaces being filled in with stone, though openings were left where boats could pass. These could be closed if desired, so as to shut off the water. The dam was fully repaired.

A large stone flouring-mill was built in 1832, the building being afterwards turned into the present paper-mill. Various other improvements were made during the decade extending from 1830 to 1840. A furnace was built by the Ogdens in 1834. It was twenty-six feet square on the ground, and twenty-eight feet high, being what is called a quarter-furnace, with one tuyere and one cold blast. The ore used was "bog ore," obtained near Grasse river, in the present town of Madrid. Some of it was made into pig-iron, and some into castings. It cost about \$3 per ton delivered. After the "hard times" of 1837 the furnace was found unprofitable, and in 1840 it stopped, and has never since been worked.

The hotel so long known as the Clark House was built in 1835. An oatmeal-mill was erected about 1838 by A. T. Montgomery. This was used some nine years, when it was destroyed by fire.

In 1839 Waddington was incorporated as a village, the following being the first officers: Trustees, Walter Wilson, (president), A. T. Montgomery, Lewis Stowers, Seth J. Dewey, Thomas Rutherford, Jr.; Assessors, Robert Tate, Nathaniel Taggart, Samuel H. Dearborn; Clerk, Stillman Foote; Treasurer, John S. Chipman; Constable and Collector, Robert Hatch.

The farming section of the town increased much less between 1830 and 1840 than during the previous decade. The population of the whole of Madrid in the latter year was four thousand five hundred and eleven,—a growth of thirty per cent in ten years. This is almost exactly the same population which now dwells in the same territory; for though there was at one time a slight increase, and at another a decrease, yet the number has always swung back to the standard of forty-five hundred.

The country, too, had assumed very much the same appearance as now. The log houses had mostly disappeared, except in the eastern part of the town, and there there are a few even yet. The land was generally cleared, though not as fully as now, and the town had passed from the pioneer into the farming state. From 1840 to the present time its annals are necessarily brief and uneventful.

The large flouring-mill built in Waddington in 1832 stopped about 1840. Subsequently the building was transformed into a paper-mill. In 1850, Captain Nathaniel Taggart built another large stone grist-mill for Howland & Aspinwall, of New York, who immediately leased it to J. V. C. & H. S. Northrop, of Waddington. They occupied it either as lessees or proprietors about sixteen years.

An old trip-hammer-shop, which had been in existence before the War of 1812, was changed into a foundry about 1840 by Benjamin Bentley, and has been maintained as such ever since. An establishment originally erected as a shingle-mill in 1835 was changed twenty years later into a woolen-factory by Russell B. Starks. A planing-mill and sash- and blind-factory were erected near 1847 by Dalzell & Hill. Another large grist-mill was built about 1855.

It is evident that while all these improvements were being made Waddington must have been steadily increasing in population, though the farming country was not. The mercantile business became important, and small mechanic shops were numerous. The Waddingtonians became tired of traveling nine miles to Columbia village to attend town-meetings and elections every alternate year, and as this feeling was shared by the people of the surrounding country, and reciprocated by those in the south part of the town, a division was easily agreed upon. It took place on the 22d of November, 1859.

The old town was divided into two parts,—the north-western and southeastern,—each being five miles by ten, except that the boundary follows Grasse river for about two miles, which there bears to the northwest of the rest of the dividing line. The southeastern section retained the old name of Madrid, while to the northwestern part was given that of Waddington. The new town was organized the next March, the following being the officers:

Supervisor, Walter Wilson; Town Clerk, Thomas Peacock, Jr.; Assessors, Charles D. Bartholomew, Joseph Dalzell; Justices of the Peace, Robert Martin, C. C. Montgomery, Isaac Bartholomew; Overseer of the Poor, Robert Dezell; Collector, Charles McRostie; Constables, Gideon Rutherford, Charles McRostie, Richard Dalton, and William N. H. Lewis; Inspectors of Election, George Oliver, Andrew Dalzell, Henry W. Pratt.

Scarcely had Waddington assumed a separate existence ere it was called on to act its part in the great conflict which was to decide whether America should or should not be a nation. How well it responded to this call is shown by the list of its soldiers and the record of their exploits to be found in the latter part of this work.

Since the war the course of history has run very smoothly over the gentle slopes of Waddington. Occasionally a stone, brick, or frame house takes the place of a log one; that primitive style of architecture being not yet entirely abandoned in the eastern part of the town. Occasionally, too, a new manufacturing establishment arises at Waddington village, but only a very small fraction of the magnificent water-power there is yet occupied. Aside from farming, the business of the town is almost entirely concentrated at that point. A small portion of the village of Chase's Mills however (a tavern, store, and half a dozen houses), on the north bank of Grasse river, extends over from Louisville into the southeast corner of Waddington. Four miles southwest of the village, too, is the Waddington butter-factory, opened by a stock company in 1875, and doing a thriving business.

Manufactures are so important an element in promoting the welfare of a community that we desire to make especial mention of the present condition of those in this

town. One of the most important is the paper-mill of H. A. James, purchased by him about eleven years ago. The main building, as has been stated, was erected for a grist-mill forty-five years ago, but the machinery is only twelve or thirteen years old. The mill employs about twenty-eight hands, runs night and day, summer and winter, and turns out between thirty and forty hundred-weight of paper every twenty-four hours,—all used for newspapers. A flax-mill for manufacturing flax out of the raw material was carried on by Mr. James up to 1876, when the building was devoted to the use of the paper-mill.

The one-story stone tannery of Jason Fenton was purchased in 1855 by Peter Dalton, who added an upper story and out-buildings, and has carried it on ever since. It now turns out about two thousand eight hundred hides per year.

The foundry established in 1840 by Benjamin Bentley was burned in 1874. It has since been rebuilt, and is now owned by Mayette & Allison. It produces plows, stoves, and similar important articles, besides large quantities of smaller castings.

The large stone grist-mill built by Howland & Aspinwall has for eleven years been owned by L. J. Proctor. It has four run of stone, kept constantly busy with custom work. The "Model Mill" of Bowhall & Rutherford was built in 1855 or 1856. It has three run of stone in steady employment. The flouring-mill of J. T. Rutherford was erected by him in 1873. It will produce a thousand barrels of flour yearly.

The last-named gentlemen has also a saw-mill, built by Richard Harrison in 1863 or 1864, with a capacity of twenty-four thousand feet per day. In the present state of the market its production is limited to a small fraction of that amount. Mr. Horace Montgomery's saw-mill, built in 1860, has a capacity of a million and a half feet per year, but is confined to a comparatively small amount.

Another important manufacturing establishment is the large planing-mill and sash- and blind-factory built thirty ago by Dalzell & Hill, and in which an extensive business is now carried on by Joseph McDowell. An institution with a modest-sounding name, but of no slight importance in a great dairying region like St. Lawrence County, is the butter-tub factory of Stephen Burdick. A shingle-mill is also carried on by the same gentleman, who is thus prepared to give shelter to the people and to their principal production.

The woolen-factory established twenty years ago is still owned and carried on by Russell B. Starks. It produces both cloth and yarn. A carding-mill was built ten years since by Edward Doran, which is still conducted by him. His father, Samuel Doran, was the owner of a similar establishment, built about 1827.

Besides the manufacturing interests thus specified, the village of Waddington contains 10 general stores, 1 grocery, 2 millinery-stores, 1 agricultural and hardware-store, 2 cabinet-shops and furniture-stores, 3 wagon-shops, 4 blacksmith-shops, 2 shoe-shops, 2 harness-shops, 1 marble-shop, 1 cooper-shop, 1 brick-yard, 3 meat-markets, 3 hotels, 1 watchmaker, and 1 photographer.

We have spoken of the early lawyers. The present ones are James Redington, who studied with his brother, Judge

Redington, who has practiced at Waddington from an early period, and is now consular agent at Morrisburg, Canada. A. B. Shepard is a more recent practitioner. Besides the physicians before mentioned, Dr. H. A. Borland pursued the healing art at the place under consideration from about 1860 to 1870, and Drs. Silas J. Bower and John Morrison are now active members of the same profession. The former of the two last-named gentlemen has practiced at Waddington about seven years, and the latter three. The village dentist is Dr. Samuel Clark.

The Waddington *Pioneer*, a thirty-two column sheet, begun in the spring of 1877, is mentioned in the chapter devoted to the press.

Before entering on the separate records of various societies, we will close what may be called the general history of the town with two or three lists of officials. The following supervisors of Madrid before its division were residents of the part which is now Waddington, the annexed figures showing the years of service: Joseph Edsall, 1802-5, inclusive; Asa Freeman, 1806-7; Alex. Richards, 1808; Asa Freeman, 1809; Jason Fenton, 1816-22, inclusive; J. S. Chipman, 1829-32, inclusive; George Redington, 1833-36, inclusive; Walter Wilson, 1839; Geo. Redington, 1840; N. T. Montgomery, 1843-44, 1847-48; Richard Edsall, 1851; Francis Fenton, 1852; John S. Chipman, 1854; Chas. C. Montgomery, 1857-59. Since the division the supervisors of Waddington have been as follows: Walter Wilson, 1860-64, inclusive; Chas. C. Montgomery, 1865-74, inclusive; Robert Dalzell, 1875-76; John T. Rutherford, 1877.

The following are the present officials of the town: Supervisor, John T. Rutherford; Town Clerk, Loomis S. Wright; Justice of the Peace, Silas J. Dewey; Commissioner of Highways, John W. McDowell; Overseer of the Poor, George R. Wright; Assessors, Adam J. Hobkirk, Irwin Jardin, and James Fay; Collector, James W. Haller; Constables, William C. Jardin, Joseph McDowell, Andrew F. Jardin, James Brown; Town Auditors, Henry D. Bartholomew, Henry B. Proctor, Samuel Clark; Inspectors of Elections, Robert Thompson and Henry W. Pratt; Commissioners of Excise, Gideon Rutherford, William Burton, and William T. Rutherford.

It will be observed that there is but one justice of the peace in the above list. Justices are elected from time to time as the law requires, but for many years it is seldom that more than one has taken the oath of office. This is something very unusual, and speaks volumes in favor of the peacefulness of the people, and the lack of ambition of the leading citizens.

The following are the presidents of the village of Waddington, with their years of service, those previous to 1866 having been chosen by the board of trustees, and those including and since that year having been elected by the people: Walter Wilson, 1839; Nathaniel Taggart, 1840; Richard Edsall, 1841; Alexander Mills, 1842; Norman Sturtevant, 1843; Horace Montgomery, 1844; Seth J. Dewey, 1845; Albert Tyler, 1846; Lewis Stowers, 1847; James Redington, 1848; Walter Wilson, 1849; Francis Fenton, 1850-51; John Peacock, 1852; Francis Fenton, 1853; Lewis Stowers, 1854; John Peacock, 1855; John

V. C. Northrop, 1856-58; John Peacock, 1859; James Redington, 1860; J. V. C. Northrop, 1861-62; Henry W. Pratt, 1863-65; Richard Harrison, 1866; Walter Wilson, 1867; John T. Rutherford, 1868; William Jardin, 1869; James Graham, 1870; Loomis S. Wright, 1871; Samuel Clark, 1872-73; Robert Dalzell, 1874; James Graham, 1875-76; Robert Thompson, 1877.

The present officers of the village are the following: President, Robert Thompson; Trustees, John L. Rule, D. T. Demorest, John S. Rutherford, and M. F. Hughes; Assessors, Joseph McDowell, Gideon Rutherford, and A. B. Parlow; Treasurer, H. B. Proctor; Clerk, George R. Wright; Constable and Collector, J. B. Brownell.

As before stated, the first deputy collector in charge of the port of Waddington was Mathew Myers. His successors have been Harvey Lyon, Ira Collins, Richard Edsall, Thomas Short, Lewis Stowers, Alex. Mills, William C. Pierce, Samuel Doran, John T. Rutherford, C. C. Montgomery, and Henry W. Pratt. The port is the second in importance in the district, the receipts varying from \$400 to \$1000 a month, besides large quantities of raw hides, poplar wood, etc., which enter free of duty.

We now invite our readers' attention to a few brief sketches of various associations, which could not well be interwoven with the general history of the town.

#### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

There is no record of any ecclesiastical organization or services previous to 1818. The church edifice was begun in 1816 and finished in 1818, being built at the expense of Trinity church, New York, and of David A. Ogden. Being constructed under the direction of Mr. Ogden, it was, like his house, built of walls three feet thick. The building was consecrated by Bishop Hobart on the 22d of August, 1818, being the first church edifice dedicated to the service of the Lord in St. Lawrence County, with the barely possible exception of a small frame building erected at Ogdensburg in 1818, but probably not completed till later in the season.

The church was legally incorporated on the 19th of October, 1818, with David A. Ogden and Gouverneur Ogden as wardens, and Jason Fenton, Robert McDowell, Thomas Short, Thomas Archibald, John Dewey, John S. Chipman, Thomas Rutherford, and Elisha Meigs as vestrymen. The organization had been perfected two days earlier, when Amos G. Baldwin was appointed rector, William H. Vining clerk, and D. A. Ogden treasurer.

At this time a commission was running the boundary between the United States and Canada, General Peter B. Porter being the commissioner on the part of the former country, and Hon. John Ogilvie on the part of Great Britain. Learning of the construction of the church at Waddington, the latter gentleman presented it with a bell in June, 1818,—a gift which the vestry at its first meeting duly acknowledged by directing a commemorative inscription to be engraved upon it.

The following is a list of the rectors of St. Paul's, with their years of service, as nearly as they can be ascertained from the parish records. As will be seen, there were several interregna: Amos G. Baldwin, 1818 and '19; George

Otis, 1820; Addison Searle, 1824 and '25; Seth W. Beardsley, 1826 and '27; Hiram H. Adams, 1827 and '28; H. S. Atwater, 1829 and '30; Aaron Humphrey, 1834 to 1840; John A. Childs, 1841 to 1844; John H. Hanson (author of several once-celebrated articles, claiming that Rev. Eleazar Williams, of St. Regis, was the "Lost Prince," the dauphin of France), 1846 to 1851; Liberty A. Barrows, 1854 to 1860; John Everett Johnson, 1861 to 1866; Walter Windeyer, 1867 to 1869; T. M. Thorpe, 1869 to 1870; Reeve Hobbie, 1870 to 1872; Edward Pidsley, 1872 to 1875; Thomas G. Clemson, 1875 to the present time.

The present wardens are Seth J. Dewey and John T. Rutherford; the vestrymen, Dr. Silas J. Bower, C. C. Montgomery, Charles Clark, James I. Cook, William Forsyth, William Keyes, Henry B. Proctor, and S. S. F. Carlisle. A glebe of three hundred acres on "mile-square lot No. Ten," about a mile from Waddington village, contributes largely to the support of the church, and a handsome brick parsonage stands close beside the massive stone edifice planned by Mr. Ogden, which to modern eyes has an air of cathedral-like solidity and solemnity.

#### THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

We have thus, for convenience, designated this organization, though it might be more precisely described as "The Presbyterian Church of Waddington, in connection with the Canada Presbytery." It was organized as the First Associate Reformed church of Madrid, on the 17th of September, 1819, with Richard Rutherford, Mark Douglas, John Moffatt, John Rutherford, and Robert Rider as trustees. A frame house of worship was erected that year, two and a half miles southwestward from Waddington village. The Rev. William Taylor was the first minister, officiating from 1819 till 1837. After a vacancy of three years, he was succeeded by Rev. John Morrison. The latter is still the pastor, the church thus giving an example very rare in this country of two ministers occupying a pulpit for fifty-five years.

In 1837 the church was changed from Associate Reformed to Presbyterian, but was connected with the presbytery of Canada. Another church building (frame) was erected near the present line of Madrid about 1847, and Mr. Morrison preached alternately in the two houses. In 1864 a substantial and commodious brick edifice was erected in Waddington, near the Madrid line, which has since served for the whole congregation, the frame buildings previously used having been abandoned. Two or three years later a handsome frame parsonage was built close by the church.

One would need but to glance at the latter edifice and its surroundings to see that it was occupied by a large congregation of the most substantial farmers. The large, plain, well-built brick structure, surrounded on three sides by nearly a score of stout sheds for the comfort of teams, altogether present indications of thrift and thoroughness which cannot be mistaken.

#### THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WADDINGTON.

This church was organized as a Congregational church, on the 12th day of January, 1828, by Rev. Joseph Hurlbert.

The first members were Winsor Goulding, Mrs. Winsor Goulding, Medad Sheldon, Lucy Sheldon, Lorenzo Sheldon, Mahala Sheldon, Benjamin W. Jackson, Mrs. Sarah Jackson, Mrs. Shay, Amoret Redington, Allen B. Myers, Alex. H. Stowell. The first minister—acting, however, only as an occasional supply—was Rev. Joseph Hurlbert. The first deacon, chosen in 1829, was Lorenzo Sheldon; and it was four years thereafter before the second one, Samuel H. Dearborn, was elected.

The early meetings were held in the Waddington school-house, but its narrow accommodations did not prevent the church from having a prosperous growth. Thirty-nine members were admitted during a revival conducted in September and October, 1841, by Rev. Lewis A. Weeks. A frame church edifice, capable of seating 300 conveniently, was begun in 1844, and completed and dedicated in 1849. On the 12th day of February, while under the pastorate of a Presbyterian minister (Rev. J. W. Whitfield), the church voted unanimously to connect itself with the Presbyterian organization. Its name was subsequently changed by the legislature to accord with this transfer of ecclesiastical allegiance. A large and handsome brick parsonage was built in 1877.

The following is a list of the pastors, with their years of service: Joseph Hurlbert (supply), 1829; S. Williams (supply), 1830–33; James Taylor, 1833–38; Adolphus Taylor, 1838–40; Charles F. Halsey, 1845–50; Andrew Phillips, 1850–55; H. N. Gates, 1855–58; A. M. Shaw, 1859–61; J. W. Whitfield, 1861–66; Andrew Johnson, 1866–69; Robert W. McCormick, 1869 to the present time.

The following are the present officers: Elders, James Redington, Thomas Blythe, Alexander Dunn, James Allison, William Harper, James Waddell, John Logan, William J. Rutherford; Deacons, Robert Wood, John S. Rutherford, George Common; Trustees, James Allison, James Waddell, Robert Wood, George Common, William Short, William Brown; Clerk, John S. Rutherford; Treasurer, James Allison.

The church is now in a very flourishing condition, having 159 members. There is also a thriving Sabbath-school, with 160 members, and 300 volumes in its library, of which James Allison is the superintendent.

#### ST. MARY'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

As far back as 1825 a log church was erected by the Catholics, about four miles southwest of Waddington village, on the Norfolk road. Services were held there at first only by occasional missionaries, and were attended by members of the church from all parts of Madrid, Lisbon, Potsdam, and Massena. The first resident priest was Father Psalmon. He was followed by Father Maguire, and he by Father Foley. The successor of Father Foley was Father James Mackey, a zealous, active, and eminent priest, now at Ogdensburg, who remained about twelve years, closing in 1848.

During the latter part of Father Mackey's pastorate, and through his efforts, a commodious church edifice of stone was erected at Waddington village. Subsequent to that time we have been able to obtain the names and years of

service of the officiating priests from the parish records, as follows: Hugh F. Quigley, D.D. (a prominent ecclesiastical writer), 1849; Patrick Phelan, 1849–55; H. Herkens, 1855–67; John Joseph Swift, 1867–71; Florence McCarthy, 1872 to the present time. There are now about a hundred families under the care of the reverend gentleman last named. Besides the church edifice there is a valuable brick parsonage, the title of both being vested in the trustees. These are the bishop of the diocese, the vicar-general, the parish priest, and two laymen, Joseph Martin and Michael O'Brien.

#### WADDINGTON CIRCUIT (METHODIST EPISCOPAL).

The first Methodist class was organized at Waddington, about 1826, by the Rev. Mr. Sawyer. His circuit extended from Ogdensburg to Raquette river bridge. There are no records till a very late period, and we give the names and order of the ministers as well as they can be gathered from the recollections of the older members: John Dempster, 1829; — Stoddard, H. O. Tilden, David Chattister, Linden King, Allen Castle, William Hawkins, Justin Alden, S. D. White, O. Holmes, William D. Moore, Horace Danforth, Dr. Hopgood, Absalom Meshier, Charles Moffatt, Alamanzo Blackman, William P. Allen, C. E. Dorr, S. C. Goodell, and G. S. Hastings; the latter being the present incumbent.

During this time the immense circuit of early days has been materially reduced in size, while church buildings have taken the place of school-houses and private residences as places of worship. A small brick church edifice was begun at Waddington village in 1849, which was finished and dedicated in 1854. Two years later another class was accommodated by the erection of a small frame building in the western part of the present town of Waddington, near the Lisbon line, which is commonly called the Brown church. Another class met at Chase's Mills, in the town of Louisville, though a large number of the members lived in Waddington.

These three classes now constitute the circuit under consideration, and are ministered to by the same pastor. Their numbers in full communion are as follows: Waddington class, 63; Brown Church class, 25; Chase's Mills class, 28. The stewards are William Thompson, William Jardin, Augustus Savage, and William Bardon.

#### WADDINGTON UNION FREE SCHOOL.

The schools of this town have been of the ordinary "district" variety, except in the village, and there the change has been but lately made. A board of education was formed in 1866, consisting of three members. They proceeded to organize a graded school with four departments, using the two-story brick building which had been constructed in 1859. The present number of scholars in the district is 314; the average daily attendance is 200. The board of education now consists of H. W. Pratt, John Morrison, and James Parlow, Jr. The principal of the school is R. E. Doolittle.

#### WADDINGTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This association was organized in 1869 as a stock society; the stock being owned by twenty-five persons. It is not





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confined to the limits of Waddington, but the stockholders and exhibitors mostly reside within that town. The society has had a well-attended fair every year since its organization, and is now in a flourishing condition. It owns twenty-four acres of land near Waddington village, on which are an "Agricultural hall," a "Floral hall," a house, barn, seats, etc., and last, not least, an excellent half-mile track. The officers for 1877 are as follows: President, Robert Dalzell; Vice-President, George Rule; Treasurer, W. T. Rutherford; Secretary, Samuel Clark.

#### WADDINGTON LODGE, NO. 393, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was instituted June 23, 1856, with the following officers: John Peacock, W. M.; H. B. Proctor, S. W.; Leonard J. Proctor, J. W.; John V. C. Northrop, Treas.; S. J. Dewey, Sec.; James Z. Skinner, S. D.; Edwin O. Cummings, J. D.; Rev. L. A. Barrows, Chap.; James M. Bishop and James Perkins, Stewards; James Moffatt, Tyler.

The names of the Masters, with the years of their election, have been as follows: John Peacock, 1856; H. B. Proctor, 1857; John Peacock, 1858-60; James Z. Skinner, 1861; J. V. C. Northrop, 1862; S. J. Dewey, 1863; James Z. Skinner, 1864; William W. Fulton, 1865-66; S. J. Dewey, 1867-71, inclusive; Rev. Reeve Hobbie, 1872; S. J. Dewey, 1873-76, inclusive; S. J. Bower, M.D., 1877. The present membership of the lodge is 48; it meets at Waddington village the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

We have now given a sketch not only of the town of Waddington but of all the separate institutions which exist in it. In closing, we desire to express our thanks to all who have aided us with information; especially to Messrs. James Redington, Horace Montgomery, Calvin Abernethy, H. W. Pratt, John Rutherford, William Jardin, Peter Dalton, William Hatch, Rev. T. G. Clemson, Rev. Robert W. McCormick, and Rev. Florence McCarthy.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HON. GEORGE REDINGTON.

The Hon. George Redington, the subject of this sketch, was born in the city of Vergennes, in the State of Vermont, Nov. 23, 1798. He was the second son of Jacob Redington, a Revolutionary soldier, who emigrated from Vermont into the county of St. Lawrence, N. Y., in the year 1800, which was known at that time in Vermont as "the west." After innumerable hardships, coming from Vergennes by way of Montreal, he finally located himself and family upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, not far from where the village of Waddington now stands. With the exception of a few earlier immigrants, the southern border of the St. Lawrence was one wild wilderness, stretching far back to the settlements upon the Mohawk and Hudson. It was here that his father struck the first blow in the forest, and made a home, and, in conjunction

with the best of mothers, raised a large family, who have had more or less to do in moulding the county to its present just influence in the State. Young George was scarcely two years of age when he was brought from Vermont to these new scenes. In a very early period of his life he manifested great activity both of body and mind. Unfortunately, when about five years of age, after a severe sickness, for some unexplainable cause, he lost the use of one of his legs. For this reason he was crippled for life, and was under the necessity of using crutches. In the year 1813 his father moved from Madrid (now Waddington) to Potsdam, and remained there three years, during which time George received a good academical education at the St. Lawrence academy, under the tuition of the Rev. James Johnson. From thence, in the year 1816, he moved to Montreal for a temporary residence, and took his son George with him. While there he was engaged in teaching school, and was earnest and industrious in his duties. In the year 1819 he entered the law-office of the Hon. Gouverneur Ogden, at Waddington. While prosecuting his studies, there was a young man in the same office, already admitted to the bar, of brilliant attainments, able and eloquent. Between them sprung up a friendship, and from him he received much assistance in the attainment of his profession. Allusion is here made to the Hon. Henry Vining, a nephew of Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden. Mr. Redington, upon the completion of his studies, began the practice of his profession in Waddington, which he followed, in connection with a manufacturing business, until 1831-32, at which time he gave more attention to the purchase and sale of real estate throughout the county, gradually relinquishing the practice of the law. He was also land agent for several proprietors of land residing in New York and elsewhere. He erected several mills, and engaged largely in the manufacture of lumber and square timber, finding his principal markets in Montreal, Quebec, Albany, Troy, and New York, and giving employment to a large number of men. He was an active, energetic business man of great capabilities, accomplishing much more than many others with the advantages of robust health and sound bodies, and was most highly esteemed for his upright, straightforward, honest dealings with his fellow-men. Judge Redington received a religious training from a pious mother of the Puritan stock and Calvinistic to the strictest letter, though charitable to all and in loving fellowship with all Christians. Before he became a member of the church he respected it, and was an habitual attendant upon divine worship. But in 1840, while in the full tide of business, his mind was more particularly directed to the importance of the subject of identifying himself with the Christian church and becoming one of its members. He therefore, about this time, joined the Congregational church at Waddington, and took a deep interest ever after in the support of the gospel. He was mainly instrumental, by his influence and money, in the erection and completion of the present Presbyterian house of worship, a neat and commodious structure in Waddington. The form of the government of the church has been changed since his death. Politically he was a staunch Democrat. In 1848 he became a member of the Free-Soil party, and voted for Martin Van Buren upon the platform of that

party. In 1811 he was first elected to the assembly of the State of New York, and served three successive terms, closing his services in 1844. While a member of the legislature he was highly respected at Albany, and had great influence in shaping the proceedings of that body, which was composed at the time of the most prominent and able men of the State. He was subsequently appointed a judge of the court of common pleas of the county, and served several years. He had the fullest confidence of the citizens of his own town, having served them as a justice of the peace, supervisor, and in many other minor offices. He aided very materially in the construction of the Northern railroad from Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point, and was one of its directors, working successfully for its advancement. On the 28th day of November, 1827, Judge Redington was united in marriage to Miss Amorette Stone, a daughter of Daniel Stone, of Madrid. She was religiously educated by her parents, who were Congregationalists. At the age of eighteen she united with the Congregational church at Waddington, and was one of its original members. She took an active part in everything that pertained to the interests of the church, was kind to the poor and afflicted, and was loved and respected by the entire community. She was particularly devoted to her husband, and her love and care for her children knew no bounds. In 1843 she was taken with the erysipelas, a disease then raging in the county, and died quite suddenly on the 21st day of February, 1843, while her husband was in Albany. So sudden was the event that he was prevented from having a final interview, though desired by her most intensely. The children of Judge Redington by this wife were Sarah A., Harriette C., Jane E., George S., Ann M., Mary E., and Henry Vining. On the 18th day of September, 1844, Mr. Redington was married to Miss L. U. Sheldon, daughter of Medad Sheldon. She was a true-hearted, faithful Christian lady. By this marriage Mr. Redington had three children, John J., Charles M., and Lyman W. All of the above-named children are yet living, except George S., John J., and Charles M. The second Mrs. Redington died March 14, 1849.

Judge Redington departed this life on the 15th day of September, 1850. He had been confined to his house for a time by a fracture of his sound limb, though about the house in the full vigor of his mind, taking charge and direction of his extensive business. On Saturday, the 14th of September, he had met several parties from Louisville and Macomb, making lumber contracts and passing deeds of conveyance with his usual cheerfulness and promptitude. No particular strain was observed upon his mind or pressure upon the brain. In the evening he pleasantly enjoyed the society of his family, and retired about his usual time to his sleeping-room. On the morning of the 15th it was noticed by some of his daughters that father was sleeping late. "Aunt Sally," his eldest sister, became a little anxious and gently opened his bedroom door, and thought she saw him in a gentle sleep and closed the door. But it was soon found that the sleep, though gentle, was a sleep, as far as this life is concerned, that knows no waking. He died with a disease of the heart. He was followed to the Redington cemetery by a large concourse of citizens from dif-

ferent parts of the county, filled with sorrow that their friendly and business relations were forever terminated.

At his decease, Judge Redington left a large estate, which was administered by his brother, James Redington, and distributed to his surviving children. A portrait of the judge accompanies this brief outline, and a view of his old home in Waddington, now occupied by one of his daughters.

#### HON. JAMES REDINGTON

is one "to the manor born" of St. Lawrence County, having first seen the light of day on the 27th of June, 1810, in Waddington, his father being Jacob Redington, formerly of Vermont.

He received an academic education at the St. Lawrence academy, in Potsdam, N. Y., and began the study of the law with Hon. George Redington, in Waddington, in 1827. He completed his legal studies with J. P. Cushman, of the city of Troy, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar as an attorney and counselor-at-law in 1831, in the supreme court of the State, and at once began the practice of the profession in Waddington. About this time he joined the Congregational church in that place, and remained a constant supporter of the church and an attendant upon its ordinances until the year 1862, when, upon petition of many of its members, the form of government was changed to that of Presbyterian. Since that he has remained a member of the church in its changed form.

On the 30th of November, 1840, he was appointed surrogate of the county of St. Lawrence by Governor W. H. Seward, serving four years under the appointment, and in 1856 was elected to fill the same position.

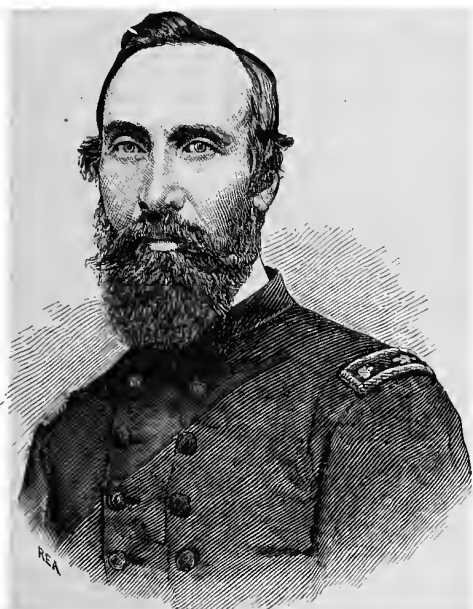
He was a member of the Whig party during the existence of that glorious old organization, and on the formation of the Republican party allied himself with that, and still remains so connected. In 1861 he was elected to the assembly, and served four successive terms as a representative of his district. He is at present serving the Federal government as consular agent at Morrisburg, in the dominion of Canada. He was a warm supporter of President Lincoln's administration, and an advocate for the vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union.

In 1835, Mr. Redington was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte G. Colfax, a daughter of Robert Colfax, of New London, Conn. To them were born the following-named children: Mary Chipman, who died in infancy; Frances A., who married E. W. Carpenter, a merchant of Potsdam, where they now reside; Sarah E., who married Hon. Richmond Bicknell, Jr., of the law firm of Knowles & Bicknell, of Potsdam; James K., who was formerly law-clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, and is now a practicing attorney in the law firm of Smith & Redington, at Washington, D. C.; he married Miss Emma Campbell, of the same place; and George N. Redington, an artist in the photograph gallery of N. L. Stone, in Potsdam.

The husband of Sarah E., Mr. Bicknell, was a young man of rare promise and brilliant legal attainments; he died at the early age of thirty-two years, universally regretted in the community. He was buried in the Reding-

ton cemetery, at Waddington, his wife surviving him nearly four years, and dying at the age of thirty-four.

The best evidence, perhaps, of Mr. Redington's standing in the estimation of his fellow-citizens is that borne by their elevation of him to the various positions in their gift, and the commitment to him of their important trusts for execution, which he has discharged to their satisfaction and his own credit and honor.



MAJOR JOHN T. RUTHERFORD.

The gentleman, of whose life the following lines are a brief outline, though not a soldier by profession, nevertheless won his honorable title on the field of war, rising from the ranks of the private, through the several grades of the army, to the majority. He is of Scottish descent, and has the blood of the old Covenanters in his veins. His father, Thomas, and grandfather, John Rutherford, were both natives of "Auld Scotia," but Major Rutherford was born in the town of Madrid, now Waddington, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1823, where he was educated at the common schools, and reared as a farmer's boy. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the St. Lawrence academy, at Potsdam, in the same county, where he continued two years, and then entered Ogdensburg academy, where he graduated at the end of one year, and began teaching school during the winter and laboring on the farm in the summer season. About the year 1848 he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of Madrid, which he conducted successfully for six years, serving during the time four years as postmaster of the village under Presidents Taylor and Fillmore.

At this period in life he began the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, in the supreme court, and followed the practice of the profession for two years. Being of a speculative turn of mind, he contracted to build the St. Lawrence university, at Canton, and removed to that village to execute the work.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out he was among the first to respond to the call of the country for volunteers,

and entered the service in April, 1861, as a private in the 9th New York Volunteer Cavalry, and proved himself a gallant soldier, as the following record amply testifies. Brave as his forefathers who fought at Culloden and Bannockburn, he never wavered in the face of duty. Being a man of quick perception and coolness in judgment, and persistent withal, he was soon noticed by his superior officers as being a man born not only to obey but also to command; and after one year's service in the ranks as private and sergeant, he was promoted to the second lieutenantcy of his company, Feb. 22, 1862, for gallantry at the second battle of Bull Run. He was wounded at the battle of Berryville, Va., which disabled him for sixty days only, and for his conduct on that occasion he was promoted to the first lieutenantcy of the company. Again taking his command he served until June 1, 1864, when he received a captain's commission, in which position he served until the close of the war, when he received his *brevet* of major.

During his service he participated in the battles of Bull Run, Berryville, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Mine Run, Mechanicsville, Kilpatrick's Raid around Richmond, Cold Harbor, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Petersburg, Sheridan's Campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and many others of minor importance. He served under Generals Sigel, Pleasanton, Buford, Merritt, Sheridan, Slocum, and others, and for a time commanded General Slocum's escort. The company was much of the time, while under Sigel, selected by that commander for scouting duty.

On being mustered out of the service when peace was declared, Major Rutherford, like the thousands of brave men who had fought so well and so long, returned to the ranks of the private citizen with nothing of the soldier about him but his experience, his gallant and meritorious record, and his justifiable pride therefor. He resumed the practice of the law, which he followed until Sept. 29, 1866, when he received the appointment of collector of customs and inspector at the port of Waddington, which position he retained until Jan. 1, 1875. He is at the present writing engaged in milling and farming. He has given considerable attention to the importation of thoroughbred cattle from Scotland. He is the present supervisor of Waddington, and is held in high esteem by all who know him, not only for his gallant deeds as a soldier, but for his private worth as a man.

On Oct. 14, 1855, Major Rutherford was united in marriage to Belinda Castleman, by whom the following-named children have been born to him: Winfield Scott, Clarendon, Martin C., Eugene F., W. H. S., and James De Forest, all of whom are living at the present time, except the last one named, who died May 19, 1870.

#### HENRY W. PRATT.

The subject of our sketch traces his lineage from an honorable ancestry having its beginning in England. His grandfather, Captain Elias Pratt, was born at Oxford, Mass., Nov. 16, 1743, and commanded a company of volunteer militia during the Revolutionary War, serving until peace was declared.

Amasa Pratt, the father of Henry W., was the youngest child of his father's family, being born also at Oxford, Mass., May 7, 1787. He passed his youth mostly in Worcester county, in that State, and learned the trade of a hatter at Oxford. In or about the year 1808-9 he located in Ogdensburg, and engaged with Silvester Gilbert in the business of his trade, in the old barracks at the mouth of the Oswegatchie. In 1810 he removed to the village of Hamilton (now Waddington), where he engaged in mercantile business in connection with his former business. He was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Connor, daughter



MRS. FANNIE PRATT.

of James Connor, of Amsterdam, N. Y., on June 12, 1814. Mrs. Conner was born October 18, 1793. To them were born five children, viz.: Emeline J., Henry W., Miriam, Amasa, and Eleanor, all of whom are now living. Mr. Pratt died in Waddington, May 27, 1830, and Mrs. Pratt, April 11, 1873.

Henry W. Pratt was born January 19, 1817, in the town of Waddington (then Madrid), St. Lawrence County, and resided with his parents until of the age of sixteen years, receiving a good common school education.

At this date he was apprenticed to the trade of his father before him, with Field & Robbins, of Ogdensburg, and served four years. He then removed to Waddington, and established himself in the same trade, and followed it successfully for two years, when he was disabled from further prosecuting it by the loss of his right arm while firing a salute on Washington's birthday in 1839. After this loss, he served three years as deputy sheriff of St. Lawrence County.

Politically, Mr. Pratt is allied to the Republican party, having been a member of the Whig party previous to the formation of the former organization. He served as postmaster of Waddington under Presidents Harrison and

Fillmore, and has been a justice of the peace of his town fifteen years, has served on the board of trustees of the village several years, and is at present on the board of education of the town, in which cause he has ever been deeply interested. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he at once actively interested himself in the recruiting of volunteers to fill the quotas of his town. During the years of the war, and since, he has been engaged in farming. He received the appointment of deputy collector of customs and inspector at the port of Waddington in August, 1877, which position he still occupies.

On the 14th of October, 1852, Mr. Pratt was united in marriage to Miss Sylvia A. Pratt, a daughter of John M. Pratt, of Dudley, Mass., he being a native of that State, and of English descent. Mrs. Pratt in early life embraced the cause of Christianity, and has been a zealous and active member of the Congregational church of Madrid for many years, working especially in the Sabbath-school.

We are warranted in the statement that Mr. Pratt and his estimable wife are held in high esteem by those who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

#### CALVIN ABERNETHY.

Among the few pioneers of Waddington who still survive, and look with pride and pleasure on the changes their own hands have wrought, Calvin Abernethy is found. He was the eldest son of Cyrus and Sally (Doolittle) Abernethy, natives of Vermont, and immigrated to the town of Madrid in 1802, Calvin being then about five years of age. He was born at Cornwall, Vt., in 1797. He was reared and educated as a farmer, the occupation of his father before him, and has made that business his own through life. At the age of twenty-four years he was married to Miss Lura McKnight, daughter of John McKnight, a native of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Abernethy have reared a family of seven children, viz., Sarah, Susan H., Cyrus Lafayette, Monroe, Helen, Paulina, and Cyrus C., all of whom are now living, except Helen, Monroe, and Cyrus L.

Politically, Mr. Abernethy was formerly a Democrat; but owing to its extreme tendencies to perpetuate the "peculiar institution," African slavery, he refused to serve longer under its colors when the Republican party was organized, and joined the ranks of that party, where he is still found. Two of his sons went into the army to fight for the Union, Cyrus L. and Monroe. The latter died in the service, at Martinsburg, Va., and the former served until mustered out at the close of the war.

Mr. Abernethy resides with his children, in the homestead that has sheltered him for more than the allotted threescore and ten years of man's pilgrimage. His companion of more than half a century passed on before him to her rest, June 7, 1876, at the age of seventy-nine years.

A view of the old home may be seen on another page of this work.



WALTER WILSON.

Amid the bloom of the heather and the tassels of the broom of "bonnie Scotland," the land of Bruce and Wallace, Walter Wilson was born July 15, 1797, and was given the name Walter, that his father and grandfather had borne before him; his birthplace was also theirs—Gedburgh. He immigrated to St. Lawrence County in 1819. He received a good common-school education in the land of his birth, and his first employment in the land of his adoption was teaching. Next he entered the business of his life, merchandising, officiating as a clerk in a store for Mr. Cooper, at Chippewan bay. His mercantile life was a successful one, and, by thrifty habits and sound business judgment, he amassed a handsome competency. While engaged at Chippewan bay he met, wooed, and won an estimable lady, Miss Ann Dodds, a Scotch lassie, and daughter of Thomas Dodds. She was born in 1801, and yet survives, possessing much of the vigor of her early days.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were born the following named children: William, Ellen M., Thomas, and Isabella. Ellen M. is now Mrs. L. J. Proctor, of Waddington, with whom the aged mother resides. Thomas also resides in Waddington, and Isabella is now Mrs. J. C. Spencer, and resides in New York city. William is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were life-long members of the

Presbyterian church, and upon his decease, which occurred Nov. 19, 1873, he left an endowment for that society in Waddington nearly sufficient for its entire support. He did not confine his gifts, however, to his own favorite church, but made a fine donation to the Methodist society of his town also. Previous to his death he donated a parsonage to the Presbyterian church. His interest in education was marked and unabating, and in all matters for the public good he maintained an interest, and took an active part in their promotion. In politics he was formerly a member of the Whig party, and on the formation of the Republican organization allied himself to that party, being always a strong opponent of slavery.

On his decease, the *Ogdensburg Journal* thus spoke of Mr. Wilson:

"Walter Wilson, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Waddington, died at his residence on Wednesday morning, after a brief illness. He had just returned from an annual hunting trip in Canada, which was one of his favorite pastimes, a short time before he was taken ill. He was an upright, energetic, and successful business man, and always sustained a prominent position in the community where he resided so many years, and is held in high esteem by all surviving friends who once knew him."

## FIRST SAW-MILL

built in the town. The second mills were built by Jonathan Culver, at a point then called Hutchins' falls, in 1812, which were at the lowest place on Raquette river ever occupied by mills. These mills were destroyed by fire. The third mills in town, and the most pretentious, were erected by Judge Atwater, on the Morris tract, in the lower part of the present village of Norfolk, in the summer of 1816. The first Durham boat ever run on the Raquette river was in this year, and was laden with mill-irons, goods, and provisions from Schenectady, sent by Judge Atwater to begin the settlement at his mills. It was drawn around Culver's dam, and afterwards for one or two seasons performed regular weekly trips from Culver's to Norfolk, in connection with a line below the dam, which ran to ports on the St. Lawrence. The latter was required to be regularly furnished with clearance papers from the collector of customs. Christopher G. Stowe, Martin Barney, Milo Brewer, and several others came in and commenced improvements in 1810, but the families of Hall and Judson were the only ones that spent the winter in town. In 1811 the settlement was increased by several families, and each successive year brought fresh additions to the town.

Among other early and prominent settlers of the town of Norfolk were Moses B. and Colonel Ira Hale, father of Oscar H. Hale,\* Joel Farnsworth, Divan B. Rich, father of Silas F. and Hiram Rich, Denis Kingsbury, Sylvester C. Kingsley (the noted hunter), Henry, John, William, and Aaron Blanchard, Ephraim P. Raymond, Nathaniel F. Winslow, Joseph Cummings, Perry C. Bixby, Amos Kimball, C. C. Elms, Chauncey L. Shepard (the present efficient highway commissioner, and son of Major Bohan Shepard), Osmund Farwell, John Patterson, Samuel Adams, David C. Clinton, Wetmore Adoniram Lockwood, Ichabod Whitcomb, Lewis and Daniel Small, Fisher F. Ames, Amos W. Palmer, William W. Grandy, Lot and Jones Bradish, William L. Gladding, Ebenezer S. Sanburn, Elisha W. Barber, Roswell Hutchins, Julius and James Grant, the pioneers of what has since 1838 been known as the "Grant Settlement," on and around lots 72 and 73.

## THE FIRST BIRTHS.

The first white child born in the town was Roscius W., son of Eben Judson, now residing in Ogdensburg, who was born Aug. 7, 1810. Giles J., son of Erastus Hall, was born March 7, 1811.

## THE FIRST DEATH

was that of Eben Judson, who died June 29, 1813, and was buried on the farm now owned by the widow of Louis Small. Subsequently his remains were exhumed and reinterred in the Raymondville burying-ground. The first physician who settled in the town was Dr. Lemuel Winslow, who came in 1811, from Williston, Vt.

The first road towards Maseena was made in November, 1810, by Messrs. Hall & Brewer.

## THE CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Norfolk was formed from Louisville, April 9, 1823; a

\* Now of the town of Stockholm. See biography in the history of that town.

previous futile attempt to divide the towns having been made in 1817, making one six miles square, with the present village the centre. On the former date Louisville was divided, embracing mile-squares 36 to 95, and all of 34 and 35 south of Grasse river. On the 15th of April, 1834, mile-squares 6 to 10 inclusive, and the north halves of 14 and 19 of Stockholm, were added; and April 3, 1844, lots 36 to 44, and parts of 34, 35, and 45, were annexed to Louisville. The town of Norfolk now contains 35,310 acres. Its surface is slightly broken and gently rolling, and north and west of Raquette river it is swampy. The soil rests upon depositions of gravel and clay, underlaid by calciferous sandstone, and is generally fertile. In the eastern part of the town it is sandy. Its streams are Raquette river, which flows through the western and diagonally across the northern parts of the town, and, near the central part, Trout and Plum brooks, which are tributary to that river. Raquette river forms an abundant and excellent water-power; there being no less than seven dams upon it within the limits of the town.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Elisha Adams, on Monday, May 5, 1823, and the following-named officers were elected: Christopher G. Stowe, supervisor; Erastus Hall, town clerk; Elisha W. Barber, Ephraim S. Raymond, Roswell Hutchins, assessors; Ebenezer S. Sanburn, Bishop Booze, John Blanchard, commissioners of highways; Christopher G. Stowe, Ephraim S. Raymond, overseers of the poor; Russell C. Atwater, Roswell Hutchins, Erastus Hall, inspectors of common schools; Benjamin Raymond, Phineas Atwater, Roswell Hutchins, trustees of gospel and school lots.

"In 1828, a committee of five, to wait on the court-house commissioners. In 1848, voted against dividing St. Lawrence into three counties. In 1851, voted strongly against enlarging the court-house. In 1852, voted \$650 for a town-house. This was built of brick, 60 by 40, with a piazza eight feet wide in front. It is decidedly the finest town-hall in the county, and has cost about \$1000."†

We subjoin a list of the supervisors of the town from its organization to the present (1877): 1823, Christopher G. Stowe; 1824-29, Phineas Atwater; 1830-31, William Blake; 1832-33, P. Atwater; 1834-36, William Blake; 1837, Norman Sackrider; 1838, William Blake; 1839, N. Sackrider; 1840-41, Hiram Atwater; 1842-45, Ira Hale; 1846-47, Giles I. Hall; 1848-49, Calvin Elms; 1850-51, Nathaniel F. Beals; 1852-54, Christian Sackrider; 1855, Giles J. Hall; 1856, John Yale; 1857-59, Lewis Small; 1860, Horatio S. Munson; 1861, William Glosson; 1862-65, John R. Brinckerhoff; 1866-68, Edwin H. Atwater; 1869-75, Joseph C. Mould; 1876-77, Edwin H. Atwater.

The present town officers are E. H. Atwater, supervisor; C. A. King, town clerk, in place of I. N. Monch, moved away; Silas J. Farnsworth, assessor; C. L. Shepard, commissioner of highways; Levi Miller, H. S. Joy, C. H. Robinson, A. E. Sayles, justices of the peace; R. C. Brinckerhoff, collector; Alonzo Whitcomb, John Hayes, overseers of the poor; George E. Graves, Hugh Finnegan, I. J. Crabb, constables; A. D. Calkins, E. R. Foord, Ethan A.

† Dr. Hough's History of St. Lawrence Co., etc., 1852.



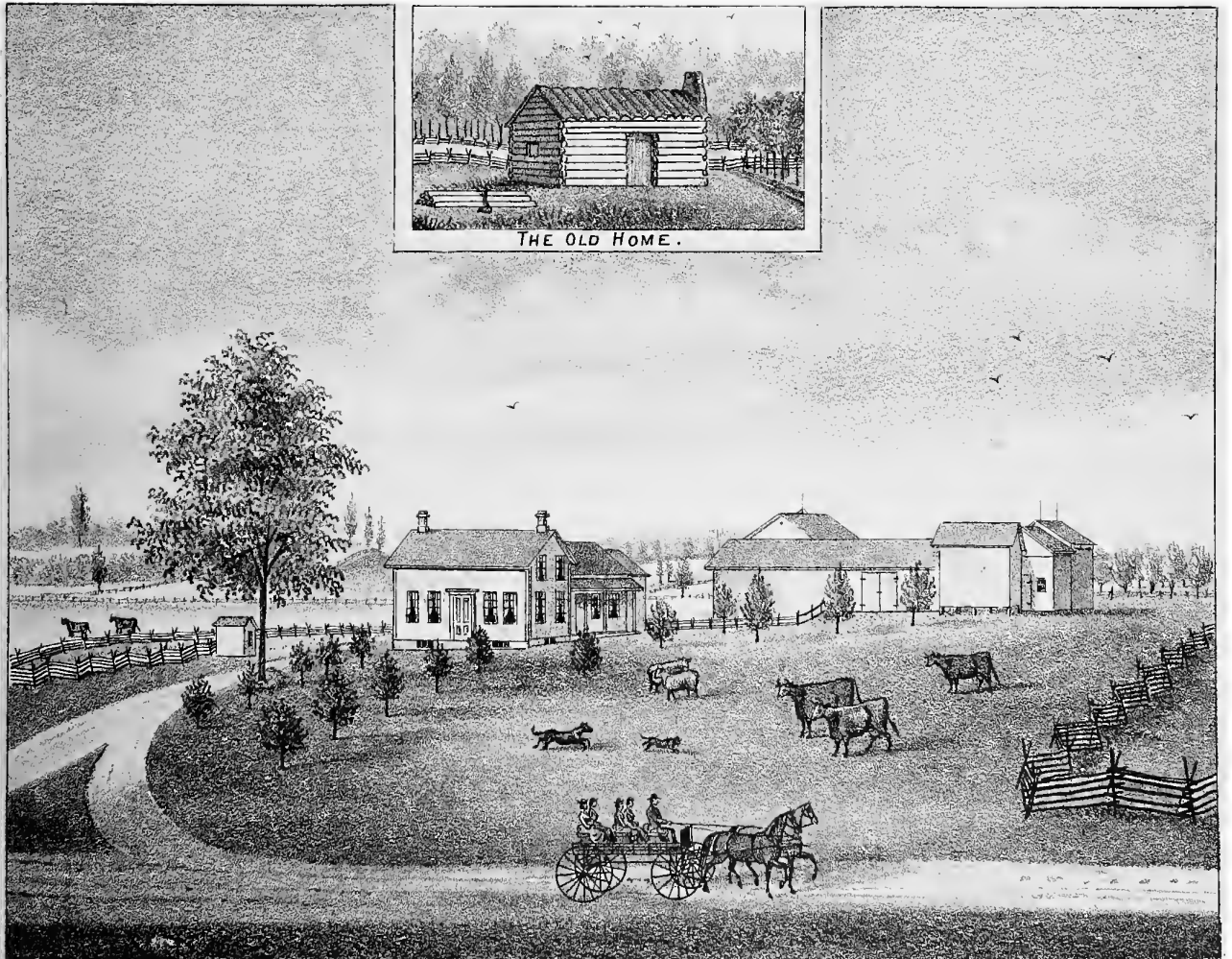


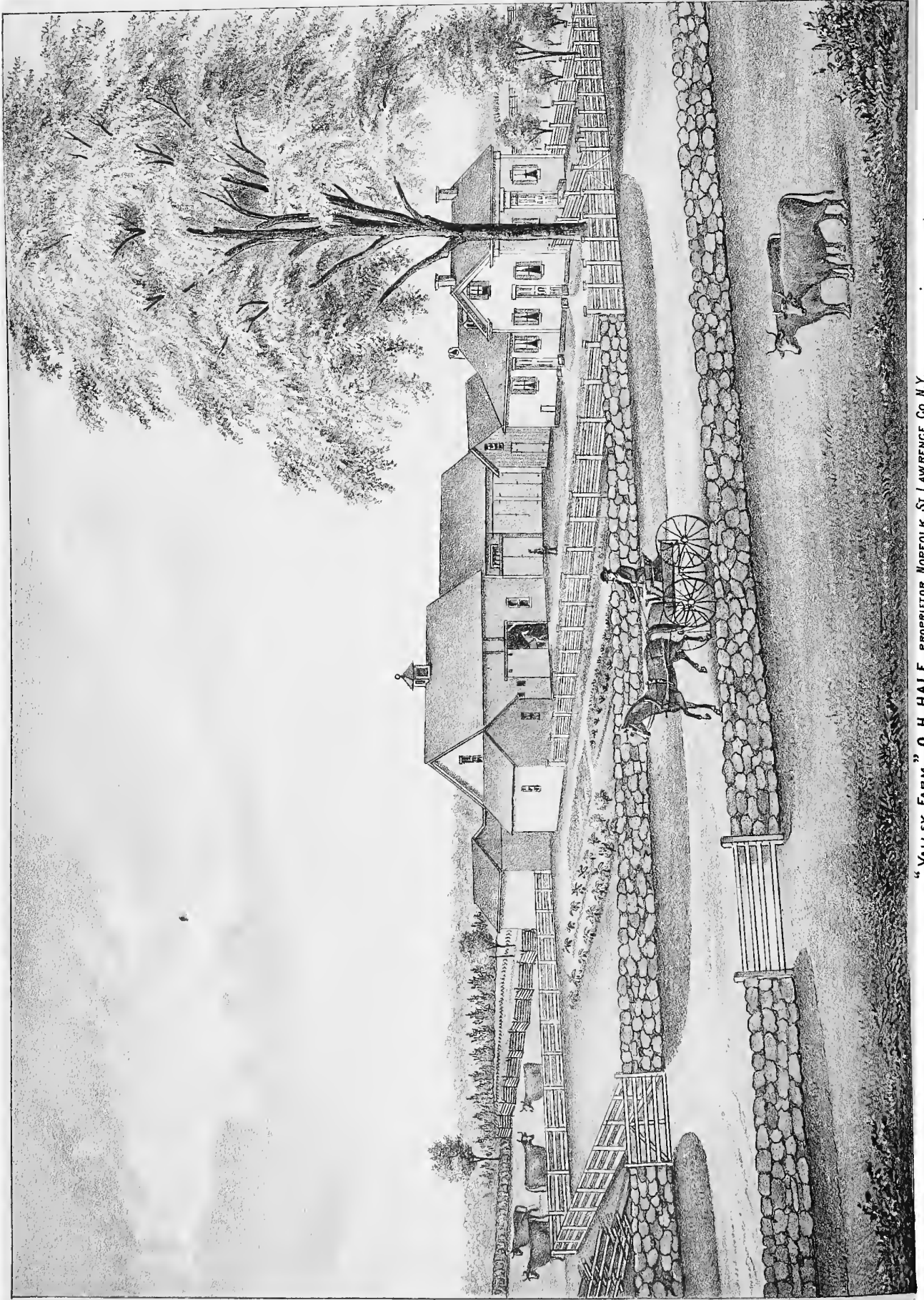
MRS. WM. C. RAWSON.



WM. C. RAWSON.

( PHOTOS, BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM, N. Y. )





"VALLEY FARM," O. H. HALE, PROPRIETOR. NORFOLK, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



SILAS WALDRON.



MRS. SOPHRONIA WALDRON.

Photos. by Stone, Potsdam.

### SILAS WALDRON.

The subject of our present sketch, Silas Waldron, was born at Lachute Argenteuil, Canada, in the year 1804. His father, Abiathar Waldron, was a native of Rhode Island, and at the beginning of the Revolutionary war entered the service of an officer in the Continental army as a servant, being too young to enlist as a soldier, but before the close of the war he was mustered into the ranks. At the cessation of hostilities he sought a home in Chittenden Co., Vt., where he married a wife from the Everets family, and settled in the town of Williston. In 1798 he sold his farm, and with others of his neighbors emigrated to Canada East, or the province of Quebec, as it is now known, his family then containing five children, and located at Lachute Argenteuil, where three other children were added to the family, which then consisted of five boys and three girls, who settled in different parts of the country.

Silas Waldron, at the age of twenty-two years, was connected by marriage with the Burch family, who were also settlers at Lachute, from Vermont. Silas, with his wife, Sophronia, resided two years on the homestead, and then bought a small farm and began life in earnest for themselves; but after two years, a request came from his father to return and manage the old homestead again, and the son dutifully returned to assist the father in his declining years and failing health. When the Canadian rebellion, or patriot war, broke out, the senior Waldron sold his farm (in 1838), as also did the son, and removed to Norfolk, St. Lawrence County, where the year following they bought a farm, and both families moved to it in February, 1840, and there the father died in the April following. Mrs. Waldron died some five years afterwards. The son, Silas, has followed the occupation of a farmer from his boyhood to the present time, satisfied with its returns, which have been fairly remunerative.

Mr. Waldron has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his town, and has held some of its offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. In busi-

ness his word is a guaranty of his faith in his undertakings, accepted by all who have dealings with him.

In 1840, Mr. Waldron and his wife joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which church his father and mother were also members; and the pioneer preachers testify that "Father" Waldron's house was their home whenever they came in its vicinity, and bear witness also to his liberality to the church. In these qualifications, also, the son and his wife were noted, and were among the most zealous workers for and of the church for more than thirty years. For as long a period, too, Mr. Waldron served the church as steward, trustee, and class-leader, working freely and actively wherever the interest of the church called for his aid. His purse was open to its temporal necessities, and his heart and tongue gave of their best powers for its spiritual wants. In 1867 a new church edifice was erected, and Mr. Waldron was one of the building committee, and paid liberally for its construction, which cost \$9000.

Mr. Waldron and the wife of his youth have passed through fifty-one years of wedded life together in amity and concord, sharing its trials, hardships, comforts, and joys, and have reared a family of four daughters and two sons. The oldest son now resides in Nebraska, and is a farmer; the other son is at home with his wife, on the old homestead. Two daughters are married, and reside in Louisville, St. Lawrence County; one died some six years ago, and the youngest one is at home with her parents, unmarried.

Though sorrow and distress have come to them in the loss of friends and relatives, and severe illness has brought their family at times near unto death, yet this trusting pair have never failed to look unto Him whence cometh their strength, with confidence and the spirit of the psalmist, when he says, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him," and they are now passing serenely down the stream of time, their bark guided by faith, their sails trimmed by hope, and their horizon bounded by an endless love.



Everest, inspectors of election district No. 1; Silas J. Farnsworth, M. P. Bishop, A. A. Woodard (appointed), inspectors of election district No. 2; O. H. Hale; L. L. Atwater, L. C. Yale (appointed), town auditors; Alonzo Ames, George Carpenter, Cyrus O. Jones, excise commissioners.

### NORFOLK

is the principal village in the town, the first settlement at which was made in 1816, by Judge Russell Atwater, from Russell, who, in June the year previously, purchased one-half of the Morris tract, and the west half of Eighty-eight in Louisville. This tract had been assigned to James D. Le Ray in a partition of lands, and sold by him to Gouverneur Morris. A clearing of ten acres had been made for Le Ray in the summer of 1811, in the lower part of what is now the village of Norfolk, on which, in 1812, a crop of wheat was raised. A large stone grist-mill, with two run of stones, was built by Mr. Atwater, the same year of his arrival, on the site of the mill subsequently owned by Norman Sackrider.

Among the early settlers of the village who have been more or less identified with its moral and material development, might be mentioned the following: Norman Sackrider and Christian, his brother, Julius Judson, Thomas\* and Joseph C. Mould, William Atwater, M.D., Hiram Atwater, Timothy W. Osborne, Roswell Hutchins, Solomon Sartwell, Martin Beach, John P. and Henry A. Wetmore, Arba and Alba Robinson.

A company styling itself the Phoenix iron company, under the firm of E. Keyes & Co., was formed Oct. 7, 1825, and the year following built in the village, on the north bank, a furnace for making iron from bog ores, which existed abundantly in the swamps of this and neighboring towns. It passed through several hands and ran about two hundred days in a year till 1844, when it was burned by an incendiary. It produced about twelve tons daily, and was lined with sandstone from Potsdam and Hopkinton. In 1846 a forge was built by William Blake a little above the furnace, and run two or three years, until it was burned.

"The village of Norfolk possesses manufacturing facilities which are destined to render it a place of much importance. The Raquette river here has a descent of about 70 feet within a mile, passing over three dams already erected, and affording opportunity for at least four more, at each of which the whole volume of the river could be used. Below the upper dam the channel is divided by an island of about two acres in extent, which affords facilities for the erection of dams at its head and at its foot, and the water could be diverted to either side or used upon both sides of the island and the main shore. At the foot of the island the river turns to the left, and the bank on the inside of the bend is low and flat, and but little elevated above high-water mark, while that on the outside of the bend is an elevated plain of easy ascent, and abruptly terminating upon the river. This elevated bank continues, with a slight interruption, to below the village. The left bank of the river is low, and on this the main part of the village is at

present built. Throughout the whole extent the bed of the river is formed of limestone, affording at the same time a secure foundation for building and the materials for the erection of walls. Lime made from this stone is of good quality."

The village now contains four shingle-mills, owned and operated respectively by John R. Brinckerhoff, A. A. Davis, E. H. & L. L. Atwater, and Edson Dow, which manufactured 7,500,000 shingles during 1876; a grist-mill by Atwater, Bemis & Co.; a creamery, by Henry M. Atwater, makes about 25,000 pounds of butter per annum; a tannery by Horatio Robinson; two carriage-shops, by C. A. King and J. M. Hutchins; one furniture-factory, two saw-mills, a pump-factory, three blacksmithies, and three shoe-shops. There are two general stores, kept by G. A. Mowitt and Ambrose E. Sayles, respectively, one drug-store, by N. C. Smith, two grocery-stores, one furniture-store, and three millinery establishments. There are four churches, one each of the Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Roman Catholic denominations. There are two district schools, a post-office, Joseph C. Mould, postmaster, a telegraph-office, two hotels, and about 600 inhabitants. Norfolk stands pre-eminently as one of the most enterprising villages in the northern part of St. Lawrence County. The above description includes the settlement known as "Slab city," which never was anything more than a continuation of Norfolk.

### RAYMONDVILLE.

The village of Raymondville was originally called Racker-ton, but is generally known as the lower village. Its present name was given in honor of Benjamin Raymond, the first agent for Norfolk and Potsdam. The Indians called it *Tsiiahoonteta*, meaning "where they leave the canoe."†

In 1814 a bridge was constructed across Raquette river, and in 1816, Mr. Raymond moved his family to the place. Erastus Hall had settled in the immediate vicinity of the place in 1810. The place possesses an excellent water-power, which has been largely utilized for manufacturing purposes. Among the oldest and most prominent manufacturers there now are Joseph Clark and William Coats, the former engaged in the wagon and repairing business, the latter in the manufacture of bricks. The place now contains a woolen-factory, established as such in 1873. The original building was erected by Joseph Clark, and used by him for various mechanical purposes in general wood-work until destroyed by fire in 1852. The present structure was built the same year. There are two butter-tub factories, grist-, saw-, and shingle-mills, a creamery, owned and operated by C. A. Clark, in which he makes about 25,000 pounds of butter per annum. It has three brick-yards, the most extensive of which is that operated by William Coats, and established by him in 1841. He manufactures 500,000 bricks per year; his brother, T. S. Coats, 400,000; and at the other yard are made about 200,000, making a total of 1,100,000. The first brick-yard was established in 1817, by Erastus Hall, and was located one-half mile below the

\* Now past eighty years of age, having been born Dec. 25, 1797.

† See Childs' Historical Directory, p. 167.

village. In addition to the above there is a starch-factory, two blacksmith-shops, two general stores, a union church (used alternately by the Episcopal Methodists and the Congregationalists), a commodious school-house, a hotel, and a post-office. Altogether, with a little more general enterprise among the residents of Raymondville, coupled with the fine natural advantages the place enjoys, it might become a village of considerable importance.

#### THE TOWN-HALL.

This building, one of the finest of its kind in the county, was erected in 1871. It is built of brick, and its dimensions are 38 by 60 feet, with walls 22 feet high. It cost \$3000, and its builders were Messrs. Oral Bradley, Edwin H. & L. L. Atwater, Chauncey L. Shepard, and E. W. Bemis. The expense of erection was borne by the gentlemen above named, and on completion it was sold to the town at what was generally considered a very reasonable price. It is located in the village of Norfolk.

#### BRIDGES.

The town has been equally fortunate with regard to its bridges, particularly those spanning the Raquette river at the village of Norfolk, which were both constructed for the sum of \$3500. They are of iron, of the style known as trestle, and are very substantial and durable. The construction was superintended by the present efficient highway commissioner, C. L. Shepard, and they give general satisfaction.

#### RELIGIOUS.

Meetings for religious worship were held in the lower part of the town, almost immediately after it was settled, alternately at the houses of Messrs. Hall and Judson, who were members of no church, but believed that the observance of the Sabbath conduced to morality. Soon after their arrival they agreed to hold religious meetings at their houses, at which a sermon should be read, and that "their families should remain and visit after the meeting was dismissed. Occasionally others of the settlers would come in on the Sabbath, and these weekly meetings were kept up for some time, when one Montague, who came on with others to build a mill on Trout brook, having heard of these meetings, attended, and was the first worshiper who could sing and pray, and thenceforth they lacked none of the elements requisite in the Protestant worship." In 1811, Seth Burt, a missionary from Massachusetts, came and left books. The Rev. James Johnson, from Potsdam, and the Rev. Mr. Winchester, from Madrid, occasionally visited the town, and held meetings in the vicinity of the present village of Raymondville.

#### GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Norfolk was begun in 1816, by Hon. Russell Atwater, who fitted up the upper story of his grist-mill for the purpose of divine worship, according to the ritual of the Episcopal church, and himself officiated for several years as lay reader, and succeeded in making a few converts to the church, instructing them in the tenets of that faith. Among these was the Rt. Rev. L. Silliman Ives, D.D., subsequently bishop of North Carolina. The parish of Grace church was regularly organized in 1825 by the Rev. Seth M.

Beardsley, then acting as missionary in the country, who also made an unsuccessful attempt to build a church. He was succeeded by Revs. Hiram Adams and Henry Atwater, in 1828 and 1829 respectively. From July, 1836, to March, 1842, public services were discontinued, with the exception of occasional lay reading, and owing to the want of a clergyman, and the removal of several families, the organization of the parish was lost. A reorganization took place March 29, 1842, when the Rev. John A. Childs began to officiate as missionary, and he was followed by Rev. John H. Hanson. On the 30th of July, 1845, the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid by the Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Delancy, D.D., bishop of western New York, in a lot of ground purchased by the vestry, and situated in the centre of the village. The edifice cost \$3000, and will comfortably seat 250 persons. It is after the Elizabethan style of architecture; is 70 feet in length, including the porch, 50 feet across the transept, and 22 across the nave. The ridge is thirty-four feet high. The walls are of stone, and very massive. At the time of its erection it was the only Gothic structure in St. Lawrence or Franklin counties. The present church officers are: Rector, Rev. J. L. Nesbitt; Senior Warden, Sylvester Foord, M.D.; Vestrymen, Edwin H. Atwater, C. H. Robinson, H. F. Allen, F. A. Wetmore, Edgar Foord, S. F. Goff, A. N. Thompson. The present number of communing members is 35; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school (which was organized Nov. 25, 1877) is 28; superintendent, the rector.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized July 1, 1817, by Rev. Royal Phelps, of the Cayuga presbytery, then acting as a missionary, assisted by Rev. John Ransom, of Hopkinton; had at first seventeen members. The meetings were first held in the loft of a mill, and afterwards in a chamber of the tavern of J. Langworthy and in the school-house. Loring Brewster was installed first pastor April 28, 1828. The society was incorporated February 20, G. C. Stowe, Martin Beach, E. S. Tambling, William Blake, Philemon Kellogg, and John C. Putnam, trustees. Reorganized Dec. 12, 1840. A church edifice was erected in 1840, at a cost of \$4000. It will seat 200 persons. The present membership of the church is 60. Pastor, Rev. Geo. B. Rowley; Deacons, Benj. Glines and J. C. Mould; Trustees, Alba Robinson, Julius Judson, Charles Stowe; membership of the Sunday-school, 68; number of teachers, 7; Superintendent, Edward Blanchard.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

at Raymondville was first organized March 12, 1828, as a colony from the parent church at Norfolk. The organization had comparatively little vitality prior to the erection of the brick church, which was built in conjunction with the Methodists, in 1844. The building cost \$3000, and has a seating capacity for 275 persons. It has a 300-pound bell, and is altogether one of the finest church edifices in town. The present membership is 52. Pastor, Rev. Geo. B. Rowley; Deacons, A. B. Bishop and A. S. Hall; Trustees, M. P. Bishop, A. B. Bishop, and Thomas S. Coats. The union Sunday-school has a membership of 12 teachers and 120 scholars. The superintendent is William Coats.



DR. WILLIAM FLOYD.

Many of the facts connected with the life and history of the subject of this sketch are lacking, owing to the removal by death of those of his friends and relatives who were conversant with them. What is here given shows him to have been a respected and influential member of society, and an unusually successful practitioner of his chosen profession.

Dr. Floyd was born in New Haven, Addison Co., Vt., Oct. 16, 1800. On Jan. 15, 1822, he married Miss Phebe McClenathen, daughter of Thomas McClenathen. Three children were the result of this union. Dr. Floyd came to Norfolk in 1829. The practice of his profession was not

confined to Norfolk, but extended to the villages of De Kalb and Madrid. His first wife having died, he was united in marriage to Lucretia Taylor, Feb. 14, 1842. One child was born to them.

Dr. Floyd was a Free Mason of good standing, being one of the charter members of the Norfolk lodge. He entertained a high regard for religious matters, and was a consistent member of the Congregational church. Having been successful in the accumulation of property, he contributed largely to the support of the church. In politics he was a staunch Republican.



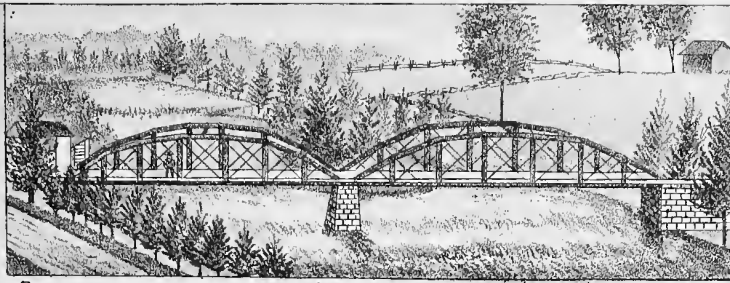
CHAUNCEY L. SHEPARD.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Georgia, Franklin Co., Vt., March 28, 1803. His parents' names were Bohan Shepard and Charlotte Shepard, who were of English descent. Chauncey moved from Vermont to St. Lawrence County in 1823, and located on the same farm where he now resides. His first purchase was forty acres at ten dollars per acre, and subsequent purchases amounting to some two hundred acres. His parents moved here in 1828, and Chauncey and his brother together owned prior to his marriage some four hundred acres, three hundred of which were cleared by himself. He was married at the age of twenty-four to Rachael Ball, daughter of Jonas Ball, of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, who departed this life in 1832. The result of this union was four children, three daughters and one son, viz.: Harriet M., Charlotte Elizabeth, Candace P., and George W. Shepard, all of whom are living and married. Mr. Shepard has followed various pursuits in life. Used to be called a good carpenter and joiner and stone mason. Was one of the first to start the stage line through this section, and drove the first stage through from Norfolk to St. Ridges; was one of the proprietors of the route. He

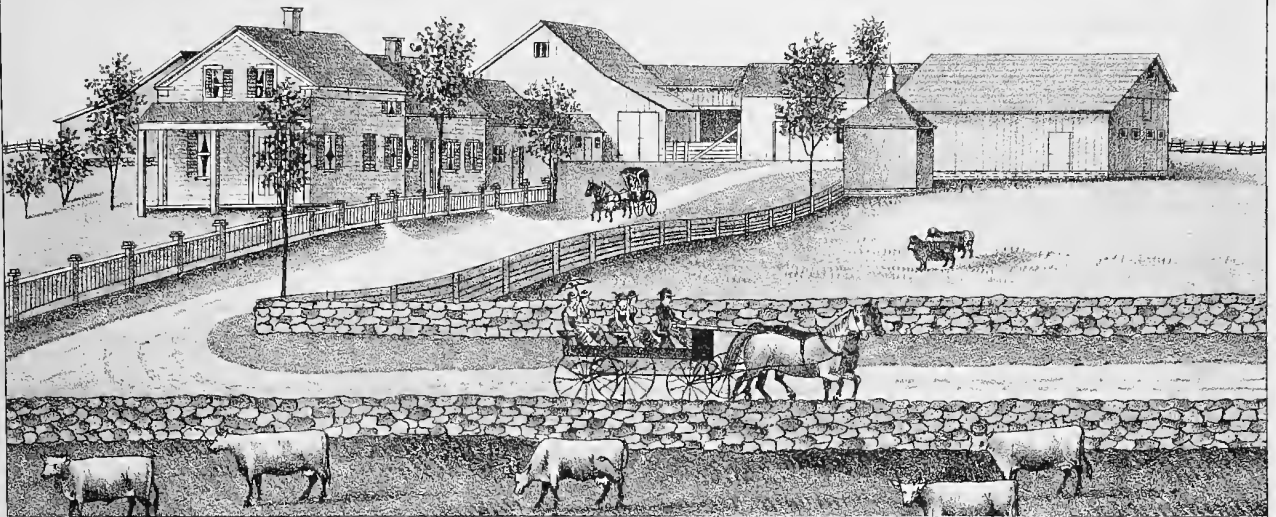
subsequently purchased large droves of cattle and drove them through to Montreal and Quebec, Canada. Was at one time superintendent of the building of the woodwork for river and canal locks at Montreal and Beanharnois; also superintendent of the building of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad, such as grading and masonry. In the fall of 1851, Mr. S. went to California, where he remained some two years, and endured the hardships of a life in the mines; took out at one time, with his own hands, a nugget worth nine hundred and fifty dollars. Upon his return, in 1853, he commenced building, and has now one of the finest farms in the town of Norfolk. A sketch of his residence and farm buildings can be seen on another page of this work. He has served the town some fifteen years of his life as commissioner of highways, and has just erected two fine iron bridges over the Raquette river, at Norfolk village.

Mr. Shepard is now in his seventy-fifth year, and, although past the usual time allotted to man, is as active as a boy, and attends regularly to the duties of the farm, and all that demands his attention.





BRIDGE OVER RACKET RIVER AT NORFOLK, ERECTED IN 1877, BY C. L. SHEPARD.



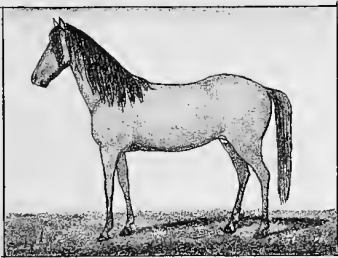
RESIDENCE OF CHAUNCEY L. SHEPARD, NORFOLK, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF H. C. FARWELL, NORFOLK, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



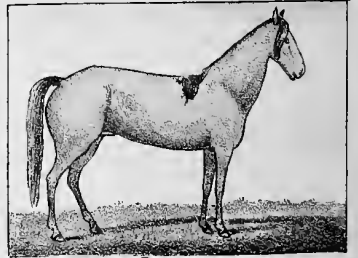
H. D. CARPENTER.  
(NORFOLK.)



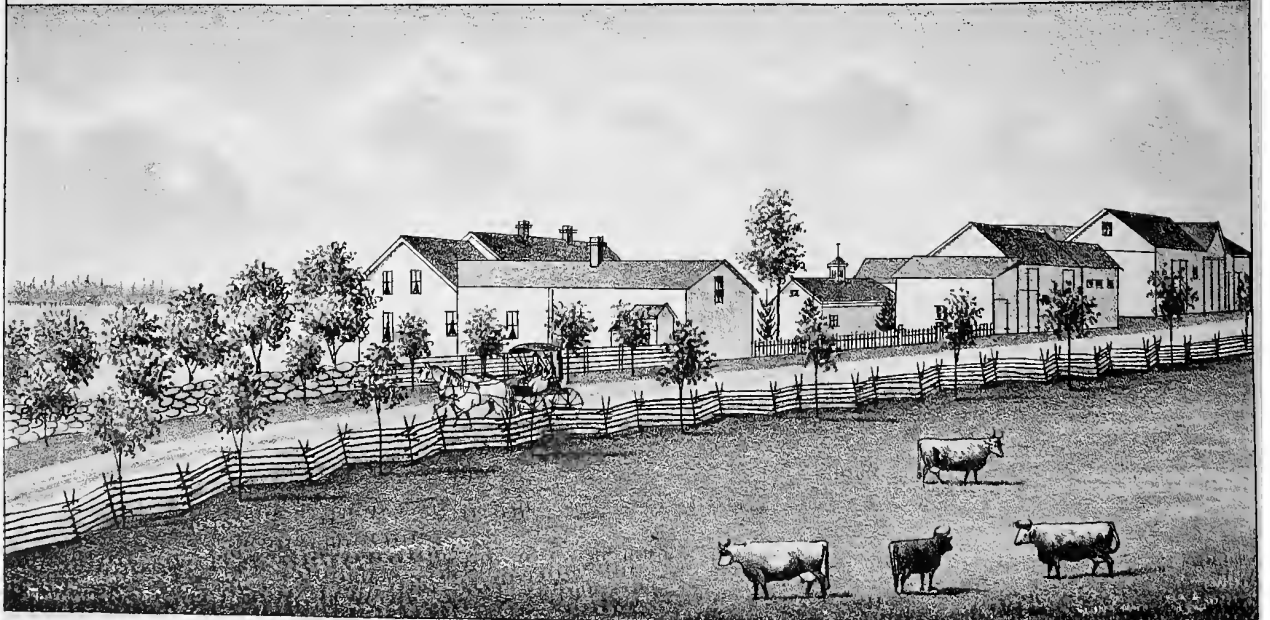
GENL. CUSTAR, 17 MONTHS OLD.



FRONT VIEW OF HOUSE.



BULLET.



## THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Norfolk was organized April 19, 1831, with Royal Sheldon, Lucius Chandler, Justus Webber, Hiram Johnson, and Ebenezer Houghton, trustees. They reorganized Feb. 10, 1840, and erected their present house of worship in Norfolk village. The present pastor is Rev. R. E. King. Membership of the charge is 26 probationers and 153 full members. The Sunday-school numbers 32 officers and teachers, and 205 scholars. The pastors and others to whom we applied failed to furnish us with the names of the officers of the church, hence the omission.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

at Norfolk was organized in the summer of 1868, at which time they purchased the old Methodist church and fitted it up for a place of worship. The first pastor was Rev. Father Swift; the present incumbent is Rev. J. J. Brennan. Membership 400. Trustees, Rt. Rev. Bishop Wadhams, Very Rev. James Mackey, Rev. J. J. Brennan, P. M. Leonard, and James Smith. Membership of the Sunday-school, 34. Superintendent, Father Brennan.

## EDUCATIONAL AND STATISTICAL.

Matters of education received early attention from the early settlers, and we find that a school was taught as early as 1812. The progress in educational improvement has been, in many respects, in advance of other material interests, as is shown by the subjoined statistics: number of school-houses, 15; value of same, \$8000; number of teachers employed, 15; number of scholars, 915; State appropriation, \$1851; taxes, \$577. The population of the town for the half-decades from 1845 to 1875, inclusive, has been as follows: In 1845, 1544; in 1850, 1753; in 1855, 1804; in 1860, 2329; in 1865, 1876; in 1870, 2441; in 1875, 2476; in 1877 (estimated), 2550.

We are under obligations to the following persons for information and assistance in the compilation of the history of the town of Norfolk: Dr. Franklin B. Hough, author of the "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties;" to Giles J. Hall, son of Erastus Hall, the pioneer of the town; Julius Judson, son of Eben Judson, also one of the very earliest settlers; C. L. Shepard, son of Major Bohan Shepard; Col. Ira Hale, now of Stockholm, and his son Oscar H. Hale; Lot and Jones Bradish; H. C. Farwell, son of Osmond Farwell; Perry C. Bixby; Henry C. Wetmore; Joel Farnsworth; John C. Mould; E. A. King, town clerk; and many others.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## PERRY C. BIXBY.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Underhill, Chittenden Co., Vt., Nov. 9, 1802. His parents' names were Salmon Bixby, who was of Scotch descent, and Abigail Chamberlain, of English parentage. His father's family moved to St. Lawrence County in the month of January, 1811, and located in the town of Madrid, some two miles east of Columbia village, and two years later removed to the vicinity of the Haskall burying-ground.

Mr. Bixby was married Oct. 9, 1830, to Eliza A., daughter of Daniel B. Beals, and on Christmas of the same year



Photo. by N. L. Stone, Potsdam.

## PERRY C. BIXBY.

moved his father and mother to the present homestead, which was purchased expressly for them by his son, P. C. The old gentleman's health finally failed, and it became necessary for the son to take charge of the farm and attend to the wants of the aged father and mother, which he did, and has succeeded in accumulating a fine property, working at his trade, that of a carpenter, and overseeing the farm since the date of his marriage. The original purchase was twenty-five acres, and he now holds a deed of two hundred and sixty acres. He has erected some two or three buildings annually until within the last two or three years, and, although his infirmity forbids further business in this line, yet he goes about the farm from day to day and works with the energy of a boy; and on the day prior to the writing of this sketch, when called upon by the writer, was one and one-half miles distant from his residence, cutting underbrush. His family consists of a wife and ten children,—seven daughters and three sons, viz.:—Chloe, the twins Abigail C. and Eliza, Helen, Elsie, Lucy, and Cynthia, Daniel Philip, George W., and Orton Bixby, all of whom are living.

The first school-house of this district was built of stone, and Mr. Bixby carried up one corner of it for the benefit of the district. Mr. Bixby's religious belief is to "first reconcile thy brother." But few men have spent so long a life of activity and usefulness as has the subject of this sketch, and now, at the age of seventy-five, lives to see the results and fruits of his labors.

## O. H. HALE,

the proprietor of the "Valley Farm,"—a view of which may be seen on another page of this work,—is also engaged in the breeding of Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs. The farm contains two hundred and fifty acres, finely

located and well watered, and under the skillful management and intelligent cultivation of its proprietor has become one of the best in the town of Norfolk.

Mr. Hale was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1835, being a son of Ira and Amelia Judson Hale. He was married April 8, 1858, to Maggie Gage, who was born March 4, 1835, in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Her parents, Elijah B. and Esther Hoffman Gage, were both natives of Herkimer county, and removed to St. Lawrence county in 1844. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hale, who are now living.

Mr. Hale is a successful, well-to-do farmer, and a good citizen.

#### MR. CHANDLER RAWSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Chester, Vt., Oct. 27, 1818, and was the third child and oldest son of Samuel and Lydia Rawson. He had one brother and eight sisters, three of whom are still living; his brother resides in Virden, Macoupin Co., Ill. Mr. Rawson's parents were of English descent, and emigrated to this country about the year 1820. They settled in the town of Potsdam, where they resided until their death. His father died July 12, 1833; his mother, Nov. 5, 1834. By this bereavement the subject of this sketch was left an orphan, with seven sisters and one brother, younger than himself. All of the family who now survive are comfortably settled in life. Mr. Rawson himself has been very successful in the acquisition of property, as the view of his residence, which appears on another page of this work, bears evidence.

Mr. Rawson commenced life under rather adverse circumstances, being left an orphan by the death of both parents, as before mentioned, at the tender age of fifteen years, but by industry and economy has achieved a competence. He engaged to work for Leonard Ellison until he was twenty-one years of age, and at the expiration of his service was the possessor of \$100, and attended school through the subsequent winter. For the four years following he worked for John and Calvin Borroughs.

He was now twenty-five years of age, and the possessor of about \$500. The next five years were similarly spent, and at the age of thirty he was the owner of one hundred and thirty-one acres of land, clear of incumbrance.

Feb. 14, 1849, he joined his fortunes to those of Elmyra Grandy, of Stockholm, N. Y. The result of this union was one child, Sidney G. On Sept. 6, 1853, he lost his faithful wife and companion, and two months later was called to mourn the death of his only son.

Mr. Rawson for his second wife married Mary Wadsworth, of Stockholm, Oct. 25, 1854. To them four children have been born,—one son and three daughters; all living except the son, who died at the age of two years.

And now, at the age of threescore years, Mr. Rawson can review his past life with satisfaction, knowing that he has been a faithful servant in the Lord's vineyard, and improved the talents intrusted to him. Ever ready to aid in all good works, he takes an especial interest in educational and religious interests. He is a self-made man, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community where he resides.

## PIERREPONT.

PIERREPONT was formed from Russell and Potsdam, April 15, 1818, and included the townships of Emilyville, No. 15; Chaumont, No. 13; Clifton, No. 10; Clare, No. 6; and so much of De Witt, No. 3, as would lie east of a continuation of the west line of said township to the rear line of Canton.

Emilyville was taken off and annexed to Fine in the organization of that town, March 27, 1844. Chaumont and Clifton were taken from it, and a town named Clifton organized April 21, 1868. The surface is diversified, and the soil various and well adapted to grazing. The principal stream is the Raquette river, which runs through the northeast corner, though the north and middle branches of the Grasse river cross town 6, Clare. Magnetic ore and other valuable minerals are found in the town. It derives its name from Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, who owned a large share of its area, and by the agents of whom it was principally settled.

From the field-notes of Benjamin Wright, made on the survey of township No. 3, now Pierrepont, the following traditionary record is taken: "The Indians tell of a silver-mine, near the falls on Grasse river, which was worked a

little about 1776, but was stopped by an order of government soon after it was begun." In township No. 3, it is said, "The Indian line of navigation from Lake Champlain, or from St. Regis to Black river or Lake Ontario, lies through this town by way of Fall river."

Dr. Hough says,—

"A part of the township of Clare was formerly owned by Madame De Staël, the accomplished French authoress, and virulent enemy of Napoleon. She invested her money in these lands at the recommendation of Gouverneur Morris, with whom she was personally acquainted. On Oct. 7, 1806, he wrote to her as follows:

"It has occurred to me that you would do well to purchase the remainder of the township of Clare. It lies next to that of Ballybeen (Russell), which is rapidly increasing in population. Thus in time a revenue will be drawn from it, inconsiderable indeed at first, but subsequently of great importance. Now such a provision for a son is of more value than thrice the amount of money. The one directs to industry and economy, the other excites to dissipation, unless indulgence is allowed to exercise its enervating power. It would perhaps be possible to purchase the remainder of Clare at the rate of one dollar an acre. It certainly would not be necessary to go higher than two dollars."



J. INGRAHAM LEONARD.

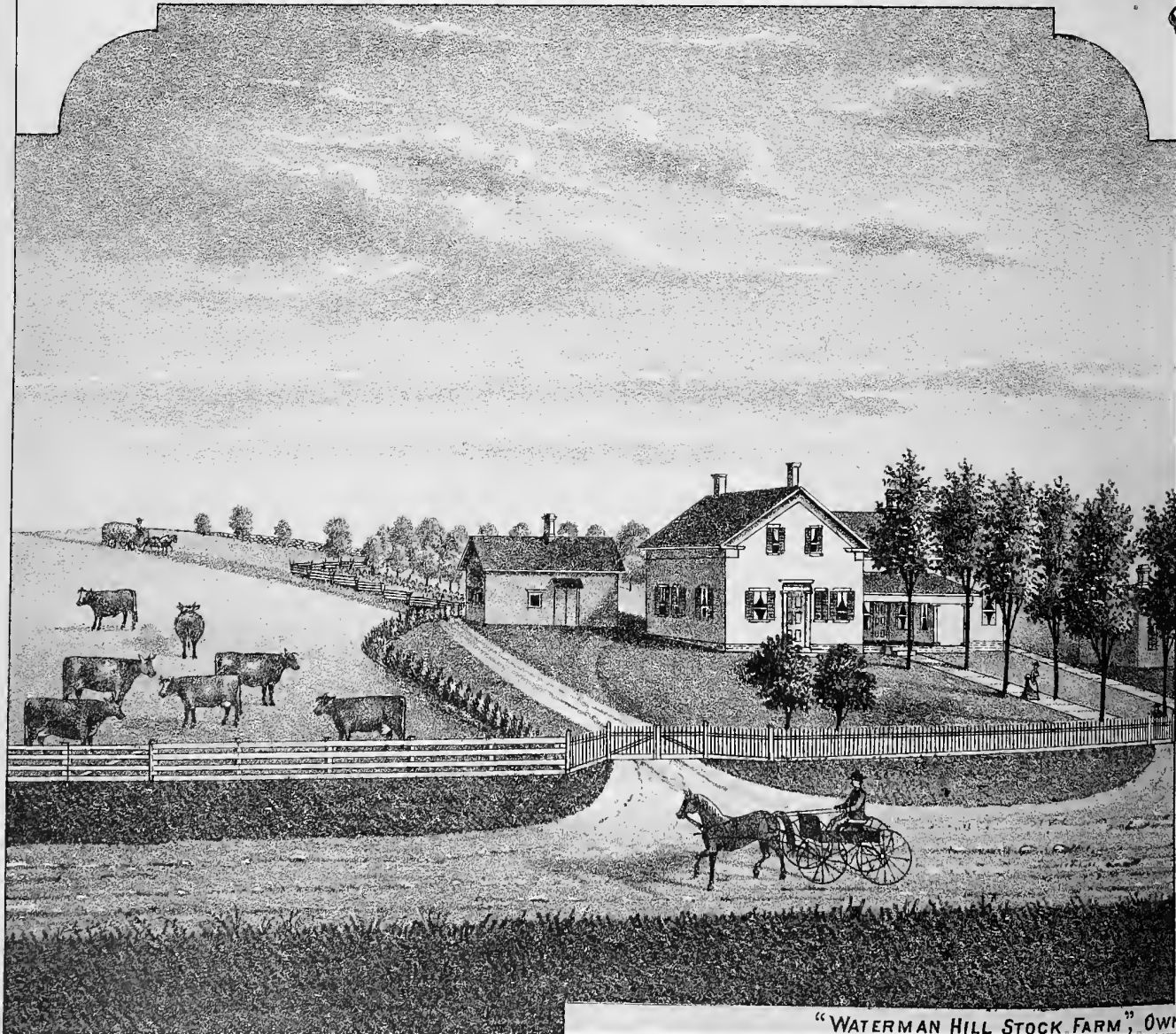
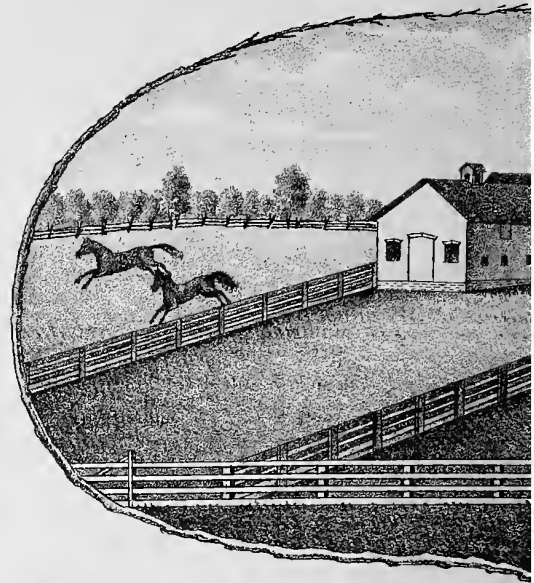


MRS. J. INGRAHAM LEONARD.

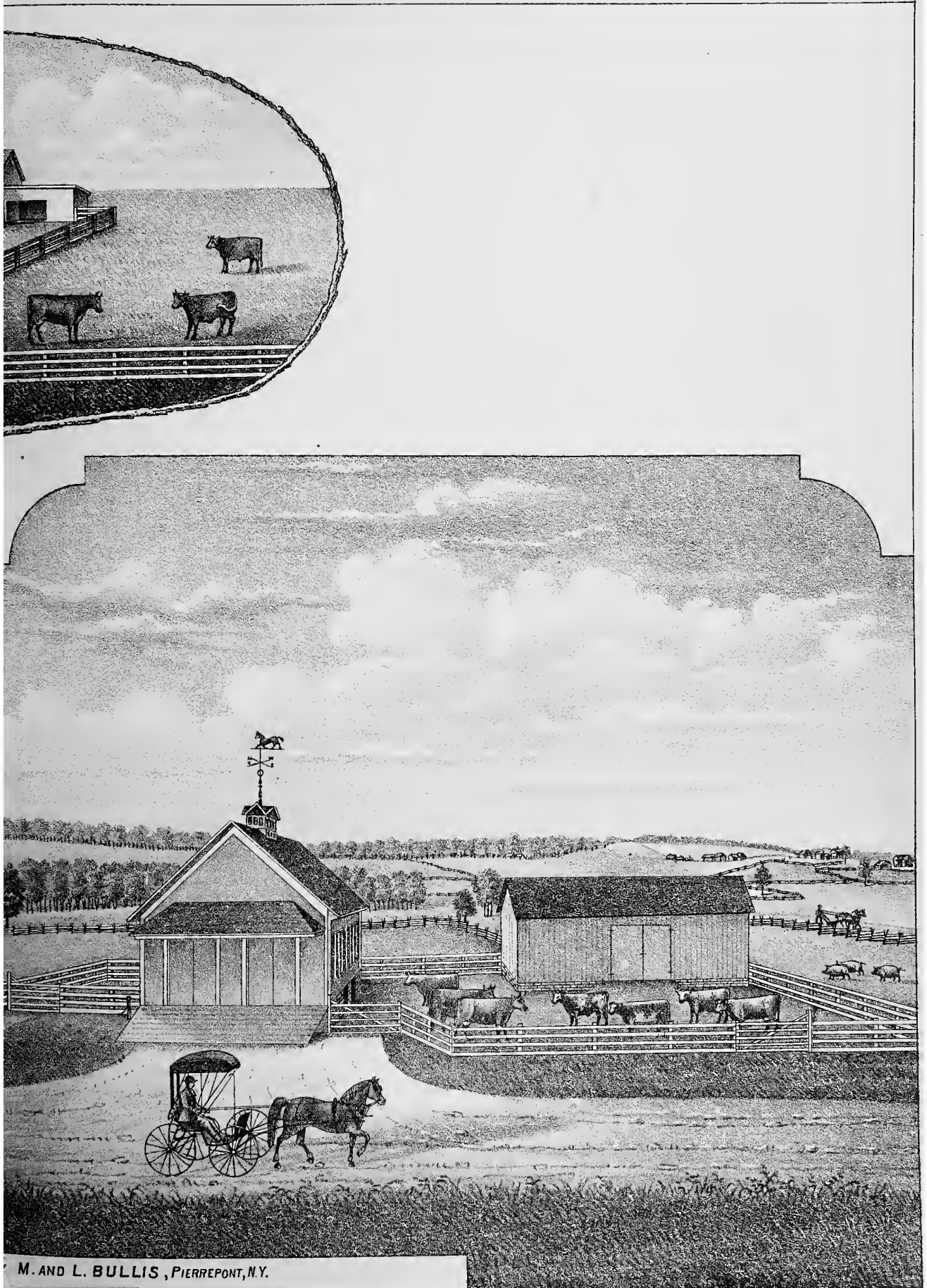
(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM)



RES. OF J. INGRAHAM LEONARD, PIERREPONT, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



"WATERMAN HILL STOCK FARM," OWN



M. AND L. BULLIS, PIERREPONT, N.Y.

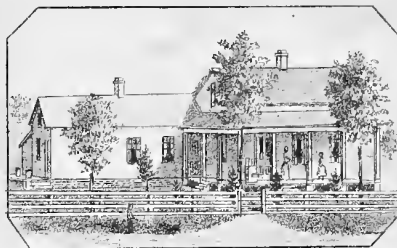


HORACE BUTTERFIELD.

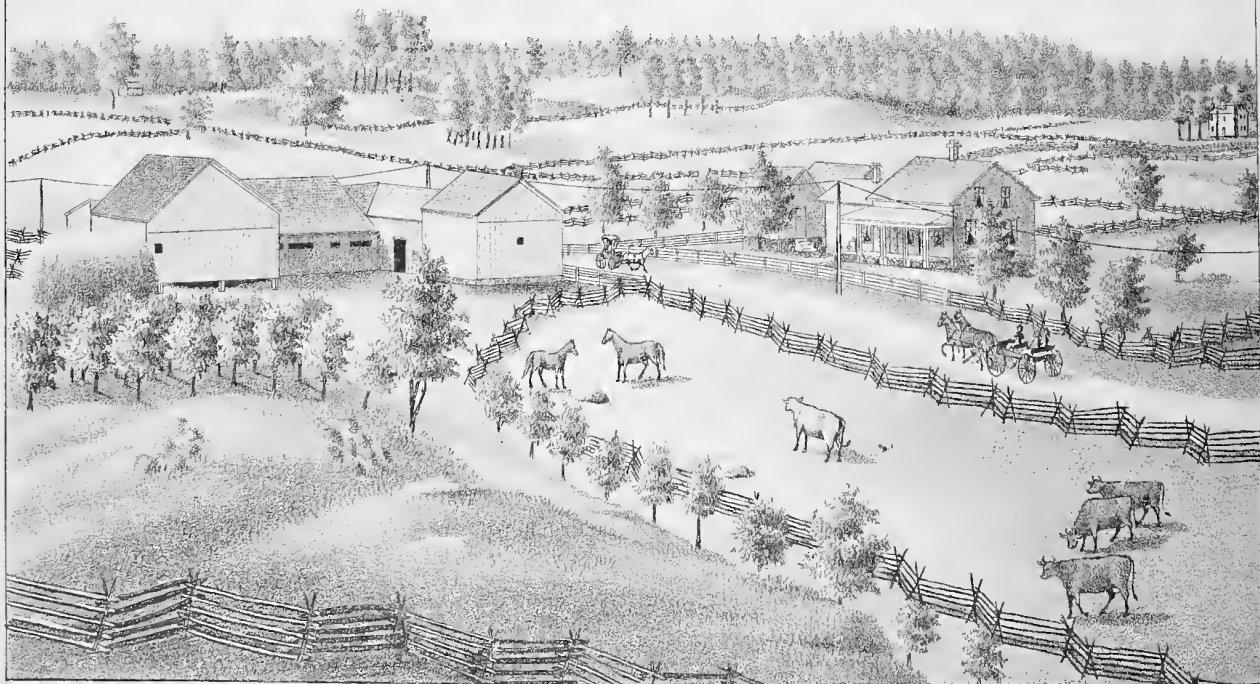


MRS. HORACE BUTTERFIELD.

PHOTOS BY MRS. DR. J. HITCHCOCK,  
CANTON, N. Y.



FRONT VIEW OF HOUSE.



RESIDENCE & DAIRY FARM OF HORACE BUTTERFIELD, PIERREPONT, N. Y.



"On the partition of lands between McCormick and others, 15,200 acres were conveyed to Herman Le Roy and Wm. Bayard, in trust for this lady. They were subsequently conveyed to Theodosius O. Fowler, and in 1846 purchased by S. Pratt and John L. Russell, upon directions to sell by the Duc de Broglie and Ada Holstein de Staël, his wife, the only surviving child of Madame de Staël. In 1847 a question of alienage of the Duchess de Broglie, and of the operation of the New York statute of trusts, having arisen, the legislature, by separate acts, confirmed the title of Russell and Pratt to the Clare lands, and of Livingston to the Clifton lands, similarly circumstanced."

Between the years 1864 and 1868, Wm. H. Sawyer and Leslie W. Russell, of Canton, purchased for themselves and Samuel C. Wead, of Malone, the west half of this township, since which it has been rapidly settled. The east half of the township is owned by Marcus Ball, of Troy, and is practically unsettled. The Pierrepoint, Fine and Watson turnpike runs from north to south, through the west half of the town, and all the farms are upon this road. About 2000 acres of land are cleared and improved, and 2000 acres more in process of clearing. The land lying back from the road is considered the best for farming. The timber is mostly hard wood, with hemlock, pine, and spruce. There is one saw-mill, owned by the estate of David C. Judson, of Ogdensburg, and it is expected that a tannery will soon be built. There are two school-houses in the tract, but no churches; the Methodists and Roman Catholics, however, have services in the school-houses. Nathan Isham has a store in the tract. The Adirondack railroad, from Saratoga to Ogdensburg, of which eighty miles are completed from Saratoga, will pass through the west half of this town, following the valley of the Grasse river and passing through Canton. Thomas C. Durant has a land-grant of about one million acres from the State of New York to aid in its construction.

#### EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement in Pierrepoint was made by Flavius J. Curtis, who located in the northeast corner of lot 17 about 1806-7. The St. Lawrence turnpike from Plattsburg to Carthage was surveyed and cut through the town in 1812, and turnpiked in 1813. This was the means of opening the town for settlement, and settlers, generally from Vermont, came in quite rapidly. Henry Axtell came from Vermont in March, 1813, and settled on the east side of lot 44. In his family, the year following, was born the first child in town,—Henry Edwin Axtell. Ritto B. Axtell, another son, is now living on the homestead. Cyrus Grannis, an agent of Pierrepoint's, erected a large frame house near the centre and opened a tavern, said to have been the first in town. Ebenezer Tupper came in 1813, and settled on the east side of the Raquette river, at the point where the turnpike crosses. Soon after coming in he also opened a tavern. Peter Ripley Leonard came from Shoreham, Vt., and settled in Canton in the spring of 1803. His brother, Moses Leonard, settled in Canton in the same year. They removed to this town in 1813. Peter R. located on lot 44, about half a mile southwest of the centre, and his son, Charles Leonard, now owns the homestead.

Moses settled on land where the centre now is; a few years later he moved to a farm on the Colton road on lot 57. His son Moses is now living on the farm. Another son, William, is living on the farm first located. A daughter married Andrew A. Crampton. The same year (1813) Zuriel Waterman settled on what is now called "Waterman hill."

Others followed that year, of whom may be mentioned Davis Dunton, Foster Shaw, Alanson Woodruff, Joseph Mather, and Clark Hutchins. Andrew A. Crampton came from Pittsford, Vt., in 1815, and settled on lot 44, about a quarter of a mile southwest of the centre. He resided on this farm fifty-one years, and was familiar with the history of the town in its rise and progress. He was an earnest, active, and industrious citizen. At the first town-meeting, held March 1, 1819, he was elected town clerk, and has been supervisor, justice of the peace, and held other offices of the town. For twenty-four years he was postmaster. Such was the trust reposed in him that he was largely intrusted with the settlement of the estates of his deceased townsmen. He died Sept. 16, 1866, in his seventy-first year, and was an honest, upright man. His son, Lucius Crampton, now lives on the homestead. Appleton Crary was the first of this family to settle in the town. In 1816 he located land on lot 4, on the Canton road, and his widow, a daughter of John Hopkins, a pioneer of the town of Canton, is now living, being in her eighty-eighth year. Nathan Crary, Jr., then living in Potsdam, taught the first school, in 1815-16, in a log house that stood at the foot of the hill, and back of Benj. P. Hubbard's store. He married Catharine Averell, of Madrid, and moved into the town. The last farm owned by him is the same now owned by Ingraham Leonard. He was an ordained minister in the M. E. church, and preached every Sunday to weak and feeble churches, giving his services gratuitously. His farm supported him, and he did good for the sake of so doing. He preached the Sunday before his death, which took place Oct. 11, 1861. He was aged seventy-one years, and his wife died Feb. 10, 1874. Edward Crary settled in the town at, and gave the name to, Crary's Mills, having built and owned the mills there.

Orrin Crary, now living in Parishville, settled on lot 5. Nathan Crary, Sr., moved to Potsdam in 1805, and lived there up to 1824, when he moved into Pierrepoint and settled on lot 4, near where his son Stephen now lives, which lot is a portion of Stephen's farm. Mr. Nathan Crary was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Smith Crary (the poet) lives on lot 4, on the Canton road.

Ephraim Butterfield came from Vermont to Clinton Co. about 1804. He served in the War of 1812, and in 1815 removed with his family to Pierrepoint, and located in 1816-17 on the farm now occupied by his son, Horace Butterfield. Of a family of eleven children, nine sons and one daughter are now living. Mr. Butterfield died in Pierrepoint in 1847, and Mrs. Butterfield in 1874, at the age of eighty-nine.

Christopher Leonard, father of Ingraham Leonard, settled on lot 45, about a quarter of a mile northeast of the centre, on the turnpike. Shubael Crandall came from Royalton, Vt., in 1817, with ox-teams, the journey occupying

fourteen days. Mitchell Hamilton, born in Barre, Mass., in 1782, moved to Vermont in 1796, and in 1806 came to this county, settling in Hopkinton, where he was in the employ of Judge Hopkins. He also assisted in cutting out the old Northwest Bay road, so called. In 1811 he moved in Canton, where he lived ten years. He removed to Pierrepont in 1825, where he resided till his death, which occurred in 1854. Of a family of eight children, three are now living: Mrs. Moses Leonard, of Pierrepont, Mrs. L. A. Harris, of Potsdam, and A. B. Hamilton, of Pierrepont Centre. Rev. William Whitfield, pastor of the Free-will Baptist church of this town, was born in the parish of Clerkenwell, county of Middlesex, England. His education was in the parish of Islington, where his parents then resided. In the fall of 1828 he came to the town of Lawrence, and in 1831 his religious life began. During that year he was united in marriage with Deantha M. Axtell. In 1838 he was licensed to preach, and in 1840 he came to Pierrepont, and shortly after was ordained. His ministry has been extended to towns around, and he has attended a very large number of funerals in this and other towns, and has united in matrimony two hundred and seventy-six couples.

In the northeast corner of the town, on Raquette river, the first settlement was made by Gardner Cox, from Barnard, Vt., who, in 1817, bought a small tract of land, including the water-privilege. John P. Dimick, from the same place, purchased a piece of land adjoining. These two persons "shantied" together several weeks and cut over some twenty acres of land, and returned to Vermont in the winter. In March, 1818, Benjamin Cox, who had joined his brother in the purchase, moved in with his family, which was the first family that settled in this part of the town. Joseph Dimick, a soldier of the Revolution, came to reside with his son about 1820, and died here, aged about seventy-six. He was with General Putnam when he made his celebrated escape from the British at Horse-Neck. Within four years from the advent of Mr. Cox's family, many other families came in at his solicitation, and settled on both sides of the river. Samuel Bancroft came from Rutland Co., Vt., in the summer of 1816, and moved his family into the town the next year. Reuben Dorothy moved in in 1818, and Asa B. Briggs from Barnard, Vt., in 1820. Samuel Belding came in about 1818, and located on lot 30, near the Parishville line. His son is living on the homestead. Seth Hale came in about that year, and settled near East Pierrepont. David Bradley, from the northern part of Vermont, came in at that early day, and settled on lot 21, near the Rexford dam. Many of the above-named old settlers have descendants still living on the homesteads or in the town.

In the summer of 1799, Judge Raymond and others, engaged in surveying into townships the great northern purchase, had a provision-camp near the village of East Pierrepont. An incident is related concerning this encampment worthy of record. Some of his men, wearied with the labors of the survey, which was protracted till late in the season, became anxious to return home, and finally refusing to listen to reason or argument, became mutinous, and resolved to leave, with or without permission, and so

declared their intention. The route they proposed to take was through the southern forest, and their guide, the compass of Mr. Raymond. Hearing of this intention, the latter, having exhausted his patience in attempting to dissuade, resorted to another expedient, and privately stole out of the camp on the evening previous to the day appointed for their departure, and hid his compass. When the mutineers had made all their arrangements and were prepared to start, inquiry was made for the compass, but it could not be found. Mr. Raymond, having in this manner gained control over his men, succeeded at length in convincing them that it was their interest to continue the survey until it was completed, and then return home honorably; and having obtained from each a promise of obedience, the instrument was produced and the labors continued till completed.

From observations, continued annually for more than thirty years, upon the height of the spring flood of the Raquette at Cox's mills, in Pierrepont, by the owner, it has been noticed that, with but few exceptions, the highest water occurred on the last week in April. One of these exceptions was in July, 1830, when a memorable freshet prevailed throughout all the rivers of northern New York and portions of the New England States. It was produced by heavy and protracted rains. The water at this place was then about three and a half feet above ordinary summer level on the dam, while the ordinary depth in spring floods does not exceed two and a half feet.

#### DOCUMENTARY AND CIVIL HISTORY.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Cyrus Grannis, March 1, 1819. The following-named persons were elected: Cyrus Grannis, supervisor; Andrew A. Crampton, clerk; Wm. Yale, Elisha Woodruff, Gardner Cox, assessors; Peter R. Leonard, Joseph Dorothy, poor-masters; Flavius J. Curtis, Ezra Crary, Samuel Belding, commissioners of roads; Richard Weller, constable and collector; Seth Hale, overseer of highways; F. J. Curtis, Ebenzer Tupper, Gardner Cox, commissioners of schools; Cyrus Grannis, Wm. Yale, A. A. Crampton, inspectors of schools; Jos. Dorothy, Seth Hale, F. J. Curtis, Henry Axtell, fence-viewers; E. Tupper, P. R. Leonard, pound-keepers. Complete list of supervisors: C. Grannis, 1819; John Axtell, 1820-21; Ezra Crary, 1822-23; Benj. Squire, 1824-29; Aug. 22, 1829, Gardner Cox, to fill vacancy; G. Cox, 1830-32, '40; Samuel Northrup, 1833-38; Paine Converse, 1839; A. A. Crampton, 1841-42; Joshua Manley, 1843, '44, '46, '47; Orrin A. Howard, 1845-57, '58, '66, '67, '68; Truman Smith, 1848-49; Asa W. Briggs, 1850-51; Peter F. Ryerson, 1852-53; Edwin A. Merritt, 1854, '55, '56; Benj. F. Hamilton, 1859-60; Martin Welch, 1861, '62, '63; Ansel B. Hamilton, 1864-65; L. Crampton, 1869-70; A. C. Leonard, 1871-72; Wm. A. Sherman, 1873, '74, '75, '76.

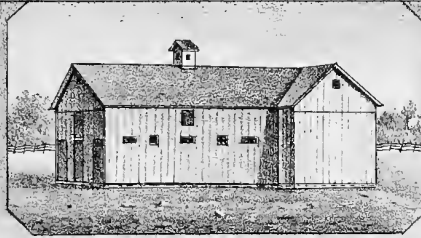
The present town officers are Lorenzo Northrup, supervisor; Wm. Whitfield, clerk; Edwin Cook, commissioner of highways; S. B. Crandell, Chas. Drury, Aaron Colton, justices of the peace; Ansell Howard, A. P. Sabius, overseers of the poor; M. J. Barber, assessor; R. T. Wells, constable and collector; C. R. Packard, W. W. Smith, D. Wells, James A. Robinson, Chester Crandell, constables;



M. L. HOWARD.



MRS. M. L. HOWARD.



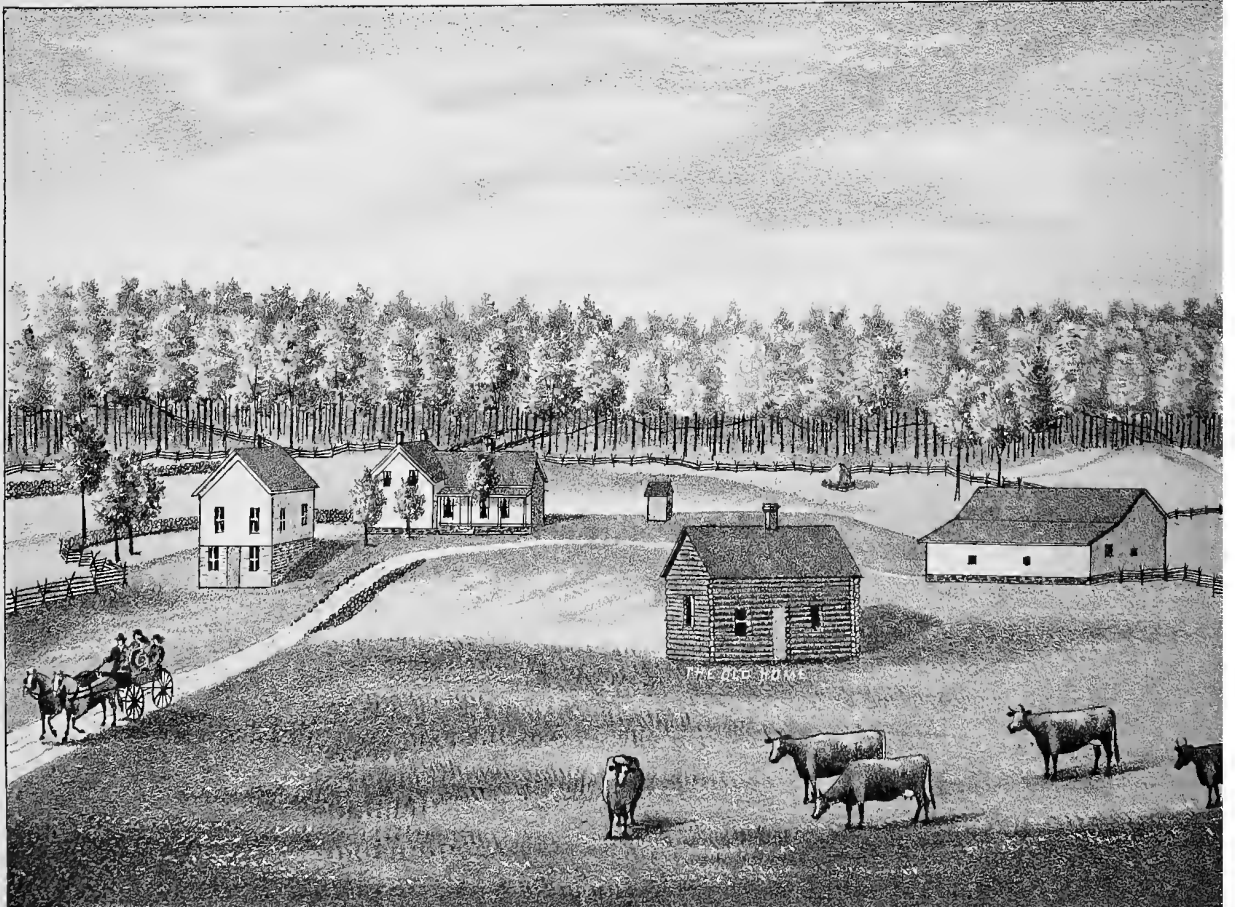
RES. AND DAIRY FARM OF M. L. HOWARD, PIERREPONT, NEW YORK.



EZRA LOBDELL.



MRS. EZRA LOBDELL.



RES. AND DAIRY FARM OF EZRA LOBDELL, PIERREPONT, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.

O. A. Howard, F. A. Morrison, L. W. Daniels, town auditors; Carlos Carlton, commissioner of excise.

*Notes from the Town Records.*—1819. At the first town-meeting \$30 was raised for the support of schools, and \$100 for the poor. Similar appropriations were voted nearly every year for many years. The poor funds having accrued to a considerable amount, the town at the town-meeting in 1829 appointed a committee of three to draft a petition to the legislature praying that they might apply this to the support of schools. Benj. Squire, Zuriel Waterman, and Samuel Northrup were appointed on this committee. An act was passed April 29, 1829, making it the duty of overseers of the poor to pay over the funds in their hands to the commissioners of common schools, to be invested for the benefit of schools.

In 1822 \$1 bounty was offered for foxes and \$5 for panthers and wolves. In 1825, 50 cents for foxes and \$5 for wolves.

At the annual town-meeting in 1846 the town voted to petition the legislature for powers to purchase land and erect a town-house on the same. Joshua Manley, Nathan Crary, Jr., Henry Gleason, Merritt Howard, Chileab Billings, Lucius Palmer, and Christopher W. Leonard were appointed a committee to draft a petition to the legislature. An act was passed April 27, 1847, directing the board of supervisors of St. Lawrence County to levy a tax of \$800 on the town for the above purpose, and appointing the three first named to superintend its erection. The supervisor, town clerk, and superintendent of schools are *ex officio* trustees of the town-house. A town-hall of ample proportions was built near where the Canton and Colton road crosses the St. Lawrence turnpike.

## CHURCHES.

In 1816, Rev. A. Baldwin, an Episcopal clergyman, held religious services in this town, but it is believed that Rev. Ezra Healy, a Methodist minister, held religious services at an earlier date. Before the year 1844 no religious societies had existed at East Pierrepont, which being only four miles from Potsdam the inhabitants had joined with the several religious denominations of that place.

### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at East Pierrepont was incorporated Jan. 3, 1844, with Gardner Cox, Nathan Christy, Levi Fuller, John Hicks, and Harry Train, trustees. Rev. Mathew Bennett was the first pastor. Rev. Alex. Bramley is the present pastor in charge. The present trustees are Gardner Cox, J. H. Miles, C. H. McDonald, John Jenner, and Alfred Sabin.

### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized about —. The present trustees are E. H. Sanderson, Geo. L. Crandell, Geo. Crandell, John Jenner, and Alfred Sabin. The Rev. Dr. Plumb was the first pastor in charge, and Rev. E. B. Furbish, of Potsdam, is the present pastor.

A Union church edifice has been erected, and is owned and occupied jointly by both societies.

A Union Sunday-school is established, of which J. H. Miles is superintendent. The school consists of forty scholars, and has five teachers.

### THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

at Pierrepont Centre was organized Sept. 14, 1850, by Rev. J. W. Lewis, assisted by a council from neighboring churches. The names of the persons who united in the organization are as follows: Rev. William Whitfield, D. M. Whitfield, Francis Whitfield, James Morrell, Sarah Northrup, Jacob Lobdell, Nancy Lobdell, George Wells, Almeda Wells, Samuel Crandell, Lewis Stanton, Wealthy Stanton, Ezra Axtell, I. J. Leonard, Isaac Stewart, Sophrona Stewart, Michael Stewart. Rev. Wm. Whitfield was chosen pastor, which office he still retains, and fills acceptably to his people. Jacob Lobdell was chosen deacon. The society hold their meetings in the town-house. It is expected that a church edifice will be erected. The covenant adopted by this church states "that the benevolent enterprises of the day, such as missions, education, Sabbath-schools, temperance, and anti-slavery, should claim the regard and support of the Christian church," and no person was admitted to membership who could not pledge their support to these interests. The membership for 1877 is twenty-three.

### THE FREE CHURCH ASSOCIATION

of the town of Pierrepont was organized July 27, 1874. The present trustees are Lucius Crampton, J. R. Leonard, Geo. Gleason, Charles Leonard, A. B. Hamilton, and Orrin A. Howard. Mrs. C. K. Pangborn devised to this association the sum of \$1125, which is to be used in building a church edifice which shall be free for the use of any denomination. The Beech Plains Free Church association of this town was organized in 1875, with Nathan Daniels, O. L. Taylor, Edwin Bellows, Truman Moore, John Bardou, F. Severn, and L. Bullis as trustees.

### THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS' CHURCH

of Pierrepont was organized June 28, 1875, with Milo Western, Orange Collar, and Arden Eels as trustees.

### THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Pierrepont was organized Jan. 3, 1853, the meeting for this purpose being held at the house of Joseph Martin. The first trustees were Charles Smead, Chester Mott, John Martin, Daniel Church, and Darius N. Curtis. The trustees appointed a building committee, consisting of Elijah Smead, Henry Gleason, and Lucius Palmer. This committee did their work well, a neat and tasteful church edifice being erected under their supervision, size forty by fifty feet, and will seat about 300 persons. A pleasing incident occurred during the building of this church, in 1854. A petition numerously signed was sent to Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, asking for a donation towards procuring a bell for the first church edifice erected in the town that bore his name. Mr. Pierrepont responded by presenting to the society a bell weighing 903 pounds, with hangings complete. On the bell is the following inscription: "Presented by H. E. Pierrepont to the Union Church of Pierrepont, 1854," and over the front door of the church is a marble tablet in-

scribed: "This church bell was presented by Mr. H. E. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 1854." The building committee, as a slight token of their esteem and gratitude, forwarded a box to Mr. Pierrepont, containing some products of the farm, such as butter, cheese, honey, etc. The church was completed and dedicated in August, 1855, the services being conducted by the Rev. Hiram Shepherd, assisted by the pastor, Rev. A. Blackman. This church being a charge of the South Canton Brick church, the list of pastors will be found in connection with that society.

#### MANUFACTURES.

The first grist- and saw-mills in the town were built by Cyrus Grannis, on a brook which bears his name. Gleason's saw-mill occupies the site at this time. In 1818, Gardner and Benj. Cox and John P. Dimick got out the frame for a saw-mill, and, in the summer of 1819, the dam was built and the saw-mill erected. John and Joseph Goulding, of Potsdam, were the millwrights who superintended the work. In 1822, Gardner Cox erected a grist-mill on the west bank of the river, which had a single run of rock-stones. Two years later, a run of burr-stones was added, and the place became known as Cox's Mills. A bridge was built across the river at this place in 1828. In 1836, the wooden mill first erected for a grist-mill was replaced by the stone mill which was destroyed by fire in 1869. At the present time (1877) it is being built up again. In 1845, Gardner Cox erected a starch-factory, using potatoes, which produced about thirty tons annually. In 1858 it was changed to a corn-starch factory, and so continued for three years, and was burned in 1872. In 1852 a large gang-saw mill was built at this place, which had fifty saws, but was built of such dimensions as to receive double that number. A woolen-factory, furniture-factory, wagon-factory, and machine-shop have had an existence at this place, and of all the numerous shops, mills, and factories once carried on in this village, none now remain except the grist- and saw-mills. The dam built in 1819 is still standing.

#### EAST PIERREPONT, ELLSWORTH P. O.,

better known as Cox's Mills, but now called Ha-na-wa Falls, is a small village on the Raquette river, in the north-east part of the town. The village is mostly on the east side of the river. Gardner Cox, the proprietor, built the first frame dwelling on this side of the river in 1819. He built his stone house and present residence in 1838, about which time he laid out his land into village lots. Cybele Kelsey and Martin Welch were the first merchants, and had an ashery, and also built a starch-factory. The first tavern was erected about 1835, and was kept by Sidney Lanphear. The first postmaster was John P. Dimick, in 1832. The present postmaster is Jacob H. Miles. The valuable water-power at this place, with the mills and factories of Mr. Cox, made this a thrifty and growing place. At the end of fifty years Mr. Cox sold out and retired from business. Owing to the feeble efforts of those into whose hands the property passed the work languished, and an air of decay has settled upon the place. The village now contains 1 Union church, 1 store and post-office, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill

and the usual number of mechanic shops. Schools have existed here since 1822. In 1846 a large school-house was erected with reference to its being used as a place of worship.

#### PIERREPONT CENTRE,

a hamlet situated at the intersection of the Canton and Colton road with the St. Lawrence turnpike, is nine miles from Canton and ten from Potsdam, and contains 3 stores, 1 blacksmith-shop, 1 cheese-factory, 1 cheese-hox and butter-tub factory, and 1 saw-mill. The town-house is located here, and is used by the Free-will Baptist society for their place of worship. Chauncey Thomas was the first blacksmith here, and built the first frame house at the Centre. Benj. Squire was the first merchant, Dorus Leonard the first carpenter, Andrew A. Crampton the first postmaster, and held the office for twenty-four years. B. P. Hubbard is the present postmaster.

The Central cheese-factory at Pierrepont Centre is owned by A. B. Hamilton. During the season, a little over six months, the factory has used the milk of 400 cows and made 1817 cheeses, weighing in all about 54 tons.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

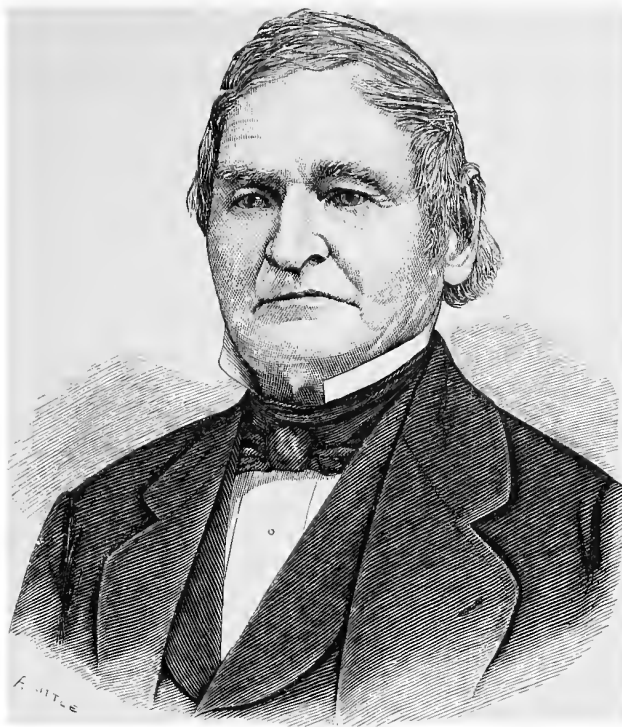
#### HEZEKIAH B. PIERREPONT.

The town of Pierrepont received its name from Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, who was largely interested in lands in Macomb's purchase, including most of this town. Mr. Pierrepont was born at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 3, 1768. He entered college, but, preferring a business life to a professional one, he left without graduating. In order to gain a knowledge of business he entered the office of his uncle, Isaac Beers, who was an importer of books, and remained there until 1790, when he accepted an appointment in the custom-house at New York. The next year he became the agent of a firm in Philadelphia, where he amassed considerable wealth, and in 1793 he formed a partnership with Wm. Leffingwell and established in business in New York. In 1802 he married Anna Maria Constable. From his connection with her father, Wm. Constable, he became interested in lands in northern New York, and by various purchases acquired title to half a million acres. His first purchase was Pierrepont, in 1806, and from that time until his death, in 1838, his time was occupied in settling and improving his lands.

#### MOSES LEONARD

was born in Canton, St. Lawrence County, April 14, 1805, where he resided with his parents till he was twelve years old, when his father removed to Pierrepont, where he resided for two years, when his father, with his youngest children, Moses among them, removed to Gill, Mass., and resided there six years, when they returned to Pierrepont and permanently settled.

The son, Moses, the subject of this biography, at the early age of twenty years began the life of a hunter



GARDNER COX

is the oldest son of Benjamin Cox, and was born in Barnard, Windsor Co., Vt., April 15, 1794. His early life was passed on his father's farm, a large share of the labor of which devolved on him as soon as he was able to bear the burden. This limited his school days to such intervals as when he could be spared from the farm, and his early education consequently was somewhat neglected. Nevertheless he was persistent in his efforts to secure an education, and was, in a measure, successful. When nineteen years old, the prospects and advantages of the county of St. Lawrence attracted his attention, and he resolved to make a visit to that country. This purpose was strengthened by the encouragement given him by some family connections who had settled in that county in 1806. Accordingly, his parents having yielded consent, he left the parental roof on March 3, 1813, for St. Lawrence County, where he spent the summer of that year. But his experience that season convinced him more than ever of the need of a more liberal education, and he determined to return to his father's home, "and, if possible, qualify himself at some public school to engage in such business enterprises as would be in unison with his mental and physical energies." But the second war of the revolution was upon the country at this time, and his patriotism would not permit him to see the liberties of his native land endangered. He joined a battalion of "Green Mountain Boys," and came to the rescue of his countrymen on the frontier. He participated in the battle of Plattsburg, and served with credit elsewhere. The government appreciated his services, and gave him a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land. Peace having been declared, he entered the grammar school at Randolph, Vt., and prosecuted his studies in that institution zealously for a year, paying particular attention to the higher mathematics. He then again returned to St. Lawrence County, where he engaged in teaching, and afterwards in the mercantile business at Ogdensburg as storekeeper for a Utica company. But his active nature demanded a more stirring occupation, and in the winter of 1817 he purchased a water-power and privileges on the west bank of the Raquette river, in the town of Pierrepoint, with a purpose to engage in manufacturing. The following spring he cleared his land and improved his mill-site, and in 1819, in company

with his brother, erected a dam of wood across the stream which remains to this day (1877). A saw-mill was soon got into operation, and shortly after the partnership with his brother dissolved. In 1822 he erected a grist-mill, and soon after a factory for the manufacture of wagons and carriages. At a later day he erected a building and supplied it with machinery for the manufacture of woolen fabrics. His aptitude for the mechanic arts was so strongly developed by this work that he was able to devise and construct the most of the machinery himself, as well as more intricate machinery at subsequent times. It has been his pardonable boast that he kept the whole of the mill machinery working properly for fifty years. In 1845 he began the manufacture of potato-starch, and in 1857 erected a corn-starch factory. His first efforts to manufacture this article were unsuccessful, but continued experiments revealed the secret, and for several years he manufactured it profitably. The rebellion coming on, the factory was closed and the work abandoned. Age having diminished the power of Mr. Cox to such an extent that he found it burdensome to attend to his manufacturing interests, he sold them that he might be able to take more comfort in his declining years; and thus he lives near the scene of his former active life, the weight of eighty-four years upon his head, waiting for the summons "to come up higher." In his religious belief Mr. Cox holds to the great atonement instituted by God, as extending with sufficient redeeming force to all creatures bearing the human form, and that God's presence is spiritually manifest unto all who believe and confess him, affording happiness in this life, as well as peace in the life to come.

In politics, Mr. Cox is a firm believer in the principles of government, including the equality of man in its fullest sense, which are enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and has affiliated with the party which, according to his idea, more nearly represented these views. But he abominates the practices of demagogues, and has held aloof from political conventions as at present conducted, taking no more active interest in politics than to attend to his duties as a voter. Mr. Cox is a man universally esteemed, and is one of the most industrious and useful citizens of the county.

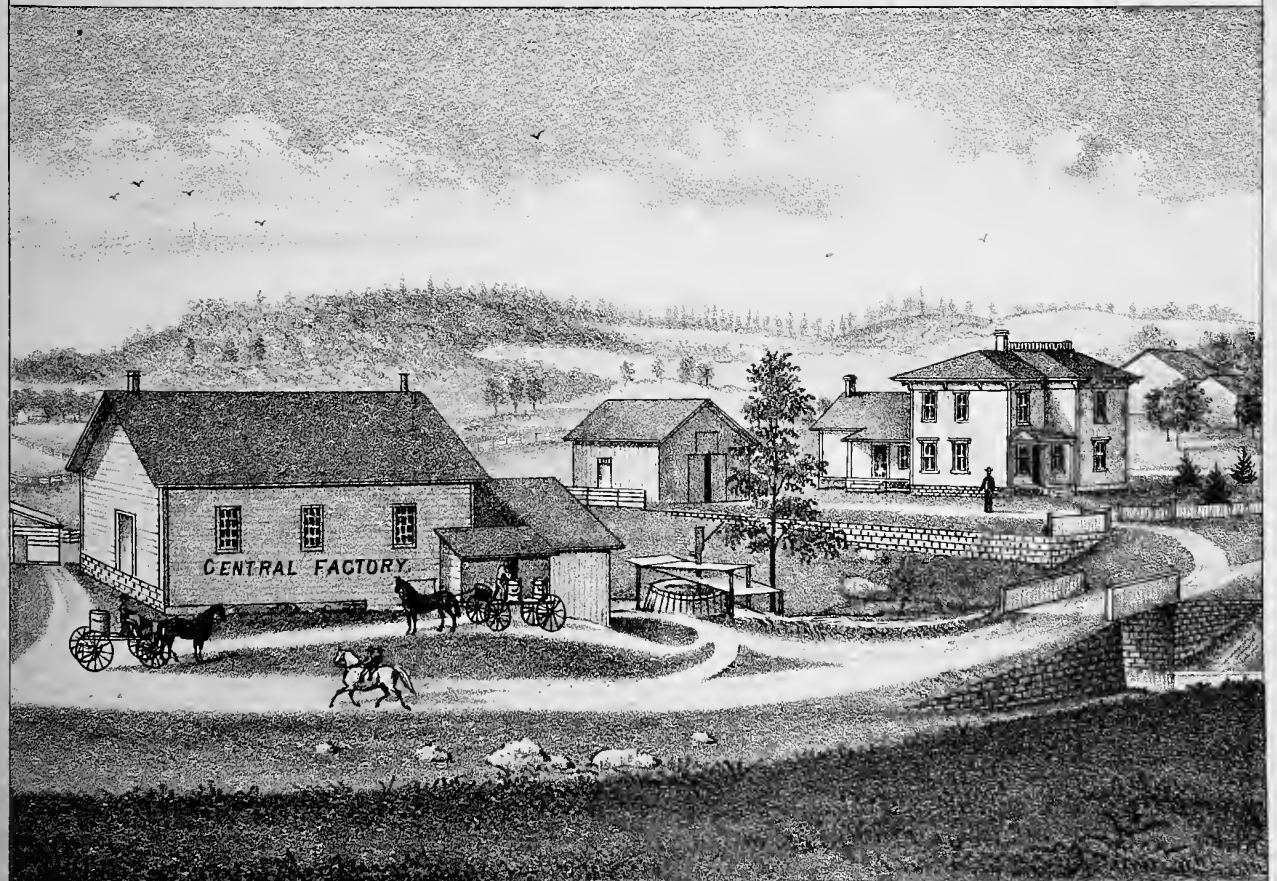






RESIDENCE & SHOP OF S. C. CURTIS, PIERREPONT, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH of  
PIERREPONT, N. Y.



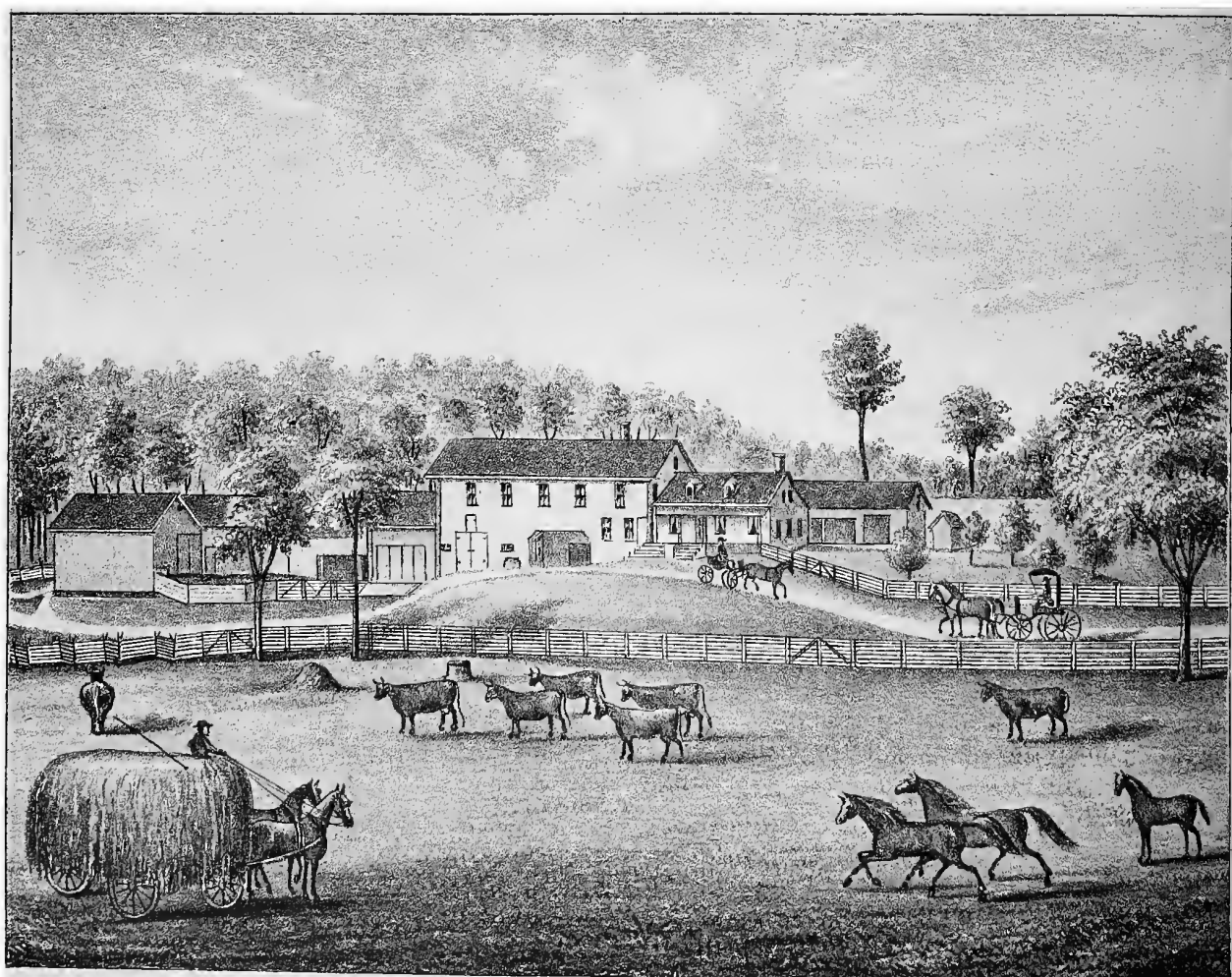
RESIDENCE AND CHEESE FACTORY OF A. B. HAMILTON, PIERREPONT, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



C. R. PACKARD.



MRS. C. R. PACKARD.



RES. & DAIRY FARM OF C. R. PACKARD, PIERREPONT, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.

and trapper, and from that time to the present, excepting a few years when incapacitated by sickness, he has been engaged in hunting and trapping game, and is probably able to count up more scalps of wild animals as trophies than any man now living in the State.

Mr. Leonard has kept no record of the number of the different wild animals he has shot or trapped, but, from the most reliable data, thinks he has killed 300 wolves, over 100 bears, 44 panthers, from 1200 to 1500 deer, and of furbearing animals, like otter, foxes, martin, etc., a vast number.

Mr. Leonard, now nearly seventy-two years old, still retains his passion for the wild woods, and has spent nearly two months of the present fall (1877) in the forest, hunting deer and catching small animals for their skins; but he claims that in his case the infirmities of age and the scarcity of game keep in exact ratio.

Mr. Leonard was frequently engaged in exciting encounters with wild beasts. Notably among them was his encounter with a large bear. Going one day in the forest, armed only with a light axe and accompanied by his dog, he saw directly in his way a large black bear. He told his dog to "go" for him, expecting that when Bruin was attacked by the dog he would take to a tree, when his brother, who would soon be within call, would come with his rifle and dispatch him. The dog attacked vigorously, and was soon seen in the huge jaws of the bear. Mr. Leonard, seeing his favorite dog being killed, ran to the rescue. On his approaching too near to his bearship, who had put the dog "hors du combat," he turned to attack the hunter, who met the attack with such well-directed blows upon his head with the axe, cutting off one of the bear's ears in so doing, that Bruin turned to escape, and was pursued for a long distance by the hunter with uplifted axe.

Mr. Leonard, while relating this adventure to a gentleman residing in Lewis county, in this State, several months after its occurrence, was told that a monster bear had lately been killed in that county having large scars upon the head, made with an axe, and one ear cut off. Mr. Leonard was satisfied that Bruin had *his* mark; he did not claim it, however.

#### CHARLES R. PACKARD.

Abisha Packard, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Massachusetts, April 10, 1761. At the age of fifteen he entered the Revolutionary army, and served all through the struggle for independence. At the close of the war he settled in Charlotte, Vt., where he married Rebecca Preston, Dec. 29, 1793, and where he resided, accumulated a large property, and raised a family of six sons and three daughters. He moved to New York State in 1819, settling in Madrid, where he resided until his death, July 2, 1836, aged seventy-five.

Charles R. Packard was born in Charlotte, Vt., Dec. 18, 1814. At the age of five he moved with his parents to Madrid, N. Y., where he was married to Laura M. Powers, Oct. 11, 1836. She was born Dec. 1, 1814, at Parishville, N. Y.; moved with her parents to Watertown, and subsequently to Canton, where she resided until her marriage.

Mrs. Packard's father, Simon Powers, was born in New

Hampshire, Nov. 25, 1781, and married Melinda Sisco. He lived six years in St. Alban's, Vt., and then moved to Brockville, Canada, where he resided until the War of 1812, when he fled to New York rather than be compelled to fight against his own people. He settled in Canton, but at the close of the war moved to Parishville, where he followed his trade, that of a mason. He subsequently removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he died, Oct. 1, 1855.

Charles R. Packard remained at Madrid until 1842, when he removed to Pierrepont, and has since resided there. He has a family of six children, of whom two daughters and one son only are now living. His eldest son died at the age of two years. His second son, George, enlisted in Company G, 142d Regiment N. Y. State Vols., August 29, 1861. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; sent to Libby prison, where he died May 28, 1864. The third son died at the age of five years.

Mr. Packard, the subject of this sketch, has always been identified with the Republican party. His father was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, and co-operated with it up to the time of his decease.



Photo. by N. L. Stone, Potsdam.

*F. A. Morrison*

F. A. Morrison, of the town of Pierrepont, was born in Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., February 3, 1841, his parents being John A. Morrison, of Denmark, and Laura E. Stone, his wife, of Watson, in the same county. His father was by trade a carpenter, but spent the greater portion of his life in farming, and died at the age of sixty-two years, in Rodman, Jefferson county, in the year 1867. His mother is still living at an advanced age. At the age of fourteen he commenced attending school at the academy in Lowville, and at the age of sixteen commenced teaching common school. In the year 1858 his parents moved to Jefferson

county, and in 1860, at the age of nineteen, he entered what was then the only normal school in the State, at Albany, where, after an attendance of two years, he graduated one of the first in his class, at the age of twenty-one years. Returning to the home of his parents in Jefferson county, filled with plans of usefulness in the calling he had chosen, and with bright anticipations of success in the work before him, he found the people of the whole country thereabouts aroused with an enthusiastic desire to fill up the armies of the Union and their quota under the third call of the president for three hundred thousand men.

In these sentiments, which pervaded the minds of the patriotic citizens of the Empire State, the subject of this sketch fully sympathized; and, prompted by them, he entered the army as a private in Co. A. of the 10th N. Y. H. Artillery, in the month of August, 1862, this being one of the largest and best regiments that left the State. Here his intelligence and faithful discharge of duty soon gained for him the confidence and respect of the officers of the regiment, and caused his promotion to corporal and sergeant, the command in the mean time being stationed in the defenses about Washington. In the summer of 1863, together with many others of the regiment, he was prostrated with an attack of fever, combined with an affection of the lungs, from which he has never fully recovered, brought on by exposure on duty. To enable him to be in less active service than that of his company, he was detached from it as an instructor in heavy artillery and infantry tactics to troops arriving in Washington from the western States. Not being satisfied to remain long in this life of inactivity, he applied for examination before a military board sitting in Washington, and was commissioned a captain in the 41st U. S. colored troops, and sent at once to the field with the Army of the Potomac, where he participated in nearly all the sanguinary fighting of that army during the year 1864 before Petersburg, Va. His regiment joined in the pursuit of Lee after the evacuation of Richmond, and was present at the final surrender of that army at Appomattox Court-House, Va. The regiment then joined the expedition of General Sheridan to Louisiana and Texas, and was stationed for several months on the banks of the Rio Grande, at Brownsville, Texas, viewing while there, with ill-concealed interest, the struggle between the native Mexicans and their would-be emperor, Maximilian. Returning to his father's residence in December, 1865, after an absence of nearly three and a half years, the soldier commenced again the life of a private citizen, as a farmer in Rodman, Jefferson county.

In February, 1867, he was united in marriage with Julia R. Goodenough, daughter of A. A. Goodenough, now of Parishville Centre, in this county. Capt. Morrison came to this county in the fall of 1868, and became interested in the manufacture of cheese in the only factory then in the town of Pierrepont, which was built by Mr. Goodenough, his wife's father. He has been the maker of the cheese in the Pierrepont factory every year since 1869, and has acquired the reputation of one of the best cheese-makers in the county. He has become the principal owner of the factory, and has also a fine farm of sixty acres adjoining the factory.

### BENJAMIN BUTTERFIELD.

The subject of our present sketch, Benjamin Butterfield, is one "to the manor born" not only of St. Lawrence County, but of the town of Pierrepont, where he yet resides. His parents, Ephraim and M. hitable (Lewis) Butterfield, were married in their native State of Vermont in 1804, whence, shortly afterwards, they emigrated and settled in Clinton Co., N. Y., where they remained until after the war of 1812, in which the elder Butterfield was an active participant, both in actual service and as a minuteman on the border, subject to orders during the entire period of hostilities. In 1815 the family removed into St. Lawrence County, and settled in Pierrepont, locating on the old homestead (now occupied by a son, Horace Butterfield) in 1816 or 1817. On this farm the senior Butterfield burned the first charcoal used in the furnaces at Canton, the same being transported to the village with an ox-team under the management of the eldest son. It is testified of the senior Butterfield that he was possessed of a strong individuality and a friendly disposition, and ruled his family justly, without coercive measures, his children yielding obedience to his authority with pleasure. In his parental government he was ably assisted by his worthy helpmeet, the mother, whose kindness and benevolence won the hearts of her children, whose love and admiration of her gentleness and goodness followed and guarded her faltering steps down to the "bourne from whence no traveler returns," and her memory still remains with them—a sweet and holy thing.

The father died at the age of sixty-one years in 1847, and the mother at eighty-nine years in 1874. There were eleven children born to this worthy couple, all of whom are now living, save one who died in infancy. Of the nine living sons, all are farmers except the oldest one, who is a mechanic. Five sons, and the only daughter, Mrs. N. C. Howard, of Canton, reside in St. Lawrence County; and four sons have their homes in the west.

Benjamin Butterfield was the tenth child of this family, and was born on the old homestead, Dec. 30, 1827, where he resided until he was twenty-five years of age, conducting the same, after his father's death, in connection with a brother. He received in his youth such educational advantages as were accorded by the common schools of those days, making good use of the same for the business of his life.

On May 11, 1852, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Lucy E. Proctor, also a native of Pierrepont, and in the following February purchased one hundred and fifty acres of his present homestead, to which he has since added fifty acres. Of the first purchase some eighty or ninety acres were cleared, but all of the improvements since then have been added by Mr. Butterfield, and the whole farm paid for as the result of his own industry, judicious management, and skillful cultivation, in which he has been aided by his admirable helpmeet, his principal business having been dairying. He has been generally successful in his business career, and with his family is now enjoying a competency of worldly wealth as the legitimate reward of



B. BUTTERFIELD.

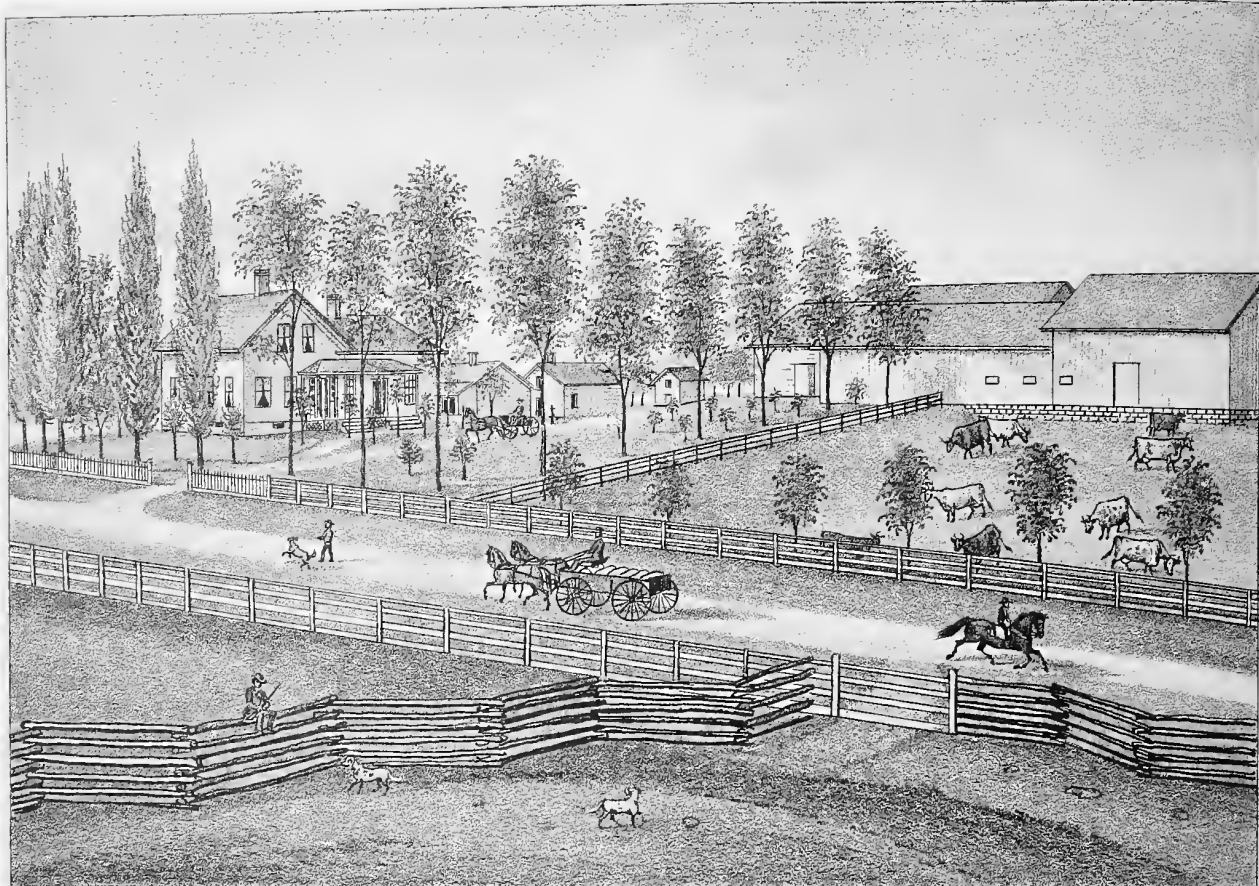


MRS. B. BUTTERFIELD.

( PHOTOS. BY N. L. STONE. POTSDAM )



RES. OF BENJAMIN BUTTERFIELD, PIERREPONT, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF L. CRAMPTON, PIERREPONT, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT MARKWICK, ROSSIE, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

Politically, Mr. Butterfield is a Republican, having been connected with that party since its inception. He has never held official positions of any particular moment from choice, yet has not been unmindful of the obligations resting upon the private citizen; and has kept himself abreast of the times in his acquaintance with public affairs, and ever ready to advance the moral and material interests of the community to the extent of his ability.

In religious sentiment he holds to the general restoration of all mankind to holiness and happiness, basing his belief on actual investigation of what seem to him good proofs of that view. These views were also those of his father and mother, whose lives of usefulness were guided by the principles of their faith.

Six children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield, all of whom are now inmates thereof, save one who died in infancy, viz., Olive R., Isadore E., Mahlon (deceased), Myron and Minnie (twins), and Lucy I.

Mrs. Butterfield's parents, Benjamin and Olive (Perrin) Plumley, were natives of Vermont, and settled in Potsdam in 1811, and removed to Pierrepont in 1825, where their daughter Lucy was born in 1831. They died in 1861, the mother in August, and the father waiting only till November, when he too followed the loved one gone before. They were active members of the Presbyterian church, and passed their last days with their daughter pleasantly and serenely.

A view of Mr. Butterfield's pleasant home, and portraits of himself and wife, adorn another page of our work, in connection with the history of Pierrepont.

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#### EZRA LOBDELL

was born in Essex county, New York, Jan. 21, 1821, where he lived until he was twelve years old. He then removed with his parents, Lucius and Abigail Lobdell, to the town of Pierrepont, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and settled near where Mr. Lobdell now resides. Mr. Lobdell purchased the farm he now occupies in 1852, which was at that time what might be called an unbroken wilderness; but by perseverance and industry he has succeeded in putting it under a good state of cultivation, and has good improvements in the way of buildings, etc.

Mr. Lobdell commenced life under rather discouraging circumstances, he being obliged to resort to hunting to gain a livelihood. From that pursuit alone he managed, with the assistance of his wife, to pay for one hundred acres of land.

Mr. Lobdell married for his first wife Lucy Ann Daniels, of Pierrepont. About three years subsequently she died, and Mr. L. one year later was married to his present wife, Miss Ann Matthews, of Russell, St. Lawrence County, who was the youngest of eleven children; her parents, James and Esther Matthews, were of Irish descent, but were born in the State of Vermont, and removed to the town of Russell about the year 1808. The result of this union is four children, two boys and two girls.

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#### APPLETON C. HOWARD.

The subject of this sketch was born in St. Alban's, Vt., Oct. 21, 1814, where he lived until he was about twenty years of age, when he engaged with one of the line steamers on Lake Champlain. He followed this business for about fifteen years, as chief engineer. In 1839 he was married to Leonora Loomis, of Milton, Vt., and immediately after moved to Pierrepont, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and settled near their present home, a view of which appears on another page of this work.

The result of this union was three children, one son and two daughters, of whom two are now living, Moro L. and Alida L. Moro L. is now managing the farm, the present improvements of which indicate that he is a most thorough agriculturist.

Appleton C., the subject of this sketch, was of English descent, and was regarded by all who knew him as a man of integrity, and up to the time of his death (which occurred on the farm now occupied by his family, Feb. 13, 1861) was held in very high esteem by a large circle of friends.

Politically he was identified with the Republican party, and he was ever ready to lend a helping hand towards promoting the general welfare of the community where he lived. He was a generous supporter of school and church interests. Mrs. Howard is also of English descent; she is still living, enjoying good health, surrounded by many friends, and is a very estimable lady.

## ROSSIE.

ROSSIE was formed from Russell, Jan. 27, 1813. The following memorandum, in relation to the organization of this town, is taken from the records of the town of Russell:

"At a special meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Russell, assembled on Tuesday, the first day of January, 1811, at the dwelling-house of Moses A. Bunnell, in said Russell, *voted* to grant the request of Benjamin Pike, in behalf of the inhabitants living in that part of Russell called Somerville, that they be set off from Russell and annexed to the town of Gouverneur."

As originally formed it embraced townships 1, 2, and 7, or Hammond, Somerville, and Kilkenny, of tract No. 3. Fowler and Hammond have since been taken off, and the line between Rossie and Hammond was altered Feb. 7, 1844.

The town derives its name from Rossie castle in Scotland, which was owned by the husband of David Parish's sister. Her name was Rossie, but she was usually called Rosa. It lies upon the southwest border of the county, and contains 23,367 acres. Its surface is level in the eastern part, but is broken in the west by ledges of gneiss, limestone, and sandstone. It is much cut up by the streams which cross it, and its business is considerably affected thereby. The Oswegatchie crosses the town twice in the central part, forming the ox-bow a little south of the line in Jefferson county. Indian river and Grasse creek flow through the north and west parts, and the central part is also crossed by Yellow lake and a small stream which connects it with the Oswegatchie.

The earliest settlement in this town was commenced in 1807, by Joseph Teall, of Fairfield, and Reuben Streeter, of Salisbury, Herkimer county, who had contracted of Lewis R. Morris, the nephew of Gouverneur Morris, a tract lying between the Oswegatchie and the south line of Gouverneur, extending to the county line. Mr. David Parish, Dec. 2, 1808, purchased the town, the money going to G. Morris and J. D. Le Ray, who held the title previously. The land records show the following purchases under date of Oct. 1, 1806, at which time these men came into the town and selected lands. They were mostly from Herkimer county: Ambrose Simons, Oliver Malterner, Amos Keeney, Jr., Samuel Bonfy, Silvius Waters, Joshua Stearns, Jerome Walde, George W. Pike, Benjamin Pike, Jr., Ebenezer Bemis, David Shepard. The first improvement was made by Reuben Streeter, in 1807, on a farm about half a mile east of the present village of Wegatchie. In 1808 he commenced the erection of a mill on the Oswegatchie.

In the spring of 1811 the following families were living on the Teall and Streeter tract, besides those already named:

David Freeman, James Streeter, Joseph Teall, Diamond Wheeler, Eli Winchell, Simeon Stevens, John and Wheaton Wilcox, and Daniel Wilcox (single). The first school in the town was taught about a mile west of Somerville by a Mr. Maynard.

The following additional names of families appear upon the first assessment-roll, some of whom resided in the portions now Fowler and Hammond: Lemuel Arnold, Jeduthun Baker, James Barnes, Horatio G. Berthrong (first innkeeper at Rossie), Samuel B. Brown, Truman Bristol, Joseph Desbrow, James Haile, Samuel Hendrix, Jedediah Kingsley, Alexander Osburne, Ebenezer Parker, Richard Townsend, Joseph Teall, Jr., Elias Teall, Alvin Wright.

### STATISTICS OF 1850.

Total number of acres wild land, 90,575; tax-payers, 37 (some of them non-residents); cleared, 499½ acres; total value, \$183,754; value of buildings in the three townships, \$2990.

On receiving news of the War of 1812 the inhabitants of the southern part of Rossie erected a block-house on the road between Somerville and Wegatchie, about half a mile from the latter place, for mutual protection. Thither the inhabitants were accustomed to repair to spend their nights on occasions of public alarm, which were very frequent and as often groundless. The sight of an Indian, however innocent his intentions, was sufficient to originate an alarm, which lost nothing by passing from mouth to mouth, and stories are related which reflect little credit upon the courage of certain of the settlers. This block-house was well built of hewn timbers, twenty-four by thirty feet, and stood till about 1840. It was, however, used only in 1812. A similar one was built of round logs near a small stream a few rods northeast of the present village of Somerville. It was only used a few nights.

During the summer of 1812 the mill built by Mr. Streeter was burned in the night-time. It was at first reported to have been done by the Indians, but is believed to have been the work of a man who lived in the edge of Gouverneur, who wanted a pretext for quitting the country. He fled to New York, and was not pursued or apprehended. The mill was immediately rebuilt by Mr. Parish, and owned by him until sold to Mr. James Howard, about the year 1817.

It was his wish to have the settlement at his mills called Caledonia, and this it has in some measure retained, although it has since been known by the various names of Howard's Mills, Church's Mills, and Wegatchie. The latter name was given it upon the establishment of a post-office, in 1849. It was intended at one time that Cale-



donia should be the name of the town. The first settlement at the Rossie iron-works was commenced by men sent by Mr. D. Parish, late in the summer of 1810, to erect mills and make arrangements for settling lands. These early settlers found traces which indicated that the English or French had at some time contemplated the erection of some station at Rossie. It being at the head of a navigation of twenty-seven miles towards Fort Stanwix rendered it important. A Durham boat, laden with stone, was found sunk in the river, with every appearance of having been a long time submerged, and an excavation, apparently for a cellar, existed upon the site of the stone store at Rossie.

The stone store at Ogdensburg being inclosed and nearly finished, Mr. D. W. Church, who had superintended its erection, with seven men, one of whom was accompanied by his wife to cook for the party, proceeded, in a Canadian bateau, with shanty furniture and tools, to the head of navigation on Indian river, and landed at sunset upon an island near where the foundry now is, and spreading their sail upon poles for a tent for the married pair, and their blankets on the rocks under the canopy of heaven for themselves, they spent the first night. During the following day they erected a commodious hut, with two rooms, near where the saw-mill now is, and by winter a saw-mill was erected and in operation. In December the camp was broken up and abandoned until spring. During the winter parties were engaged in getting out timber, which subsequently was employed in buildings then being erected at Ogdensburg, and in the frame of the "Genesee Packet," built soon after at that port.

During the summer of 1811 the lumber business was prosecuted with vigor, and in the following winter the bridge at the foot of the Big Hill was built. The furnace was commenced in the summer of 1813, under the immediate direction of Mr. James Howard, and from this period the settlement exhibited much life and spirit, under the enterprising direction of Mr. Parish, its proprietor. A road through to Oxbow had been laid out in the fall of 1810, and was cut and cleared the following summer. It was subsequently made a turnpike under the name of the Ogdensburg turnpike. The first male child born in town was William Rossie Williams, March 31, 1814.

Rossie furnace was the first blast-furnace erected in northern New York. It was built in the summer of 1813, and got into operation in 1815. The Caledonia iron mine, one mile and a half east of Somerville, began to be wrought at about the same time or the year before. The ore was first sent to Albany for trial. When first erected the furnace consisted of two stacks, but only one of these was ever got into operation. They were about thirty-two feet square at the base, and of the same height. The agent employed by Mr. Parish to build and run this furnace was William Bembo, an Englishman of great experience in this business, but unacquainted with the ores and fuel used in this country. The result was that no iron could be made, and after spending large sums in experimenting, and in building a costly mansion for permanent residence, he abandoned the attempt in discouragement, and returned to England.

At this juncture, Mr. Parish met with parties from New

England, who *guessed* that the thing could be done, and he accordingly offered to Messrs. Keith, Marvin & Sykes the free use of the furnace and coal, with the privilege of using the best of the ore upon the premises, and all they could make in three months, if they would make a trial. The result was that these men realized a large profit, and not the least difficulty was found in getting iron of a good quality and in the greatest abundance.

From this time the furnace was run by S. Fullers & Co., for about three years, on a contract which was to have run five years, but Mr. George Parish having an opportunity of leasing it for a long term, bought the contract and leased it to Robert R. Burr, of New Jersey, who ran it two or three years, and left about 1827. It then lay idle about ten years. A forge was erected in 1816, which was subsequently burned. The first furnace was what is technically called a *quarter-furnace*, with one tewel, or pipe, for air. A part of the time previous to 1826 bog ore was used. The principal supply has been from the Caledonia mine in Rossie, the Keene and Wicks mines in Antwerp, and a small opening adjoining the Kearney mine.

This furnace has been several times burnt and rebuilt. On the 12th day of May, 1837, it was again got in operation by Mr. Parish. A stack thirty-two feet square and forty-six feet high was built during that year, which stood until 1844, when the present stack, which is forty feet square, forty-six feet high, and nine feet diameter within, and capable of making eleven tons per day with a hot blast, was erected. It is technically called a three-quarter furnace, and has three tewels, or air-pipes. The hot blast was introduced in 1838, by Mr. Alger, the patentee.

From 110 to 120 bushels of charcoal are required to make a ton of iron with the hot blast, and 200 with the cold blast. The following table will exhibit to those acquainted with the iron trade an accurate idea of the operations of the furnace, and the average yield of the iron ores of northern New York, from which a comparison can be drawn with the results of other furnaces and different ores.

The table exhibits the number of tons and pounds of ore consumed, the tons and pounds of pig-iron made, and the percentage of yield of each blast since 1837.

ORE.		IRON.			ORE.		IRON.		
Tons.	lbs.	Tons.	lbs.	Per ct.	Tons.	lbs.	Tons.	lbs.	Per ct.
1088	708	490	367	45.04	1310	815	608	365	46.41
666	825	382	556	57.36	3630	11	1687	435	46.48
1328	992	746	136	56.16	5297	231	2568	892	48.48
1251	1048	741	1222	59.25	5398	1700	2724	1794	56.05
1580	1998	847	1747	53.62	1706	1950	851	1667	49.88
1245	354	758	827	60.90	1770	320	839	1556	48.00
2078	717	1113	568	53.56	2044	1960	1075	800	51.00
574	708	289	1560	50.45	3135	.....	1572	1434	50.05
1281	162	616	769	50.06	2173	1031	1089	708	50.12
618	810	275	1125	44.56	4012	1825	934	1000	48.21
3580	996	1693	1297	47.44	2185	1854	1258	1210	45.20
1782	1725	908	1570	50.97					

The last blast at this furnace ended Oct. 14, 1867. Since that time the works have remained idle.

IRON MINES.

The iron mines in this town, situated a mile and a quarter east of Somerville, began to be worked in the fall of 1812, and have been continued most of the time since. The amount is inexhaustible, and the yield about fifty per cent.

The first ore that was taken to Rossie furnace was not sorted, and a large amount of red stone was carried for smelting, which was one of the principal causes of the first failures in getting iron. Afterwards a large quantity of middling quality was thrown away, and none but the best was taken. From one to three dollars per ton has been paid for drawing ore thirteen miles to the furnace, and this business, done mostly in winter by sleighs, has enabled great numbers to pay for their lands with their surplus labor. The Caledonia mine, belonging to the Parish estate, and the one that has been principally wrought, was estimated to have furnished 100,000 tons of ore previous to 1852.

In 1865, the mines were purchased by a New York company. They have been under the supervision of Mr. Charles R. Westbrook. Since this company took possession, the mines have been thoroughly equipped with the most improved machinery, including engines, pumps, diamond- and air-drills, etc. Nearly all of the present buildings have been erected, and a branch railroad track, connecting the iron beds with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, has been built.

The mines have, until recently, been worked with profit, but, owing to the recent depression in the iron market, little has been done during the past season (1877), although the mines have been kept in working order.

The supply of iron has been shown to be inexhaustible.

The mills at Rossie were erected in 1845-46, and a large foundry upon the opposite side of the falls in 1848-49.

A large amount of railroad castings has been made here, and the property of chilling, which this iron possesses to a high degree when made with a blast of cold air, renders it peculiarly adapted for those purposes which require *hardness* combined with *strength*.

That portion of the town of Rossie lying between the Oswegatchie and the Indian rivers is usually denominated the "Scotch Settlement," from the fact that nearly every inhabitant within these limits is of Scotch descent. The first of this settlement was begun in 1818 by ten families, who emigrated from Scotland in that year, by way of Quebec and the St. Lawrence river.

They were as follows: Robert Ormiston, James Dickson, William Fachney, James Fairbairn, Corlan McLaser, Donald McCarrie, Thomas Elliot, James Henderson, James Douglas, and Andrew Dodds. Their destination was uncertain; a portion designed locating in Delaware county, but as they were proceeding up the river in a Durham boat they stopped a short time in Prescott, where they were visited by an agent of David Parish, and induced to cross to Ogdensburg, with their families. The latter were liberally provided for in the village, while the men went to view the lands, then newly surveyed, in Rossie. It is said that they passed up through the valleys, and across the richest portions, and that the existence of hills and ledges of rock was not known until after they had located their farms and commenced clearings. To assist the emigrants, Mr. Parish caused ten acres to be cleared for each, supplied each family with a cow, seed-wheat, and provisions for the first year, besides building a comfortable log house on each farm, and furnished an ox-team to every two of the settlers. For these they were to pay when they had got fairly settled

and were in a condition to earn something from their farms; but prices were then very high, and the debt ran up faster than the means of payment, at the depreciated prices which followed, could cancel.

This settlement was increased the following year by new emigrants from Scotland, but to these the facilities extended to the first were not offered. In the mean time some of the former became disheartened by the burden of debts, which constantly increased, and some thought of giving up their location and beginning anew elsewhere. To avoid this, and to place them in a condition more favorable and equal, Mr. Parish assembled these inhabitants at Rossie village, in the winter of 1823-24, and, after ascertaining the indebtedness of each, reduced the whole to a common level by canceling all above five hundred dollars. This measure met with general approbation, and his tenants returned home with renewed courage. Most of the farms in this portion of the town are at present occupied by descendants of the original settlers.

In 1819 the following families settled: James Lockey, David Storie, William Laidlaw, Robert Clark, Andrew Culbertson, John Henderson, Andrew Flemming, John Dodds, James Hobkirk, John Tait, and James Ormiston. Elizabeth Fachney, the daughter of William Fachney, born January 13, 1819, is believed to have been the first white child born in this portion of the town. In 1820, John McRobbie, Thomas Turnbull and brothers, Michael, Adam, Andrew, and William. Scotch settlers continued to arrive until 1832. Roads had been made through the central part of the town before these Scotch emigrants arrived, and small beginnings made in one or two places.

#### ROSSIE LEAD MINES.

The celebrity which has been given to the Rossie lead mines will add interest to their history. The Indians of St. Regis have a tradition that their ancestors knew of the existence of lead not far from the present mines, but the precise locality is not known. The natives were accustomed to smelt their lead by casting the ore upon a fire built upon a piece of bark or wood, and pouring the metal, when melted, into a groove in the sand. The bar was then cut into small pieces, and rolled into balls between flat stones. A quantity of pure galena was found upon the bank of the Oswegatchie, in the village of Ogdensburg (evidently the *cache* of some Indian), many years before the discovery of the mines.

It is said that lead was first discovered at Rossie among the ashes of a log-heap, but its precise locality was not then known. Arthur Bacon, of Rossie, is reported to have discovered galena among the earth at the roots of an upturned tree, some time before particular attention was directed to the subject. The Victoria vein was subsequently discovered by a daughter of Joel Jepson.

In December, 1835, Mr. Parish entered into a contract with Mr. B. T. Nash, who professed to search for lead. By virtue of this contract, fifty cents per ton was to be paid for iron ore and seventy-five cents per ton for lead ore, should mines be discovered, all the lead ore to be smelted in Rossie. The lease was to continue for ten years. A company had been formed previous to the forming up of

this contract, consisting of B. T. Nash, Joseph Barber, Zadoc Day, Joseph Disbrow, and one other, for the purpose of mineral explorations, and Indian traditions led them to the Rossie district. Mr. Nash soon after sold the right to J. C. Bush. Two companies were incorporated by the legislature, May 12, 1837, for the working of the mines. The charters of these two companies were alike in date, limitation, powers, and privileges. They were to continue until Jan. 1, 1847; capital of each, \$24,000, to be divided into 960 shares of \$25 each. The company holding the eastern division of the Coal Hill vein was styled the "Rossie Lead-Mining Company," and David C. Judson, James Averill, Erastus Vilas, Peter C. Oakley, and Roylas Vilas were its first directors. The western division of the same vein was held by the "Rossie Galena Company," of which John C. Bush, Bliss T. Nash, Elias G. Drake, Silvester Gilbert, and David C. Judson were the first directors.

From an examination made at the time, it was inferred that the ore contained no silver, or, at least, that the quantity was too small to denote its presence by the tests employed. The lead ashes were found to consist of the carbonate and sulphate of lead and the carbonate of lime, in variable proportions, formed by the action of the atmosphere.

Work was commenced upon the western section in 1836, but systematic operations were not commenced until Jan. 1, 1837, at which time the eastern company also commenced operations.

An immense number of laborers were employed, and the business was carried on prosperously for a considerable time, notwithstanding the entire inexperience of the managers and miners, and the enormous expenditures for the erection of smelting-houses and machinery, which were afterwards found to be inefficient. Wages of laborers and prices for provisions were very high, and the whole operation was conducted without regard to economy; but, with all these drawbacks, the companies made large dividends, and stock rose to extravagant prices. The ore was principally smelted by Messrs. Moss & Knapp, at a furnace on Indian river, about one mile from the mines, at \$25 per ton, with a clause in the contract giving them all over sixty-eight per cent. A reverberatory furnace was erected at the mines, but this was found to waste more lead than it yielded. The Victoria and Union veins were worked for a short time by Mr. Parish. A "working" was commenced by him on the Robinson or Indian river vein, where ore was found upon the surface, and about three hundred pounds of lead were taken out directly over a cavity in the granite, which, upon blasting to the solid vein, proved to be fifteen feet in depth. A shaft was sunk to the depth of seventy-six feet, which yielded 1100 pounds of lead; cost, \$1600. In the branch of the Union vein two shafts were sunk, the western fifty-five and the eastern fifty feet in depth. A statement made by Mr. Charles L. Lum, who kept the books of Moss & Knapp, shows that the product of the furnace was in all 3,250,690 pounds, or 1625 tons, of metallic lead, the average yield of the ore being 67 per cent., or 10½ tons per fathom. Both of these companies discontinued working about 1840, and numbers of persons lost large sums from the depreciation of stock. These lead mines having been discontinued more than ten years, and

having reverted to Mr. Parish during the summer of 1852, a portion of the premises were leased by Mr. R. P. Remington for ten years, with a privilege of ten years longer, with one-twelfth royalty, and a company, styled the "Great Northern Lead Company," was incorporated, under a general act, Sept. 8, 1852, for a term of fifty years, for the purpose of working mines of lead and other ores in St. Lawrence County. Capital fixed at \$500,000, in shares of \$10 each. The first directors were James C. Forsyth, Ernest Tiedler, P. Strachan, John F. Sanford, S. T. Jones, Silas M. Stilwell, Charles G. Myers, R. P. Remington, and James G. Hopkins.

This company erected a Cornish engine of sixty-horse power, with improved and very perfect machinery. They imported a large number of practical miners from Cornwall, England, and work was carried on quite extensively for about three years, when it was discontinued, as they declared themselves unable to pay the royalty demanded by Mr. Parish. In 1864 the works were leased by Mr. J. B. Morgan, and were carried on by him until 1868, since which time they have remained idle.

Mr. Charles Westbrook, while prospecting for lead in the vicinity of Rossie village, in 1865, discovered several veins of lead ore, in one of which he removed with a stick over four hundred pounds of galena. Mr. Parish afterwards caused a shaft to be sunk to the depth of a few feet, when it was found that the vein contained but little lead, and work was discontinued.

#### INCIDENTS.

An incident occurred during the earlier workings of the mines, that well-nigh resulted in bloodshed. During the spring of 1837, nearly five hundred Irish laborers were employed in and about the mines, who may be supposed to have been actuated by the peculiar prejudices common to the lower classes of that people. On the evening preceding "St. Patrick's day in the morning," some mischievous persons had suspended by the neck an effigy in Irish costume, before a house occupied by laborers as a boarding-house, and affixed a label, "St. Patrick," and a wish that this might be the fate of every Irishman. This had its natural effect, and the indignation towards the authors of this act knew no bounds. Those living near the place accused others from a neighboring locality of doing it, and mutual accusations led to threats of vengeance, and the whole crowd had armed themselves with such weapons as chanced to fall in their way, and were with the greatest difficulty dissuaded from acts of violence. The overseers, in order to appease them, offered large rewards for the offenders. Had the latter been discovered, nothing would have saved them from a violent death. This gave origin to a feud, which continued for a long time, and the laborers in the smelting-house, in some way, became obnoxious to the Irish, as the supposed authors of the insult. Being in constant apprehension of an attack, the smelters provided means for throwing melted lead from their furnace, and hot water from the boilers of the engine, and the knowledge of these precautions is said to have saved them from an attack. Some time after this, two of the Irish laborers were directed to drill a hole for a blast in the immediate vicinity of the

smelting-house, for the purpose of forming a new channel for the water. Strict orders were given not to charge the hole in the absence of the foreman; but this was disregarded, and the drilled hole and a crevice in the rock were heavily charged with powder. A third one emptied the most of another keg into the seam, and hastily filling it up with sand, applied a match. The blast took effect with tremendous energy, casting vast quantities of rock into the air, and jarring the ground to a great distance. A shower of these projectiles, falling upon the roof of the smelting-house, perforated it in many places, but fortunately the boiler escaped, and no one was injured by the terrible explosion. All suspicious parties were forthwith discharged, and the immediate authors of this infamous act having fled, the quarrel was ended.

While workmen were engaged in repairing the old plank-road, about three miles south of Rossie village, in 1850, they discovered human bones, which had evidently been buried many years. Various Indian relics have been found within the town, and several teeth, supposed to be those of the mastodon, were found near Sprague's Corners, in 1875.

In March, 1840, Henry Rodgers, who was at work in the Victoria mine, was killed by the falling of a mass of ice, which had become detached from the shaft above.

#### YELLOW LAKE

is a long, narrow sheet of water, extending nearly across the centre of the town. It derives its name from the circumstance of its being covered with the blossoms of the pond-lily when first discovered.

#### ROSSIE VILLAGE,

situated at the head of navigation on Indian river, which affords a good water-power, and in a fine grazing country, seven miles north of Ox Bow (Jefferson Co.), is a village of about 400 inhabitants, and contains two churches, a hotel, four stores, two blacksmith-shops, three shoe-shops, one wagon-shop, an extensive stone grist-mill, with five run of stones, one saw-mill, and a half-blast furnace, owned by the Rossie iron company, of New York, which has facilities for manufacturing sixteen tons of pig-iron per day, and connected with which is a large machine-shop and foundry, with facilities for doing any kind of casting and machine-work, neither of which are now in operation.

#### SOMERVILLE P. O.,

situated in the southeastern part of the town, two miles from Keene's Station, on the R., W. & O. R. R., contains two churches, a store, hotel, shoe-shop, wagon-shop, two blacksmith-shops, and about 150 inhabitants. Near the village is a cheese-factory, capable of making about thirty-six tons of cheese per year.

#### SPRAGUE'S CORNERS (SHINGLE CREEK P. O.)

is situated in the southeastern corner of the town, near Keene's Station, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, and contains two churches, two wagon- and two blacksmith-, one paint- and one cooper-shops. The county line divides the village about equally,—one-half lying in this, and one-half in Jefferson county. There are several extensive iron mines in the vicinity.

#### KEENE'S STATION,

on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, on the line of Jefferson county, is chiefly noted for its iron mines. The White Marble lime-works, located on the old plank-road, about three miles north of Ox Bow, manufacture about seven thousand bushels of lime per year. This lime is said to be of a very superior quality, and held in high repute for making a hard finish.

#### WEGATCHIE.

On the Oswegatchie river, two and one-half miles from Somerville, is the village of Wegatchie, containing two stores, a hotel, a wagon- and two blacksmith-shops, a grist-mill, a spoke-factory, a woolen-factory, two saw-mills, one of which was built by Daniel Church (contains a saw-mill, shingle-mill, and cheese-box-factory), and is capable of sawing five hundred thousand feet of lumber, and manufacturing one thousand cheese-boxes and two hundred thousand shingles per year; the other, owned by Thomas Turnbull, also comprises a shingle-mill, and is capable of manufacturing six thousand feet of lumber and twenty thousand shingles per day.

#### SUPERVISORS.

1814, Reuben Streeter; 1815, Theodosius O. Fowler; 1816-18, Reuben Streeter; 1822-24, Lewis Franklin; 1829, Reuben Streeter; 1822-24, Lewis Franklin; 1825, Ebenezer Marvin; 1826-27, James Howard; 1828, William Brown; 1829, Reuben Streeter; 1830-32, S. Pratt; 1833-34, William Skinner; 1835, S. Pratt; 1836-38, Robert Clark; 1839-40, Martin Thatcher; 1843-44, William B. Bostwick; 1845-46, S. Pratt; 1847-48, Henry V. R. Willmot; 1849, Zaccheus Gates; 1850, Adam Turnbull; 1851-52, Zaccheus Gates. Mr. Gates died in April, 1852, and S. Pratt was elected in his place; 1853-54, Solomon Pratt; 1855, R. R. Sherman; 1856-57, L. W. Baldwin; 1858, William B. Bostwick; 1859-63, James H. Church; 1864-66, Thomas A. Turnbull; 1867-69, David McFalls; 1870-74, Thomas A. Turnbull; 1875-77, A. E. Helmer.

#### POSTMASTERS.

*Shingle Creek Post-Office.*—The following persons have held the office of postmaster at this place: Daniel Wilcox, Alexander Wright, George F. Steele, Eben Gillett, A. M. Vedder, and L. G. Draper.

*Somerville Post-Office.*—Solomon Pratt, Martin Thatcher, Ward P. Lewis, H. R. Albro, Chauncey B. Fell, Lyman Merriman, Gilbert Wait, Hiram Hall, Charles Wilt, Isaac Stacy.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Slade, formerly of Rossie village, was the first practicing physician within the town. He located at this place at an early day, and continued in practice until 1851, when he removed to Florida, where he died.

Dr. D. McFalls was a pupil of Dr. Slade, of Rossie; afterwards graduated at the medical school at Boston. Commenced practice 1852, at Rossie. Entered the service in 1862, as surgeon of the 97th Regiment. At the close of the war he returned to Rossie, where he continued

in practice at that place until 1873, when he removed to Gouverneur.

Dr. P. R. McMonagle located in the village of Rossie in the spring of 1861, and remained until the spring of 1865, when he removed to Ogdensburg.

Dr. L. M. Giffin attended lectures at the Rush medical college of Chicago. Graduated at that institution in the spring of 1875, and located in the village of Rossie, where he has since been in practice.

Dr. E. O. Cook located at the village of Sprague's Corners in 1860, and has since continued in practice at that place.

Dr. F. B. Hough, now of Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., graduated at the Cincinnati medical college in 1846; located at the village of Somerville, where he continued in practice until 1852.

#### ORGANIZATIONS.

*The Keene Cornet Band*, at Sprague's Corners, was organized in 1875, under the leadership of Mr. J. V. Baker, and consists of twelve pieces.

*Rossie Lodge, No. 766, I. O. of G. T.*, was organized in December, 1868, with twenty-one members.

*Somerville Lodge, No. 431, I. O. of G. T.*, was organized Oct. 17, 1867, with thirty-six members.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

##### THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF SOMERVILLE.

The Universalist society of Somerville was organized Aug. 20, 1842, with Lyman Merriman, Alva Weeks, and William Ayers, trustees. In 1846 they erected a church at a cost of about \$1500. The first pastor was the Rev. G. C. Swan. Since its organization the church has been supplied occasionally by the pastors of neighboring churches. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Prazier, who resides at Hailsborough. Services are held every second Sunday.

##### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Somerville was incorporated Dec. 16, 1845, with Hiram Hall, Orin Freeman, John Johnson, Freedom Freeman, Augustus Preston, and A. C. Van Dyeke, trustees. The church edifice was erected in 1846. The succession of pastors has been as follows: Rev. Messrs. A. E. Munson, A. A. Blackman, B. S. Wright, Silas Slater, P. M. Crouley, C. C. Lymes, Josiah Zimmerman, C. E. Beebe, Zehil Austin, Lewis Whitcomb, M. D. Kinney, Silas Ball, D. Simonds, G. P. Kenney, Ralph Pierce, A. Blackman, A. C. Brooks, — Boyd, A. L. Smith, and O. F. Nichols. The church has at present a membership of 20 persons.

##### ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC)

was organized with 25 families in 1852, in which year their church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$2000. It will seat about 200 persons. The first pastor was the Rev. Michael Clark. The society consists at present of 80 families. The property is valued at \$2500.

##### THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ROSSIE,

at Rossie village, was organized with eighteen members, in October, 1855, by George Lockie and R. H. King. Their house of worship was erected in 1856, at a cost of \$1600. It will seat 250 persons. The first pastor was the Rev. John McGregor. The society numbers 40 members. The church property is valued at \$2000.

##### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

at Rossie village, was organized with 17 members in 1868; by Rev. Lemuel Clark. The first pastor was Rev. O. F. Nichols. The society consists of about 30 members.

We are under obligations to the following gentlemen for information furnished: Messrs. Charles R. Westbrook & Son, of Ogdensburg, Michael Dodds and David Depont, of Rossie, P. M. Crouley, of Somerville, Richard Bonfi, of Keene's Station, Mr. Thomas Turnbull, of Wegatchie, and many others.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### WILLIAM MARKWICK

was born in the parish of Hoo, near Hastings, England, July, 1803. At the age of sixteen he started for America, without a friend or acquaintance on board the ship or in this country. He remained two years in New York, when he engaged in the service of George Parish, of Ogdensburg, with whom he remained two and a half years. He then married Mary, daughter of James Ormiston, one of the first settlers in what is known as the Scotch Settlement in Rossie. He at once took up land in the then unbroken forest adjoining Ormiston's, where he continued to reside until his death, and where, by persevering industry, he acquired a competence.

He was honest, generous, and public-spirited. He held important offices in town, and was for thirty-five years a member of the Presbyterian church of Ox Bow, and many years a teacher in the Sabbath-school. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He died Dec. 10, 1873. His farm, with some additions, is still owned and occupied by his son Robert. •

## H O P K I N T O N .

HOPKINTON was erected a separate town from Massena March 2, 1805, and included the townships of Islington, Catharineville, and a portion of Chesterfield. Subsequently all the remainder of Massena, in the second tract, was annexed to Hopkinton, extending its bounds to the southern county line, and having a width which gave it an area large enough for a county. The formation of the towns of Lawrence, Parishville, and Colton has restricted these bounds to one tier of five townships,—numbers 3, 6, 9, 12, 15,—along the east county line to its southern boundary, excepting the greater portion of Catharineville, which still belongs to Hopkinton, and which gives the town its greatest width in the north. The area thus comprised contains 178,968 acres, of which but a limited portion is susceptible of cultivation, nearly all the fertile lands being found in townships 14 and 15, in a strip extending along the east St. Regis river, from east to west, and having a width not exceeding five miles. But these lands are not excelled in the county for location and fertility: and there are many excellent farms on this belt. The surface of the town is elevated, and ascends from the St. Regis river, southward, until it attains a mountainous condition. A fine growth of hard wood covered it in the northern part, with a supply of pine, hemlock, and cedar in limited quantities. In the southern part the last-named varieties abound almost exclusively. The soil varies from a loam of great richness to a light sand, and the products are corresponding, although the whole is well adapted to grazing, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in dairying. The culture of the hop and the potato also receives attention. The remoteness from market renders lumbering unprofitable.

Hopkinton is well watered by the east and west branches of St. Regis river and its tributary brooks, of which Lyd, named in honor of Mrs. Lydia Hopkins, is the largest. The St. Regis flows through dense forests, and \$10,000 has been appropriated by the legislature to improve the log navigation of the stream. In the unsettled parts of the town are a number of lakes, the chief ones being Trout, Amber, Jordan, Tupper, and Massawappie. The latter is the head of Grasse river, and a reservoir has been constructed near the outlet of the lake, which improves the water privileges along the stream. The State appropriated \$30,000 to effect this purpose. At Tupper's lake is a small quantity of fertile land and a small settlement.

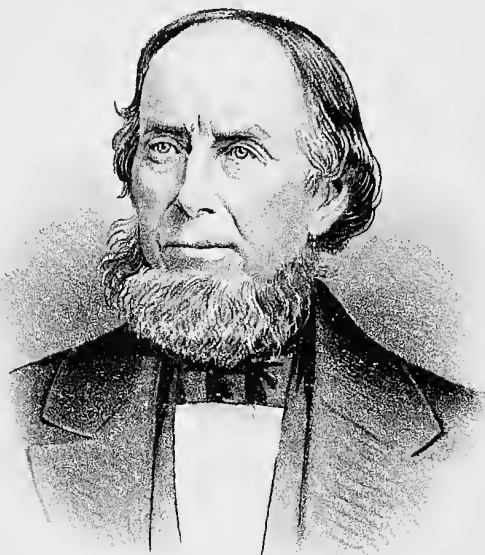
The town was named in compliment to Judge Roswell Hopkins, of Vergennes, Vermont, who, having purchased a part of Islington, made the first settlement in May, 1802. Judge Hopkins was born in Amenia, New York, in May, 1757, and having become a citizen of Vermont, served that State in various official trusts in his adopted State, serving in the legislature from 1810 to 1813. He was a man of

strong traits of character, and an active promoter of the welfare of his town.

Judge Hopkins was accompanied from Vermont by his son Benjamin W., and by Joel and Samuel Goodell, Jared Dewey, and Eliphalet Brush, from Washington Co., N. Y. These six came by way of Malone, and selected lands in the vicinity of Hopkinton village. The first tree felled in town was on Joel Goodell's land, by Jared Dewey, who broke the axe in the operation. Having made arrangements for the clearing of a small tract of land, Judge Hopkins returned to Vermont in June, crossing the St. Regis river while it was swollen by heavy rains. His horse was partly overthrown by the violence of the current, and his portmanteau, containing in one end his provisions for the journey, and several hundred dollars in specie in the other, was swept down stream and lost. The remainder of the party applied themselves to the work of clearing and improving their lands, and also returned to their old homes in the fall. During their summer's residence, they had to go ten miles to get washing done, and to market at Cornwall, Canada. In March, 1803, Judge Hopkins and his sons Roswell D., Benjamin W., Isaac R., George, and James G., and wife and two daughters, and Abraham Sheldon, Eli and Asahel Squier, each with his family, moved into the town. In December of that year Mrs. Sheldon gave birth to a son, the first child born in the town, who was named Hiram, and who died at the age of sixteen. The same season, and in 1804 and 1805, the settlement was augmented by Thomas Remington, Gains Sheldon, Reuben Post, Eliakim Seeley, Henry McLaughlin, Thaddeus Laughlin, Horace Train, Jasper Armstrong, Seth Abbott, and Amasa Blanchard, with a family of twelve children, all but one of whom lived to be more than fifty years of age.

The immigration was so large the following years that in 1807 there were 48 voters in the town, and in May, when the first death occurred, there were 26 infants who had been born in the town. Among those who came at an early day may be mentioned Stephen Langworthy, Gideon Sprague, Jonas Harwood, Caleb Wright, Phineas Durfey, Nathaniel Rudd, Joseph Merrill, Aaron Warner, Herman Gray, John Perry, Daniel Hoard, James Trussel, Jacob Phelps, John Thomas, Ira Collins, Elisha Ridsen, William Miller, Artemas Kent, Hosea Brooks, Jonah Sanford, David Henderson, and John Henderson.

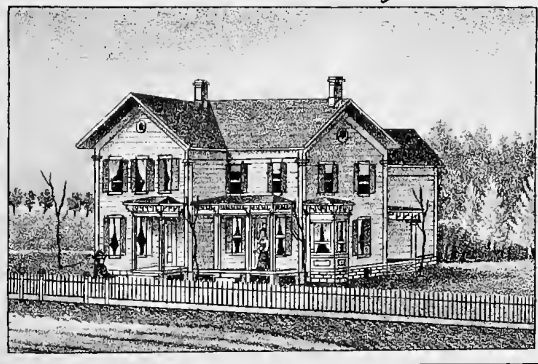
The life of these settlers was accompanied with the usual hardships, not the least of which were the privations resulting from the severe season of 1816, when snow and frost occurred every month in the year, and nothing could be grown except grass and oats. Flour, which had been plenty the year before, now sold at \$22 per barrel. The



(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM.)

*Mary O. Lawrence*

*Royal Lawrence*



RESIDENCE of ROYAL LAWRENCE, FORT JACKSON, ST. LAWRENCE Co., N. Y.



*John Goodell*

MRS. ACHSA GOODELL.



RES. OF MRS. ACHSA GOODELL, HOPKINTON, N.Y.



wants of the settlers were greatly relieved by the abundance of game, a better idea of which can be conveyed by detailing the exploits of that famous Nimrod, Thomas Mackand. His accounts show that at the time of his death, in 1849, he had killed 2550 deer, 210 bears, 77 panthers, and 214 wolves; and it was no uncommon thing for a hunter to kill from 5 to 25 deer per season.

In this connection the following account of the early settlements by Elisha Risdén, himself a pioneer and one of the first surveyors, will be read with interest:

"The first settlers came by way of French Mills to St. Regis, and thence up the river to Stockholm and to their destination. Previous to 1805 the main road from the east passed through Chateaugay to Malone, to Stockholm, and thence to Potsdam and beyond. A road had been opened on the western side of the St. Regis river between Islington and Stockholm, and another road from Islington, leading northeast, crossed the St. Regis river and intersected the road from Malone to Stockholm half a mile west of Deer river. These roads were laid down with little regularity along the most favorable ground, were without bridges and causeways, and mostly impassable, except when bridged by the ice in the winter. In March, 1805, there were no settlements between Islington and Deer river, nor between Deer river and Stockholm. Between Deer river and Malone a few scattered beginnings had been made. At the date above mentioned, several families moving into the county had reached Deer river, where they were obliged to encamp, as the ice had broken up and the river was impassable for teams. Hearing the condition of these families, Dr. Pettibone, of Stockholm, sent a message to Roswell Hopkins, Esq., of Islington, inviting the young men of that settlement to meet those from Stockholm at the river and erect a bridge. The request was immediately circulated, and, although at ten o'clock at night, they mustered their forces and started on the expedition. The St. Regis river had first to be crossed, as the ice bridge had been broken up, and this was effected by wading on horseback at midnight and with infinite peril the rapid and swollen river. The night was dark and cloudy. There were but three horses to transport the party of nine men, which was at length effected at six times crossing, and the company met that from Stockholm at the appointed place early in the morning, and at once proceeded to plan and execute a good and substantial log bridge,—the first one across Deer river,—at a point about one hundred rods below the present village of Lawrenceville. The party from Islington on their return home reached the St. Regis several hours sooner than the time appointed for the horses to be sent to meet them, and as the river had subsided somewhat, one or two of the company cut each of them a pole to support themselves against the current, and with their boots and axes slung to their backs forded the river by wading. The horses were sent to transport the remainder, and the whole party returned without accident. From Deer river to Islington was 8½ miles by the ford and 15 by Stockholm. From Esquire Hopkins' to the ford 1¼ miles. Mr. Hopkins was remarkably attentive in assisting settlers to cross this ford, and kept a watch to give notice when teams arrived, and the young men could go down with two yoke of oxen and a strong sled, cross over to them, fasten their sleighs with withes and ropes to the top of the sled, and so recross. In crossing the empty sled would float, and the ferry-men were obliged to wade by its side and work with all their might to keep it from floating down stream. The sleighs were lightened of their contents, hoisted with levers and skids on to the sled, bound fast, reloaded, and crossed over. Difficulty was often experienced in keeping the load upright, and the screams of the women and children as their craft veered and floundered along the angry stream formed a picture strikingly characteristic of primitive times and known only to pioneers. In April of this year the sleighing ceased, but people continued to arrive on horseback and on foot, who were often disappointed at the difficulties in crossing, and in several instances travelers coming to Islington after reaching the ford retraced their steps, and proceeded to their destination by the very circuitous route of Stockholm. To obviate these difficulties a foot-bridge was built at the ferry, which, although rude and temporary, was very acceptable. The ford way road is now occupied by cultivated fields, and its route exists only in the recollections of a few remaining pioneer settlers."

## THE WAR OF 1812

followed so closely upon the settlement of the town that any reminiscence concerning its people will here find appropriate place. The following account appeared in Dr. Hough's History, published in 1852:

"On the last of February, 1814, after the British party had returned from their incursion to Malone, and had arrived at French Mills, they learned from a citizen-spy, who acted as their guide, that a large amount of flour belonging to the United States army was stored in a barn in the village of Hopkinton, and that there was no guard at that place to protect it. Upon this they detached Major De Heirne, of the British regular service, with Lieut. Charlton, the second in command, and about thirty soldiers, who proceeded in sleighs, by way of Moira crosses, to Hopkinton, twenty-seven miles from French Mills, and arrived at that place early in the morning before the inhabitants were up. They first posted sentinels at the door of every house, and proceeded to search for arms in every place where they might be suspected to be found, and succeeded in obtaining about twenty stand, which had been distributed among the inhabitants. It is said that several muskets were saved by being hastily laid in a bed, which had been occupied but a few moments previous, and thus eluded the search that was made for them. Their case has been described by the poet:

"'Tis odd, not one of all these seekers thought,  
And seems to me almost a sort of blunder,  
Of looking in the bed as well as under."

"They found some three hundred barrels of flour stored in a barn owned by Judge Hopkins, and occupied by Dr. Sprague, but having no teams for conveying away more than half of that quantity, they began to destroy the remainder, but, being dissuaded by the inhabitants, they desisted, and distributed the remainder among the citizens. During the brief sojourn of this party, they conducted themselves with strict propriety, and sacredly respected private property of every kind, using or receiving nothing for which they did not offer compensation. No parole was required of the inhabitants. Upon the passage of the detachment of the American army through Hopkinton on their way from French Mills to Sacket's Harbor, but a very short time previously, the officers in command were importuned by Judge Hopkins and others for the privilege of carrying the military supplies in their village farther west to a place of greater safety, dreading the very event which soon after happened. They offered to take their pay from the flour, at such prices as would be just and equitable, but no one appeared to feel himself authorized to order the removal, and it was not effected. The surrounding country would have readily furnished volunteers sufficient for this duty, and gladly undertaken it, had they been allowed the privilege."

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The act providing for the organization of Hopkinton fixed the place of holding the first town-meeting at the house of Eliakim Seeley, March 4, 1806, when Roswell Hopkins was elected supervisor; Henry McLaughlin, clerk; Amasa Blanchard, Jasper Armstrong, Reuben Post, assessors; Amasa Blanchard, Seth Abbott, overseers of the poor; Abraham Sheldon, constable and collector; A. Sheldon, R. Post, H. McLaughlin, commissioners of highways; Eli Squier, Oliver Sheldon, A. Blanchard, fence-viewers; Oliver Sheldon, pound-keeper.

The succession of supervisors has been as follows:

1806—R. Hopkins.	1833—I. R. Hopkins.
1807—B. W. Hopkins.	1834—35—T. Laughlin.
1808—Henry McLaughlin.	1836—Phineas Durfee.
1809—R. Hopkins.	1837—Eliakim Seeley.
1810—B. W. Hopkins.	1838—T. Laughlin.
1811—19—Isaac R. Hopkins.	1839—I. R. Hopkins.
1820—22—Thaddous Laughlin.	1840—41—Clark S. Chittenden.
1823—26—Jonah Sanford.	1842—44—Elias Post.
1827—29—Isaac R. Hopkins.	1845—Gideon Sprague.
1830—32—Joseph Durfee.	1846—47—Clark S. Chittenden.

1848-49—E. Post.	1862-63—George S. Wright.
1850-51—C. S. Chittenden.	1864—E. R. Sheldon.
1852-53—Joseph B. Durfee.	1865-66—David F. Henderson.
1854—Clark S. Chittenden.	1867-68—Frank Kellogg.
1855—Roswell Hopkins.	1869-73—Jonah Sanford.
1856-57—F. P. Sprague.	1874-75—David F. Henderson.
1858-59—Caleb Wright.	1876-77—Jonah Sanford.
1860-61—David F. Henderson.	V. O. Chittenden, town clerk.

## THE TOWN RECORDS

contain much interesting matter, from which the following readable excerpts are made:

1806.—Amasa Blanchard, Henry McLaughlin, and Roswell Hopkins were appointed a committee to decide upon a lawful fence, and reported that such a fence must be five feet high, and the spaces must not exceed six inches.

1808.—Henry McLaughlin, Amasa Blanchard, and Seth Abbott appointed to prescribe rules for regulating the manner in which inoculation for the smallpox shall be administered in town. Sixty dollars voted to buy a set of statute laws and blank books. At an adjourned meeting in March \$100 voted for destroying wolves, \$5 bounty offered; \$250 voted for the poor.

1809.—One hundred dollars for the poor, and various sums, often larger, in following years. Wolf bounty, \$5.

1810.—Ten dollars was offered for every wolf killed in town. Similar amounts were paid in 1811, '17, '19, '20, and '24, and \$5 the latter year for every whelp capable of doing mischief.

1811.—One hundred dollars was voted for the destruction of wolves, and \$5 was "to be paid out of the above sum for each wolf-scalp capable of doing mischief." The same bounty was offered in 1812, '13, '14, '15, '25.

1812.—"Voted that all ox-sleds owned in this town shall be four feet wide; and that any inhabitant of this town who shall be seen using an ox-sled on the public highways less than four feet wide after the 1st of January, 1813, shall be subject to a fine of \$2.00 for each offense, to be recovered with cost of suit by any person prosecuting the same to effect." It was further provided that any money arising from fines should pass into the hands of the supervisor, who was to distribute it among the school districts. There is no record of the distribution of such moneys, and the simple enactment of the law probably secured universal acquiescence.

1817.—Fifty dollars was voted to pay T. Meacham for killing two panthers.

1818.—Ten dollars bounty voted for every catamount destroyed in town.

1819.—Twenty dollars panther bounty, and \$1 fox bounty voted; in 1820, \$15 was paid for panther, and in 1821, \$2 for old and \$1 for young foxes.

1820.—The local legislation had a wider range, embracing smaller animals in the list for whose destruction bounties were to be paid. The mischief a squirrel was supposed to be capable of doing was set at *six cents*, and \$1 per hundred was paid for the destruction of *mice*. It is said that \$25 was paid as bounty money for the latter. This year, also, J. Gould, Chauncy D. Thomas, Samuel Wilson, and Henry C. Green were complimented by being elected *hog constables*. Fifteen years later the responsibility of this

important office was restricted to three persons, whose names are to history unknown.

The citizens of the town, in common with those of other towns, were strongly interested in the prosecution of the late civil war. A special meeting was called Dec. 15, 1863, to consider the best means to raise volunteers, when, upon the recommendation of a committee, composed of D. F. Henderson, Jonah Sanford, Milo Adams, Roswell Hopkins, and Franklin Kellogg, the supervisor and town clerk were authorized to issue certificates of \$300 for each volunteer required from the town, and that a tax of \$6500 be levied. The subsequent calls for men caused special meetings to be held, when similar action was taken to fill the quotas; and at the annual meeting in 1865, K. S. Chittenden, F. C. Sprague, and D. F. Henderson were appointed a military committee to make final settlement and disposition of the funds remaining unpaid.

## ROADS AND OTHER TOWN INTERESTS.

A commendable interest in the location and improvement of roads was early manifested. At the town-meeting in 1806 two districts were formed, which were placed in charge of Henry McLaughlin and Eli Squier, as overseers. The first official record of a road survey is dated April 24, 1806, and gives the minutes of the road located south from Lyd brook to Mechanic lots, so called. B. W. Hopkins was the surveyor.

In 1810 a special meeting was held in June, when it was decided that the \$500 appropriated to bridges at the annual meeting should be given to the St. Lawrence turnpike company, on condition that the town be benefited by the location of the road on a certain route; and a special meeting was held in 1811 to petition the legislature to tax the town to aid the Northwest Bay road. The legislature was also petitioned to authorize a lottery whereby the sum of \$10,000 might be raised to repair this road. In 1827 the Port Kent road was located to Hopkinton, and was, for many years, one of the principal thoroughfares. The road districts have been increased to thirty, and the highways of the town are in a fair condition. Telegraphic communication is afforded at Hopkinton and Fort Jackson by the Montreal company, over a line extending from North Lawrence to Canton.

The town made provision for the interment of its dead May 11, 1811, a special meeting having been called for this purpose. Two hundred dollars was voted to clear and fence a ground north of the village of Hopkinton, which is yet the principal cemetery in the town, and is well kept at its expense.

In 1841 the town made an appropriation for the repair of the stone church, which secured its use for public meetings and town purposes. This was used until 1870, when steps were taken to build a town-hall. In 1871 an imposing brick edifice was completed, at a cost of \$4093.12. It is well arranged, has a spacious gallery and frescoed walls, making it one of the finest halls in the county.

In the matter of schools the people of Hopkinton have made a good record. In 1814, B. W. Hopkins, Amasa Blanchard, and Samuel Eastman were appointed commissioners, who formed several districts. In 1810 three times



*Joel Witherell Mrs. Elyza A. Witherell*



RES. OF JOEL WITHERELL, FORT JACKSON, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK.



*C. W. Hopkins*



*Isaac R. Hopkins*



THE HOPKINS RESIDENCE, HOPKINTON, N. Y.

the amount of money granted by the State was raised by a direct tax, and in 1857 it was voted that the legislature appropriate \$50,000 to endow St. Lawrence university.

There are at present 13 frame, 1 brick, and 1 stone school-houses in the town, valued at \$7699. Five male and 27 female teachers were employed during the school year 1876-77, and paid \$1953.78. Four hundred and ninety-seven scholars attended the schools, and the total expenditures for the year were \$4112.66.

The pleasant little village of

### HOPKINTON

is situated on an elevated plain, on Lyd brook, a mile south of St. Regis river. The associations of pioneer life cluster around the place, having from the first been the centre of the town's interests, and containing its hall and offices. The water-power of the place limits its manufactures, and consequently its growth, there being scarcely two hundred inhabitants. Among the families that first settled here, and whose representatives yet remain, were the Hopkins', Laughlins, Sheldons, Spragues, Chittendens, and others, who came from New England, and brought with them the ideas peculiar to that section. Hence the village has its commons, wide, tree-planted streets, spacious door-yards, and large lots, affording every resident a goodly portion of nature's heritage, and a combination of the best features of rural and village life.

A grist-mill, erected on Lyd brook, in 1803, by Roswell Hopkins, was one of the first improvements. Several years later, Mr. Hopkins caused a long race to be dug along the brook, which gave him greater power for a new stone mill which he erected farther up the stream. This was used many years, but not having ample power the mill was allowed to go down. In the vicinity of the village were a number of saw-mills, which have also passed away, excepting the old Roberts' mill, which is still operated by B. Collins. George McNeal has a shingle-mill on the brook, and P. Harper, J. Squier, and others have saw- and shingle-mills on the west St. Regis. At the village is a starch-factory, first started in 1858, and rebuilt in 1862, which is operated by D. L. Merrill & Son. In 1874 the Hopkinton Union factory was built on Merrill brook, by a company, and has been successfully operated ever since. Jonah Sanford owns and operates a factory in the western part of the town, which was built about 1855. The capacity of these factories varies from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels. At the village is a tannery by R. S. Eastman, and a butter-tub factory by Cornelius Kingston. There were also, formerly, clothing-works by Truman H. Lyon, and a trip-hammer by a Mr. Frost. The place has at present the usual number of mechanic shops.

B. W. Hopkins was the first to engage in trade, having but a small store; other merchants followed, remaining but a short period. The Chittendens established a business at an early day, which has been conducted by father and sons ever since, V. A. Chittenden having been engaged in trade since 1857. In 1867 a fine stone block was erected for the accommodation of their trade.

The first tavern was kept by Thaddeus Laughlin, in a double log house, south of the green. A frame building

was soon built for the business, which he continued forty years. Since 1842 the present hotel has been in use, Thomas L. Howe having been a landlord many years. At present A. Clark is the host.

The post-office was established Nov. 3, 1807, with Thaddeus Laughlin postmaster. For more than thirty years he held this office, his successors being C. S. and K. S. Chittenden, the latter having had the office for the last twelve years. The first mail service was from Plattsburg; the present is daily from North Lawrence.

The first settled physician was Dr. Stephen Langworthy, being among the early settlers. Dr. Gideon Sprague came next, from Addison Co., Vt., in 1811, and practiced until his death, in 1859, when his son, F. P. Sprague, succeeded him. Other practitioners were Doctors O. J. Hutehins, F. A. Cutler, and David F. Dayton, the present physician. James A. Sheldon has been a practicing dentist for many years.

A social library was formed in 1810, having 45 members, who had contributed a fund to secure a number of excellent books. The first trustees were Roswell Hopkins, Amasa Blanchard, Henry McLaughlin, Reuben Post, Seth Abbott, Stephen Langworthy, Jasper Armstrong, and Benjamin W. Hopkins. After several years the library was discontinued.

Fanny Chitman taught one of the early schools, in a log house, which was attended by pupils from the Hopkins, Laughlin, Sheldon, and Goodell families. The present house is a fine two-story edifice, erected in 1869, at a cost of \$3000.

#### THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HOPKINTON

was formed July 6, 1808, of five males and six females, by the Rev. John W. Church, a missionary. Services were held in the school-house, and on the 30th of September, 1814, a society was formed, with Amasa Blanchard, Reuben Post, and Isaac R. Hopkins, trustees. These united with the Baptist society in building a stone house for public worship in 1815, and in December of that year Rev. Hiram S. Johnson was ordained the first pastor. The succession in that office since then has been Revs. Roswell Pettibone, J. Butler, Charles Bowles, P. Montague, J. A. Northrop, E. Wood, Simeon Gilbert, J. W. Grush, H. H. Waite, and E. J. Beach, the present pastor. The aggregate membership of the church has been very large, and at present there are 104 members. The official board is composed of J. A. Brush, J. A. Harran, and George Smith, trustees; and John Sheldon, R. H. Laughlin, and George Smith, deacons. In 1827 a church edifice was erected by Dr. Gideon Sprague, Aaron Warner, and Artemas Kent, as a building committee, which in 1873 was thoroughly repaired at a cost of \$5000. It is now one of the neatest houses in that section. A Sunday-school was organized at an early day, of which George Smith is superintendent. It has 105 members and a library of 150 volumes.

A BAPTIST SOCIETY was also formed at this place, which united with the above in building a house of worship in 1815. The interests of this body were transferred to Nicholville in 1843, and its history is detailed in that connection.

THE HOLY CROSS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH was formed in 1877, and a frame edifice, 36 by 60 feet, was begun that year, the corner-stone having been laid July 4, 1877.

#### FORT JACKSON

is a small manufacturing village on both banks of the east branch of St. Regis river, a mile north of Hopkinton. The location for a village is exceedingly favorable, being elevated and well drained, and the river here has a narrow, rock-bound channel, with ample fall, affording splendid power. This has been well utilized, but admits of further improvement. There are, also, quarries of excellent building-stone, from which blocks of uniform shape and convenient size can be taken. This valuable material closely resembles the famous Potsdam sandstone, and for some purposes is esteemed superior to that rock. The stone also appears in very fine ledges in the north bank of the river, where it is dammed, and its wall-like appearance is like a line of fortifications. This likeness, coupled with the fact that the place was first improved in 1824, when "Old Hickory" was prominently engaging the attention of his admirers, suggested the name, which was accordingly bestowed.

Settlement was made in this vicinity nearly as early as in any portion of the town, Samuel Eastman coming in 1803, and Noah Post about the same time. At a later period F. Kellogg, John Witherell, F. Davis, R. Lawrence, C. Sheldon, and Samuel Crook settled here, and became identified with the place; but its growth as a village dates from 1824, when Isaac R. Hopkins erected a saw-mill, which, after many years, was destroyed by fire; but was rebuilt, and is yet operated by the Hopkins heirs. A woolen-factory was subsequently operated by Hyde & Lyman and others, which was replaced by a grist-mill, put up by Francis Davis about 1855. Upon its being burned, the present structure, a fine frame, with three run of stones, was erected, and is operated by T. W. Davis. A starch-factory, with a working capacity of 300 bushels of potatoes per day, is operated by Lawrence & Davis. A shingle-mill of great capacity, and employing a number of hands, was built by George Wells, in 1870; and a butter-tub factory, producing considerable work, by Samuel Cook, in 1873. There are besides five or six mechanic shops.

The first to engage in trade were Kellogg & Wright, who opened a store in 1847. In 1872, Kellogg erected a fine business house, in which is a store. Here the post-office was established April 11, 1873, with Frank Kellogg post-master. Since March, 1877, the office has been held by F. N. Kellogg. A daily mail is supplied from North Lawrence.

The physician of the place is Doctor Dygert, who located in 1874.

A handsome school-house was completed in the fall of 1877, at a cost of \$2500, by Joel Witherell, F. Kellogg, and Royal Lawrence as a building committee. It is a frame, 40 feet square, with a Mansard roof, surmounted by a cupola containing a 300-pound bell. The house will be heated by a hot-air furnace, and has accommodations for 100 pupils.

#### THE FORT JACKSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

became a separate charge in May, 1845, although a society had been formed in the town of Hopkinton December 30, 1839, with Josiah Smith, Martin Corey, Hiram B. Sheldon, Rufus Alden, Philip Mosher, Albert Sheldon, Bradley Adams, John Daniels, and John L. Ransom, trustees. In 1844 a fine stone church was erected, which still serves as a house of worship. Rev. Josiah Arnold was the first pastor. The present membership is 60, having Rev. S. Short as pastor, and the church property is estimated at \$3000. The board of trustees in 1877 was composed of Asa Miller, Charles Austin, S. Mason, L. K. Over, William Eastman, C. Sheldon, C. W. Garvin, A. Sheldon, and Willard Krapp.

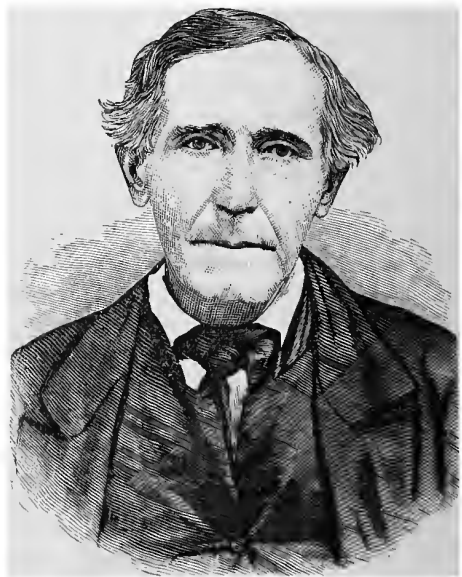
A Sunday-school, superintended by William Shales, is attended by 50 scholars.

#### THE FORT JACKSON FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in 1844, by Elders John Sweat and William Whitfield, with 16 members. In 1847 a commodious church was erected, which was dedicated January 2, 1848, by Elder John W. Lewis. Elder John Sweat was the first pastor, maintaining this relation 14 years. The last pastor was Elder Charles Kurlin, who died on his charge in June, 1877. The church numbers 69 members, and the official board consists of Edwin Phelps, Erastus Reeves, and Carlos Chittenden, trustees. The house has recently been placed in good repair, and with the parsonage is worth \$3500.

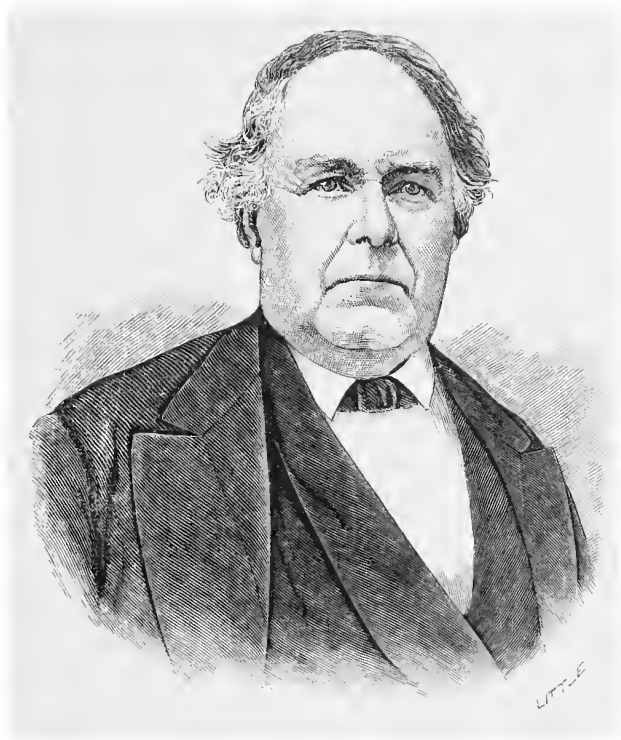
A Sabbath-school having 85 members is under the superintendence of Milton Reeves.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



JOEL GOODELL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 6, 1781. His parents were farmers, and raised a family of seven children. The subject was



*Franklin Kellogg*

**FRANKLIN E. KELLOGG,**

son of Daniel and Mary Kellogg, was born in Shoreham, Vt., Feb. 14, 1816. His father was a blacksmith and also a farmer, and Franklin was thus reared. About 1833 he settled in Rochester, N. Y., and worked at blacksmithing. Went back to Cornwall, Vt., and worked at the same business, and May 24, 1838, he married Miss Parmelia Sanford, of Cornwall, Vt. She was born in Cornwall, Vt., Jan. 17, 1819. They lived about one year in Shoreham, Vt., and then came to Hopkinton, and settled at Fort Jackson. Since coming here Mr. Kellogg has been engaged in blacksmithing, and for the past thirty-two years was engaged in the mercantile business. His business increased year by year, until at the time of his death he was doing an exten-

sive business. They have had nine children, six of whom are still living. In politics Mr. Kellogg affiliated with the Republican party since its organization. He held various offices of trust and honor in his town, such as assessor, commissioner; was elected in 1851 as justice of the peace, and continued to hold it until 1874. He was elected as supervisor of this town in 1867, and served two years. By his genial disposition he won a large circle of friends. He was an advocate of good schools, and did his part in promoting the best interest of his town and village. He was a liberal supporter of the gospel in his vicinity. After a brief illness of six days, in which he suffered severely from an attack of pneumonia, he passed away, having lived respected, and died regretted by all those who knew him.



HON. JONAH SANFORD.

The father of this distinguished citizen of St. Lawrence County was Hon. Benjamin Sanford, who was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1756, and removed to Cornwall, Vt., in 1784. He was throughout his life a prominent citizen of that town, and two or three times represented it in the State legislature. He married Sarah Marsh, by whom he was the father of thirteen children.

Jonah Sanford, the third of these, was born in Cornwall, on Nov. 30, 1790. His educational advantages were very meagre, but he was a youth of unbounded energy, and early displayed that remarkable force of character for which he was afterwards distinguished. On March 14, 1811, he was married to Miss Abigail Greene, daughter of the Rev. Henry Greeue, then of Cornwall, but subsequently of Parishville, in this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford became the parents of ten children,—Calista, Ozia, Cordelia, and Abigail, who died in youth; Henry, now of Nicholville (who was a lieutenant in the 92d New York Volunteers, and had four sons in the war for the Union); Pamela, wife of Hon. Erasmus D. Brooks, formerly of Parishville, now of Potsdam; Jonah, a resident of Hopkinton; Silas, a citizen of Rochester; Celestia, wife of V. T. Priest, of Helena City, Montana; and Rollin, who volunteered in the 7th New York Heavy Artillery, was taken prisoner in the campaign of the Wilderness (1864), and gave his life for his country in Andersonville prison.

Soon after his marriage, Mr. Sanford left Cornwall in search of a suitable piece of woodland whereof to make a home. After some difficulty he selected a tract in Hopkinton, and began the task of making a farm in the forest with his wonted energy. In 1813 he returned to Cornwall to remove his family from the danger of Indian massacre. While there he volunteered as a soldier, and took part in the battle of Plattsburg, in September, 1814. The same fall he returned to Hopkinton and renewed his arduous task of clearing and building him a home, amid difficulties and privations, yet with an heroic will and untiring industry.

Ere long he purchased a few law books, and set himself to master them in the evenings, after working all day on the farm. Possessing a keen, analytical mind, an energy that seemed absolutely boundless, and great readiness in debate, he became one of the most successful practitioners in the county, and for several years devoted his entire time to his legal business.

He was also a most ardent politician, being a zealous champion of the Democratic party, which advanced him to many positions of trust,—justice of the peace, supervisor, member of the legislature in 1829–30, member of Congress during the unexpired term of Silas

Wright, from Dec. 6, 1830, to March 3, 1831, judge of the court of common pleas, and member of the constitutional convention of 1846. In 1827 he was appointed a commissioner to lay out and build the Port Kent road through a wilderness of fifty miles. He discharged the duties of all these positions with strict integrity, and with the same zeal which he manifested in everything else he undertook. Mr. Sanford was also active in military affairs, rising to the rank of brigadier-general of the militia, in which position he succeeded Silas Wright.

We pause from delineating his public career to note that his wife, Mrs. Abigail Sanford, a kind-hearted, Christian woman, beloved by all who knew her, died on Dec. 15, 1842. In 1845, Mr. Sanford was married to Miss Harriet E. Barney, an accomplished lady of Jefferson county, who still survives him. The children of this marriage are Simeon, who resides on the old homestead in Hopkinton, and Harriet, wife of Samuel E. Eastman, of the same town.

With the reorganization of parties on the slavery question, Mr. Sanford became as ardent a Republican as he had been a Democrat, and on the breaking out of the war for the Union his patriotism was all aflame. He proved it, too, in a way which perhaps had not a parallel in the country. In the fall of 1861, at the age of seventy-one, he set to work to raise the 92d Regiment of New York Volunteers, and prosecuted it with such vigor that on the first day of February, 1862, it left Potsdam for the seat of war with Col. Sanford at its head. He accompanied it to the banks of the James river, but age and ill health compelled him reluctantly to abandon the field. He survived this extraordinary effort somewhat over five years, dying on Dec. 25, 1867.

The tireless energy, inflexible purpose, and overflowing vigor of Mr. Sanford's nature has been sufficiently shown by this brief narration of facts, so that it would be superfluous to enlarge upon it. He was a man of noble figure and commanding presence, a fluent and forcible speaker, a great student. Being of large size and giant physical power, his endurance was wonderful. His will was indomitable, and once entered upon a task nothing could swerve him from his purpose. He was fearless and tireless in whatever he engaged.

He was a man of strict integrity and of a very social disposition, courting the society of young men, over whom he exercised a great influence. He was the intimate friend of Gov. Wright, Judge Fine, Judge Allen, Preston King, and many other eminent men of the county and State. Taken all in all, Jonah Sanford was one of the most remarkable men of St. Lawrence County, and his example and worth will be long remembered by its citizens.





PHOTO BY DENISON ALBANY

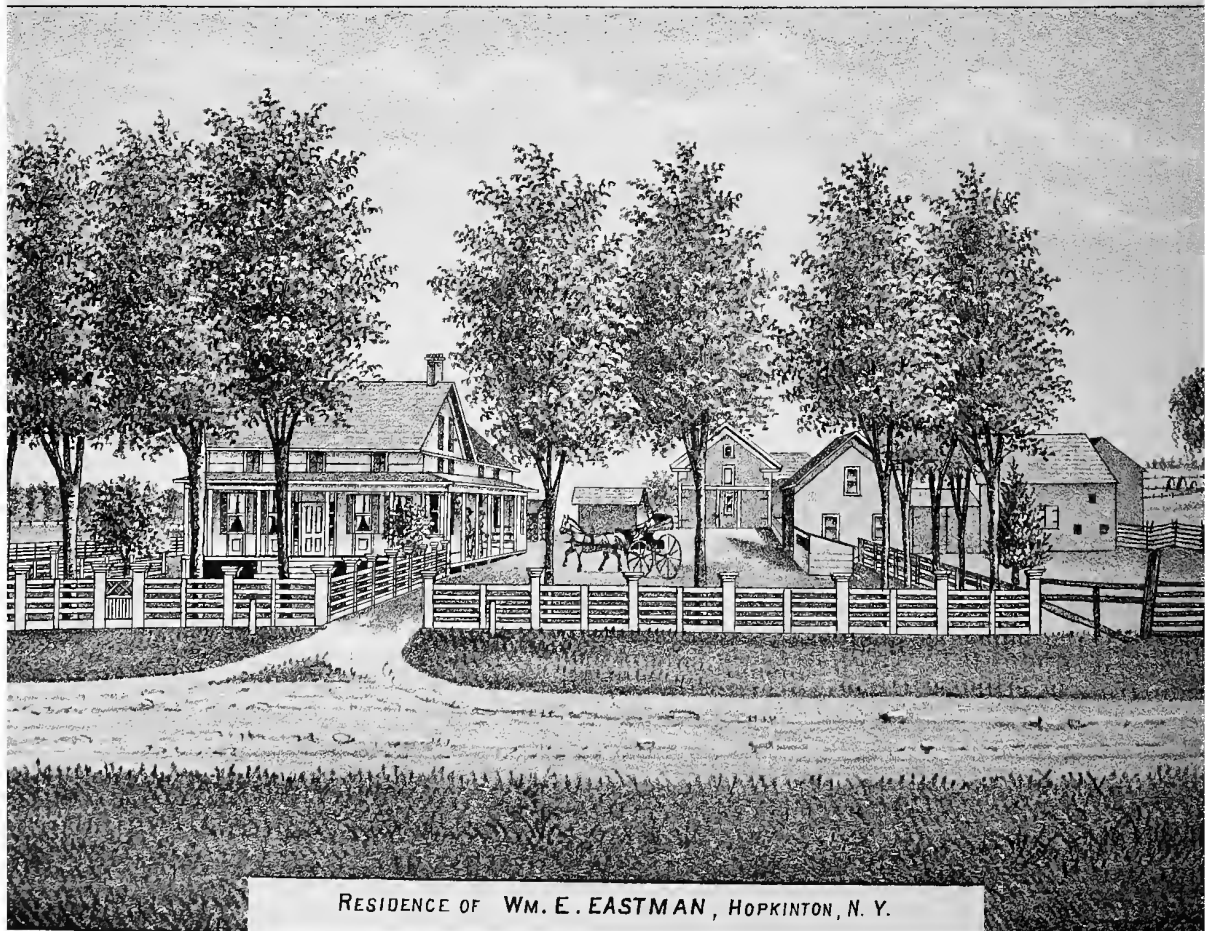
JONAH SANFORD.



RES. OF HON. JONAH SANFORD, HOPKINTON, NEW YORK.



*Wm. E. Eastman Susan M. Eastman*



RESIDENCE OF WM. E. EASTMAN, HOPKINTON, N. Y.

afforded him little opportunity to secure an education, but proper home training assisted him to acquire a general knowledge of the common branches. In company with his father, in May, 1802, he came to Hopkinton, and located on a farm, a part of a purchase of 300 acres. He lived to be the eldest of six that came with him. He was married, Feb. 7, 1804, to Lydia Henderson. A family of ten children were born, eight of whom lived to be grown men and women. He succeeded by industry in securing a competency, and bequeathed to the family an honored name and a provision for their future. He died Oct. 21, 1869. Lydia Goodell, the third child of the family, was born Oct. 29, 1808, and was married, Dec. 3, 1829, to Rev. Silas Pratt, a native of Essex Co., N. Y.

Mr. Pratt has been a minister in the Baptist church since he was eighteen years of age, and has been stationed at Ogdensburg, Canton, Potsdam, and has successfully served his church at the many places where stationed in St. Lawrence County. He is a graduate of Hamilton theological seminary. Five children have been born to them, viz., S. J. Pratt, A. B., J. W., Mrs. D. F. Henderson, Mrs. E. D. Sanford. Two sons are practicing attorneys. Mrs. Pratt gratefully remembers her father, and deems it just that he should be represented on the pages of the history of his county.

#### JOHN GOODELL.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Hopkinton, Sept. 22, 1806. He was the second child of a family of ten children. By attending the common schools of the town he secured an education that enabled him to successfully transact the duties of an active citizen.

His father carefully trained him to habits of industry and economy, and a fair competency was secured when death called him away. He was a worthy and respected citizen, with an unblemished reputation. At the age of forty-three he married Miss Achsa Smith, daughter of Joseph and Phebe Smith, residents of Concord, N. H. Mrs. Goodell's mother was born April 22, 1783, and is still living at this date. Joseph Smith was born in Massachusetts, 1784, and died Feb. 7, 1866. After a lingering sickness, Mr. Goodell passed away July 16, 1874. Previous to his death he made ample provision for his wife and family of one daughter, adjusting all accounts and giving wise counsel for the future use of the fortune willed them. His wife resides in one of the most pleasant homes in Hopkinton, and deems it just that he should be remembered in the pages of his county's history. Elsewhere will be found portraits, and view of the home where Mrs. Goodell now resides.

#### JONAH SANFORD.

Hon. Jonah Sanford is a grandson of Hon. Benjamin Sanford, of Cornwall, Vt., and a son of the late Judge Jonah Sanford, of Hopkinton, a sketch of whose remarkable career appears in this work. He was born in Hopkinton, Oct. 24, 1821. He attended school in the winters only of his boyhood, and completed his education in the St. Lawrence academy, at Potsdam, N. Y. On arriving at

majority he spent the first four years following as superintendent of his father's farm.

Feb. 17, 1847, he married Clarinda, daughter of Elisha Risdon, of Hopkinton, one of the earliest settlers of the town, a man of sterling integrity and unimpeachable character, and for many years a general land-agent. In this marriage he was most fortunate. Mrs. Sanford is an exceedingly industrious woman, a kind-hearted, Christian mother, and generous friend of the poor and lowly. The children of this marriage are Carlton E., a practicing lawyer at Potsdam; Silas H., of Hopkinton; Alice C., wife of Lester C. Shepard, of Nicholville; and Herbert J., of Hopkinton. Soon after his marriage he moved upon a small farm on the turnpike road, south of the old homestead, where he labored with such indefatigable industry that he was soon able to purchase a larger property adjoining the old homestead, where he has since resided, and to which he has added extensively.

He also turned his attention to speculation and manufacturing, and, by the aid of good judgment and management, has succeeded in accumulating a competence. In politics he was a Democrat up to the organization of the Republican party, to which he early united and has steadfastly adhered. He takes an active interest in all matters of a public nature, and his townsmen have often called him to positions of trust. In 1862 he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue, which position he held till the consolidation of the system in 1872. As assessor he was prompt and vigilant in the discharge of his duties, and received hearty testimonials from the United States assessor.

In August, 1862, he was appointed enrolling officer by the governor for his town. In 1867 some eighty enterprising and well-to-do farmers of the towns of Lawrence, Hopkinton, Parishville, and Dickinson established a union store at Nicholville, N. Y., and Mr. Sanford became its first and still is its president. He was first elected supervisor of his town in 1868, and was annually thereafter for five years, when he declined to take a renomination. He is the first and only man who has held this position for more than two terms in succession.

In 1873 he was elected to the legislature from the third assembly district of this county, and again in 1874 by an increased majority of over five hundred votes. During both terms he was a member of the committee on agriculture and federal relations.

As a legislator he was faithful and upright, and gained distinction in his efforts for economy in public expenditures. In 1876 he was again elected supervisor, and now holds that position. At the board of supervisors he has won an honorable position, and takes a leading part in its deliberations; is now chairman of a special committee to provide employment for persons convicted of crimes less than a felony, and confined in county jail. Mr. Sanford is a man of great natural force, industrious beyond the power of most men, and tenacious in his purposes. He has a clear, active mind, a sound judgment, and the happy faculty of "striking when the iron is hot." He is fond of society, a good neighbor, and upright in all his business relations, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his townsmen.

## CAPTAIN WM. E. EASTMAN,

son of Samuel and Sally Eastman, was born in Hopkinton, Dec. 16, 1812. He is the youngest in a family of ten children, all of whom lived to be men and women. His father was a native of Hopkinton, N. H., and was born in 1769. His mother was a native of Beverly, Mass. Samuel removed to Lincoln, Vt., and from there to Hopkinton. Feb. 24, 1808, bears the date of his first deed of lots Nos. 5 and 6, of one hundred acres each, in consideration of five hundred dollars. The farm is now owned by his son, Wm. E. Samuel Eastman continued to live on his farm till his death, which occurred in May, 1852, aged eighty-three. In politics he was a Democrat. Oct. 7, 1849, Mrs. Eastman died.

The subject of this sketch, Wm. E. Eastman, was reared on a farm, and has always followed it in connection with dealing in cattle, butter, and cheese. He had a common-school education. He was married to Miss Susan M. Covey, a native of Cornwall, Canada, Oct. 1, 1824. Her parents were from New England, and removed to Canada about 1815, and settled in Hopkinton in the fall of 1817, and lived here till their death. Martin Covey died in August, 1842, and Mrs. Thankful Covey died in May, 1872. Mrs. Eastman has always lived in this town, save the first ten months of her life. Captain Eastman and wife have had ten children; three only are living.

In politics Captain Eastman has always affiliated with the Democratic party. He has held the office of assessor. When a young man he held the position of ensign of an independent rifle company, and was promoted to the position of captain, continuing to hold that position for several years.

He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Fort Jackson. Captain Eastman has been one of the most liberal men of that society, always doing his part in all matters of benevolence. He is a strong advocate of good schools. He is an advocate of temperance, and his own family are strictly so. The captain was the home boy, and his parents lived with him till their death. A fine view of the "old home," and portraits of himself and wife, may be seen in another part of this work.

Captain Eastman's farm has passed into his son's hands, making the third generation upon the same farm. His son's name is Samuel E., born Aug. 29, 1849.

## ELIAS POST,

son of Reuben and Esther Post, was born in Dorset, Vt., Sept. 20, 1798; he was reared on a farm, and has always followed it up to the present time. His father came to this town about 1804, and the family came the year following, and located at the village of Hopkinton, and lived there till about 1812, when the family settled on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch and owned by his son, Truman E. Mr. Post was married to Miss Charlotte Merritt, of Georgia, Vt., by whom five children have been born, four of whom are living. Mr. Post has been the owner of a large tract of land, but his farm properly contained one hundred and sixty acres. In politics, Mr. Post was a Democrat till the organization of the Republican party, since which time he has been a Republican. He

has always favored good schools and churches, as is shown by the fact that he gave his children as good advantages for an education as his means would permit. He and his wife are now well advanced in years, but have the satisfaction of reviewing the past with no apprehension of the future.

To their only son, Truman, they have given the charge of the farm, who inserts this biography and view of the old home and portraits of his parents, that their names may be handed down to generations yet unborn. Mr. Elias Post has held nearly all the offices in his town, having been supervisor seven years, and having been elected to every other office in town.

Truman E., only son of Elias and Charlotte Post, was born in Hopkinton, and on the farm he now owns, Feb. 21, 1834. He has always been on the farm with his parents, save when he attended school at Potsdam. He married Miss Harriet J. French, of Potsdam, daughter of Ira T. French, Feb. 9, 1859. She was born in Potsdam, Feb. 24, 1838. They have one daughter, Charlotte J., who was born May 31, 1861.

## JOEL WITHERELL,

son of John and Clarissa Witherell, was born in Hancock, Vt., July 10, 1812; his parents were natives of Massachusetts, and removed to Vermont when they had nine children. He was a farmer and followed it through life. November 25, 1825, the family came to Hopkinton; the father came the spring before; the old people continued to live here till their death. Mrs. C. Witherell died in the spring of 1843, and Mr. Witherell died in the spring of 1867. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm. He worked out by the month from the time he was eleven till he was twenty-eight, commencing to work for four dollars a month, and the most he ever received was fifteen dollars, and it was considered big wages. He worked for Joseph H. Chittenden, of Orwell, Vt., eight years; he paid for his present fine farm by working by the month. He also worked for T. H. Laughlin's father four years. He purchased this farm in October, 1843. He married Miss Lucy R. Bond, of Orwell, Vt., Oct. 2, 1837. She was born Oct. 26, 1818, in Orwell, Vt. They had two children; one daughter, Martha M., wife of A. E. McEwen, of Lawrence, is now living. Mrs. Witherell died Nov. 15, 1854. Mr. Witherell married Miss Clara Bond, sister of his first wife, Jan. 4, 1856. She was born in Orwell, Vt., May 30, 1821, and died May 17, 1863. Mr. W. married for his third wife Mrs. Eliza Barton, widow of A. S. Barton, of Charlotte, Vt., Sept. 13, 1863. Mrs. Witherell has had six children by her first husband. One son, Guy C. Barton, a very prominent man of Nebraska, is the only one now living.

Mr. Witherell has made about all the improvements on his present farm, a view of which, and portraits of himself and present wife above, may be seen in another part of this work. In politics, a Republican since the organization of the party, and before that time a Whig. He has held various offices of trust and honor in his town. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, of Hopkinton.





*Jacob Phelps*



*Lucy W. Phelps*

[Aged 93.]

#### JACOB AND WILLIAM S. PHELPS.

This family was primarily of Welsh origin, went to England, and from that place emigrated to America, and settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Two brothers came, William and George, and this family descended from William. He had six children, five sons and one daughter. He removed to Windsor, Conn., in 1635, and died there at an advanced age. There are six generations intervening between the first William and the present William Phelps. All of the family lived either in Massachusetts or Connecticut till about 1788, when the grandfather, Elnathan Phelps, a Baptist minister, settled in Orwell, Vt. He was the first settled minister of that place. He was born in 1734, and died in Pownal, Vt., in 1813. He had twelve children, nine of whom lived to be men and women grown, of which Jacob was the youngest son. Jacob was born in Pittsfield, Mass., July 12, 1780. When but eight years old he removed with his father to Orwell, Vt. He married Miss Lucy Webster, of Orville, Vt., May 1, 1803. She is the daughter of Elder Samuel Webster, and was born Nov. 11, 1784, and removed to Orwell when but fourteen years of age. Her father was a Baptist minister, and took the place of Elder Elnathan Phelps. He died at the age of sixty-five, in Middlebury, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Phelps have had seven children, all born in Orwell, Vt. Five of them lived to be men and women, namely: Alanson W., William S., Lucy W., Lucinda M., and Edwin O. Mr. Phelps was a farmer, came to Hopkinton, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, William S., in 1821, and upon which his widow now resides. In politics a staunch Whig and Republican; held various offices of trust and honor in his town, was greatly

esteemed by his neighbors, reared his family to industry, set them an example for honesty and frugality, left a record worthy of imitation for his posterity, and died April 2, 1864. His widow, now ninety-three, is hale and hearty, memory good, and is the smartest old lady of her years ever saw. She recounts the scenes of the past with interest, has still a motherly care for her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. She has living three children, thirty-six grandchildren, and a large number of great-grandchildren. Mr. Phelps and wife were in their younger days members of the Baptist church at Orville, Vt.

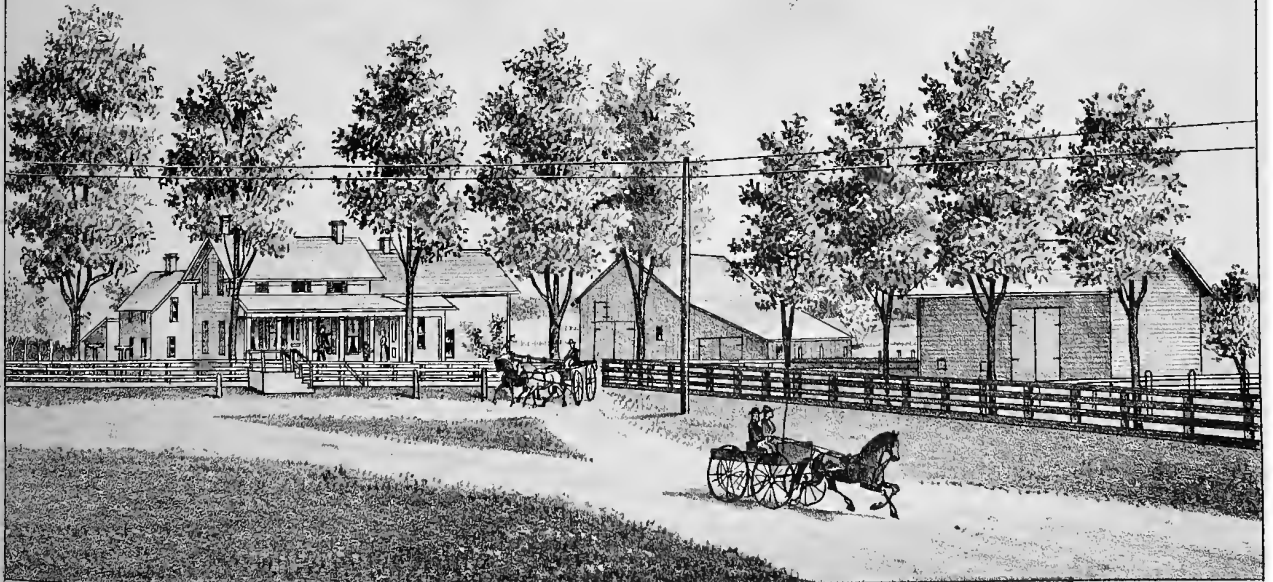
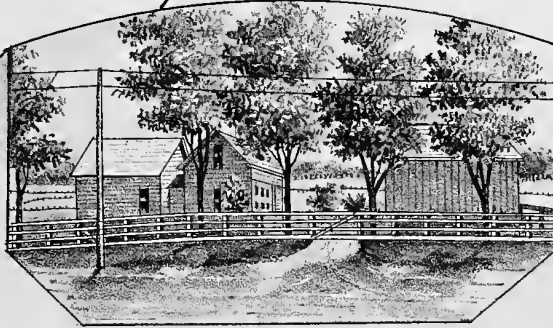
William S., son of Jacob and Lucy, was born in Orwell, Vt., Jan. 26, 1806; came with his parents to Hopkinton, June 14, 1821. Married Miss Laura Palmer, of Canton, Jan. 4, 1830. She was the daughter of Elder Richard S. Palmer, who was the first settled Baptist minister in St. Lawrence County. Mrs. Phelps was born March 30, 1811, in Lincoln, Vt., and removed to this county in 1815 with her parents. She was the mother of fifteen children, six of whom are living, namely: Caroline M., Paulina S., Emeline E., Sarah M., Orville A., and Lillie L. One, Cordelia A., the oldest, lived to be married, and had two children, and died in 1865.

Mr. Phelps is one of the largest farmers in the town, having over 700 acres of land. In politics Mr. Phelps is a Republican; he has held some of the offices in his town. In early life he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Phelps died suddenly, July 26, 1877, leaving the family and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Phelps takes this opportunity to identify his parents and himself and wife upon the pages of our county history.



*Wm L Phelps*

MRS. LAURA PHELPS.

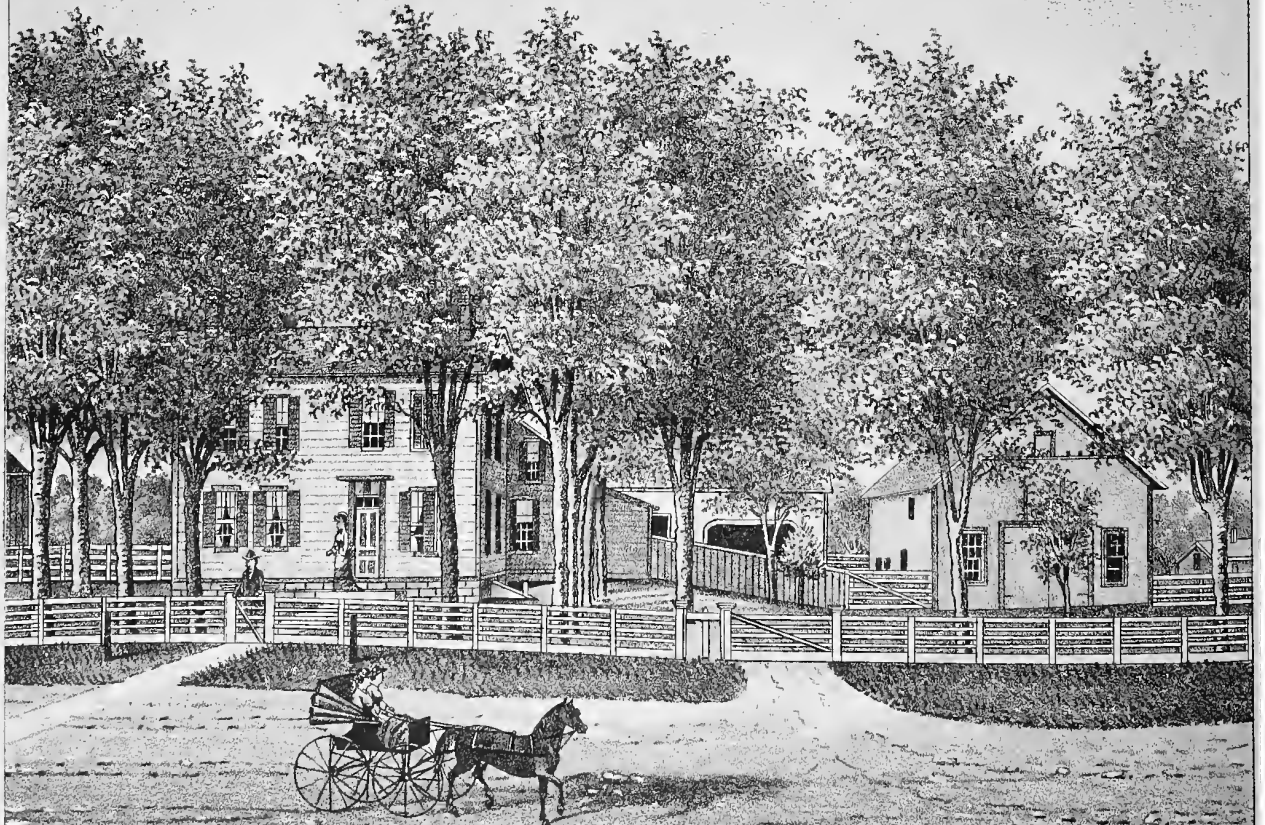




*Henry D. Laughlin*



*T. H. Laughlin*



RESIDENCE OF T. H. LAUGHLIN, HOPKINTON, NEW YORK.



ton. Mr. W. is one of the substantial men and citizens of Hopkinton, always doing his part in the support of schools and churches. Mr. W. commenced life a very poor boy. By industry and economy he has won for himself not only a good property and a pleasant and happy home, but many warm friends.

#### ROYAL LAWRENCE,

son of James and Anna Lawrence, was born in Bridport, Addison Co., Vt., Jan. 11, 1818. His parents were natives of New England; they had seven children, of which Royal is the fifth. Royal left home at the age of fourteen, and began to make for himself a fortune by working by the month for fifteen years. About 1835 he came to St. Lawrence County, and located in Stockholm, and continued to reside there till May, 1867, when he removed to Hopkinton, and settled at Fort Jackson, on his present beautiful home.

His farm in Stockholm contained about three hundred and fifty acres. This was sold, and he now owns ninety acres. For the past nine years he has been engaged in the starch business with Philo Davis, of Hopkinton. He married Miss Mary E. Elliott, of Essex Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1857. She was born July 15, 1838. They have had one daughter, Libbie M., who lived to be nine months old. She was born Nov. 9, 1859, and died Aug. 4, 1860. They have reared another girl, Lizzie, who is married to Henry P. Grow.

In politics, Mr. Lawrence is of the liberal order, not adhering strictly to any particular party. He has held various offices in this town, also in Stockholm.

Mr. Lawrence is one of the advocates of good schools, and strongly favored the building of their fine school-house. A fine view of Mr. Lawrence's home, and portraits of himself and wife, are given in another part of this work.

#### ISAAC R. HOPKINS,

the fourth child of Hon. Roswell Hopkins, the early proprietor of the town of Hopkinton, was born in Vergennes, Vt., Jan. 28, 1788. When but a boy he came with his father's family to reside in Hopkinton, but at the age of seventeen he returned to Vermont for his education, and was a student in Vermont university, under the care of President Saunders. He possessed a decided taste for books, and reading was his principal entertainment, and to the day of his death he was in the daily habit of reading a few pages of Virgil's *Æneid*. He was married March 14, 1813, to Miss Sophia Woodbridge, daughter of Hon. E. Woodbridge, of Vergennes, Vt. He died very suddenly of apoplexy, March 12, 1853, leaving four sons and one daughter to mourn his loss. The old homestead is now owned and occupied by Col. Roswell Hopkins, his eldest son. His funeral services were conducted by the late Rev. Roswell Pettibone, of Canton, March 15, and were attended by a great crowd of sorrowing people. Judge Hopkins held many official positions of trust and importance both in the town and in St. Lawrence County, and his death was lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

#### E. WOODBRIDGE HOPKINS,

second son of Hon. Isaac R. Hopkins, was born Dec. 17, 1820, in Hopkinton, and was educated there, with the exception of a few terms at St. Lawrence academy. At the early age of sixteen years he went to reside as clerk with Messrs. H. & E. M. Thomas, merchants, of Ogdensburg, where he remained until his twenty-first year. In 1846 he was married to Miss Marion Allen, and went into the forwarding and commission business with Mr. Hooker, of Sacket's Harbor, where he remained until 1849. He then went with his brother, Dr. Frank W. Hopkins, and a large party of friends to California, and remained there until his death, which occurred under very painful circumstances to his friends. He was thrown from his horse, Sept. 5, 1862, and so internally injured that the skill of surgeon and physician was of no avail. He lingered in great pain and suffering until Sunday, Sept. 7, when he calmly breathed his life away, and his spirit took its flight to God who gave it. The internal injuries he received were precisely the same as killed his grandfather, Hon. Roswell Hopkins, in 1829. The news of Mr. Hopkins' death cast gloom and sadness over many hearts in California, in St. Lawrence County, and in Sacket's Harbor. He was a faithful friend, and few "knew him but to love, or named him but to praise."

#### T. H. LAUGHLIN.

The subject of this sketch is of Scotch-Irish origin. His grandfather, Henry McLaughlin, was born at Lisburn, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1758, came to America during or before the Revolutionary War, married and settled in Williamstown, Mass., Sept. 13, 1779, and removed to Dorset, Vt., where Thaddeus Laughlin, the father of T. H., was born, Sept. 13, 1782. Henry McLaughlin died Feb. 7, 1813, in Middlebury, Vt. He was a farmer, besides keeping a hotel; was a prominent man, and held various offices of trust and honor. His wife, Mary Dunton, was born in Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 9, 1762, and died in Middlebury, Vt., Feb. 14, 1813, just one week after her husband's death. They had one son, Thaddeus.

The family removed from Dorset, Vt., to Bristol, and from there to Hopkinton, in 1804, where they continued to live till their death.

Thaddeus married Hannah Kent, of Dorset, Vt., Jan. 17, 1805. She was born March 30, 1783, and settled here in 1805. They had six children, five of whom lived to be men and women. Mr. Laughlin held various offices of trust in Hopkinton from its organization as a town, in 1806, to the close of his life. He was elected the first postmaster of this town in 1808, and continued to hold it for about thirty consecutive years. He was a farmer, and reared his children to industry and economy. He died June 22, 1846. His wife died March 18, 1832.

Thaddeus H. was born in Hopkinton, April 20, 1808. He was reared on a farm, and had a common-school education. He married Miss Maria M. Hopkins, of Panton, Vt., February, 1833. She died June 22, 1863. Mr. Laughlin was married to his present wife May 10, 1865. Her name was Caroline A. Sprague, daughter of Dr. Gideon Sprague, of Hopkinton.

## DR. H. D. LAUGHLIN,

of Ogdensburg, was born in Hopkinton, Sept. 17, 1806, received an academic education, and studied medicine with Drs. Sprague, of Hopkinton, and Allen, of Middlebury, Vt. He commenced practice in Hopkinton with Dr. Sprague, and continued seven years. He then removed to Ogdensburg, and continued in practice there for more than thirty-five years. He was one of the most eminent physicians in the county, and won by his genial disposition and friendly manners a large host of friends.

He held the office of supervisor of Ogdensburg for one term. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party. He married Miss Harriet Sawyer, of Parishville. They had one son, who died June 18, 1865, and was buried in the cemetery at Ogdensburg.

## CLARK S. CHITTENDEN.

Among the many men who left happy homes in New England and came here to better their conditions, and to lay the foundations of all that we see to-day in the way of improvement, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is of Welsh and English origin, and is the fourth son of Solomon and Susannah Chittenden, and was born in Benson, Vt., May 16, 1803. His early advantages for an education were confined to the common school mostly, but by reading and reflection he has acquired a good practical education. He was on a farm till he was sixteen years old, when he commenced to learn the tanning and currying trade, at which he worked four summers, and attended school winters. In April, 1823, he settled in Hopkinton, on the place he now occupies, and where he has since continued to reside. He commenced life very poor, not having a dollar, but with a determination to succeed. He got trusted for some goods in New York, came here and started a little store, buying a little larger stock each time. As emigration poured in, his business increased. He continued in trade about forty years, having made his business a

great success. He retired from business, and gave it to his sons, K. S. and V. A., who are now doing a prosperous business.

He was married, Jan. 8, 1828, to Miss Julia A. Sheldon, a native of this town. She was born May 27, 1808. Her father, Abram Sheldon, was a native of Pawlet, Vt., and was one of the very earliest settlers in this town, and died when Mrs. Chittenden was about one year old. Mrs. Sheldon was born in Pawlet, Vt., and was the first white lady ever settled in town. Mr. Chittenden has had five children; two only, K. S. and V. A., are living. Mr. Chittenden has been a life-long Whig and Republican, casting his first vote for Henry Clay and his last vote for President Hayes. He never gave much time to politics, yet he has been called upon to fill various offices of trust and honor in his town, having held the office of justice of the peace for forty-three consecutive years, and is one to-day. He was postmaster for sixteen years, supervisor of his town for six years, and has been a member of the State legislature for two years, in 1859 and 1860. In these various positions he discharged the duties of the office faithfully and to the general satisfaction of his constituents. In 1827 he and his wife united with the Congregational church at Hopkinton, and have ever since contributed of their means to its support. He has always been in favor of good schools. He and his wife have walked life's journey together for nearly fifty years, having experienced the dark side of life as well as the bright side. Mr. Chittenden gave up the charge of his business in 1861 to his sons, K. S. and V. A.

King S. was born in Hopkinton, Feb. 26, 1833, married Miss Sarah E. Hopkins, of Potsdam, Oct. 9, 1859. He has always been identified with his father in business, either on the farm or in the store. Varick A. was born in Hopkinton, Feb. 6, 1838; married Miss Charlotte A. Risdan, of Hopkinton, by whom he has three children. She died Feb. 18, 1860. He married Miss Laura A. Lawrence, of Ogdensburg, Sept. 11, 1873, by whom two children have been born, one of whom is living. He, as well as his brother, is identified with their father in business.

## PARISHVILLE.

PARISHVILLE was formed from Hopkinton March 18, 1814, and at first embraced the towns of Cookham, No. 13; the west third of Catharineville, No. 14; Matildavale, No. 10; Wick, No. 11; Granshue, No. 7; Harewood, No. 4; and Sherwood, No. 1. Towns 1, 4, 7, and 10 were taken off April 12, 1843, and formed into the town of Colton. In 1851, three lots or sections lying in the southwest corner of the town were taken and annexed to Colton.

The surface in the north part is rolling, with good soil for farming; in the south it is hilly and sandy. It lies east of the centre of the county, and is watered by the St. Regis river and tributaries on the east and by the *Parish* on the west.

The town is named from David and George Parish, who, on December 2, 1808, bought the town of J. D. Le Ray de Chaumont, who purchased of the heirs of William Constable July 24, 1804. The population of the town in 1835 was 1657; 1840, 2250; 1845, 2090; 1850, 2132; 1855, 2114; 1860, 2296; 1865, 2319; 1870, 2241; 1875, 2043. The town of Wick, which is annexed, is mostly owned by the estate of Dr. Samuel W. Moore, of New York, who married a daughter of William Constable. 9830 acres are owned by residents, of which about 3000 acres are improved. Non-residents own 15,456



*E. S. Christensen*



*Julia A. Christensen*



OLD HOME OF ELIPHALET BRUSH, PRESENT RESIDENCE OF JASON BRUSH, HOPKINTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



ELIPHALET BRUSH.



Photo. by N. L. Stone, Potsdam.

JASON C. BRUSH.

#### ELIPHALET AND JASON C. BRUSH.

Among the very earliest settlers of this town may be mentioned the Brush family, of whom Eliphalet is one of the two brothers. The subject of this sketch was the eldest son and child of Elkanah and Alatheah Brush, and was born in Bennington, Vt., Nov. 12, 1781. His parents were natives of Connecticut, and they were of Scotch origin. Mr. E. Brush is the oldest of a family of nine children, all of whom lived to be men and women grown, and the youngest was more than forty years old before there was a death in the family. Mr. Brush was reared on the farm, and always followed it for a living. At the age of eighteen he taught school and followed it for several winters. When about five years of age, he, in company with his parents, removed to Vergennes, Vt., and continued to live there till he came to the town of Hopkinton, in June, 1802, in company with Roswell Hopkins and several others, and located on the farm now owned by his son, Jason. His farm contained about 100 acres, and this he paid for by working for Mr. Hopkins by the month till the land was paid for. For the two or three winters following his date of settlement here, he returned to Vermont and taught school winters, and returned in the spring following. The second time he came he brought a cow for Mr. Hopkins, and the third time he brought in an ox-team and a cart, they being the first of the kind ever in town. He struck the first blow on his farm, chopped, and cleared it.

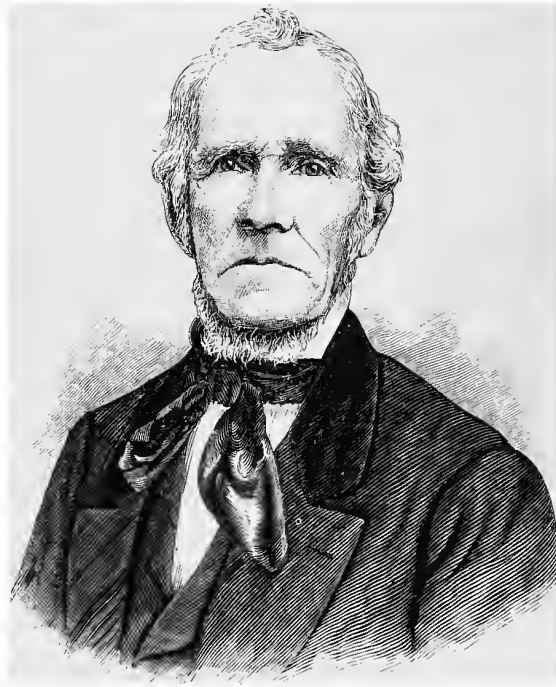
He married Miss Linda Pier, of Vergennes, Feb. 22, 1810. Her native place was New Haven, Vt. She was born May 21, 1790. As a result of this marriage six children were born, three of whom are still living. In the spring of 1810 they settled on the farm, where they reared their children. Mrs. Brush returned to Vermont on horseback. that being the best way to travel in those early days.

In politics he was a staunch Whig, and when the Republican party was organized he joined it. He voted at every election for sixty-five consecutive years, commencing in 1807, casting his last vote for General Grant in 1872. He was a Friend, or Quaker, in early life, and later joined the Congregational church at Hopkinton. He held various offices of trust and honor in his town for several years. Mrs. Brush was one of the early members of the Congregational church at Hopkinton. She died Sept. 15, 1862, and Mr. Brush died Jan. 11, 1873, and were buried in the cemetery at Hopkinton.

JASON C. BRUSH, son of Eliphalet and Linda Brush, was born in Hopkinton, Jan. 21, 1822. He is third child in a family of six children. He was reared on the farm he now owns, and has always lived here, save two years.

He married Miss Olivia Chittenden, daughter of C. S. and Julia Chittenden, of Hopkinton, Jan. 1, 1856. She was born Nov. 8, 1830; they had one daughter, Ella O. Mrs. Brush died Sept. 7, 1858. Mr. Brush married the second time to Miss Annie E. Ayers, of Lawrence, Nov. 6, 1862. She was born Oct. 27, 1841; two children were born, namely, Charles H. and Grace L. Mr. Brush took care of his parents and tenderly cared for their every want, and they lived to be, "father about ninety, and mother seventy two." Mr. Brush has always been identified with either the Whig or Republican parties, and was present at the first Republican meeting ever held in the county, at the call of Preston King, of Ogdensburg.

He and his wife are members of the Congregational church at Hopkinton. Mr. Brush is living on the "old home," a view of which, and portraits of himself and father, may be seen above, and on the opposite page.



*Artemas Kent*

#### ARTEMAS KENT.

The subject of this sketch was the son of Moses and Abigail Kent, and was born in Dorset, Vt., Aug. 31, 1787. His parents were of New England origin, and reared their children on the farm. Artemas Kent came to Hopkinton in 1808, and settled on the place where he resided until his death. His occupation was farming. He married Miss Sarah Weed, of Hinesburg, Vt., in December, 1818. She was born in October, 1799. As a result of said marriage ten children were born, eight of whom are still living. Mrs. Kent was a member of the Congregational church at Hop-

kinton. She died April 21, 1842. [Mr. Kent married Mrs. Rhoda Winslow, widow of Dr. M. Winslow, of Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1845. She died June 28, 1875.

In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican. He has been justice of the peace, and held some minor offices in his town. He was a member of the Congregational church at Hopkinton. He was in favor of good schools, and did what he could to encourage the young to attend school. He lived to be an old gentleman of ninety years, save ten days. He lived respected, and died regretted.

This brief biography and portrait above are given by his children, in memory of their aged father.



DR. FRANCIS PARKER.



MRS. SARAH PARKER.

(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM, N.Y.)

### DR. FRANCIS PARKER.

AMONG the early pioneer physicians of this county may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was a native of Clarendon, Vermont, and born there July 14, 1790. His advantages for an education were very limited; but by study and reflection, combined with an untiring desire for knowledge, he became well versed in his profession. He studied medicine with Dr. Ford, of Cornwall, Vermont, and received a diploma from the State medical society of Vermont, in September, 1815. He was a surgeon in the war of 1812, and was present at the battle of Plattsburg.

He married Miss Sarah Parker (no relation), of Granville, Vermont, October 10, 1815. She was born in Hebron, New Hampshire, March 27, 1787. They reared five children, all of whom are living. He lived in Peru, Clinton county, New York, for two or three years, and then removed to this town in July, 1819, and continued his practice as long as he lived. At that time he was compelled to ride on horseback, as there were no well-defined

roads and the country was sparsely settled. While riding one time along through the woods in this town, his horse suddenly stopped, when all at once he saw just before him a bear sitting up; he waited a little, the bear passed along, and he went on his way. His professional neighbors were Drs. Robert and John McChesney, of Potsdam, Gideon Sprague, of Hopkinton, Baker and Clark, of Canton, and Smith and Sherman, of Ogdensburg. He was a friend of education, and the poor found in him a true friend by taking them in and ministering to their necessities. In religion he held to the Universalist faith. His faithful wife endured all the privations incident to a pioneer life, reared her family in the way of right, and was always found willing to aid in any good enterprise. She, too, cherished the faith of the Universalist.

In politics Dr. Parker was a staunch Whig, and when the Republican party was organized he joined it. He died May 14, 1858, and Mrs. Parker died May 13, 1871, and both lie side by side in the cemetery at Parishville.



RES. OF JOSEPH A. BRUSH, HOPKINTON, NEW YORK.



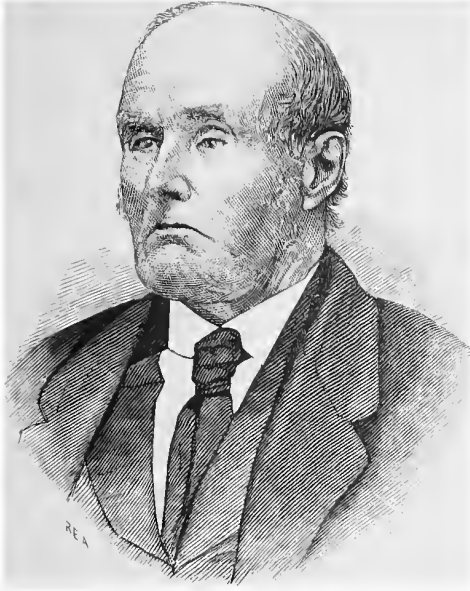


Photo. by Stone, Potsdam.

*Joseph Brush*

JOSEPH BRUSH,

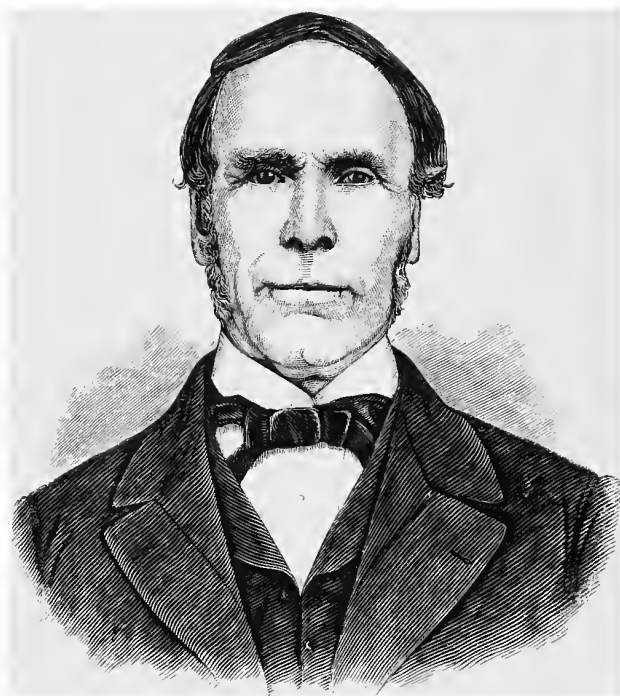
second son of Elkanah and Alatheah Brush, was born in Bennington, Vt., Sept. 19, 1783. He is one of the brothers spoken of in the biography of Eliphalet Brush. Removed to Vergennes when but three years of age, was reared on a farm, and always followed it through his active years. He came to Hopkinton in April, 1808, and lived with his brother Eliphalet a year. He then worked by the month for two years for Mr. Hopkins. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was married to Miss Clarissa Sheldon, of Hopkinton, in the spring of 1814. She was born in Pawlet, Vt., in 1782. They had two children, namely, Joseph A. and George H. Mr. Brush settled on his farm in 1814, and has continued to live there ever since. There were five brothers of them, and after seventy-one years' separation, in which they never were all together at the same time and place, met, June 10, 1870, at the homes of Eliphalet and Joseph Brush, the youngest of them being 77 and the oldest 89, and the sum of their ages aggregated 413. Mr. Brush was a large farmer, and chopped and cleared his home farm. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church at Hopkinton. In politics a Whig and Republican, casting his first vote for president in 1804, and his last one for President Hayes in 1876. He is now 94 years old, and living on his "old home." For an old man, he has good health. Mrs. Brush died Oct. 6, 1868, and was buried in the cemetery at Hopkinton.

*Joseph A. Brush*

JOSEPH A. BRUSH.

Among the enterprising men and farmers of Hopkinton is the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Joseph and Clarissa Brush, and was born in Hopkinton, May 10, 1816. His parents were natives of Vermont, and settled in this county in 1808. Mr. Joseph A. was reared on the farm, and early learned those principles which are ever necessary to success. He continued to work for his father till he was twenty-five years of age. His early advantages for an education were confined to the common school, and when about eighteen he attended the Potsdam academy for two terms. He married Miss Adeline Wright, daughter of Caleb and Rosaliuda Wright, Sept. 12, 1842. Her parents were natives of Weybridge, Vt. Mr. Caleb Wright settled in this town before 1808, and worked by the month; went back to Vermont; married and brought back his wife about 1811, and settled in Hopkinton, where Adeline was born Feb. 5, 1818. Mr. Brush and wife commenced farming for themselves on the farm now owned by Henderson & Brush; lived there for nine years, and then settled on his present farm Jan. 1, 1852. Mr. Brush has built all the buildings on his present farm, a view of which may be seen in another part of this work.

In politics Mr. Brush has been a life-long Whig and Republican. Early in life Mr. Brush and wife became members of the Congregational church at Hopkinton, and ever since have done their part in maintaining the ministry and the various benevolent institutions of the church. He is also a friend of education, and is ever ready to assist in building up the educational interest of his community. Mr. Brush and wife are pleasantly situated in life, and are surrounded by all the comforts of a happy home.



*Parker Converse*

**PARKER CONVERSE,**  
the son of Josiah and Polly Converse, was born in Middlesex, Vt., Sept. 19, 1799. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother of Vermont. They had twelve children, all of whom lived to maturity. Mr. Converse was reared on the farm, and has continued to follow it to the present time, and his efforts have been crowned with success.

He settled in Stockholm March 14, 1822 or 1823. When he commenced there all he had was forty-seven cents in money, a yoke of steers, a cow, a colt, and seven sheep. With this he began on twenty-five acres, and has kept adding little by little, till to-day there is in his family more than five hundred acres.

He removed to Hopkinton in 1835, and settled on his

present farm, on which he has made all the improvements. He married Miss Emma Fuller, April 14, 1822. She had six children, four of whom are living. She died about 1835. He married Susan Western, of New York, September, 1837, by whom nine children were born, six of whom are living. She died May 31, 1861, and he married Mrs. Martha Benham, of Rutland, Vt., Sept. 18, 1861, with whom he is still living.

In politics a Democrat, casting his first vote for General Jackson, and last for Samuel J. Tilden. He is not a member of any church, but favors the Universalist. He has been and is very fond of hunting, and for the past twenty-eight years has spent a little time each year in that amusement. He delights in recounting the scenes through which he has passed.

The first settlement was made under the direction of Daniel Hoard, as agent for Mr. David Parish. He and his brother, Silvius Hoard, natives of Springfield, Vt., had been brought to the notice of Mr. Parish by General Lewis R. Morris, of Springfield, and both brothers were employed as agents; David at Parishville, and Silvius at Antwerp. Parishville was surveyed by Joseph Crary in the fall of 1809. Mr. Hoard that fall also surveyed and cut a road from the Potsdam line to the site of Parishville village, which is known as the Luke Brown road, or Potsdam turnpike.

Mr. Hoard returned to Vermont for the winter, and came again, in April, 1810, in company with Luke Brown, Isaac Tower, and Hartwell Shuttuek, from Springfield, Vt., and Levi Sawyer, from Massachusetts. They were employed during the summer in clearing lands, and during the season chopped about seventy acres, and cleared forty on the site of the village. A Mr. Whitmore and wife came into town this summer to board the men engaged in clearing lands, this woman being the first who came into the town to reside. Towards spring this family removed to other parts. During the summer and fall of 1810 a saw-mill was built and set in operation by two brothers named Barnes, from Oneida county, and was used during the winter.

March 31, 1811, Luke Brown and family moved into town and settled about two and a half miles from the Potsdam line, on a farm he had previously purchased (September 1, 1810), and commenced improvements upon it. This was the first permanent family in Parishville. The first entry on the survey-book of David Parish is Luke Brown, 100 acres, on lots 16, 17, 22, town 13. The first birth in the town of Parishville was in the family of Luke Brown, in the spring of 1812. Parish Brown is living in Allegan Co., Michigan.

Those who located their land in the year 1810, and moved in during the year 1811, are as follows: Richard Newton, 90 acres, in southeast corner of lot 3, town 14. George A. Flower, 41 acres, in northeast corner of lot 36, town 13; he died in 1876, aged eighty-seven. His son lives on the homestead. Joel Hawkins, on lots 42 and 50, town 13, afterwards owned by Graton Brand. Reuben Thomas came in from Claremont, N. H., and settled on lot 34, town 13, on 117 acres. Abijah Abbott, the first town clerk, came in Nov. 1, 1811, and located  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres on lot 6, town 14. Otis Daggett located his land March 1, 1811, on lot 4, town 14, taking 79 acres, but did not move in then. Foster Brownell came in May 1, 1811, and made choice of land on lot 4, town 14. He died in 1875, at the age of eighty years. His sons own the homestead, but live at Potsdam Junction. John Brownell moved in at the same time, and settled on lots 4 and 6, town 14. Elisha Brooks chose his farm Nov. 1, 1810, but did not move in at that time. He took 92 acres on lot 51, town 13, which was afterwards the W. Stone farm. Nathan Whittemore, Sept. 21, 1810, located 100 acres in the southeast corner of lot 42, town 13, but did not move in till after 1811. Harry Train located 102 acres, Oct. 25, 1810. Chester Rockwell, 100 acres in the northeast corner of lot 3, town 14. This last was the first farm surveyed in the town, the date of survey being Aug. 28, 1810. Simeon Tupper located Aug. 1, 1811, 156 acres on lot 10, town 13. During the year

1812, the turnpike from Plattsburg to the Black river settlements was cut through the town, and during this season the town received large accessions of inhabitants, many of whom fled from Ogdensburg, and other places on the St. Lawrence, from the danger they apprehended from the war. This morbid growth gave business and life to the settlement, which has never since been equaled; and for a time the village and surrounding country increased in population and improvements, as if by magic. In 1812, James Brown came in and chose land on lot 29, town 13. He afterwards moved into Colton, and then to Oregon. Daniel Hoard, the agent, took up, Sept. 21, 1810, 181 acres, in southeast corner of lot 36, town 13; and Sept. 24 located 200 acres on lots 9 and 11, town 14. A portion of this farm is now owned by Rollin S. Green. March 1, 1813, Abel Brown and family moved in and settled on lot 34, town 13, taking 66 acres; Nov. 1, he took 16 acres more; he died about 1836. Rufus De Land made his choice March 1, 1813, taking 50 acres on lot 22, town 13; in 1815 he bought 54 acres on lots 42 and 50, town 13. Three men located land Sept. 1, 1813,—Peter Mayhew 169 acres on lot 10; Joseph Thomas 100 acres on lot 6; and Stephen Paddock took a small farm of 41 acres on lot 10, all in town 14. Ira and Oliver Raymond chose their land Nov. 1, 1813, and in town 13, the first taking 52 acres on lots 22, 23, the last on lot 16, 75 acres. Jonathan M. Derby took up 80 acres on lot 43, town 13. Oliver Forbes, March 1, 1814, located 59 acres on lots 42 and 50, town 13. Joel Daniels moved in April 1, 1814, and selected 79 acres on lot 41, on south bank of the river, and west of the brook, in town 13. Joel Button, April 19, 1814, moved on lots 43 and 51, town 13, where he took up 50 acres. Moses Sellick, April 1, 1814, settled on lot 16, and took up 75 acres, all in town 13. Silas and Francis Tupper together took up, Oct. 1, 1840, 140 acres, and in 1815 Francis Tupper bought 25 acres more. Joseph Brownell, on lot 6, town 14, selected 56 acres which was afterwards owned by Samuel Hoit. Peter B. Gilbert located on the Ogdensburg turnpike, on lot 29, town 13, taking 92 acres, and April 1, 1818, he bought 79 acres more. Frank Priest took up land in towns 13 and 14, on lots 51 and 5, taking 118 acres, April 1, 1815. Wm. Miller Nov. 1, 1815, 100 acres afterwards owned by Daniel P. Rose. Isaac Russell, a pioneer of April 1, 1816, settled on lot 28, town 13, on 130 acres, and went back to Vermont after provisions to live on. His daughter, Mrs. E. W. Bloss, is living on the homestead. Jacob Rosevelt took 105 acres on lots 28 and 29, town 13, June 1, 1816. Salmon Frost, a pioneer of 1817, and still living on the farm which he cut out of the wilderness, settled on 79 acres on lots 21 and 22, town 13, Aug. 18, 1819. Daniel P. Rose became a pioneer on lot 4, town 14, taking 102½ acres. A son, Hon. Parker W. Rose, has served this county as member of assembly and as a supervisor of his town for eight years. He now owns the homestead. James Scott, Jr., settled on the old turnpike, March 10, 1817, on lots 7 and 8, town 13, 103 acres. It was afterwards the property of J. F. Willis. John Hoit came in Oct. 1, 1815, and settled on 99 acres. He was supervisor in 1838-39. Samuel Hoit came in March 1, 1820, and settled on lot 6, town 14. D. S. Stevens owns the

farm which he bought in 1835. Gustavus A. Wakefield, now living in the village, located April 1, 1820, 75 acres on lot 35, town 13. Seymour Flower located near the Stockholm line, on lot 2, town 14, on 103 acres. Nathan Christy was a pioneer on lot 22. Mrs. Christy is still living. Orsamus Sellick settled on lots 22 and 23, Oct. 2, 1822. The land is now a part of the farm of Allen Whipple, which he purchased in 1837. David Parish carried on a farm and erected on it a large brick barn. The farm is now owned by Nelson Crouch.

#### TOWN RECORDS.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Thomas C. Colburn, April 5, 1814. Daniel W. Church was elected supervisor; Abijah Abbott town clerk; Stephen Goodman, Ira Ransom, Daniel Rockwell, assessors; Ephraim Smith, collector; Jonathan M. Derby, Stephen Paddock, poor-masters; Abel Brown, Peter Mayhew, Elisha Brooks, commissioners of highways; Ephraim Smith, Mathew Wallace, constables; Peter Mayhew, Abel Brown, Elisha Brooks, fence-viewers; Foster Brownell, Peter Mayhew, Abel Brown, overseers of highways; Russell Foot, pound-keeper.

*Supervisors.*—Daniel W. Church, 1814; Abijah Abbott, 1815; Daniel Hoard, 1816–21; William Allen, 1822; Daniel Hoard, 1823; William Allen, 1824–31; John Brownell, 1832–34; William Allen, 1835–37; John Hoyt, 1838, 1839; John Brownell, 1840, 1841; Ethan H. Pease, 1842–44; Sylvanus B. Merrill, 1845–47; Erasmus D. Brooks, 1848, 1849; Nathan Christy, 1850, 1851; William F. Gurley, 1852, 1853; E. D. Brooks, 1854, 1855; Parker W. Rose, 1856–58; Austin Willis, 1859, 1860; Elam Marsh, 1861–63; Allen Whipple, 1864–69; P. W. Rose, 1870–74; Edward H. Abram, 1875, 1876.

*Present Town Officers.*—E. H. Abram, supervisor; L. B. Bloss, town clerk; N. W. Jefferson, justice; Alvin Ansted, commissioner of highways; V. R. Gates, assessor; S. K. Flanders, overseer of poor; A. Estes, R. W. Barrows, Silas Westcott, constables; Alfred Judd, constable and collector; Rollin S. Green, George Riggs, Leander Perkins, town auditors; commissioner of excise, O. J. Cook; inspectors of election district No. 1, H. N. Flower, A. N. Clark, J. Thomas; district No. 2, S. Benson, C. Keenan, A. Spear; district No. 3, H. W. Brown, James Garlough, P. I. Nelson.

*Notes from the Town Records.*—1814–16, \$5 for wolves and panthers, with half this for the young of these animals. 1818, \$10 offered for panthers. 1820, \$15 offered for panthers, killed in town, to be proved by producing the head, with the skin and ears thereon, and by making oath to the same. 50 cents bounty for foxes and 25 cents for young foxes. 1821, \$15 bounty offered for old panthers, and \$7.50 for their young; \$1 fox bounty, and half that sum for their young. 1826. Voted in favor of a division of county, and formation of a new one. 1827, this action again taken, and William Allen and Daniel Hamlin were appointed a committee to represent the wishes of the town in a petition to the legislature. 1846, \$600 voted to build or furnish a town-house in the village of Parishville, to be raised in the years 1847–48, and appointed William Allen, D. S. Stevens, and E. D. Brooks a committee to petition the legislature for the powers necessary for raising the tax. This measure

was not carried into effect. 1850. The town voted against reviving the distinction between the town and county poor.

At the annual town-meeting held in the town-hall February 9, 1864, resolutions of respect and esteem were passed in remembrance of Captain Luther Priest, as a worthy and patriotic citizen, and to perpetuate the remembrance of his patriotism and services. The resolutions were directed to be entered upon the records of the town. Luther Priest was born March 31, 1821, at Parishville, N. Y. Commissioned captain of Company E, 106th Regiment, N. Y. State volunteer infantry, Aug. 15, 1862. Died of disease contracted in the service at Martinsburgh, Virginia, March 14, 1863.

#### PARISHVILLE VILLAGE

was surveyed and platted by Sewell Raymond in 1812. It is situated on the St. Regis river, and contains three churches (Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian), three general stores, one drug and grocery store, one hardware-store, one bookstore, post-office and town-clerk's office, one furniture-store, one harness-shop, one hotel, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one eave-spout factory, one butter-tub factory, one tannery, one starch-factory, three blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, and one boat-building shop. Population about 350. The river at this point falls about 125 feet within one mile, and affords a considerable amount of water-power. A short distance below the bridge on Main street, the channel is pressed into a narrow gorge scarcely ten feet wide, worn in the primitive rock. This gorge is about twenty-five or thirty feet in length, and through it the river with its dark and turbulent waters rushes to a broad basin below. In 1811 the first grist-mill was built for Mr. Parish, by Daniel W. Church, and a distillery was erected the same season, but was not put in operation till the spring of 1812. During the summer of 1812, a large three-story hip-roofed building, with a two-story back addition, was erected by Mr. Church, for the proprietor of the town, for a tavern stand, costing \$14,000. This hotel was burned in August, 1875. The destruction of this old landmark was a great loss to the village. "Its like they ne'er will see again." A forge was built and run at an early day at this place. In 1813 this prosperity continued, and extensive buildings and improvements were undertaken. During this season a building was erected by Mr. Parish for public purposes, and which has since been usually known as the academy, for which use it was originally designed. It was used as a town-hall, school-house, and place for public and religious meetings. It was burned May 17, 1854.

#### THE FIRST SCHOOL

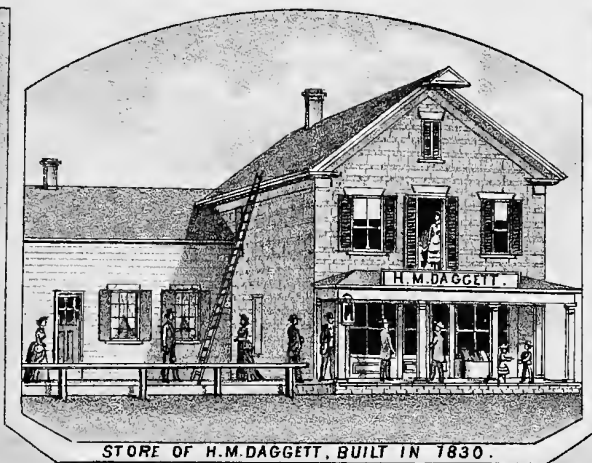
was taught by Miss Harriet Bronson in the summer of 1813, in the barn of Daniel Hoard. The barn is still standing, and is owned by Mr. Rollin S. Greene. A school-house was erected very soon after. Dr. Francis Parker, who came from Peru, Clinton county, in July, 1819, was the first physician in town. He was a native of Vermont. D. W. Church, the first supervisor of this town, was the pioneer millwright and an early surveyor. He was born in Brattleboro', Vermont, May 10, 1772, and came into this county with Stillman Foote, of Canton, in 1801, and for many years was actively engaged in erecting mills in various



David Daggett

Mrs David Daggett

(PHOTOS. BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM.)



STORE OF H. M. DAGGETT, BUILT IN 1830.



RES. OF DAVID DAGGETT, PARISHVILLE, NEW YORK.



D. S. STEVENS.



MRS. D. S. STEVENS.

( PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM )





*A. S. Smith*

#### ANSEL S. SMITH.

son of Ansel, Sr., and Mehitabel Smith, was born in Georgia, Vt., Oct. 3, 1813. His early advantages for an education were very limited. His mother died when he was but nine days old, and when but nine months old he was given to an uncle, who brought him up on a farm till he was about fifteen or sixteen, and then he was engaged by Mr. Parish, doing principally cooper work. About the age of nineteen he commenced attending the academy at Potsdam, and continued for several terms. When he was about twenty-two he commenced teaching in the town of Potsdam. He continued to teach winters, and worked at surveying during the summer. He married Miss Susan Z. Shepard, of Potsdam, Jan. 23, 1840. She was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence County, April 21, 1818. Her parents were natives of Plainfield, Conn., and settled in this county about 1814. As a result of this union, five children were born, four of whom are still living.

In politics, a Republican from the first organization of the party. He held the office of justice of the peace for many years, was notary public for some time, and was school commissioner for a number of years. But his principal business was surveying, which he followed through life,

and at the same time was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. He was emphatically what may be termed a self-made man, independent in thought and action; always had an opinion of his own, and was never afraid to express himself; came to conclusions slowly, but seldom changed them; had a strong constitution naturally, but by undue exposure fell a victim to that dread disease consumption.

In religion Mr. Smith cherished the faith of the Universalist, and died, trusting in his Saviour, December 16, 1874, and was buried in the cemetery at Parishville. His widow is still living in the old home with her daughter, Mrs. H. M. Daggart. Mr. Smith was one of the leading men of his town, and was referred to in matters of dispute. He had a very good idea of law, and was often called upon to discharge the duties of a lawyer, though he did not profess to be one. He possessed a large heart, and great sympathy for the poor. He was a friend to education, and always did what he could in that direction.

He was an agent for a number of years of life and fire insurance companies. His date of settlement in this county was about 1815, being brought here by his uncle. This short sketch and portrait of Mr. Smith is inserted by Mrs. Smith in memory of him and for their children.





parts of the county. He did considerable building and millwright work for Mr. Parish. Mr. Church bought village lots 2 and 4 on Elizabeth street, April 1, 1813, which were subsequently sold to Dr. F. Parker. Abijah Abbott, first clerk of the town, bought lot 6; Otis Daggett, lot 4; John Thomas, lot 9, all on Catharine street. Mathew Wallace bought near the village, Oct. 1, 1811, 12½ acres, and afterwards moved to Canton; Steph. Paddock bought village lot No. 5, Elizabeth street; Zina Thomas, village lot 6, John street, and No. 3, Elizabeth street. Thomas C. Colburn, the first inn-keeper, 13 acres. J. and J. Hoit, Jan. 1, 1820, paid \$25 for water privilege for clothier shop. Among the present manufactories of the place, aside from the flouring-mill, tannery, and starch-factory, may be mentioned the saw- and lumber-mill and eave-spout factory of Messrs. S. K. Flanders & Sons. They use each year 500,000 feet of logs, and turn out 400,000 feet of lumber and 300,000 feet of eave-spouts, linear measure. Their factory is 130 feet long by 30 feet wide, and they employ eight men. Simeon L. Clark has a butter-tub factory using 250,000 feet of spruce and ash lumber, and turning out 40,000 tubs annually. He employs nine men.

#### PARISHVILLE CENTRE

is a hamlet four miles west of Parishville village. It contains one church (Methodist), a store and post-office, one blacksmith-shop, and a cheese-factory. The brick house now owned by J. Covey was built in 1833 by Hiram Parker.

#### RELIGIOUS.

Meetings were held as early as 1812-13, and subsequently by traveling preachers, but the first stated ministry was established by the Methodists in July, 1818, at the house of Mr. Luke Brown. Baptist meetings were first held by an Elder Johnson, from Jefferson county.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was formed Aug. 7, 1823, by a council consisting of the Rev. Messrs. M. Parmelee, of Stockholm, Rev. Oliver Eastman, of Parishville, Mr. Constant Southworth, licentiate of Canton, R. Pettibone, licentiate of Hopkinton, Mr. Henry Winchester, delegate from Madrid, and Deacon Samuel P. Reynolds, of Potsdam. It organized with eleven members. C. Eastman, Moses Ordway, Tertius Reynolds, Wm. K. Talbot, Bliss Burnap, George P. Everest, Milton Bradley, Enos Wood, and Bliss Burnap have been employed as pastors. A stone church was built in 1834 at a cost of \$3000. It was burned in 1854, and a new church edifice has been erected. The society was incorporated April 23, 1827, with Niram Rockwell, James Hardy, and George A. Flower, trustees. The present pastor is Rev. Edward W. Fisher. The church and Sunday-school are in a prosperous condition.

#### THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH,

situated in the southwest part of the town, was organized Sept. 4, 1859, by Rev. Benj. Bundy, first pastor. The church edifice was erected in 1859, and cost \$2000.

#### A BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed in October, 1823, at Lower Falls, and consisted of about thirteen members. April 5 1831, a society was

formed in Parishville village, and incorporated with Graton Brand, Seymour Flower, and David Burdit, trustees. They built a commodious church, costing about \$2000, which was burned in 1854. Elder Culver was the first pastor, and since then Rev. Messrs. Solomon Johnson, — Rhodes, B. N. Leach, J. H. Greene, Graton Brand, L. T. Ford, O. W. Moxley, L. S. Baker, J. G. Goodall, H. E. W. Palmer, C. Bailey, C. Coon have been settled over the church. Rev. W. N. Thomas is the present pastor. After their church was destroyed they erected a new edifice, and in 1870 a parsonage was purchased, and both were repaired in 1874 at a cost of \$500. Present value of the property is about \$4000. Rev. O. W. Moxley commenced his services with this church in May, 1840, and continued until 1844, when he moved to Madrid, and labored with the Baptist church there until 1848, when he returned to Parishville, where he continued until death closed his labors. He was longer with this church than any other minister since its organization. A Sunday-school is connected with the church, P. W. Rose being superintendent. Number of scholars, 40; teachers, 6; library, 200 volumes. Present membership of church, about 112. In 1854 a fire, originating in a brush-heap upon a farm about a mile south of the village, communicated with the intervening woods under the influence of a strong south wind which prevailed at the time, and spread rapidly in the direction of the village. The Baptist church was soon in flames. Great exertion was made to save the church and prevent the spreading of the fire, but in vain. In a short time the Baptist and Congregational churches, the academy, and the sheds attached to both churches were on fire, and all were burned to the ground.

#### THE FIRST METHODIST CLASS

was organized in 1818, under the pastorate of Rev. Ezra Healey. The first meetings were held in the log house of Luke Brown. A society was organized March 10, 1828, and during this year built the first church edifice erected in this town, in the vicinity of Parishville Centre. It is related that Bishop Hedding officiated at the dedication of this church, and in later years Bishop George preached in it. It is said that this society was likewise favored this year (1828) with an extensive revival of religion under the pastorate of Rev. Benjamin Paddock. The society was reorganized Aug. 23, 1833, and again Oct. 26, 1846. After the latter organization the old church edifice was removed from Cemetery Hill to the village, and repaired and refitted at a cost of \$1000. At the last reorganization, in 1846, the following trustees were elected: Dyer L. Merrill, Rev. J. Austin, Geo. White, Rev. Horace A. Warner, and Nathan Lockwood. This meeting resolved to organize a legal society under the title of "The Parishville Village Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Previous to this, in 1832, a Protestant Methodist society was formed from the Methodist Episcopal church, and retained its organization until 1843, when it was absorbed by the Wesleyan Methodist organization and took the latter name. In addition to the clergymen already mentioned the society has enjoyed the services of the Revs. Royal Stratton, A. F. Bigelow, Jos. Livingston, Wm. Jones, W. H. Blanchard, J. De Larme, Oscar Mott, D. B. White, D. W. Thomas,

Alex. Bramley, G. W. Gibson, W. H. Hawkins, W. R. Helms, W. C. Lent, C. H. Brown, Samuel Short, and W. E. Reynolds. In 1859-60, the present parsonage was built by the earnest labors of Rev. D. B. White, and under the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Hawkins the present commodious house of worship was dedicated in 1867. The present pastor is Rev. And. W. Baird; present membership, 78. The Sunday-school numbers, officers and teachers, 16; scholars, 130; library, 200 volumes; Charles Green, superintendent.

AMBER LODGE, NO. 395, F. AND A. M.,

was organized with seven members, June 25, 1856, and at present has 40 members. Its first officers were Levit Hatch, W. M.; S. J. Lincoln, S. W.; E. C. Culver, J. W. Its present officers are A. A. McDonald, W. M.; F. V. Clark, S. W.; B. F. Simonds, J. W.; Milo Adams, Treas.; A. N. Clark, Sec.; R. W. Barrows, S. D.; O. J. Pelsue, J. D.; A. Rasy, Tyler.

A VILLAIN AND HIS DEEDS.

An affair occurred in this town in the fall of 1812, which created much excitement at the time. A desperate character by the name of B——, living in the edge of Stockholm, had been charged with a crime which carried him to jail in Ogdensburg, in the month of June of that year. While undergoing his trial, and afterwards, he threatened vengeance against the neighborhood where the crime was committed, and against a Mrs. Miller in particular, who had been the principal witness against him. Shortly after his imprisonment he succeeded in breaking jail, and was not seen for some time till early in the morning on Monday, October 23, he was seen to cross the bridge over Raquette river, near the line of Pierrepont. On the Wednesday morning following, Mrs. Miller was left by her husband in the act of rising from bed while he went some distance from home to get fire at a neighbor's. On his return she was not in the house, and her shoes and parts of her clothing being left, he supposed that she was not far distant. Nothing more was seen of her, and her absence during the day became a subject of anxiety, which increased till the whole country, far and near, was rallied, and a general search begun which continued several days, and at length given up in despair of finding any trace of the absent one.

On Friday night several houses and barns in the vicinity were burned, evidently by an incendiary, and on Saturday morning following the jail-bird was seen to recross the bridge of Raquette river. Suspicion rested on B——, who was followed up and arrested at Carthage, having in his possession a stolen rifle. Nothing but suspicion resting upon him in relation to the abduction and arson, he was tried for the theft, and sent to the State's prison, where he died. In the following spring, a woman's head was found some distance from a headless body in the woods about three miles above the village of Parishville, which were identified as those of Mrs. Miller, who in all probability had been brutally murdered from a fiendish revenge by the ruffian who had afterwards set fire to his own house, and another which sheltered his wife and children.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. W. BLOSS.

[AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.]

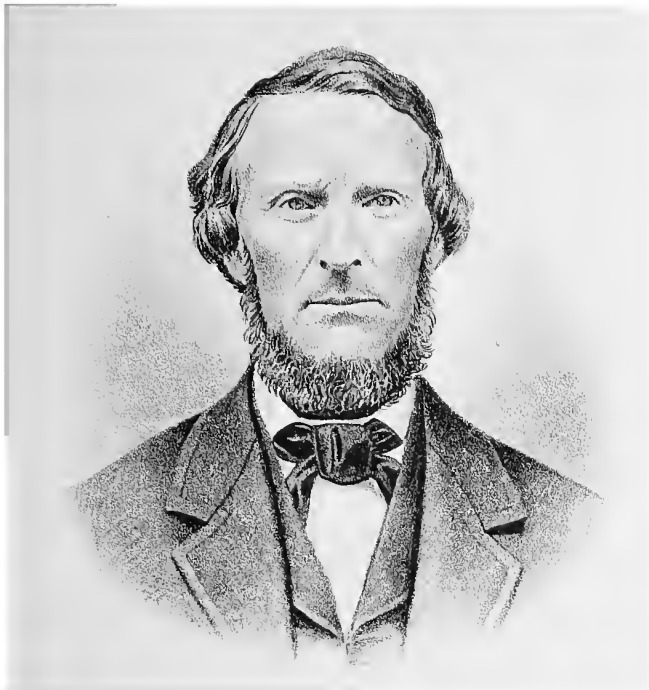
I was born in Grantham, N. H., Nov. 29, 1808. My parents were Samuel and Achsah Bloss. When I was three years old we removed to Irasburg, Vt., where I continued to reside with my parents till the death of my mother, Aug. 24, 1818, when I was bound out to a well-to-do farmer, named Kittredge, in Danville, Vt., and was to serve him faithfully ten months in each year during



Photo. by Stone, Potsdam.

*W. W. Bloss*

my minority; the other two months he was to send me to the district school, and at twenty-one to give me one hundred dollars' worth of grain or stock. Up to this time I had attended school not more than twelve months all told. At the close of my two months' school I had been through every rule in "Adams' Arithmetic," but my knowledge of arithmetic was as yet very superficial. Feeling desirous to study grammar, an obstacle arose which to me looked formidable,—I had no book, or money to buy one, and my time belonged to my master. He refused to get one, saying it would do me no good. I then obtained leave to pick blackberries on rainy days, which I did, and sold to ladies in the village for four cents per quart, and, with the money thus obtained, purchased a copy of "Murray's English Grammar" for 75 cents. The following winter I began its study, and, in order to keep up with my class in other branches, was under the necessity of getting my grammar lesson at home evenings. Candles were too expensive an indulgence, therefore I was forced to get my lessons by the light of the kitchen fire, which shone from beneath the firestick lying upon the andirons. Thus I spent two winters, making four months devoted to the study of grammar at a district school. At the age of

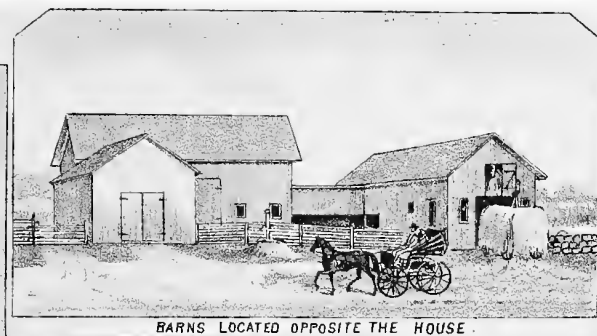


SAMUEL WILLIS.

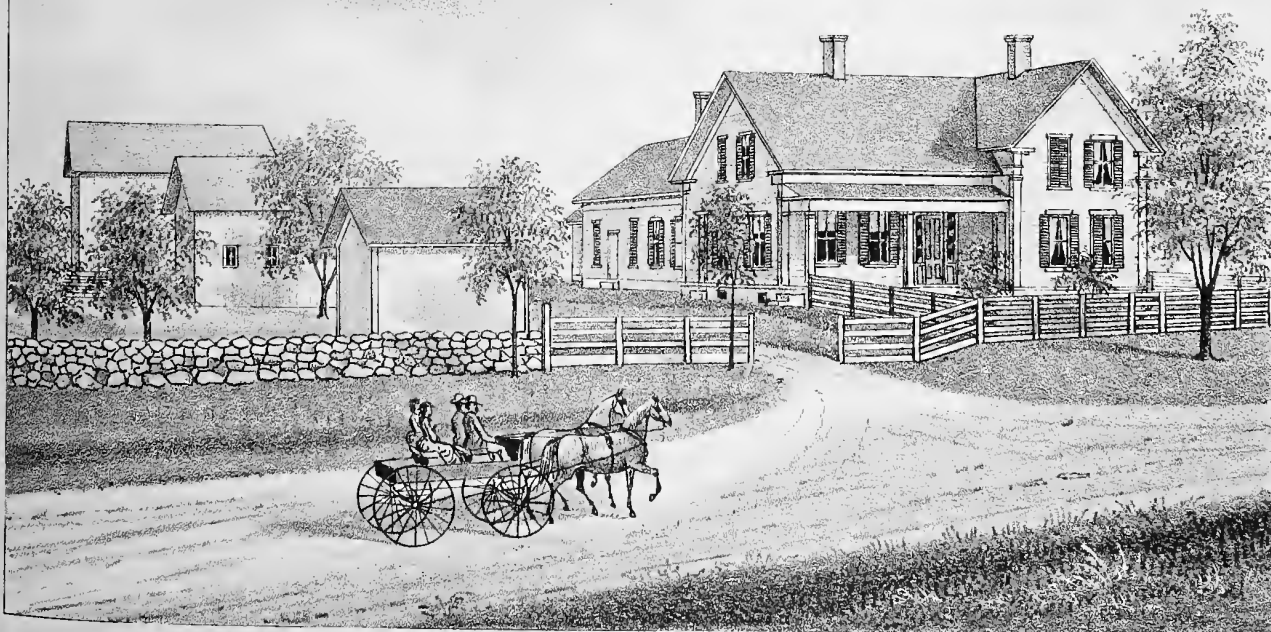


MRS. SAMUEL WILLIS.

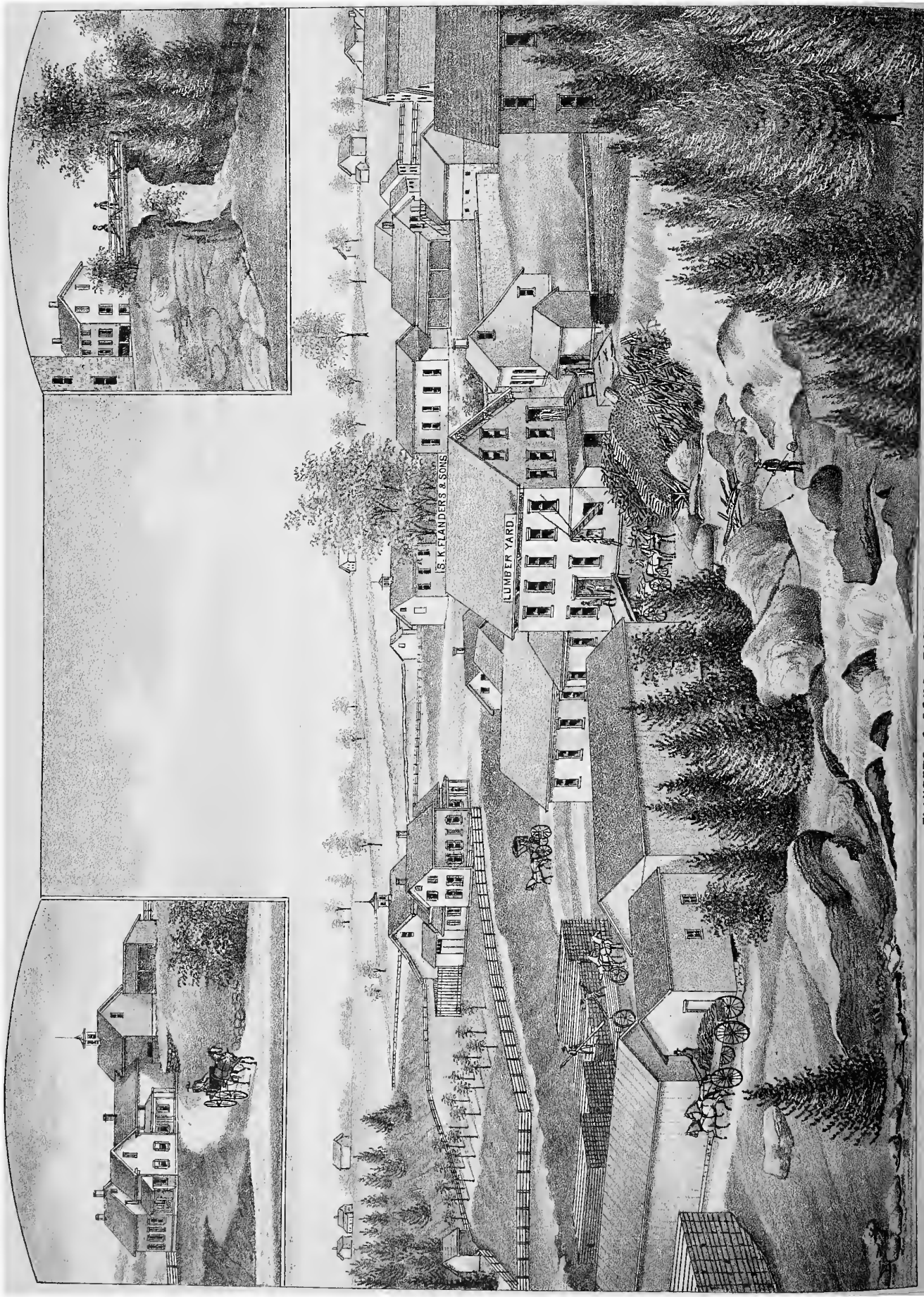
(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, FORTSACRAMENTO, N.Y.)



BARNs LOCATED OPPOSITE THE HOUSE.



RES. OF MRS. MARY G. WILLIS, PARISHVILLE, N.Y.



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN SAW SPOLTING & MATCHED AND PLANED LUMBER; AND ALL KIND OF COARSE LUMBER.

FLANDERS & SONS, FARISHVILLE, NEW YORK.



SAMUEL K. FLANDERS.



MRS. SAMUEL K. FLANDERS.

### SAMUEL K. FLANDERS,

the subject of this sketch, son of Moses and Ruth Flanders, was born in Dorchester, Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the 18th day of March, 1815. He was brought up and worked on his father's farm, and received a common school education. In March, 1833, when eighteen years of age, his father emigrated with his family to Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York, and settled on a farm which he carried on until 1840, in which year he died. April 6, 1836, Mr. Flanders was united in marriage with Miss Zipporah Trowbridge, of Bombay, Franklin county, and continued to reside on the homestead for six years, when he purchased a farm on which he lived until 1853. His mother lived with him up to 1851, when she died. At the solicitation of his brother David, then living in Parishville village, he moved with his family to this place, and bought a half interest of his brother in his factory for manufacturing hay-rakes, clothes-frames, and broom and fork handles. At the time of their moving in, there were no houses to rent. But the hotel, which then belonged to George Parish, being without a tenant, he was induced to take it, and thus became landlord of the St. Regis hotel; continuing in this business for eighteen months, he still continued to carry on the business with his brother, but at the expiration of a partnership of two years he purchased his brother's interest and carried on the business. During this year, 1855, his factory and contents, including twenty-three thousand rakes, were burned. He immediately set about erecting a new factory, which was a building of sixty

by eighty feet in size, and occupied the site of Clark's butter-tub factory. Having carried on this business successfully for two years, in 1857 he bought the water-power above his factory and erected a custom saw-mill, which he carried on a few years and then began the making of eave-spouts. At the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, Moses J. Flanders, the second son, enlisted in Company D, Scott's 900, United States Volunteer Cavalry, and served to the end of the war. Henry J. Flanders, the third son, enlisted in Company E, 106th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many battles during the war. Mr. Flanders, not wishing to be outdone in patriotism by his sons, left his business with his eldest son, Edwin H. Flanders, and enlisted and served in the 6th New York Heavy Artillery. After the close of the war, Mr. Flanders associated his sons, Edwin H., Moses J., Henry J., and Charles P. Flanders, with him in the business, and bought the water-power and erected the present saw-mill and eave-spout factory.

Mrs. Zipporah Flanders, daughter of Rufus and Lydia Tracy Trowbridge, was born October 22, 1813, in the town of Shelburn, Chittenden county, Vermont; her father lived on a farm, and ended his days on the homestead in 1822. The family remained on the farm until they moved, in 1833, to Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York. Mrs. Flanders' mother died in Bangor, Franklin county, in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Flanders are identified with the Methodist Episcopal church in Parishville.



Mrs. E. W. Bloss.



E. W. Bloss.



RES. OF A. E. BLOSS, PARISHVILLE, NEW YORK.

eighteen I began to think that I could do better than to stay with my master, and effected a compromise with him, whereby the bond was given up and I was free. I left him Dec. 6, 1826, and Feb. 24, 1827, left Danville, in company with a neighbor named Bowers, who was then removing with his family to Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. I agreed to drive his ox-team and sled, loaded with household furniture, for the payment of my personal expenses. We arrived in Parishville March 6, being eleven days on the road. Soon after arriving here I engaged work on a farm for six months, at twelve dollars per month, grain pay (no money to be had for labor), and worked my time out, but lost one-half of my wages. During the summer, in the absence of a clergyman, I used to read sermons to large congregations on the Sabbath in the old red school-house at Parishville Centre. In August I contracted for fifty acres of wild land, at four dollars per acre, being a part of mile square No. 16.

I went to school at the old St. Lawrence academy in Potsdam, and remained there till the 1st day of December. I was then examined by the regular board of inspectors, received my license, and commenced school Dec. 3, 1827, being then nineteen years old. Taught this school eight months, and at its close was hired by the trustees in Parishville village to teach their school for one year, closing April 10, 1830, and averaging forty pupils per day. The remainder of the summer I worked on my land, and built a log house upon it. The 1st of September I went back to Vermont, and on the 19th was married to Miss Pamela Lovewell, who, like myself, was an orphan, having lost both her parents at the tender age of ten years. We began housekeeping on our own lot Oct. 25, 1830, under trying circumstances. Our house was only partly finished; there were no stoves here then, and we suffered much with cold and smoke. Not a vestige of road for one mile east and two miles west, and no neighbor in sight. Here we spent the first winter of our married life, and again taught the Centre school. At the close of this school I heard of a place in Canada where they wanted an American teacher, and went to a place called Treadwell Seignory, in the township of L'Orignal, Ontario, Canada, on the Ottawa river, sixty-five miles above Montreal. Engaged the school, returned home, took my wife and a few articles of convenience, and started on my way back by way of St. Regis. In a few days we arrived safely at the place of our destination, weary and much worn in consequence of the badness of the roads and riding in a common lumber-wagon. Here we remained for four consecutive years, and taught the same school during the entire time. In June, 1835, we returned to our home in Parishville, and went to housekeeping directly. Having saved money enough to finish paying for our land, built a barn, and with the surplus left I now began in earnest to clear up the farm.

In the spring I was elected one of the board of inspectors of common schools, which position I held till 1842. When the office of town superintendent was created, in 1853, was elected to that office for two years, and re-elected in 1855, which position I held till the office of school commissioner superseded that of town superintendent. In the winter of 1856 I taught school in the district where I first taught in 1827, making in all thirty-two terms of three months each. I was also for five successive years one of

the assessors of the town, and in 1859 was elected school commissioner for the 3d district to fill a vacancy, was re-elected in 1860, holding the office over four years. I now hold, and have for a good many years, a State license to teach a common school anywhere in the State. Our farm consists of 160 acres, 100 cleared, with good fences and substantial buildings, all paid for. Five years ago I divided my real estate between my two daughters (all the children we have). Maria H., the eldest, married Mr. W. W. Spear nineteen years ago; Zelia S. was married to Mr. J. A. Kelly nine years since. We are living at home on the old place with the last-named daughter and her husband.

In religion, I am a Methodist; in politics, was an Old-Line Whig. At the formation of the Republican party, in 1856, I cast my lot with them. Have voted at every presidential election since I was twenty-one years old.

#### DAVID DAGGART,

son of Henry and Parmelia Daggart, was born in Cornwall, Vt., Aug. 9, 1809. His father was a native of Attleborough, Mass., and his mother of Cornwall, Vt. They were farmers by occupation, and reared seven children to manhood, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fourth. His parents came to this county in October, 1817, and settled in Stockholm, where they lived for many years. Mrs. Daggart died there, April 6, 1850, and Mr. Daggart lived with the subject of this sketch in this town for the last six years of his life. He died July 7, 1862, aged seventy-four.

Mr. David Daggart was reared on the farm and followed it till he was twenty-two years old; then he commenced as clerk in a store, and followed it for three years, getting sixty dollars for the first year's work, and one hundred dollars for the second. He has been engaged most of the time since in that business, and in 1866 he gave up his business to his son, Herbert M., who is now doing a safe business. He married Miss Meribah C. Greene, of Cornwall, Vt., Jan. 2, 1838. Mrs. Daggart's father was a native of Wallingford, Vt., and was born there Dec. 20, 1790, and her mother was born in Cornwall, Vt., Aug. 24, 1794. They came to this county in 1817, and settled in Hopkinton. Mr. Greene died in this town Aug. 19, 1873, and Mrs. Greene died Aug. 12, 1837. Mr. David Daggart and wife have reared four children, namely: Clarinda G., Henry L., Mary Emorette, and Herbert M., all of whom are living.

In politics, Mr. Daggart was first a Whig and then a Republican, upon the organization of that party. He has been a justice of the peace for twenty years in this town. He and his wife are now living in Parishville, in a good two-story house, a view of which, and portraits of himself and wife, may be seen in another part of this work. They are surrounded by the comforts of a happy home, and enjoy the love and affection of their children.

This brief sketch, view of home, and portraits are given by their children in memory of their parents.

Herbert M. took his father's business at the age of twenty, and has followed it ever since with untiring energy, and to-day enjoys the confidence of his fellow-townsmen to an unusual degree, and is doing a prosperous business.



Photo. by N. L. Stone, Potsdam

*P. W. Rose*

#### HON. PARKER W. ROSE.\*

No man in the assembly bears a greater reputation for sturdy honesty, and those qualities which denote the statesman and patriot, than Parker W. Rose. His countenance, seamed and marked by rugged angularity, is an unerring index to the clear brain and keen intellect which it masks, and though he is not given to bold flights of eloquence, his voice is always raised when occasion requires in behalf of sound public policy and honest legislation. He is the especial champion of economy in the public service, and no measure which contemplates a needless or wanton expenditure of the public funds can hope to escape either his vigilance or his earnest protest.

Mr. Rose was born in Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, March 29, 1812, and is consequently about sixty-five years of age; but he comes of a hardy stock, and physically and mentally he is as vigorous as the average of men at forty-five. His father, Daniel P. Rose, was born in Coventry, and is of English ancestry. Mr. Rose's educational opportunities in early youth were somewhat limited, being mainly what could be procured in the common school during the winter season; but he was more than ordinarily studious, and when this was finally supplemented by a brief term at the St. Lawrence academy, he was abundantly competent to fill the position of a teacher in a district school, and spent several years in that capacity; teaching was not to his liking, however, and he soon relinquished it. Shortly after attaining his majority he engaged in the pursuit in which much of his youth was passed, that of farming; and to this, in later years, he added that of manufacturing. All his business affairs have been managed with prudence and sagacity, so

that he possesses a comfortable competence as the reward of well-directed and honest industry.

Mr. Rose has been an earnest and consistent member of the Baptist church since his youth, having made a public confession and consecration at the age of fourteen. During a period of nearly forty years he was superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath-school at Parishville. He was married to Cynthia Putnam in November, 1837. She died in February, 1852, while he was a member of assembly, when he was married in April, 1853, to Miss Julianna Beecher, who died August 25, 1877. Mr. Rose has frequently filled positions of a public nature. During six years he was a member of the St. Lawrence County board of supervisors, acting one year as its chairman. In 1852 he was a member of assembly, serving on the committee of grievances. He was re-elected next year, when he was made chairman of the committee on internal affairs, and also acted as chairman of the Democratic caucus. In 1872 he was returned under different political auspices, having joined the Republican party at its formation in 1854; previous to that year he acted with the Free-Soil wing of the Democratic party. During the last session, Mr. Rose was chairman of the committee on grievances, and the sub-committee of the whole, and a member of the committee on federal relations. So entirely satisfactory was his course that he was re-nominated in the fall of 1872, and beat his opponent, Horace Bicknell, a "Liberal," by the very large majority of 2120. He was chairman of the sub-committee of the whole, and a member of the committee on expenditures of the executive department. We can simply add, that Mr. Rose has maintained a reputation for political and general





*RES. OF P. W. ROSE, PARISHVILLE, NEW YORK.*



*FARM RES. OF P. W. ROSE, PARISHVILLE, NEW YORK.*



RESIDENCE OF ALLEN WHIPPLE, PARISVILLE, N. Y.



Photo. by Stone, Potsdam.

*Allen Whipple*

Allen Whipple, the fifth son of James and Sylvania (Hall) Whipple, and grandson of Benjamin Whipple, of Providence, R. I., was born in the town of Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt., Jan. 26, 1807. His father was a farmer, and died when Allen was twelve years old. His early life was spent upon the farm and in going to school in the common country school of his boyhood days. After he had attained his majority he learned the trade of cabinet-maker, which he combined afterwards with that of carpenter and joiner, and followed up to January, 1832, when he came into the town of Parishville bringing with him \$90 in money, a horse and sleigh worth \$75, and a chest of tools, and followed his trade of building and carpentering for two years; then going to Painesville, Ohio, where he lived two years, working at his trade, and helping to build the old Geauga county bank building. In the spring of 1836 he returned to Parishville and purchased the farm on which he now lives. Went to Vermont to visit his mother, and returned to Parishville in the spring of 1837. October 3, of that year, he was united in marriage to Elmira E. Brown, second daughter of Luke Brown, the

first permanent settler in the town. Their first residence was in a log house which stood on his farm, and which he replaced with a substantial frame dwelling in 1840. A daughter was born to them Sept. 6, 1839, and named Carolina A. She was married Nov. 13, 1856, to Merritt Wheeler; they live on a farm in the town of Potsdam. Mrs. Whipple died Oct. 15, 1861. Mr. Whipple married his present wife, Mrs. Nancy Myrick Oliver, May 2, 1863. She had by her first husband three children, of whom only one is living, a son, Edward P. Oliver, a merchant living in Chesaning, Michigan. In civil life Mr. Whipple has honorably filled nearly every office in his town. He has been justice of the peace for twelve years, being elected in 1842. He has served as supervisor during six years. Mr. Whipple has passed an active life, and is well rewarded with an abundance of this world's goods. He owns one of the finest farms in the town, and has the esteem of his friends and acquaintances. He has been strictly temperate in his habits, has never used tobacco in any form, and has never played any game for money.

## DEACON GEO. A. FLOWER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Massachusetts, Oct. 4, 1788. He was reared a farmer, which occupation he followed through life. At the age of five his father died, and left the care of a family of three children (of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest) to his mother. At the age of four he went to live with an uncle at Elizabeth, Essex Co., N. Y. When twelve years of age his mother re-married, and he then lived with them in Cornwall, Vt., till he was twenty-one. Then he came to this county in the fall of 1809, in company with others, and selected the farm where he continued to live through life. He went to Vermont four times on foot. He married, in Vermont, Miss Hannah Kingsley, February, 1811, by whom four children were born. She died July 28, 1822. He married again, Feb. 18, 1823, Miss Charlotte Kelsey, of Whiting, Vt., by whom four children were born. Mrs. C. Flower was born in Connecticut, July 17, 1800, and died May 10, 1870.

Deacon Flower commenced life a poor boy, but by industry and economy, assisted by his faithful wives, he became one of the substantial farmers of this town. Soon after marrying his second wife he made a profession of religion, and united with the First Congregational church of Parishville, and for a large portion of this time he served as deacon acceptably up to the day of his death. He was a very liberal man in the support of the church and society, and ever ready to aid in any good enterprise. He was a strong temperance man, being one of the first to sign the pledge. In politics a Whig and Republican. At one time he was captain in the State militia. He bought and paid for about 200 acres. He gave two of his children a college education, outlived all of them but two, and died July 25, 1876. He lived respected and died regretted by a large circle of friends. This brief sketch is given by his son, H. N., in memory of one whom he holds ever dear, and is also the owner of the old homestead.

## DAVID S. STEPHENS.

Among the many old representative families whose histories and representation embellish the pages of our work, none are more pleasantly situated in regard to a fine home than he of whom we write. He is of Scotch origin. His father, David, was a native of Windsor, Connecticut, and mother, Mary, near by, or at Windsor also; they were farmers, and reared seven children, namely, Sarah, David S., John, Betsey, Henry, William, and Alvirah, all of whom lived to be men and women. The father lived in Penfield, N. H., where all the children were born, and there he died. Mrs. Stephens died in Morristown, Vt. The subject of this sketch was born in Penfield, N. H., Jan. 27, 1800; he was reared on a farm, and remained at home till he was twenty-one. He then worked out by the month for some four years for about ten dollars, that being one dollar more than the average of hands received. He then settled at Morristown, Vt., on a farm of some one hundred acres, on which he stayed for some six years, during which time he married Miss Calista Chattuck, of Sheldon, Vt., April 8,

1827, with whom he lived two and a half years. She died in November, 1829. Soon after he sold his farm in Vermont and engaged in peddling tin, and then all kinds of notions; he also engaged others to work for him at the same business. He married Miss Demis F. Berry, of Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1834. Mrs. Stephens' father, Ebenezer Berry, was a native of Kent, Ct., and mother, of Lester, Vt.; they were among the early settlers of Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., cleared up a good farm, reared a very large family, and he died there March 15, 1837, and mother, Mercy, died there Feb. 16, 1862. Mrs. Stephens was born in Malone, March 21, 1812. The result of this union was four children, one son and three daughters, namely, Demis Y., David B., Celestia A., and Helen E., all of whom are living. Mr. Stephens and wife came to this county and settled on the farm they now own in August, 1836. His first purchase was about one hundred acres at seven dollars per acre, and since then has added to it till he has two hundred and twelve acres in the home farm, and about one hundred and ten acres more in different parts of the county. Mr. Stephens was burnt out in 1870, and since then has put up one of the best and most substantial houses in the town, and has fine out-buildings, as may be seen by a view in another part of this work. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, and while he holds to no particular religious creed, he cherishes the faith of the Universalist. He has always been in favor of good schools, as is shown by the fact that he has given his children good advantages for an education. He is now an old man of seventy-seven, living in a fine brick house, surrounded by the comforts of a happy home. His only son, David B., is living with his parents. He married Miss Addie A. Church, of South Canton, Sept. 26, 1866; they have one son, Clinton C. Stephens.

## EDWIN W. BLOSS,

son of Samuel and Achsah Bloss, was born in Plainfield, N. H., Sept. 30, 1806. His father was a native of Dalton, N. H., and his mother of Plainfield, N. H. They reared nineteen children, he having been married twice. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and for the greater part of his life has followed it. He came to Parishville, and settled on his present farm in February, 1838. He has built all the buildings on his farm,—a view of which may be seen in another part of this work.

He married Miss Mercy A. Russell, of this town, Jan. 8, 1840. She was born July 30, 1820. Her parents are natives of Foster, R. I., and settled in this town in 1816. Mr. Bloss and wife have had three children, namely, Albro E., Orra E., and Ida A., the last of whom is dead. Albro E. is the home boy, and the one who sees that his parents are identified in this work.

Mr. Bloss has always been either a Whig or Republican in politics. Before giving any land away to his children, he owned about three hundred and eighty acres free of incumbrance, and got this himself by industry and frugality. He is now seventy-one years of age, and is living with his son A. E.



(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM, N. Y.)

*G. A. Flower*

MRS. G. A. FLOWER.



RESIDENCE OF H. N. FLOWER, PARISHVILLE, NEW YORK.



PROPERTY OF CHAS. ANTHONY, JAMES BRODIE, JOHN KILLMER, C. T. FULLER & M. D. MORRIS.  
GOUVERNEUR, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.

## SAMUEL WILLIS,

son of Samuel and Hannah Willis, was born in Hanover, N. H., Sept. 7, 1814. His parents were of New England birth, were farmers, and reared seven children to manhood, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fifth. Mr. Willis followed farming for a business through life with success, owning at one time nearly three hundred acres, and at the time of his death about two hundred acres. He married Miss Mary Gould, of Lyme, N. H., Nov. 7, 1837. She was born May 4, 1814. Her father, Peter Gould, was a native of Montpelier, Vt., and her mother, Seba Warren, of New Hampshire. Mr. Willis was the father of seven

children, namely: Ellen, an infant, Josephine, West Gould, Rosalette, Oriana, and Lunetta, all of whom were born on the "old homestead" now occupied by Mrs. Willis and family. Nov. 8, 1838, Mr. Willis and wife came to this town, and lived for two years with an uncle, and in May, 1840, settled on the farm where he lived till his death, which occurred March 9, 1877. In politics, he was a Republican.

West Gould, an only son, was educated for the ministry of the Free-Will Baptist persuasion, having graduated at the St. Lawrence academy at Potsdam, and at the theological academy at Lewistown, Maine. He preached during the time of his getting his education, and was a settled pastor for only six months when he died, May 29, 1875.

## G O U V E R N E U R.

THE town of Gouverneur lies in the extreme southwestern corner of that tract known as the Ten Townships, which were laid off under the act of May 5, 1786, and sold at public vendue in New York city, July 10, 1787. It is joined by the towns of De Kalb, Hermon, Fowler, Rossie, and Macomb,—the last named of which was originally comprised within its limits, and now forms its northwestern boundary. In portions of the town its surface may be termed rolling, while in other places it is but a succession of rough hills and limestone ledges, particularly in those parts lying near the border of Macomb. This, like all the contiguous portions of the county, was originally covered with heavy forests of hemlock, spruce, beech, oak, and maple, interspersed with pine.

The only stream of any importance is the Oswegatchie river, which passes through the town for a distance of about twenty miles, in a course so devious as to embrace every point of the compass, entering from Fowler, then passing in a southwesterly direction into Rossie, then returning to Gouverneur, and, after traversing the town lengthwise, making its exit into De Kalb. No tributary worthy of mention joins it in Gouverneur. Beaver creek, a small stream which forms three-fourths of the boundary between this town and Macomb, falls into the river many miles below, in the town of Oswegatchie.

The township of Cambray, afterwards the town of Gouverneur, was purchased at the sale above mentioned by Alexander Macomb, and to him patented by the State, Dec. 17, 1787. From Macomb, through a number of successive owners, to the proprietorship of Gouverneur Morris, whose first deed was from William Constable (20,000 acres), Nov. 17, 1798, and whose last was from David B. Ogden, July 1, 1808.

## THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The earliest settlement in the township was made under the leadership of Dr. Richard Townsend, then of Hartford, Washington county, N. Y. Six years after the first purchase by Mr. Morris, he entered into an agreement with Dr.

Townsend by which the latter was to remove his residence to the wilds of Cambray, and there to act as the proprietor's agent in securing immigration, and in effecting sales of land. In pursuance of this agreement, the doctor set out on foot in the summer of 1805 to visit the lands in question,—being accompanied by Willard Smith, Isaac Austin, Pardon Babcock, John Alden, Ambi Higby, and Morris Mead, his neighbors and acquaintances in Washington county and prospective purchasers. From the head of Lake George they struck boldly into the wilderness, with but three days' provisions and a compass, which they relied on to bring them to their place of destination. Instead of three days they were seven upon the journey, but they were fortunate in laying their course, for they emerged from the woods into the Smith settlement in De Kalb. From there they proceeded towards the southwest, striking the Oswegatchie upon its right bank, above the natural dam. After a brief examination of the vicinity they passed down and crossed the stream near the present line of Rossie, whence, by way of the Indian and Black rivers, they returned to their homes, from which they had been absent only about three weeks.

In the fall of the same year the leader, with several of his party, including Willard Smith and Isaac Austin, started on horseback to return by way of Black river to Cambray, but were compelled, on account of impassable roads, to leave their animals at Boon's settlement. From this place they proceeded on foot, crossed Indian river, passed Lee's tavern on the State road, and reached the Oswegatchie about the middle of October, when all the woods along its banks were blazing in the hues of Indian summer. They continued up the stream until they reached the little islands at the present site of Gouverneur village, where they crossed upon logs, and, being pleased with the location, halted to select lands for settlement. The services of a surveyor\* were procured, and several tracts were laid

\* Colonel Edsall, of Waddington.

off, upon which they made some commencement of clearing, and then returned home, to prepare for emigration hither.

About the 1st of February, 1806, their party, consisting of William Smith, Pardon Babcock, Isaac Austin, and Eleazer Nichols, and their families, set out from Hartford for their new home in Cambray. Mrs. Austin, who had for many years been bedridden by reason of rheumatism, was carried the entire distance in a crib. They drove four yoke of oxen and seven cows, and brought a good supply of salted meats, beans, and other stores. In due time they reached Indian river bridge (now Antwerp village), where the women and children were left at the log house which Gershom Matoon had just opened as a tavern. They, however, remained here only a few days, until some kind of shelter could be made ready for them at the new settlement. Smith and Aldrich first built a shanty together near the present residence of James Maddock. Babcock settled on what was afterwards known as the Joel Keyes place. Isaac Austin located within the present limits of the village corporation of Gouverneur.

On the 31st of March following the settlement was increased by the arrival of Isaac Morgan and wife from Orange Co., Vt. Dr. Townsend came soon after, though he did not bring his family until February, 1807. He proceeded at once to lay off the lands in the neighborhood into farms, employing for this purpose a surveyor from Brownsville, named John Simons. During that season and the winter of 1806-7 the population of Cambray was swelled by the arrival of Daniel Austin, Israel Porter, Rufus Washburn, Benjamin Smith, and Stephen Smith, with their families. Dr. John Spencer, from Windsor, Conn., arrived in April, 1807, and was the first practicing physician in Cambray.\*

Colburn Barrell and Roswell Wilder arrived in 1807. Joel Wilder, James Parker, John Parker, Ephraim Case, Jonathan S. Colton, William Cleghorn, Henry Welch, Jeremiah Merithew, Jesse Dewey, and Stephen Patterson, James Thompson, James Haile, and Jonathan Paine came in 1808; and among those who came in the following year were Timothy Sheldon, Reuben Nobles, Wm. W. Rhodes, Richard Kimball, and Capt. Rockwell Barnes, a millwright and a carpenter, and a man of enterprise, who did much to advance the prosperity of the town.

In July, 1806, there arrived two missionaries from Connecticut, who held the first religious meeting, at the house of Isaac Austin. These were afterwards continued with considerable regularity at the same place, the preaching being sometimes by a Methodist preacher named Heath, from Rich's settlement, but oftener by Stephen Patterson, who lived in the neighborhood. These meetings, although first held under Methodist preachers, were in no sense denominational, but participated in by all the settlers, of whatever views, who were anxious to enjoy here the privilege of divine worship to which they had been accustomed in the homes they had recently left. The first birth in the township was that of Allen Smith,† son of Willard Smith. The first death occurred in January, 1807, being that of

\* Dr. Townsend, although an educated and well-qualified physician, never practiced his profession except in cases of emergency.

† Born May 8, 1806; died March 9, 1871.

Emily, an infant daughter of Israel Porter. A Mrs. Martin died soon after, and the third death was that of Stephen Patterson, who was killed in 1810 by the caving in of a well in which he was at work. The first marriage was of Medad Cole with a daughter of Stephen Patterson.

The settlers were awake to the importance of opening communication with the outside world, and during the first summer a road was cut through by voluntary labor to the Rich settlement in De Kalb, and soon after the route to Antwerp was made practicable. Probably these improvements had their effect in stimulating settlements, for from about that time lands were purchased and clearings made with much greater rapidity. In the year 1809 a clearing of 80 acres was made at the natural dam by Joseph Bolton, for the proprietor, and a saw-mill and grist-mill were erected there by Isaac Austin for Mr. Morris. These were for many years known as Morris' mills, and were a great acquisition to the settlers, who had before been obliged to go to Cooper's falls for the grinding of their grain, and for whatever lumber they found necessary. In five years from the time of Dr. Townsend's first exploration the population of the township had so much increased as to contain about 75 voters.‡ They had long been weary of their connection with the town of Oswegatchie, and anxious to sever it. They accordingly took steps to that end, which proved successful.

#### CIVIL HISTORY.

On April 5, 1810, Cambray was detached from Oswegatchie and erected into the town of Gouverneur,§ the name being given in honor of the proprietor, Mr. Morris.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Dr. John Spencer, March 5, 1811, and resulted in the election of the following officers: Richard Townsend, supervisor; Amos Comly, town clerk; Rufus Washburn, Isaac Morgan, Pardon Babcock, assessors; Amos Comly, Benj. Smith, Ephraim Case, commissioners of highways; Jonathan S. Colton, Israel Porter, overseers of the poor; Barnabas Wood, constable and collector. Ephraim Case, Rufus Washburn, Pardon Babcock, Jonathan S. Colton, and Benjamin Smith were appointed a committee "to superintend the destruction of noxious weeds," and were to be allowed \$1 per day for that service. It was also voted "that hogs and sheep be kept close the year round; that rams in particular shall be kept up from the 25th day of August until the 5th day of December," and "that a pound be built on Isaac Austin's farm, and that the inhabitants meet early on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., for the purpose of building said pound." Further, it was voted "that the town clerk be allowed \$10 for his services over and above what the law provides;" that Isaac Austin, Esq., be allowed \$6, John Spencer \$6, and Isaac Morgan, \$7, for former services; and "that the next annual meeting be held at the house of John Brown, at the east end of the bridge."

‡ Hough says that at the erection of the town it contained 223 inhabitants, of whom but 30 possessed the qualifications of senatorial voters; but this is evidently a mistake, as in the election held in Gouverneur in the month following, the first town-meeting, the number of votes cast for senator was 57.

§ The town was reduced to its present limits, by the erection of Macomb, April 30, 1841.



The following are the names of those who have filled the office of supervisor of Gouverneur, and the dates of their election: Richard Townsend, 1811 to 1814; John Brown, 1815 to 1819; Israel Porter, 1820-21; Aaron Atwood, 1822 to and including 1826; Harvey D. Smith, 1827 to 1835 inclusive, also in 1837; Almond Z. Madison, 1836 and 1838; William E. Sterling, 1839, '40, '41, and '43; Peter Van Buren, 1842, '44-45; George S. Winslow, 1846 to 1849; Charles Anthony, 1850, '51, '52; Milton Barney, in 1853, '57, '58, '59; O. G. Barnum, 1855; Charles S. Cone, 1856; John Pooler, Jr., 1860 to 1865 inclusive; Robert Ormiston, 1855 to 1871 inclusive; and Newton Aldrich, 1872 to the present time. Other officers of the town for 1877 are James W. Ormiston, town clerk; S. B. Van Duzee, D. A. Johnson, George Lockie, and George M. Gleason, justices of the peace; James Clark, Jr., assessor; Alanson Thrall, collector; Jason Smith, Myron Cushman, overseers of the poor; Lewis J. Haile, highway commissioner; Charles Anthony, A. K. Jepson, and E. W. Abbott, town auditors.

#### GOUVERNEUR VILLAGE.

The commencement of this village was marked by the construction of a bridge across the Oswegatchie, the first public improvement in the township. At first the crossing of the river at this point had been effected by means of trees felled from either shore to the island, but this proved to be not only inadequate and inconvenient but unsafe; and so, as the inhabitants of Cambray could hope for no aid in such a matter from their town of Oswegatchie, they raised by subscription the sum of \$500, with which a tolerably good bridge was erected in 1808, by Isaac Kendall.\* The location of this was just below the present iron bridge.

In the same year the first public-house was opened, by Israel Porter, on the west side of the river. The point is still known as the Porter place. Another event occurring in that year, and of considerable interest to the settlers, was a three weeks' visit by Gouverneur Morris, during which time he was the guest of Isaac Austin. In nearly every summer from this time until his death, in 1816, he made short visits to his lands and settlers in Cambray.

The first merchant in the township was John Brown, who, in 1809, opened a store at the east end of the bridge, near the river-bank and on the south side of the highway. Up to this time, and especially after the opening of Porter's inn, the west side of the river had been the more important point, but Brown's store changed all this and established the location of the village. After a time another merchant established here, and this was Moses Rowley.

On the opening of the War of 1812 the people here, as in many of the villages and towns near the frontier, being panic-stricken in the fear of Indian incursions, erected a large and strong block-house, with an inclosing stockade, as a refuge and defense in case of attack. It stood in the road (now Clinton street), at a point near the present residence of F. M. Holbrook. A watch by day, and sentinels by night, were maintained for a time; but, as no attack or

alarm came, the precaution was soon omitted, and the people returned to their vocations in pursuance of the advice of Isaac Austin, who told them that if they devoted their time to garrison duty, they would soon stand face to face with an enemy worse than the Indian, namely, starvation! The block-house was soon after sold and the material put into the dam and other structures in the village.

When rumors came of an expected attack on Ogdensburg, there were many here who volunteered for its defense; among whom were Isaac Austin, Stephen Mitchell, Stephen Patterson, Jr., Silas Spencer, and William Fanning. All of these returned safely, but Fanning died afterwards from the effects of the exposure. Spenceer was much complimented for having repulsed, single-handed, a squad of the enemy who, upon one occasion, endeavored to effect a landing at Ogdensburg.

The first utilization of the water-power at the village was by William Downs, who, on Feb. 1, 1814, purchased from Dr. Townsend, as the proprietor's agent, a lot 38 by 24 feet in size, "on the easterly island," with the privilege to erect a dam and to use sufficient water from the river for the propulsion of carding and fulling machinery; with the condition that such machinery should be put in operation at a time sufficiently early to work the fleeces of that year's clipping. The dam was built, and the carding and fulling equipment made ready within the time stipulated. This was operated as a clothiery for many years. After Downs it came into possession of Eli Robinson, and then of Sylvanus Cone, who rebuilt it for the same use; then it was owned by Isaac P. Fisher, and by him converted into a wood-working establishment. It was destroyed by fire in 1853, during the proprietorship of Mr. Fisher, who then erected in its place the fine-grist-mill afterwards owned by Burt & Co., and now by S. Graves.

The first saw-mill in the village was built on the west side, in 1815, by Israel Porter, Rockwell Barnes, Raymond Austin, and Benjamin Smith, each having a quarter-interest. After them it passed through the hands of many different proprietors. In 1840 it was owned by Almeron Thomas, who furnished from it the lumber for the present seminary. In 1853 it was destroyed by fire, during the proprietorship of John Fosgate, and was by him rebuilt. It was afterwards purchased and remodeled by Bidwell & Baldwin, and passed from them to the present proprietors, Starbuck, McCarthy & Co.

The first grist-mill erected was by Israel Porter, about 1820. This stood on the west side of the river, and was equipped with two run of rock-stones from Antwerp. The mill was burned in 1825, rebuilt by Mr. Porter, and operated by him until his death in 1836, after which it was owned by Almeron Thomas, then by John Fosgate. It was again burnt in 1853, and rebuilt by Mr. Fosgate, who owned it until his death. It was then purchased by Edwin G. Dodge, and is now run by E. G. Dodge & Co.

Notwithstanding the check to immigration caused by the war, the village contained in 1816 about two hundred inhabitants, and from that time the increase was much more rapid, particularly for several years after 1820. As regards the moral condition of the place, we find it mentioned, in a published historical narrative relating to those times, that

\*This bridge stood until 1820, when a new one was built in its place by James Parker, at a cost of \$1000.

the firm religious principles of the first comers had so far pervaded the community as to create a noticeable superiority in this particular over many other settlements; but, on the other hand, the Rev. N. G. Conklin, referring to the same subject in a sermon preached in Gouverneur village July 2, 1876, says,—

“As is liable in new settlements, the general state of morals was very low. We are told by those who yet remember those early times, that the weekly exhibitions of the multitude gathered at the village on a Saturday afternoon furnished sights and sounds fearful to witness and to hear; that profanity and drunkenness, with brawling and fighting, seemed to characterize the masses on these occasions; that the Saturday night was made hideous in the extreme; and that often these orgies were continued unto the dawning of God’s hallowed day of rest. We do not wonder, therefore, that Mr. Finney, in his memoirs, says this was ‘a place of great wickedness.’”

The time referred to was 1825 and the years preceding it. As impartial historians, we give both statements.

In the years 1824 and 1829 there arrived and settled in Gouverneur two men whose names must always occupy chief places in her annals, these being respectively Harvey D. Smith and Edwin Dodge. The following in reference to the coming of Judge Dodge is from Mr. Smith’s own pen: “In the year 1829, Edwin Dodge came as agent of the Morris estate, by which most of the lands were owned. The liberal and forbearing policy which he adopted as agent, and subsequently as owner of considerable portions of the lands, encouraged purchasers, and induced the location of a highly respectable class of immigrants from the east, and from Scotland.” During the many years of their lives in Gouverneur, these gentlemen enjoyed in the highest degree the respect and confidence of their fellow-townsmen. Mr. Smith died Sept. 28, 1864. The death of Judge Dodge occurred Nov. 15, 1877.

#### THE POST-OFFICE.

Dr. F. B. Hough, in his “History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties,” gives the date of the establishment of the Gouverneur post-office as Aug. 3, 1824, with Moses Rowley as first postmaster. This date is perhaps correct as regards the official recognition of the office by the department, but it is certain that Gouverneur enjoyed postal facilities as early as 1816, and that Dr. Richard Townsend was the acting, if not the actual postmaster, and that he continued so to act until the appointment of Mr. Rowley at the time above named. The mails were transported weekly on horseback, and the first mail messenger was John Otis, of Denmark, who recently died in that town at an advanced age. Another of the early messengers, and probably the successor of Otis, was Levi Holt. The office was then kept at Dr. Townsend’s house, where is now the residence of F. M. Holbrook. The office under Mr. Rowley was kept at his store. His successor was Edwin Dodge, who held from about 1830 to 1849. Since that time the incumbents of the office have been as follows: Chauncey Dodge, 1849–1853; Charles Anthony, 1853–1855 (resigned); William H. Bowne, 1855–1861; S. B. Van Duzee, 1861–1865; George B. Winslow, 1865 to the present time.

#### GOUVERNEUR WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

The project of an academical school in Gouverneur was first agitated in the year 1826. The brick school-house,

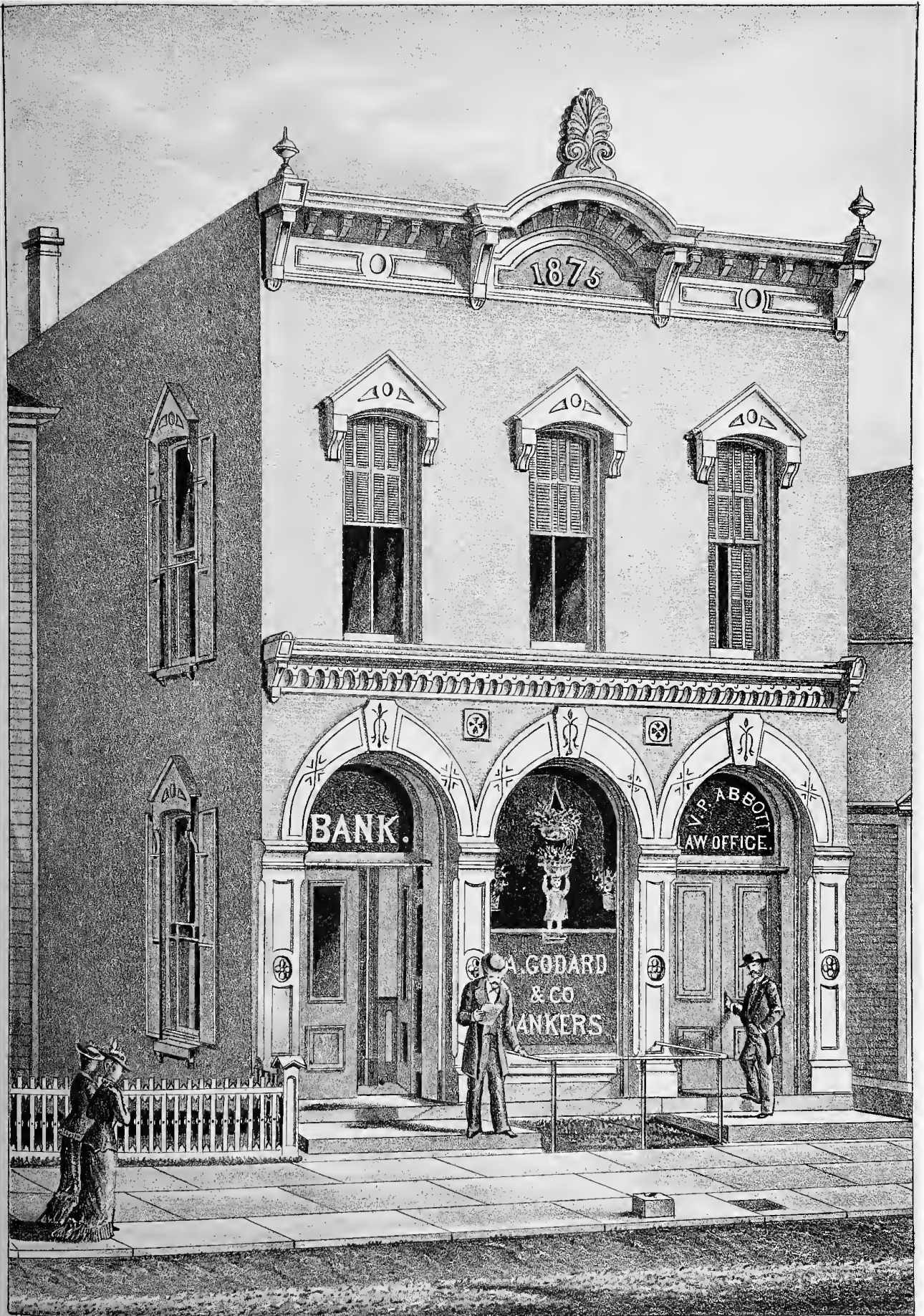
then in the process of erection in the village, had been designed as a one-story structure for the use of the common school only; but the proposition was now made to add a second story, to be occupied by a school of higher grade, the funds for the purpose to be raised by subscription.

At a meeting of the principal citizens, held March 31, 1826, the plan assumed definite shape. Subscriptions were to be asked, and the amount so raised was to be divided into shares of ten dollars each; the shareholders to constitute an association in which was to be vested the ownership of the upper story of the building and the control of the school. In pursuance of this plan, \$540 was raised and divided into fifty-four equal shares. The association met, and decided that its affairs should be conducted by three trustees, elected annually on the first Tuesday of October; and it was also resolved that the new school should be named “The Gouverneur Union Academy.”

It was not until the following year that the building was completed and the school opened under charge of Mr. — Ringer, the first principal, who not long after was succeeded by a Mr. Morgan.

On the 5th of April, 1828, an act was passed by the legislature incorporating this academy under the designation of “The Gouverneur High School,” and naming John Spencer, Aaron Rowley, David Barrell, Harvey D. Smith, Josiah Waid, Alba Smith, Almond Z. Madison, Joel Keyes, and Robert Conant as the first board of trustees. The authorized capital stock was \$20,000, divided into 2000 equal shares. In the fall of 1828 the charge of the school was assumed by Isaac Green, who was to receive as remuneration all the proceeds of tuitions, and was granted the use of the school-room free during the first term.

In response to a formal application made by the trustees, February 19, 1829, the regents of the university granted to the high school a participation in the benefits of the literature fund. About this time it became apparent that more room would be necessary for the requirements of the school, and the project of erecting a new academy building began to be discussed. Subscriptions for this purpose, amounting to \$2755, having been obtained about the 1st of September, 1830, it was resolved to commence the building upon a lot purchased of James Averell, and by him conveyed by deed to the trustees, March 14, 1831. This was the easterly end of the present public park; the frontage of the lot on the main street being ninety feet. The funds already secured being insufficient to complete the building, the shareholders in the second story of the brick school-house, namely, H. D. Smith, A. Z. Madison, A. M. Rowley, Charles D. Goodrich, David Barrell, Josiah Waid, Edward Maddock, Wolcott Griffin, John Spencer, and Miles Turner, conveyed their shares to the trustees of the high school, with the agreement that the latter should sell the property and devote the proceeds to the erection of the new academy, and that the said shareholders should receive a like amount of the stock authorized by act of 1828. At this time, too, Mr. Joseph Hopkins, a graduate of Hamilton and a teacher in the institution at Potsdam, proposed to the trustees to subscribe \$800, on condition that the building should be erected after a certain design of his own, and that he should be employed to take charge of the school. His design was



BANKING OFFICE OF A. GODARD & CO. GOUVERNEUR, N.Y.



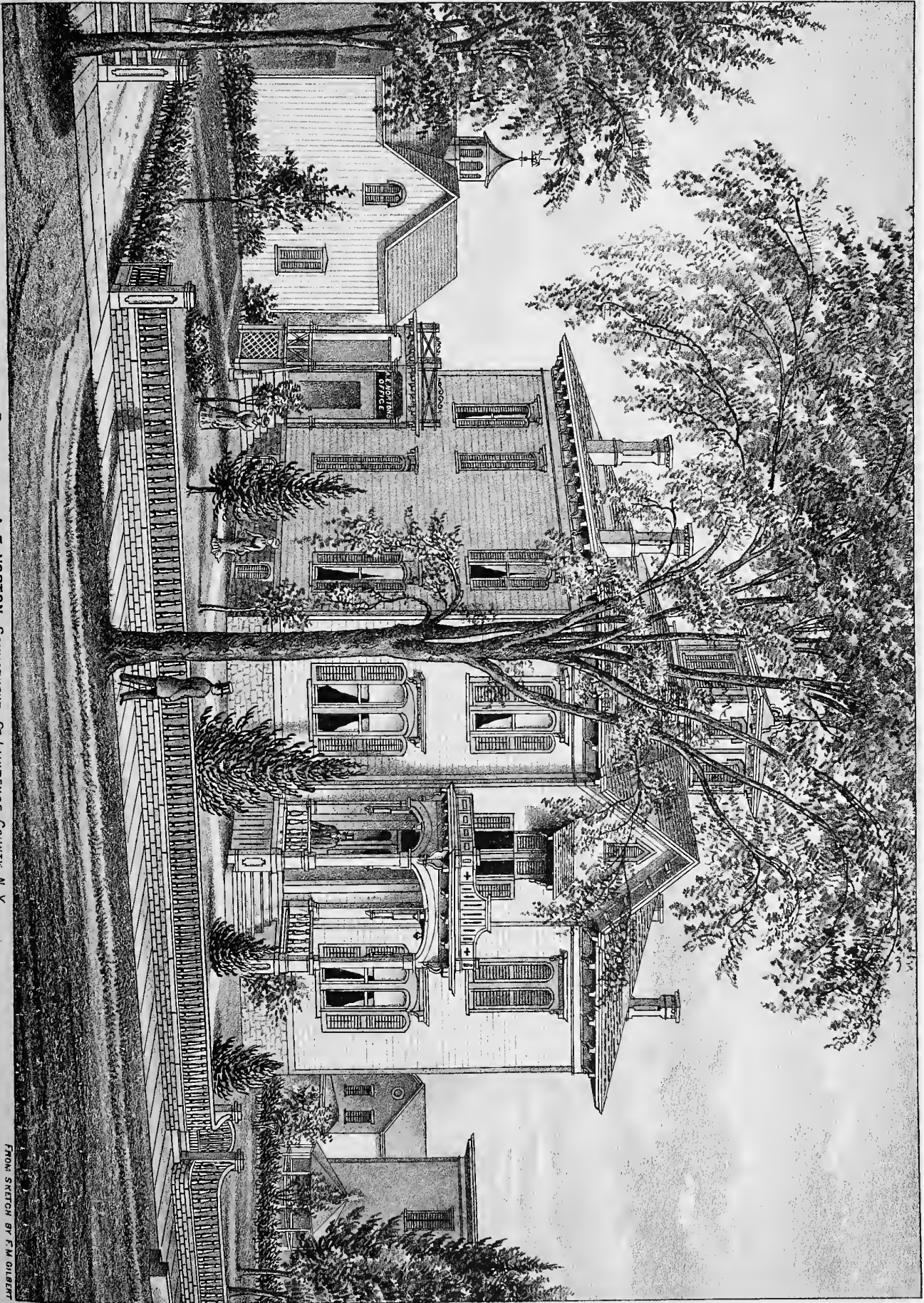
*Mrs M. A. Norton*



JESSIE ORMISTON

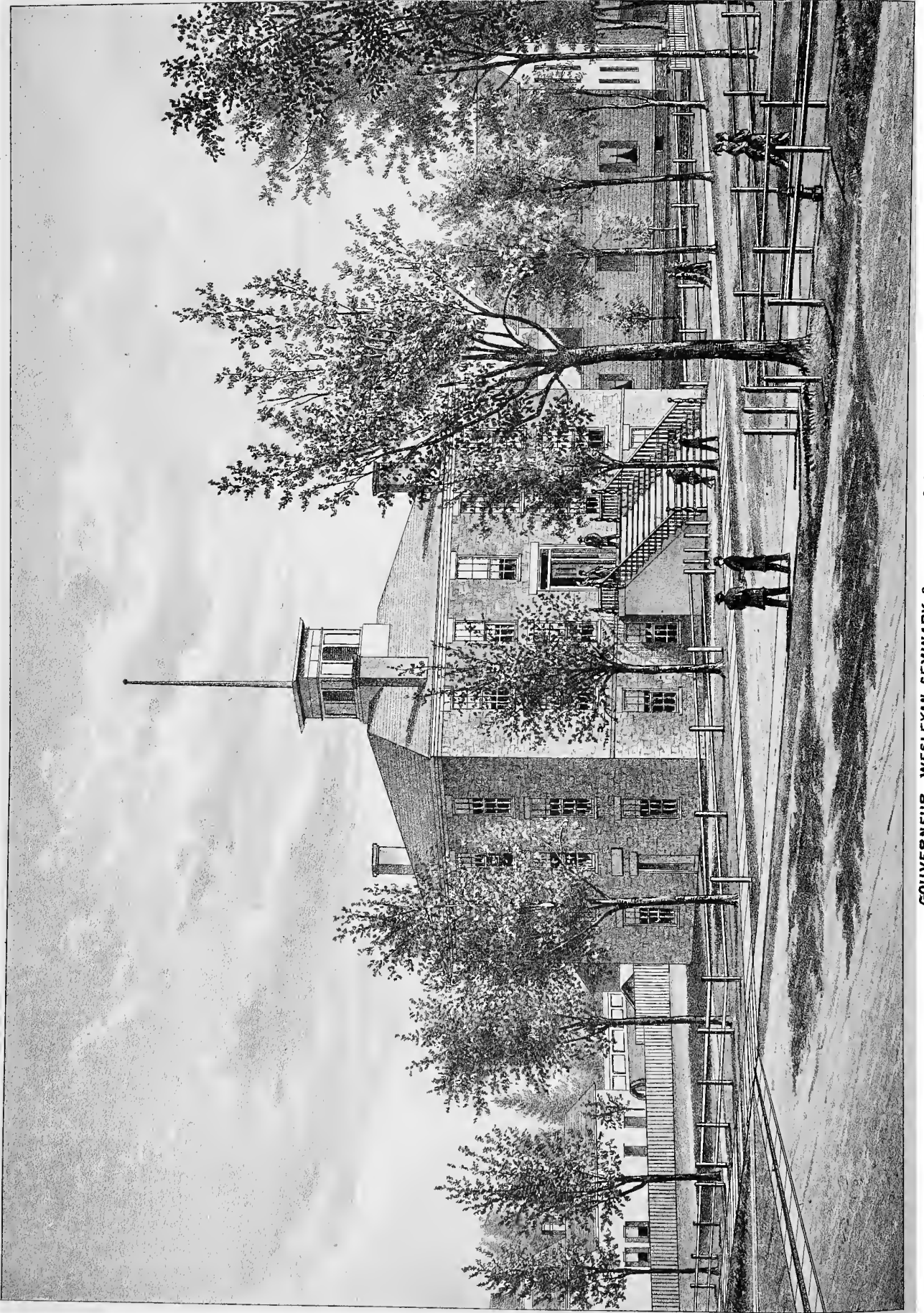


*A. E. Norton*



RESIDENCE OF A. E. NORTON, GOVERNEUR, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y.

FROM SKETCH BY F. M. GILBERT



GOUVERNEUR WESLEYAN SEMINARY, GOUVERNEUR . ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

rejected, but it was arranged that he should have charge of the school, receiving as remuneration all the tuition money, in addition to the amount annually received from the regents. Under this modification his subscription was reduced to \$400. In 1832 the trustees petitioned for aid to the amount of \$1000 from the literature fund, which was denied.

The academy was a brick edifice, constructed on a plan somewhat modified from one proposed by Philip Kearney, Esq. It consisted of a main building with wings on two opposite sides; the former being 30 by 40 feet upon the ground, and two stories in height, and the wings being each 28 feet square and of two stories. The building faced westwardly, down the park. It was not completed ready for occupancy until April, 1834, when the school was opened in it with Mr. Hopkins as principal, under the arrangement above mentioned. His assistant teachers were Almond Z. Madison and Mary A. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins continued at the head of the school for about three years, and resigned in March, 1837, at which time arrangements were made with the Black River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to take the high school under its patronage and control. The trustees, Messrs. Lewis B. Parsons, Sylvanus Cone, Charles Goodrich, H. D. Smith, and Ira A. Van Duzee, agreed with the conference that 100 shares, or more, of the stock should be conveyed to authorized persons in trust for the Methodist denomination, on the conditions "that a good classical school shall be opened in a reasonable time, and continued in the academy building for at least three years, with not less than three competent teachers;" and that "if after three years said school be so run down as that tuition shall be suspended for more than three months at a time," excepting vacations, interruptions for repairs, etc., and that "whenever persons of the Methodist Episcopal connection shall by original subscriptions or purchases obtain the control or ownership of the stock of said high-school corporation, exclusive of the stock hereby transferred," then, in either of these cases, the stock should revert to its former owners. And a further condition was that if at any time the Methodists should fail to sustain the school, and by that means forfeit the transferred stock, then the institution should be returned to the former proprietors free of incumbrance. And in pursuance of this agreement, on the 29th of March, 1837, 103 shares were transferred to John Loveys, William C. Mason, Jesse T. Peck, Charles W. Leet, and Reuben Reynolds, ministers acting for the conference. The persons who made over the stock, and the number of shares transferred by each, were as follows: Harvey D. Smith, 15 shares; L. B. Parsons, 20 shares; Joseph Hopkins, 30 shares; Hiram Murdock, 8 shares; John Spencer, 14 shares; Sylvanus Cone, 3 shares; William E. Sterling, 5 shares; Edward Maddock, 2 shares; Raymond Austin, 1 share; and Charles Goodrich, 5 shares. In July, 1840, the Methodists had, by subscriptions among their own people, obtained and become owners of a majority of the high-school stock, exclusive of the shares transferred as above mentioned.

The first principal of the high school under the Methodist regime was Rev. Jesse T. Peck,\* who continued in charge

up to December, 1840, and under whom the school prospered until the great calamity which overtook it in the total destruction of the academy building by fire, at midnight on the 1st of January, 1839. It was insured for \$1800 in the Jefferson County Mutual company, and for \$500 in a New York company. The former was repudiated and lost, the latter was collected. This, with \$2600 in subscriptions (the greater portion of which was not yet due), comprised all the resources of the institution, while its debts amounted to \$4000. In this gloomy state of affairs the town instructed the trustees to petition the legislature for a loan of \$2000, to be refunded to the treasury within four years by tax upon the town. They did so, and the petition was granted at the next session. Besides this, new subscriptions were procured, and the work of rebuilding was commenced upon a lot lying in the southeast corner of the De Kalb and Fowler roads (now Main and Grove streets, respectively), fronting 225 feet on the former, and 182 feet on the latter, and purchased of Wolcott Griffin, May 6, 1839. The building committee were Edwin Dodge, Harvey D. Smith, William E. Sterling, and Jesse T. Peck. The house (the same stone building which is still occupied by the seminary) was completed at a cost exceeding \$5500, the original estimate having been \$4000. During its erection the school had not been suspended, but had continued in temporary quarters. On the 25th of April, 1840, the name of the institution was changed, by act of legislature, to "Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary," as at present.

In December, 1840, Rev. J. T. Peck was succeeded as principal by Rev. Loren L. Knox, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. Anson W. Cummings, in July, 1842. Rev. J. W. Armstrong† assumed charge as principal in July, 1844. Under him the success of the institution was remarkable. His successor was Prof. Wm. W. Clark, who became principal in the summer of 1850. By an act passed in 1851, an appropriation of \$2000 was made from the general fund of the State for the benefit of the seminary, by which all incumbrances were removed, and the institution placed on a sound financial footing.

The principals who followed Prof. Clark during the Methodist management were Rev. E. C. Bruce, 1853 to 1860, under whom the school enjoyed no small degree of prosperity; Rev. A. Roe, 1860-1866; and Rev. G. G. Dains, from 1866 until the close of the Methodist management.

At the April session of the conference in 1869, that body resolved to withdraw its special patronage from the seminary, and to transfer it to the school at Antwerp. Upon this abandonment of the school by the Methodists the town met, and voted to issue its bonds to the amount of \$20,000 for the benefit of the seminary, and to insure its continuance in Gouverneur village. The law authorizing the issuance of these bonds was passed April 23, 1869, and it also authorized an increase of the capital stock of the seminary to \$50,000. To carry into effect the provisions of the act a commission was appointed, consisting of Charles Anthony, E. H. Neary, Edwin Dodge, William H. Bowne,

\* Elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872.

† Now principal of the New York State normal school at Fredonia.

Charles G. Eddy, George Lockie, and Peleg Chamberlain. Four thousand dollars of the principal of the bonds was used for repairing the buildings, purchasing adjacent property, and other improvements. The remaining \$16,000 is, by subsequent legislation, to remain, and the interest on that sum (which is raised yearly by tax on the town) to be applied to pay the current expenses of the institution.

The stockholders' annual meeting, held September 6, 1869, was rather a stormy one. Rev. L. Clark, for the conference, offered votes on the 103 shares of stock transferred by Harvey D. Smith and others in 1837. These votes were rejected. He also offered votes on other 300 shares for the conference, which were objected to, but afterwards received. The supervisor of Gouverneur, Mr. Ormiston, offered votes on 2000 shares, which were received, notwithstanding the strong objections of Rev. Mr. Clark. The whole number of shares voted on was 2489, and the following persons were elected trustees, viz.: Hon. Edwin Dodge, Isaac Starbuck, Hezekiah S. Randall, Stephen B. Van Duzee, Griswold E. Burt, William A. Paul, George M. Gleason, Edward H. Neary, Francis M. Holbrook.

On January 29, 1870, Rev. Mr. Dains' resignation was accepted, to take effect at the end of his year's engagement, and on the 13th of June, 1870, Prof. M. H. Fitts was elected principal. He remained for five years, and was succeeded in the summer of 1876 by Prof. Hiram W. Hunt, M.A., who is still in charge. The present board of trustees is composed of Hon. Edwin Dodge,\* Dexter A. Johnson, Hon. Newton Aldrich, Hon. George M. Gleason, Hon. E. H. Neary, Hon. David McFalls, G. S. Conger, Dr. J. B. Carpenter, S. M. Parker.

The number of students at the end of the scholastic year of 1876-77 was 165, being 92 ladies and 73 gentlemen. The name given to the seminary at the commencement of the Methodist *regime* is now a misnomer, and will probably soon be changed.

At the request of several gentlemen we give the list (taken from the earliest catalogue now known to be in existence) of the male students of the seminary for the year ending Dec. 25, 1833.† Loren R. Austin, David Austin, Erastus Barnes, Erwin S. Barnes, Almond C. Barrell, Francis M. Beardslee; James C. Brayton, Alfred A. Brayton, Edwin M. Brayton, Wilna; William A. Brown, Richville; Decius Bullock, Coburg, U. C.; Harvey Clark; Walter Clark, Watertown; Erastus Cole, Henry C. Cone; Freeman Conant, Fowler; Egbert E. Colton, Charles S. Cone, Lewis Colton, Noah B. Dewey; Harvey Easton, Lowville; Henry L. Foster, Harvey Foster, Antwerp; Ezekiel Fosgate, Jr., Nelson T. Foster; Charles Graves, Charles Gillet, Ox Bow; John A. Goodrich; Whitfield M. Goodrich, Champion; Henry Goodrich, Fowler; Charles R. Goodrich, Daniel O. Goodrich, Amos H. Haile, Andrew Haile; James Haile, Fairfield; Amos A. Haile, Fowler; Ezekiel Hawley; Clinton Hastings, James H. Hazleton, Simeon Hazleton, Jr., Fowler; Gustavus Hopkins, Rutland; Charles Hudson; Asa W. Ingalls, Rodman; Martin

Johnson; Daniel Jones, Philadelphia; Lucius M. Keyes, Royal P. Keyes; Henry C. Kenyon, Rome; John King, Ebenezer D. King, Benjamin F. Leavitt; Caleb Lyon, Jr., Lyonsdale; James H. Madison, John R. Madison; John Marvin, Watertown; Reuben Macomber, Philadelphia; Thaddeus Murdock, Townshead, Vt.; Henry M. Murdock, Philo Parsons, Lewis Parsons, Augustus S. Parker, Charles Parsons, Cornelius A. Parker, Origen D. Parker, Levi Parsons, George Parsons; Monsieur Volney Parker, Antwerp; Bradley Phillips, Jephthah Porter, Alson C. Poste, Herman Poste, Aaron Rhodes; Daniel Ryan; John J. Rundell, De Kalb; Ransom M. Sawyer, Charles Sawyer, Elijah Streeter, James H. Smith, Edwin Smith, Charles B. Sheldon, Henry Sheldon, Benjamin Smith, Orin Smith, Isaac P. Smith, Bradford J. Smith, Benjamin Smith (2d), Avery J. Smith, Hulbert Smith, Edward W. Smith, Eli N. Skinner, Laban T. Skinner; Lorenzo Thrall, Kingsboro'; Emery O. Thompson, Calvin Townson; Jesse H. Tyler, Rutland; John F. Vary, Elbert M. Vary, William S. Van Duzee, William D. Van Duzee; David Wagar, Western W. Wagar, Le Ray; John M. Waid. And the following additional names from the next succeeding catalogue, commencing Jan. 1, 1834: Charles Anthony, Le Ray; Rockwell W. Barnes, Edwin Bond; George D. Bell, Heuvelton; Thomas N. Benedict, Eli R. Colton, Henry C. Cone, Rutland; Truman Conant, Fowler; William Cummings, Sacket's Harbor; James M. Dow; Eliphalet S. Earll, Edwards; William H. Ebblic, Lowville; Luke Ely, Loraine; Harvey Foster, Henry L. Foster, Antwerp; Thomas N. Foster, Isaac Foster; George Fowler, Ox Bow; A. N. Gray, J. W. Gray, Madrid; George D. Goodale, Rutland; C. S. Grainger, Le Ray; Mason W. Haile, Nathan W. Haven, Manning Haven, Isaac A. Holbrook, Charles M. Hyer; Isaac C. Haven, Pamelia; John Heald, Antwerp; Benjamin Jewitt, Sacket's Harbor; Roswell B. Johnson, Alden King, Volney Kimball, Rutland; Daniel B. Lawton, Fowler; John A. Leavitt, Samuel Sabin Murdock; John Mitchell, Fowler; John Marvin, James T. Peden, Horatio Peden, Watertown; M. V. Parker, Antwerp; Albert Rice, Densmore Rice, James M. Smith, Charles Smith, Reuel K. Smith; M. Starks, Watertown; William Skinner, Adams; Edwin Shepherd, Canton; James E. Thompson, East Poultney, Vt.; Henry Townsend, Sylvester Townson, Barent Van Buren; Albert White, Edwards; Eliphalet P. Williams, Russell.

Many of these have gone to a better land, but a goodly number remain; and these will, perhaps, be glad to scan once more the familiar roll, and to re-awaken memories of the happy and hopeful days which they passed at the gray old seminary.

#### VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

On the 8th of August, 1850, it was ordered by a court of sessions for the county of St. Lawrence, then sitting at Canton, that a certain described tract of land, estimated at 651 acres, lying upon the Oswegatchie river, in the town of Gouverneur, "be an incorporated village by the name of 'the village of Gouverneur,' if the electors thereof shall assent thereto, as provided by the act for the incorporation of villages, passed Dec. 7, 1847;" and James Sherwin, Rodney Smith, and John W. Overacker were designated as

\* Now deceased.

† The place of residence, when not otherwise given, is understood to be Gouverneur.



inspectors of an election, which they were directed to notify and hold for the purpose of ascertaining the minds of said electors upon the matter in question, in accordance with the requirements of the act referred to.

In pursuance of this order, an election was held on the 7th of September following, at Goodrich's town-hall in Gouverneur, which resulted in the ratification of the incorporation by a vote of 30 to 4. These proceedings were certified by Judge Edwin Dodge as having been legally carried out, and were recorded in the county clerk's office Sept. 11, 1850.

The first corporation election was held in the village on the 12th of the succeeding month, and resulted in the choice of the following officers: Trustees, N. D. Arnot, Edwin Dodge, Peter Van Buren, S. B. Van Duzee, and J. P. Smith (Mr. Arnot being elected president by the board at its first meeting); Assessors, H. Schermerhorn, Richard Parsons, and O. G. Barnum; Clerk, Chauncey Dodge; Collector, Zebina Smith; Treasurer, H. D. Smith.

During the seventeen succeeding years the office of president was filled by the following gentlemen: Peter Van Buren, 1851; John Fosgate, 1852; Richard Parsons, 1853-55; Charles S. Cone, 1856; Whitfield M. Goodrich, 1857; James D. Easton, 1858; Gilbert L. Van Namee, 1859-60; Charles Anthony, 1861; Charles A. Van Duzee, 1861-62; Charles E. Clark, 1864-66; and J. B. Preston, in 1867.

On April 29, 1868, the legislature of New York passed "an act to incorporate the village of Gouverneur, in the county of St. Lawrence, and to repeal its present charter." The act describes certain boundaries, embracing the village tract on both sides of the Oswegatchie river, "and the inhabitants residing therein are hereby declared to be a body politic and municipal corporation, and shall hereafter be known in law by the corporate name of GOUVERNEUR VILLAGE," etc.

The first election under this act was held May 5, 1868. The officers elected at this meeting were: President, Wm. H. Bowne; Trustees, Charles A. Van Duzee, Charles W. Burt, John Killmer, and Cyrus H. Russell. Since that time the following-named persons have been elected to the office of president of the village, viz.: W. H. Bowne, 1869-70; S. B. Stinson, 1871; Edwin G. Dodge, 1872 to 1876, inclusive; and William Whitney, in 1877. The trustees for 1877 are William R. Fosgate, A. K. Jepson, James H. Dickson, and Sylvanus B. Stinson; Clerk of the corporation, C. J. Cushman.

#### RAILROAD, STAGE-LINES, ETC.

The Potsdam and Watertown railroad (now the R., W. & O. R. R., which traverses nearly the entire length of the town) was opened to this village in 1856, the date of the arrival of the first train from Watertown being Sept. 12, in that year. From this time until Feb. 6, 1857, Gouverneur continued to be the northern terminus, and during this period the stage-line made its connection here for Ogdensburg, but after this its connection was made at De Kalb junction, and Gouverneur saw it no more.

These stages had passed through the village constantly for thirty years, the line having been established in 1827,

by Reuben Nott, of Somerville. Several other proprietors succeeded, the last of these having been Jeremiah and Isaac Baldwin, of Ogdensburg. The stage-house in Gouverneur was Van Buren's hotel.

#### PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The first tavern, as already mentioned, was that of Israel Porter, built in 1808. It was first a small log structure, but afterwards a frame building larger than the original was added to it. Then the log portion was demolished, and a second frame was added to the first. The Porter tavern was for many years the only one in the place. The building is still in existence, the property of Hon. E. H. Neary. As early as May, 1811, six persons were licensed as innkeepers in the town, viz.: Israel Porter, Wm. Cleg-horn, Rufus Washburn, Abraham Lewis, John Wilson, and Truman Bristol; but these, excepting the first, were farm-houses, located away from the village, and were hardly to be rated as hotels.

On the main street, near the east end of the bridge, is the building (now the residence of Mrs. Van Buren) once known as the brick hotel. A part of this was built, about 1818, by John Brown, the first merchant, as his residence. This was purchased, in 1822, by Dr. John Spencer, who enlarged and opened it as a hotel. It was afterwards purchased and kept by Moses Rowley; then sold on execution to James Averell, by whom it was rented to Peter Van Buren, who kept it as a hotel until 1848, when it was partially destroyed by fire. It was then purchased by Mr. Van Buren, who rebuilt it as a private dwelling.

The Spencer House, on the main street, in the east part of the village, was commenced in 1828, completed in 1829, and opened as a public-house in the spring of 1830 by Dr. John Spencer, who kept it for fourteen years, and was succeeded by his son, Col. J. M. Spencer, the present proprietor. Dr. Spencer died in this house Oct. 6, 1855.

The Fosgate House, on the west side of the river, was first opened by Henry Hudson about 1845. The building, originally the dwelling of Caleb Morgan, had been enlarged by Hudson for the purpose. His successor was John Fosgate, by whom and his family the house was kept until after the opening of the railroad.

The Van Buren House was built by Peter Van Buren in 1849, immediately after the burning of his brick hotel. The east end of the building was formed by a two-story dwelling-house, purchased from Benjamin H. Smith. Mr. Van Buren was one of the most popular and successful of landlords. The house continued under his management until 1869, the year preceding his death. He was succeeded by his son, J. B. Van Buren, the present proprietor.

The Fuller House, at the northwest corner of Main and Park streets, was built by C. T. Fuller, and opened, in 1876, by Daniel Peck, the present proprietor.

#### WATER-WORKS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—FIRES.

The Gouverneur water-works were commenced Aug. 1, 1867, by an association or joint-stock company, these being the same persons who were incorporated as "The Gouverneur Water-works Company," April 17, 1868, by chap. 243 of the laws of that year. The directors named in the act were

Charles Anthony, Augustus E. Norton, Edwin Dodge, Peter Van Buren, S. B. Van Duzee, Lyman Litchfield, and Charles E. Clark. The capital stock was \$20,000, in shares of \$100 each.

The works were constructed on the Holly principle; the motive-power being furnished by means of a water-wheel located on the island in the river, below the bridge. The machinery and pumps were made by the Holly manufacturing company, and the first pipes were laid by the Jersey City pipe company. The company has laid about one mile of pipe, and put in 16 hydrants. The officers for 1877 are: President, W. A. Boardman; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Anthony; Superintendent, C. A. Van Duzee; Directors, Edwin Dodge, S. B. Van Duzee, Charles Anthony, A. K. Jepson, W. A. Boardman, S. B. Stinson, and A. E. Norton.

Gouverneur hose company, No. 1, was organized by act of legislature, passed April 29, 1868. It was equipped with hose-carriage, hose, hooks, ladders, etc., and did good service at the various fires in the village, but was disbanded in November, 1877.

The experience of Gouverneur village has been rather more severe than that of most villages in the matter of fires, from the burning of the old academy, Jan. 1, 1839, until the present time. Probably the most disastrous of these were three conflagrations which have occurred within the past three years. The earliest of these was on Jan. 13, 1875, when six stores on Main street were burned, including the corner where the Fuller House now stands. The loss on this occasion was \$30,000. On the 1st of May, 1877, seven stores on Main street, where Van Namee's block now is, were destroyed by fire with a loss of \$30,000. The brick block at the corner of Church and William streets, owned by Willet Bowne, C. H. Bowne, S. B. Van Duzee, Jacob Bechhold, C. A. Van Duzee, and Lewis Eckman, was consumed by fire Oct. 7, 1877. This was one of the finest business blocks in the county of St. Lawrence. The working of rebuilding commenced at once, and the external portion of the structure is now (Dec. 20) already completed. The block is in every particular equal to the one which was destroyed. An exhibition-hall, second to none in the county, is embraced in the building.

#### THE PRESS

is represented by the *Times* and *Herald*, weekly newspapers, the detailed history of which, and other newspapers previously published in the village, appear in connection with the general history of the press of the county, elsewhere in our work.

#### MASONIC.

*Gouverneur Lodge, F. and A. M. No. 217*, was organized June 9, A.D. 1851; Benjamin F. Skinner, W. M.; Josiah Waid, S. W.; William Holmes, J. W. The original record having been destroyed by fire, the full list of first officers cannot be given.

The present membership is 116; place of meeting, Masonic hall, Van Duzee & Bowne's block, Gouverneur village. The officers for 1877 are John McCarty, W. M.; E. T. Herrick, S. W.; S. A. Ackerman, J. W.; Antim Meyeur, Treas.; E. H. Drake, Sec.; D. C. Drake, S. D.; Henry

Rogers, J. D.; George Draper, S. M. S.; James Nelson, J. M. S.; G. G. Dains, Chaplain; William Fosgate, Marshal; M. F. Dimmock, Tyler.

*Gouverneur Chapter, R. A. M.*—Organized under dispensation, November, A.D. 1868. First officers: George B. Winslow, H. P.; A. E. Norton, K.; William H. Bowne, Scribe; J. A. Waid, Treas.; A. S. Rhodes, Sec. Number of original members, 10.

The officers for 1877 are John Webb, Jr., H. P.; John M. Reynolds, King; Wallace H. Foster, Scribe; S. B. Stinson, Treas.; E. H. Drake, Sec.; G. G. Dains, Chaplain; J. S. Spencer, Jr., C. of H.; George B. Winslow, P. S.; W. Frank Fosgate, R. A. C.; John McCarty, M. 3 V.; James W. Ormiston, M. 2 V.; Henry Rogers, M. 1 V.; M. F. Dimmock, Tyler. Place of meeting, Van Duzee & Bowne's block.

A lodge existed here before 1828, and went down in the anti-Masonic excitement of that time.

#### BANKS.

The private banking-house of Charles Anthony & Co. was established Oct. 1, 1860. Proprietors, Charles Anthony, James G. Averell, and William J. Averell. Cashier, H. Sudds. Banking-rooms, Main street, corner of Park.

The banking-house of A. Godard & Co. was established in 1874. The firm consists of Abel Godard and Hiram Herring. Cashier, A. J. Holbrook. Banking-rooms, opposite the park.

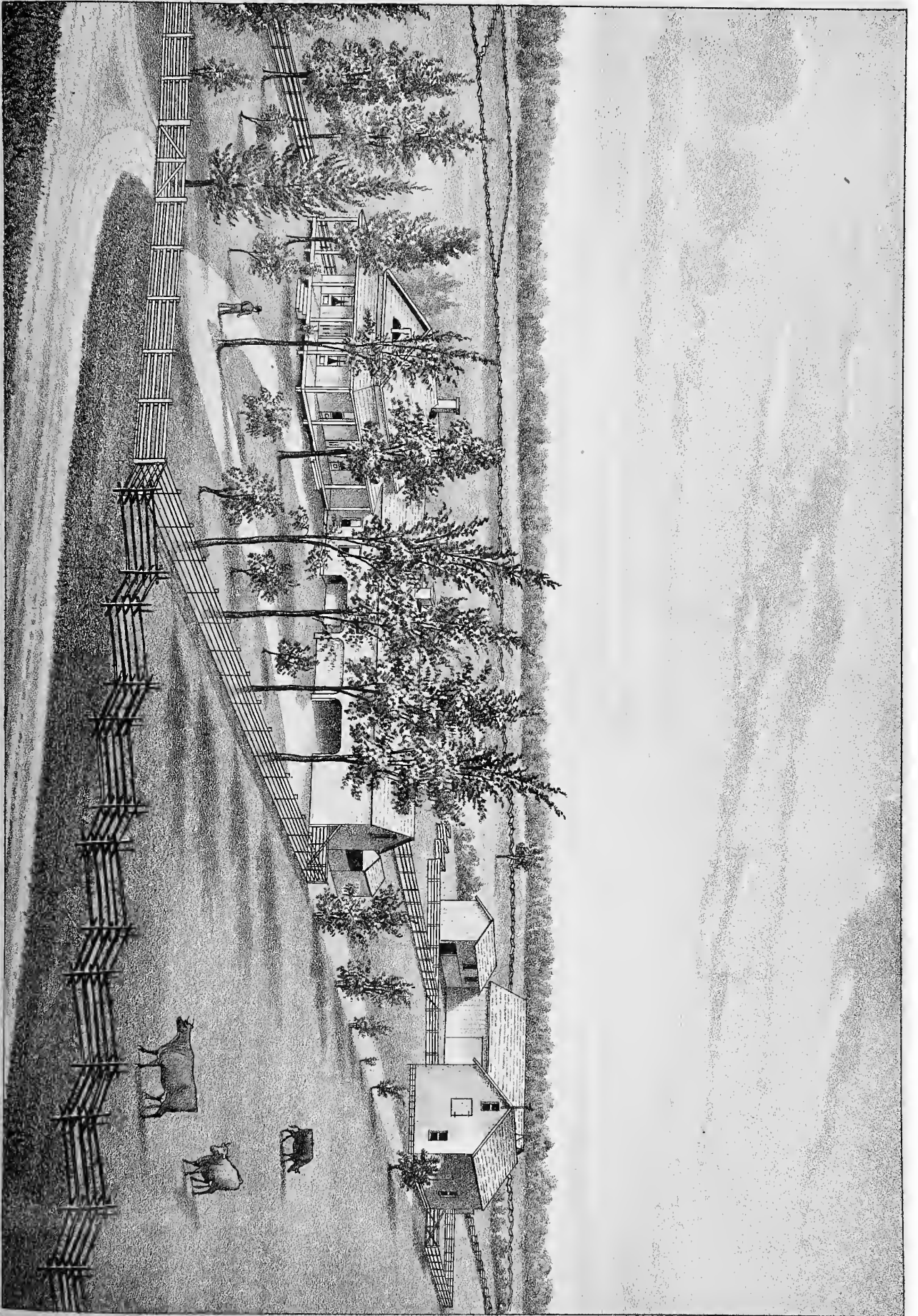
#### THE PUBLIC PARK

is a long and nearly triangular tract of ground lying between Church, Grove, and Main streets, and opposite the principal business places of the village. It is the property of the seminary and of the Messrs. Averell, of Ogdensburg, the former owning the eastern and the latter the western portion; but it is the intention of both to donate the property to the village, and this has in effect already been done. At a meeting of the trustees of the seminary, June 3, 1873, in was "*Resolved*, That all that part of the lot of land owned by the seminary, and fenced and used as a public park, be and the same is conveyed to the village of Gouverneur to be used as a public park, and for no other purpose." But this was understood to be on condition that the Messrs. Averell should give a like conveyance, which they are prepared to do, and meanwhile the ground is in possession of the village for the purpose specified. It was originally a sandy, desolate spot, but was made attractive by fencing and planting trees, and more recently by the putting in of fountains. To the late Peter Van Buren, more than to any other person, were the people of Gouverneur indebted for the embellishment of their park by the planting and nourishing of its shade-trees.

#### MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

Besides the saw- and grist-mills already mentioned Gouverneur contains several manufacturing establishments, which we notice severally, as follows:

The furniture-manufactory of S. B. Van Duzee & Co., near the east end of the bridge, stands on a site which was first occupied by a trip-hammer shop, built by Joel Keyes about 1827 for the manufacture of tools and for general



RES. OF MILTON G. NORTON, GOUVERNEUR, ST. LAWRENCE CO., NEW YORK.



blacksmithing. About 1848 it was destroyed by fire, after which the proprietors sold the site to Asa Hunt, and from him it passed to Mr. Van Duzee, who built the present works in 1850.

Adjoining the above is the sash- and blind-factory and planing-mill of Richard Grinnell. The first erection on this site was that of a saw-mill and wood-working shop by Captain Rockwell Barnes about 1829. It passed to the possession of Milton Barney, who carried it on as a chair-factory until its destruction by fire about 1840. He then built the present works for the same business, but they were afterwards changed to their present use by Isaac P. Foster, from whom they passed to Grinnell.

The foundry and machine-shop of J. S. & A. Corbin was built and put in operation by — Hill before 1850. It has since been owned and carried on by O. S. Hill, Fox & Rich, Litchfield & Moore, Litchfield & Corbin, and the present owners.

On the west side of the river below the bridge is the tannery of Wm. P. Herring & Co., which produces about 25,000 sides of leather yearly, and employs from seven to ten men. This is the lineal successor of a tannery built on the same site about 1841 by Hendrick Schermerhorn, who continued it for about seven years, when it was burnt. It was rebuilt, and purchased by Newell Havens in 1851. Freedom Freeman purchased it about 1853, and in a short time it passed to Charles E. Clark. It was again burned about 1865, and rebuilt by Mr. Clark, who sold it to the present proprietors. Under them it was again destroyed by fire, and has recently been rebuilt as it now stands.

Among the similar establishments which have existed here, but are now gone, may be mentioned as follows: The old tannery (the first in the place), built by Allen Goodrich on the west side of the river, was run for many years by himself and his brother Thomas. This died a natural death. Another tannery was built about 1828 by Benjamin H. Smith in the north part of the village, near where the creek enters the river from the east. This also died out.

On the west side of the river, adjoining the Fosgate mill, a wagon-shop, propelled by water-power, was built by Newell Havens in 1835, was burnt in 1836, rebuilt, bought by W. E. Sterling, who made it a cooperage-shop, and it was again burnt with the saw- and grist-mill in 1853. It was not rebuilt. At the spot where the water-house now stands was a wagon-thill manufactory, built by — Marsh, and afterwards owned by Allen & Easton. It was burnt during their occupancy, and the spot then remained vacant until the erection of the water-works. Another wagon-thill shop, with steam-power, was run for a time on the west side of the river.

The mercantile changes in the village since the days of John Brown and Moses Rowley have been far too numerous to trace. The number of stores is now twenty-two, of an average grade, which cannot be excelled in any place of equal size in this or other counties. The population of Gouverneur village, by the census of 1875, was 1812.

#### NATURAL DAM.

This is a small lumbering village on the right bank of the Oswegatchie,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles below the corporation of Gouverneur.

The name was given from the fact that at this point nature threw across the stream a wall of solid rock, tight, perfect, and regular in shape, and better for mill purposes than could have been formed by man. It was here that the proprietor caused to be erected the first saw-mill and grist-mill in the town, and it was here that he believed the principal village would grow up. The place was long known as Morris' Mills. A stone house devoid of all symmetry, and of everything that makes a house attractive, but solid and massive in the extreme, was built here by his direction at a very early day for the occupancy of his agent,\* and for the accommodation of himself whenever he should visit the settlement. This ancient and ungainly structure still stands there, gray and gloomy. The saw-mill and grist-mill continued to run until the latter became dilapidated and was demolished, and the former was destroyed by fire. The site then remained vacant until about 1838, when Captain Rockwell Barnes purchased it with some land adjoining, and erected a saw-mill, dwelling-house, barn, store-house, and a bridge. He never realized any advantage from the enterprise, and after him the property was purchased by F. M. Beardslee, of Gouverneur, and by him sold in 1866 to Messrs. Weston, Dean & Aldrich, who, in 1867, commenced the erection of their present extensive mills. The main mill is 64 by 115 feet, and its capacity is 1,500,000 feet of lumber per month. They have also a planing-mill 45 by 90 feet with two machines, a clapboard-mill, and a shingle-mill; the capacity of the latter being 22,000 shingles per day. Twenty-five thousand laths and pickets are turned out daily.

The company own tracts of timber land, aggregating forty-five thousand acres, from which are furnished the logs to supply this vast manufacture; and a railway track  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length has been constructed, to connect their mills within the line of the R., W. & O. R. R. Their operations at this point employ about 100 men on an average, and these, with their families, form the greater portion of the village population, which, by the last census, numbered 265. There are about 30 dwellings, exclusive of shanties, which latter are also quite numerous.

The "Mineral Attrition Mill" is an establishment located on the river, a half-mile below the lumber-mills, and engaged in the grinding of talc. The proprietors are D. Minthorn, B. P. Sharp, Thomas Girvan, and A. C. Smith, of New York city. The buildings and power were first put in and used by D. Minthorn and others, in the grinding and manufacture of mineral paint. The talc business was commenced here about the 1st of November, 1876, and has proved successful. The mill now runs night and day, and produces about ten tons of the manufactured article daily. It is sold chiefly to paper-manufacturers. The raw material is brought from beds in Fowler,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Little York, but the company have also beds nearer to the mill, in Gouverneur.

#### OTHER SETTLEMENTS IN THE TOWN.

Little Bow Corners is a hamlet of ten dwellings, clustered around the road-crossing about a half-mile from "Little

\* Roger Maddock, who succeeded Dr. Townsend as agent about the time of the proprietor's death, occupied this house.

Bow' in the Oswegatchie. The first settler at this place was Benjamin Smith, who came in April, 1806, with a wife and three sons,—Jason, Amon, and Calvin,—and who during all his subsequent life was known as "Benjamin Smith, of the Bow," to distinguish him from another of the same name in the town. His brothers Rufus and Stephen also settled near him in 1807. He soon built a saw-mill on a small creek flowing into the river, and this remained in his possession until worn out. A store and an ashery were commenced here by Moses Rowley before 1820, and this passed into possession of Isaac Bolton, who kept it for some years, after which it was finally closed. Another store was kept there by R. K. Smith for about two years, and then abandoned. The annual town-meetings in 1818 and 1821 were held at Little Bow, and there were those who considered the place as a rival of Gouverneur. The place is less important now than a half-century ago.

Olds' Mills is a cluster of about eight dwellings on the river, in the northwest part of the town. About 1825, Aaron Carrington settled here, and built a saw-mill, which was burned about ten years later while owned by Hiram Drake. It was rebuilt by Asa Hunt. Still later it was rebuilt or remodeled by R. K. Smith; then it passed to Stephen Johnson, who sold it to Jason Smith, a son of Benjamin of the Bow. During his time of occupancy the place was known as Smith's Mills. From Mr. Smith it passed to William Sudds, then to Benjamin Olds, the present proprietor. A small grocery, first opened by Jason Smith, has been kept up until recently, but is now closed. A tannery was also started there by John Brown many years ago, but was long since abandoned.

North Gouverneur is an agricultural neighborhood in the northeast part of the town. The first settlement here was made about 1830, by Noah Hamblin. The next settler was J. D. Olney, and the third Levi Northrup. A short distance northwest of this place is the "Clinton lead mine," a deposit discovered some years ago by Nehemiah Washburn, and then supposed to be valuable, a supposition since disproved by the operations of a company who purchased and worked it for a short time. There is no probability of its reopening.

## RELIGIOUS.

### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The organization of this church dates from Feb. 18, 1811. The number of original members was eighteen. Jonathan Paine was appointed deacon, and soon after was licensed to preach, and ordained the first pastor of this church, which joined the association at its first session in Stockholm in 1812. During the pastorate of Mr. Paine, which continued until March, 1816, only eleven were added to the church, but in one year from the November succeeding his retirement sixty-one were added, mostly by baptism. From 1816 to 1825 the church had no settled pastor, but was supplied a great portion of the time by Elders Amasa Brown, Solomon Johnston, Elisha Morgan, and licentiates Jonathan Wade, Noah Barrell, and David Wilcox, and in this period 102 were added to its membership.

During the first eleven years of the church's existence the worshippers met sometimes in private houses, some-

times in the large frame barn of Isaac Austin, in the north part of Gouverneur village, on the premises now occupied by Adam Killmer, but most frequently in the frame school-house which occupied a part of the present site of the brick block of Van Duzee and Bowne. But in 1822 their first church edifice was built, and was so far advanced as to be occupied for their services in the late autumn of that year. In 1825, Elder Noah Barrell was settled as their pastor, and remained two years, during which time 111 were added to the numbers of the church. It is recorded that at one time baptisms were made on nineteen successive Sabbaths, and twice on week-days in the same period. In May, 1828, Elder J. W. Sawyer became pastor, and continued for five years. Trouble came to the church during this pastorate, arising chiefly from the anti-Masonic excitement of those times. Several were expelled, and these united in a conference, styled the "Conference brethren," who held separate meetings, but eventually returned to the church after the glow of the excitement had cooled. In May, 1833, Mr. Sawyer left, and the desk was then supplied for nine months by Elder Wilkie. Elder C. Havens became pastor in June, 1834, and remained three years, during which time 73 were added to the roll of membership. He was succeeded by Elder W. E. Locke, who remained till Jan. 1, 1839. In May of that year N. Broughton came to their service, in which he remained two years, first as licentiate, and afterwards as an ordained minister. Thirty-six additions were made during his time. He was succeeded by Elder Samuel Pomeroy, May 1, 1841. During this pastorate 74 were added to the roll, and a number were dismissed to form the North Gouverneur church. The first parsonage was also built at this time. In March, 1846, Elder J. N. Webb became pastor, and remained two years, which were not years of concord, though the church received 76 additional members, including 19 from the North Gouverneur church, which had disbanded. October 1, 1848, Elder J. W. Sawyer, their pastor of twenty years before, again assumed charge, and during his pastorate their present house of worship was erected and dedicated. He resigned in April, 1851, and in the following October his brother, Elder Conant Sawyer, became pastor, and remained till Dec. 12, 1852.

In May, 1853, H. A. Morgan, a student of Hamilton, came as a supply, and on June 2 was ordained their pastor. His successor was Elder O. W. Babcock, in September, 1855. In 1859, members were dismissed to reorganize the church of North Gouverneur. Elder Babcock closed his pastorate in May, 1862, and was followed by Elder George A. Ames, who remained till June, 1864. Elder J. W. Daniels assumed charge in the following October, and left in October, 1867. He was succeeded by Elder J. B. Child, February, 1868. He resigned in the fall of 1871, and the church was served by supplies till April, 1872, when J. W. Putnam became pastor. He continued in charge until July, 1874, and during his pastorate the present parsonage was erected. Elder E. P. Weed became pastor in September, 1874, and resigned in October, 1876. In January, 1877, the charge was assumed by Rev. H. C. Townly, the present pastor. A Sabbath-school has been maintained by this church for more than half a century.

The church at North Gouverneur, which was formed during the pastorate of Elder Samuel Pomeroy, and which, having disintegrated soon after, was reorganized in 1859, has now recently disbanded, and its members worship with the church at Gouverneur village, though occasional services are still held in the school-house at North Gouverneur.

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This organization, first known as the First Presbyterian or Congregational church of Gouverneur, was formed May 24, 1817, by Rev. Nathaniel Dutton, of Champion, in Jefferson county. The original members were fourteen in number, viz.: Wm. Cleghorn, Jonathan S. Colton, Elijah Hough, Jr., William Colton, Betsey Colton, and Hannah Colton, all from the church at Champion, and Daniel Sears, Horatio J. Cleveland, Isaac Smith, Dorothy Sackett, Cynthia Sears, Cynthia Cleveland, Abigail Smith, and Betsey Spencer, received on profession of faith. On Sabbath-day, July 27, 1817, the first sacraments were administered by Rev. Mr. Dutton, on which occasion ten members were added to the church on profession of faith, bringing their numbers to a total of twenty-four. One hundred and fifty more were added before 1827, making one hundred and seventy-four received in the first ten years of the church's existence.

The legal organization of the society as a body corporate was effected April 13, 1820; the Rev. Oliver Ayers, of Oneida county, being present, and the proceedings of the meeting being only verified on oath before Judge Thomas Davis, April 19. The trustees were John Spencer, Richard Kimball, William Cleghorn, William Colton, Rockwell Barnes, and James Parker. A house of worship was at once commenced, and was inclosed and in a manner made fit for occupancy during that year, though unplastered and without heating apparatus of any kind. Prior to this, the worshippers had met in the school-house, in private dwellings, or, as they often did in summer-time, in barns. These meetings were not held at stated times, but only whenever a friendly minister or missionary chanced to pass that way, as Rev. N. Dutton, Rev. Ruel Kimball, of Leyden, Rev. — Winchester, Rev. Isaac Clinton, and others, who occasionally ministered to them during this period. On the 13th of January, 1821, however, soon after they occupied their first rude edifice, their first pastor, the Rev. James Murdock, came to them, and largely through his efforts the house of worship, commenced in 1820, was completed in 1824; a fair and convenient meeting-house, at a total cost of fourteen hundred dollars. Twenty years later a new church, their present place of worship, was built, and was dedicated Aug. 29, 1844. It has since been enlarged and refitted, the session-room improved and modernized, and a parsonage built. All these were paid for as they went along, and the society is free from debt. Rev. James Murdock\* remained until 1825, and was succeeded by Rev. Richard C. Hand 1825 to 1832. Since his time the pulpit has been filled by the following ministers, namely, Rev. Jonathan Hovey (supply), 1833-34; Rev. John Bucknell (supply), about six months; Rev. Robert F. Lawrence

(supply), 1835-37; Rev. Simeon Bicknell, pastor, 1838-42; Rev. John Orr (supply), continued about two years; Rev. Baruch B. Beckwith, pastor, 1843-66; and the present pastor, Rev. N. J. Conklin, who came in March, 1866.

In 1863, during the pastorate of Mr. Beckwith, the church emerged from its former condition of "Presbyterian or Congregational" organization, and became wholly Presbyterian. A board of elders was chosen, consisting of George Rodger, Melville H. Thrall, Samuel Wright, James Brodie, Simeon L. Parmelee, Joseph Howes, and George Lockie, who were ordained on the 17th of May, 1863.

A division occurred in this church in 1842-43, which resulted in the secession of certain members, and the formation of the Second Congregational church of Gouverneur, and its incorporation as such in March, 1843. The trustees were John Leach, M. W. Smith, and Rockwell Barnes. After many years of misfortune and struggle, it was disbanded, and most of the members returned to the parent church.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the record book of this church it is written that, "As early as 1828 the Methodist people had preaching somewhere in the town of Gouverneur, but the place of their meetings is not known. Rev. Benjamin Dighton is reported to have been the first preacher."

The first organization was effected in the year 1832. The original members were "Isaac Smith and wife, Joseph Smith and wife, Moses Kenyon and wife, and a few others." Not long after, Dr. E. L. Beardsley and wife joined the organization. Of all those first members Dr. Beardsley is the sole survivor. The first services were held in private houses; very often at that of Richard Townsend, on Johnstown street, and these services were frequently conducted by Godfrey W. Barney as preacher. From the commencement of 1833 until about the close of 1835, services were held in the brick school-house, now the residence of Dr. McFalls. The first preacher in this building was the Rev. Lyndon King, who was also the first ordained pastor of the society. From the school-house the congregation's place of worship was removed to the chapel of the seminary, and the meetings continued to be held in that building for about three years, until its destruction by fire Jan. 1, 1839. The brick school-house was then reoccupied.

Upon the rebuilding of the seminary it became the headquarters of the Methodist society, and was used as their place of worship until 1862, when, during the pastorate of Rev. Francis A. O'Farrell, the church edifice, which had been owned and used by the Second Congregationalists, was purchased by the trustees for \$1000. This remained their place of worship for more than seven years, and was then sold and removed to give place to their present church building, the corner-stone of which was laid May 13, 1870. It was completed at a total cost of \$13,500 (exclusive of site), and was dedicated, free of debt, Feb. 9, 1871. The society has also a fine parsonage-property adjoining the church, on Park street. The present board of trustees of the society consists of Isaac Starbuck, William Whitney,

\* Died at Crown Point, New York, 1841, aged eighty-six years.

J. W. Stacy, H. S. Randall, and E. W. Abbott. The present membership of the church is about 300. The pastors of this church have been as follows: Rev. Lyndon King, 1832-33; George C. Woodruff and James Erwin, 1834; John Wallace and John W. Seet, 1835; Reuben Reynolds, 1836-37; Hiram Shepherd, 1839; Loreu L. Adkins and Ora Squires, 1840; Harvey Chapin, 1841; John W. Armstrong, 1842; Jesse Penfield, 1843; Lorenzo D. Stebbins, 1844; John N. Brown and A. E. Munson, 1845; Benjamin S. Wright, 1846-47; Herbert Graves, 1848; Silas Slater, 1849 and 1851; Hiram Woodruff, 1850; Jackson C. Vandercook, 1852; Benjamin Paddock, 1853-54; Allen Castle, 1855-56; Enos E. Kellogg, 1857-58; Thomas Richey, 1859; Josiah Zimmerman, 1860; Francis A. O'Farrell, 1861-62; Benjamin E. Whipple, 1863; D. Simmons, 1864-65; Anson T. Copeland, 1866-67; Charles W. Brooks, 1868, '69, '70; John T. Hewett, 1871-72; Ward W. Hunt, 1873, '74, '75; and Rev. C. W. Parsons, from 1876 to the present time. Auxiliary to the church is a Sabbath-school, numbering about 350 scholars, under the superintendency of Mr. William Whitney.

#### TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

The first Episcopalian religious service in Gouverneur was held in the Presbyterian church, by Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, in the summer of 1862; and on the 16th of April, 1866, the church was incorporated, with Benjamin F. Skinner and Aaron B. Cutting as wardens. The vestrymen were William H. Bowne, John S. Honeycomb, James D. Easton, A. E. Worton, A. M. Barney, A. S. Egert, G. E. Burt, and Thomas Jones. Their first rector was Rev. Jedediah Winslow, whose successors in the sacred office have been Revs. Edward Dolloway, John H. Babcock, W. M. Ogden, Thomas W. Barry, and Herbert C. Miller, the present rector.

The chapel of the seminary was their usual place of worship until the completion of their present church. The corner-stone was laid in September, 1866, and the edifice was dedicated free of debt July 29, 1869. It is well located, at the corner of Park street and Trinity avenue, upon a lot donated by J. G. & W. Averell. The cost of the building was about \$7500. In connection with the church is a flourishing Sabbath-school, under the superintendence of A. B. Cutting.

#### CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE GREATER (CATHOLIC).

In 1850 there were about 25 Catholic worshipers in Gouverneur, for whom services were occasionally held by Rev. Father Mackay, of Ogdensburg, and after him by Fathers Clark and Zonaque. The erection of a church being contemplated, in 1856 a lot, located on South street, was purchased of Judge Dodge. This was afterwards exchanged for a lot and building on Park street, during the ministry of Father O'Driscoll. This building (formerly the Methodist edifice) was dedicated December 22, 1874, and was destroyed by the great fire of January 13, 1875. An insurance of \$1000 was collected, and a new church, their present house of worship, was erected in 1875, and dedicated by Bishop Wadham on the 25th of November in that year. Its whole cost was \$4000. The priest now

in charge is Rev. Thomas J. Kelleher, who succeeded Father O'Driscoll. The present membership embraces about 40 families.

#### UNIVERSALIST ORGANIZATIONS.

The First Universalist society of Gouverneur and Fowler was organized January 26, 1832. The original subscribers to the constitution were Israel Porter and 25 others. Mr. Porter was also one of the six trustees. Among their earliest preachers was Rev. — Langworthy.

The First Universalist society of Gouverneur and Hailesborough was formed in Gouverneur village, January 27, 1849, with 18 members, who subscribed to the constitution. Rev. C. Dodge was their minister in 1850, giving one-fourth of his time to service in Gouverneur. No Universalist society exists here at the present time.

#### CEMETERIES.

The oldest burial-ground in Gouverneur was laid out upon a spot in the rear of the present Presbyterian church in the village. The land was donated by Gouverneur Morris. From an article of agreement executed by him Sept. 10, 1808, we copy the following: "Whereas, the inhabitants of Cambray have requested a grant of two acres of land for a burying-ground, and have solicited a part of lot No. 85" (here follows the description), "I do hereby devote the above place to the Burial of the Dead, and will execute a grant therefor to the town when incorporated." The request made by the citizens, as recited, was hastened by the then recent death of Israel Porter's little daughter Emily, who had been laid to rest there alone among the hemlocks. The next interment was that of Mrs. Martin, and this was followed by that of Stephen Patterson. Five soldiers, who died in Gouverneur during the War of 1812, were also among the early interments. As the years rolled on the old grave-yard grew populous, and at last the time came when the growth of the village demanded its abandonment and removal. A project was formed to establish a new cemetery on the Isaac Austin farm, but the proposition to remove thither the remains from the old burying-place met with such determined opposition that it was abandoned, and the ancient grave-yard remained undisturbed until after the establishment of the new and beautiful cemetery across the river.

The burial-ground at Little Bow corners is the second in point of age. The first interment within it was that of — Foster, whose residence had been upon the P. Kearney farm. The second burial was that of Robert Crawford (2d). The later burials there have been numerous.

There is also a small interment-ground at North Gouverneur, commenced at a much later date than those above mentioned.

*The Riverside Cemetery* is a consecrated ground lying in a bend of the river, on its western bank, partially within the village corporation. The "Gouverneur cemetery association," under whose direction the ground was laid out, was incorporated under the general act, June 24, 1857, with the following officers: President, Rev. B. B. Beckwith; Vice-President, Charles Authouy; Treasurer, Stephen B. Van Duzee; Secretary, Cornelius A. Parker; Trustees, Rev.





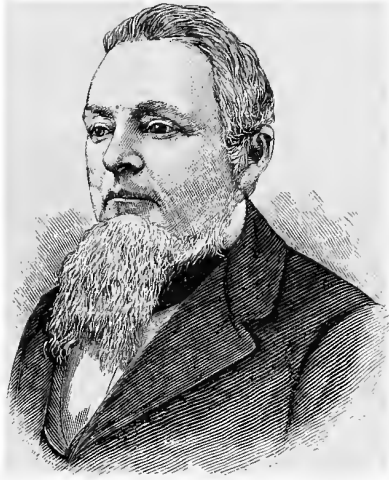
PROF. W. F. SUDDS.

The subject of this sketch was born in London, England, in 1842, and at the age of seven came with his parents to this country, settling on a farm in the northwest part of the town of Gouverneur. From early childhood he manifested great love for music; but circumstances forbade his securing competent instruction until the breaking out of the late war, and his enlistment in a regimental band, fortunately quartered in or near some large city, during nearly the entire term of his enlistment. He was thus, to some extent, afforded the long-desired opportunity. He was afterwards a pupil at the Boston Conservatory of Music, studying organ- and piano-playing under Eugene Thayer, and harmony, composition, and violin-playing under the celebrated Julius Eichberg, who seemed to consider him

unusually gifted, and gave him much encouragement, especially in musical composition.

He has now for a number of years been located at Gouverneur as a dealer in organs and pianos, teacher of organ, piano, violin, and vocal music. His influence towards the improvement of the public musical taste is apparent in their hearty support of the well-known Gouverneur choral union, a society formed for the study of the best musical literature, and of which he is the conductor.

The success of Professor Suds as a teacher is, to say the least, remarkable, his class usually numbering upwards of thirty pupils; while his compositions for the piano and organ may be found in nearly every musical home throughout the country.



*Emory W. Abbott*



*F. S. Abbott*

#### EMORY W. ABBOTT

was born at Hopkinton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 26, 1819, the only son of Jonathan Bebee and Duraxa Russell Abbott. His father dying when he was but five years old, he was early thrown upon his own resources for support. He received but the simplest rudiments of education, and at the age of sixteen went into the store of Justus Rickit, in Fowler, as a clerk, at a salary of fifty dollars per year and board. Marrying Hannah S., youngest daughter of his employer, in 1839, he continued in business with Mr. Rickit until his death, in February, 1842. He continued the mercantile business, in connection with farming, until 1867. He held almost every office of responsibility and trust in the town; was justice of the peace for many years, represented the town as supervisor several years before 1860, and from 1860 to 1864 inclusive was chairman of the board. He represented the first assembly district of St. Lawrence County in the legislature for the years 1856 and 1857. During the war he took an active interest in military matters, and it was owing to his efforts, in a great measure, that the town of Fowler and the county of St. Lawrence supplied its full quota of troops on every occasion. Always duly interested in public affairs, he has been a representative man in the community in which he has lived.

He moved to Gouverneur in 1871, and has since been engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Hailesborough, N. Y., with his two elder sons. He has three sons, J. Henry, Justus Brayton, and Vasco P.

Jonathan Henry, born in 1840, was married to Harriet R., daughter of Silas Phillips. They have three children, viz., E. W. (2d), Morton P., and Arthur.

Justus B., born in 1842, was married to Frances A., daughter of Abner Wight, in 1864. They also have three children, viz., Abner S., Lester H., and Wight V.

Vasco P., born 1847, married in 1872 to Annie E., daughter of S. M. Farmer. No children living.

Henry and Brayton, after receiving a good academic education, went into the mercantile business, and, as before stated, are now engaged in manufacturing with their father.

Vasco P., having graduated at Lawrence university, taking the degree of B.A., in 1867 took a course in the law department of Union university, where he graduated in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, and has been practicing law since 1871 at Gouverneur. He was elected special county judge of St. Lawrence County in 1875.



V. P. ABBOTT .



DR. G. S. FARMER.

( PHOTOS. BY CARD & SMITH, GOUVERNEUR. )

GROSVENOR S. FARMER, M.S., M.D., the subject of this sketch, was born in Fowler, St. Lawrence County, New York, January 6, 1850. He was the son of Francis Farmer, a native of Herkimer county, New York. His grandfather was of New England birth, and of English descent.

About the year 1840, Francis Farmer removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, and there continued the vocation to which he had been educated,—that of a farmer. He soon after married Louisa M. Homer, a native of Fowler, in that county, and about this time purchased a farm adjoining the birthplace of his wife. Six children were born to them, of which the subject of this sketch was the second.

In early youth Grosvenor assisted on the farm and improved the advantages of a district school. He was a student at the Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary in 1863 and 1864. In 1865, his father having removed his family to Canton, he attended the Canton academy; and it was about this time that he conceived the idea of going to college, and of leading a professional life. Having applied himself closely for that purpose, he entered St. Lawrence university in 1867, and was granted a diploma from that institution in 1871. His whole time was now given to the study of medicine and surgery. He was a student of Dr. M. M. Gardner, one of the most reputable physicians of Utica. After attending the New York Homœopathic medical college in 1873 and 1874, he passed a successful

examination before the examining board of that institution, and before the censors of the city of New York, and graduated with honors. He is now practicing his profession in Gouverneur, New York, where he has a lucrative and growing practice. He married Meriam L. Conkey, of Canton, New York, on January 5, 1876.

It is not the object of this brief sketch to eulogize the subject. It is common, however, for a young practitioner in an obscure village to make the attainments of his professional brethren in the immediate vicinity his standard of excellence. This is not the case with the subject of this sketch; he looks beyond the horizon of his neighborhood in order to learn the discoveries of the most distinguished men in his profession. One of the most prominent traits of his character is his sympathy for those who are afflicted. To his patients his attentions are delicate and tender. Another trait is his spirit of wise enterprise. He is not a schemer, not in any sense a visionary; but as he is not content with the knowledge which he possesses, so he is ready to forward any scheme for the improvement of others. The active and fatiguing labors of his profession do not prevent him from entering with spirit into political and other interests which agitate the public mind.

In daily life he manifests in his deportment unaffected simplicity of manners and affability of disposition appropriate to his early station in society. He thus not only enjoys the reputation of a skillful physician, but that of an honored and highly-respected citizen.



*Hiram W. Hunt, Kate S. E. Hunt*

HIRAM W. HUNT, the subject of this sketch, was born in Stanbridge, Missisquoi, P. Q. His father, Marshall Hunt, was a native of Bristol, England, and emigrated to Canada when about eighteen years of age, and being well educated, he adopted the profession of teaching, which he followed, with some interruptions, to the close of his life. In his new home he married Lydia Gibbs, daughter of Isaac Gibbs, a soldier of the Revolution, who, after assisting to obtain the independence of the United States, removed to Canada. It may be here worthy of remark that a sister of Isaac Gibbs, a Mrs. Sproules, was among the early settlers of Lisbon, in this county, where a son of hers now resides. Of this marriage three children now remain, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second. His father dying when he was quite young, he was very early in life thrown upon his own resources, and to this is probably due some of the most prominent traits of his character,—his self-reliance, his hatred of oppression and wrong in any or all of its forms, and his sympathy with every good word and work.

After the death of his father he lived with a farmer for some two or three years, where he labored, doing the work which usually falls to the lot of a boy around "the busy farm." Feeling that he was not adapted to this kind of work, he was apprenticed to a harness-maker, where he remained until he became a tolerably skillful workman. During this time he had no opportunities for attending school, but being a good reader (for he has been often heard to say that he could not remember the time when he learned to read), he made good use of all the books which fell into his hands, and each one only stimulated his already earnest desire to grow in knowledge.

Soon after this he went to Groton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Here he labored and attended school alternately until he was sufficiently advanced to assume the rôle of a teacher. Here he taught his first school, and laid the foundation of that clas-

sical learning which he has since pursued with so much distinction. He now began to cherish an earnest desire for a liberal education, but seeing no immediate opportunity of accomplishing his object, he removed to Argyle, Washington county, New York. Here he again pursued his studies with unremitting zeal; but his progress in his studies was not so rapid as he desired, and he came to Fulton, Oswego county, and became a pupil in Falley seminary. Here he finished his preparatory collegiate, and entered Genesee college in 1864, and graduated in 1869. While in college he was known as a painstaking and earnest student, especially in his special department of classical studies. In 1872 he received the degree of A.M. from Syracuse university, and became enrolled among the alumni of that young and prosperous university.

In May, 1876, he was appointed principal of Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary, and has since been at the head of this old and influential institution. His ability as a teacher is abundantly attested by the success of the institution since it has been in his charge, and under his administration the school seems in a fair way to resume her former influence among the educational institutions of northern New York.

KATE S. E. HUNT, daughter of the late William Ewart, of Groveland, Livingston county, was raised and educated almost entirely in her native county. In early life she evinced none of that fondness for study which formed so marked a feature of her husband's character; but, being instructed and encouraged by a judicious mother, made creditable progress. In June, 1860, she graduated at Genesee Wesleyan seminary, Lima, and afterward, desiring a more thorough knowledge of the science of teaching, entered Oswego normal school. Since leaving school she has been almost constantly employed in teaching, and is now preceptress of Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary, of which her husband is principal.

B. B. Beckwith, Hon. Edwin Dodge, Erwin S. Barnes, S. B. Van Duzee, Charles Anthony, Cornelius A. Parker, Thomas M. Thayer, John Bolton, Milton Barney, William H. Bowne, Harvey D. Smith, and Richard Parsons.

The land selected by the association was a tract of 36 acres,\* originally a part of the farm of Pardon Babcock, but at that time owned by Harvey D. Smith, from whom it was purchased for \$1500. The laying out, grading, and adornment of the ground was placed under the superintendency of Benjamin F. Hathaway, of Flushing, L. I. The first interment was that of J. Bradford Smith, Aug. 24, 1857, and the cemetery was solemnly consecrated June 23, 1858. The remains from the old burial-ground in the village, over 700 in number, were transferred to the cemetery at the expense of the town, under the supervision of T. M. Thayer, for the town, and S. B. Van Duzee, on the part of the association. Such of these as were not identified or not claimed by friends were buried in a plat of 4 acres, which is owned by the town, within the cemetery inclosure, purchased with the proceeds of the sale of the old graveyard, and kept as a place of free burial. No trace of the little child, who was the first occupant of the old ground, was discovered in the general disinterment. The number of burials within the cemetery is now about 1200. The financial affairs of the association have been well managed, and are now in an excellent condition, their reserve now amounting to about \$5000. The officers of the association for 1877 are as follows: President, Hon. Edwin Dodge; Vice-President, Charles Anthony; Treasurer and Secretary, Wm. H. Bowne; Trustees, Thomas M. Thayer, James Brodie, O. G. Barnum, A. K. Jepson, Edwin Dodge, Charles Anthony, A. E. Norton, F. M. Holbrook, Wm. H. Bowne, S. B. Van Duzee, George Parker, and James D. Easton.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school in Gouverneur was commenced in the fall of 1808, in a cabin which had been used by the workmen engaged in the construction of the bridge at the village, and vacated by them at the completion of their work. The teacher employed was Elizabeth, daughter of Elijah Sackett. In 1809 a log school-house, 12 by 16 feet in size, was built near the present site of the Presbyterian church, and here a school was opened in the fall of that year, by Silas Brooks, of Antwerp, who, at the end of a week, relinquished his charge, on account of a severe attack of homesickness. The rod was then assumed by Miss Sackett, who taught the remainder of the term. Among the earliest teachers was Sylvanus McMasters, who taught in a vacant shop owned by Pardon Babcock. In 1811 a log school-house was built on the west side of the bridge, on or near the spot afterwards occupied by Fosgate's hotel. In this, the first teacher was John C. Rich, of De Kalb. The first frame school-house was erected in 1815, on a spot now partially or wholly covered by the brick block of Van Duzee & Bowne, and in this Richard Kimball taught the first term, which is still well remembered by some of the older citizens. The brick school-house—still standing on the

south side of the park—was erected in 1826, as mentioned in the history of the seminary.

The town at present contains 19 entire school districts, in each of which a school is taught by one or more licensed teachers. The school in district No. 1 (Gouverneur village) comprehends a primary, an intermediate, and a higher department, and employs 1 male and 3 female teachers. No. 12 (also embracing a part of the village) employs 2 teachers, both female. The time taught during the school year ending Sept. 30, 1877, was 39 weeks in district No. 1, 32 weeks in No. 12, 31 weeks in No. 10, 30 weeks each in Nos. 7 and 17, 29 weeks in No. 8, and 28 weeks in each of the other districts. The whole number of children of school age in the town was 1268, and the total average daily attendance 506.10. The amount of public school money apportioned to the town was \$2763.13; amount raised by tax, \$3495.05; total, \$6428.19. The amount paid for teachers' wages was \$5117.52. The teachers' salaries vary from \$3.50 per week to \$800 per year; this latter amount being paid to the male teacher in district No. 1. The total value of school-houses and sites is \$17,825. District No. 1 has an excellent house, erected in 1870, at a cost of \$5000 for building and lot.

#### AGRICULTURE.

In its agriculture, Gouverneur differs very little from contiguous portions of this and Jefferson counties. But little wheat is raised, and still less Indian corn, while the production of fruit is scarcely thought of. But everywhere, along the streams and between the sterile ridges, are lands which, while they resist the plow, yield the richest of pasturage; and so the farmers, with an intelligent eye to their true interests, have become graziers and dairymen. In this town, which in the last census showed a population of 3830, there are nearly an equal number of milch cows. About one-seventh of the product of these is devoted to the manufacture of butter by hand process, and the remainder is made into cheese at the factories.

The cheese-factories in Gouverneur are now six in number, as follows:

The "Gillette factory," located in the village, near the southeast corner of the corporation, commenced by A. G. Gillette, in 1869, and now operated by W. W. Hall, has a patronage of 900 cows.

The "Cream of the Valley factory," at North Gouverneur, established in 1870, by Elias Kelsey, and now owned by Joseph McAllaster, of Gouverneur village, takes the milk of 500 cows.

The "Little Bow factory," at Little Bow Corners, is supported by about 500 cows. This was commenced about 1867, by S. W. Crandall. The present proprietor is E. L. Bailey.

"The Pleasant Valley factory," in the northwest part of the town, at Smith's mills, was put in operation in 1875, by Conroy & Krake, and is now carried on by Mr. Krake alone. Its patronage is about 400 cows.

The "South Gouverneur factory," one and a half miles west of the village, on the Somerville road, takes the milk of 400 cows. This was built and put in operation in 1875, by C. W. Overacker, the present owner.

\* About three acres of land were afterwards purchased of John Fosgate, and added to the north end of the cemetery grounds.

On the south side of the Oswegatchie, near the Rock Island bridge, is the Rock Island factory, established in 1875, by Caleb Thornton, the present proprietor. It works the product of about 300 cows.

"The Gouverneur Agricultural and Mechanical society" was incorporated under act of legislature Jan. 29, 1859. The first officers were,—President, Henry H. Haile; Vice-Presidents, George Rodger, Milton Barney, David Day (2d), William B. Rich, Benjamin F. Skinner, Milton G. Norton; Treasurer, Augustus E. Norton; Directors, David Hill, Edward Hartley, F. M. Beardslee, S. B. Van Duzee, John Pooler, Jr., George Lockie; Secretary, George Parker. Their first fair was held in the following autumn, in Gouverneur village, on grounds located in the northwest corner of Main street and Rock Island road, which the society leased for a term of five years, from Charles Anthony, Esq. Their present ground is a tract of twenty acres, lying on the northern boundary of the corporation, which was purchased in 1866, from Benjamin H. Smith, at \$125 per acre, by a number of public-spirited citizens, who made up the necessary amount, in ten shares of \$250 each; giving the society the option to purchase the tract within a stated time, at the price paid, with interest. This has since been done.

The first fair upon these grounds was held Sept. 12, 13, and 14, 1866. A half-mile track has been constructed, with grand stand, judges' stand, etc., and commodious buildings have been erected, consisting of a floral hall, dairy hall, and accommodations for more than three hundred head of stock. The officers of the society for 1877 are as follows: President, Hon. George M. Gleason; Vice-Presidents, Newton Aldrich, William Herring, James Clark, Jr., Francis Hilts, William E. Bacon, A. C. Pennock, A. F. Gates, H. White, Jr., Robert Markwick, L. Bresee, George Smith, David Gregor; Directors, John Rodger, F. H. Smith, George H. Carswell, S. F. Hartley, C. C. Carpenter, A. Corbin, Jr.; Treasurer, James H. Dickson; Secretary, George B. Winslow.

Gouverneur Grange, No. 303, Patrons of Husbandry, was established March 27, 1875, with twenty-nine charter members. The first officers were S. F. Hartley, Master; George S. Parsons, Overseer; Thomas Miller, Lecturer; A. J. Borland, Steward; O. E. Van Buren, Assistant Steward; Charles H. Smith, Chaplain; James Brown (2d), Treasurer; Lott Hall, Secretary; William J. Hilts, Gate-keeper. The officers of the grange for 1877 are,—Horace White, Master; C. A. Hilts, Overseer; George Carswell, Lecturer; Byron Babcock, Assistant Steward; Edward Fuller, Gate-keeper; Thomas A. Richardson, Steward; Reuben Jones, Chaplain; John Miller, Treasurer; D. C. Drake, Secretary. The grange rooms are in Egert's block, in Gouverneur village. The present membership is 116.

We are under obligations to the following persons:

Hon. Charles Anthony, Hon. E. W. Abbott, Hon. G. M. Gleason, Revs. N. J. Conklin, H. C. Townley, C. W. Parsons, and Thomas J. Kelleher, Col. James M. Spencer, E. S. Barnes, Esq., S. B. Van Duzee, Esq., George B. Winslow, Esq., William H. Bowne, Esq., Newell Havens, Jason Smith, Thomas M. Thayer, Esq., Walter W. Hall, Prof. D. Minthorn, F. E. Merritt, and H. G. Reynolds.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### FRANCIS M. HOLBROOK

was born in Gouverneur, July 20, 1823, the sixth child of Henry B. and Rebecca Holbrook. His father was born Aug. 21, 1788, in Keene, N. H. He came to Gouverneur in 1806 with Isaac A. Austin, and married his daughter, Rebecca, in 1810. By this marriage there were eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all of whom reached adult age except one, who died when two years old. Since 1855 one son and three daughters have died. Those living are Mrs. Levi N. Smith, of Gouverneur; Daniel, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles G. and John F., Hastings, Mich.; Mrs. Dr. James Piper, Unadilla, Mich.; and the subject of this sketch.

In 1813, Mr. Holbrook bought the farm, then all woods, now owned by Amasa Corbin, Sr. The family lived there till 1828, when the farm was sold, and another bought at Little Bow Corners, which was owned and occupied thereafter in the family, father and son, till 1863, when it was sold to Mr. Bailey.

The subject of this sketch worked on the farm with his father, attending school in the winter. He taught school winters from the age of 18 to 25. He married June 29, 1846, Arlina M. Raymond, daughter of James and Mary Raymond, of Edwards, St. Lawrence County. Mrs. Holbrook was born in Edwards, April 4, 1831. Her father was among the first settlers, and one of the leading men of Edwards township.

Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook have had six children, viz.: Byron D., born Oct. 15, 1847, died at Edwards, Jan. 26, 1848; Mary Eugenie, born Jan. 10, 1850, died at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 29, 1875. The latter was married April 19, 1871, to N. D. Arnot, Jr., leaving one son, Raymond Holbrook, two years old, the only grandchild. Of Mrs. Arnot, a correspondent of the *Gouverneur Times* says, "She was a lady of more than ordinary intelligence and refinement of character, which, with her genial and lovely temperament, made her a most pleasing companion, and endeared her very strongly to a large circle of friends and relatives. We can truly say Gouverneur never parted with a brighter ornament, nor one more fully appreciated and beloved."

Fanny Maria, born Dec. 19, 1853, living at home; Henry B., born Jan. 24, 1856, died at Gouverneur, Sept. 9, 1862; James R., born March 19, 1861, died at Gouverneur, April 9, 1862; Bertha Arlina, born Jan. 24, 1865, living at home.

For one year after marriage, Mr. Holbrook remained on the homestead farm, then purchased and moved on to a farm near Richville, and remained one year. In 1850 moved back to the homestead farm, having purchased it. Carried it on till 1863, when he moved to the village of Gouverneur. His present place of residence is one of the old "landmarks" of the village, being at least the second place occupied. For the past twenty years Mr. Holbrook has been engaged as produce dealer, the leading man during that time and at present in that business. He has made it a success.



*D. A. Johnson.*

#### HON. D. A. JOHNSON.

HON. DEXTER A. JOHNSON was born February 6, 1847, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, the only son of Daniel D. and Caroline M. Johnson. When a year old his parents removed to Rossie, St. Lawrence County, where he lived up to the year 1864. In the above year his parents removed to Gouverneur, where he attended and graduated at the Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary in 1868. In the fall of the same year he was successful in a competitive examination held at Ogdensburg for a State scholarship in Cornell university. He entered the sophomore class of the university in the winter of 1868, remaining there one term.

In the spring of 1869 he entered the law office of Charles Anthony, Esq., and was admitted to the bar at

Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, in the fall of the same year, and has continued in the practice of law, first in connection with Charles Anthony, then by himself, since that time. For six years last past he has served as justice of the peace.

In the fall of the present year (1877), he received the Republican nomination for the office of surrogate of St. Lawrence County, and was elected, receiving almost the unanimous vote of his own town of Gouverneur.

Mr. Johnson was married October 15, 1871, to Harriet A. Herring, daughter of William Herring, of Gouverneur. They have two children, a son, Wm. D., and a daughter, May Bell; the former born November 14, 1874, the latter May 1, 1876.



FRANCIS M. HOLBROOK.



MRS. FRANCIS M. HOLBROOK.



MRS. EUGENIE ARNOT.  
(DAUGHTER OF F. M. HOLBROOK.)



RAY H. ARNOT.  
(GRANDCHILD OF F. M. HOLBROOK.)

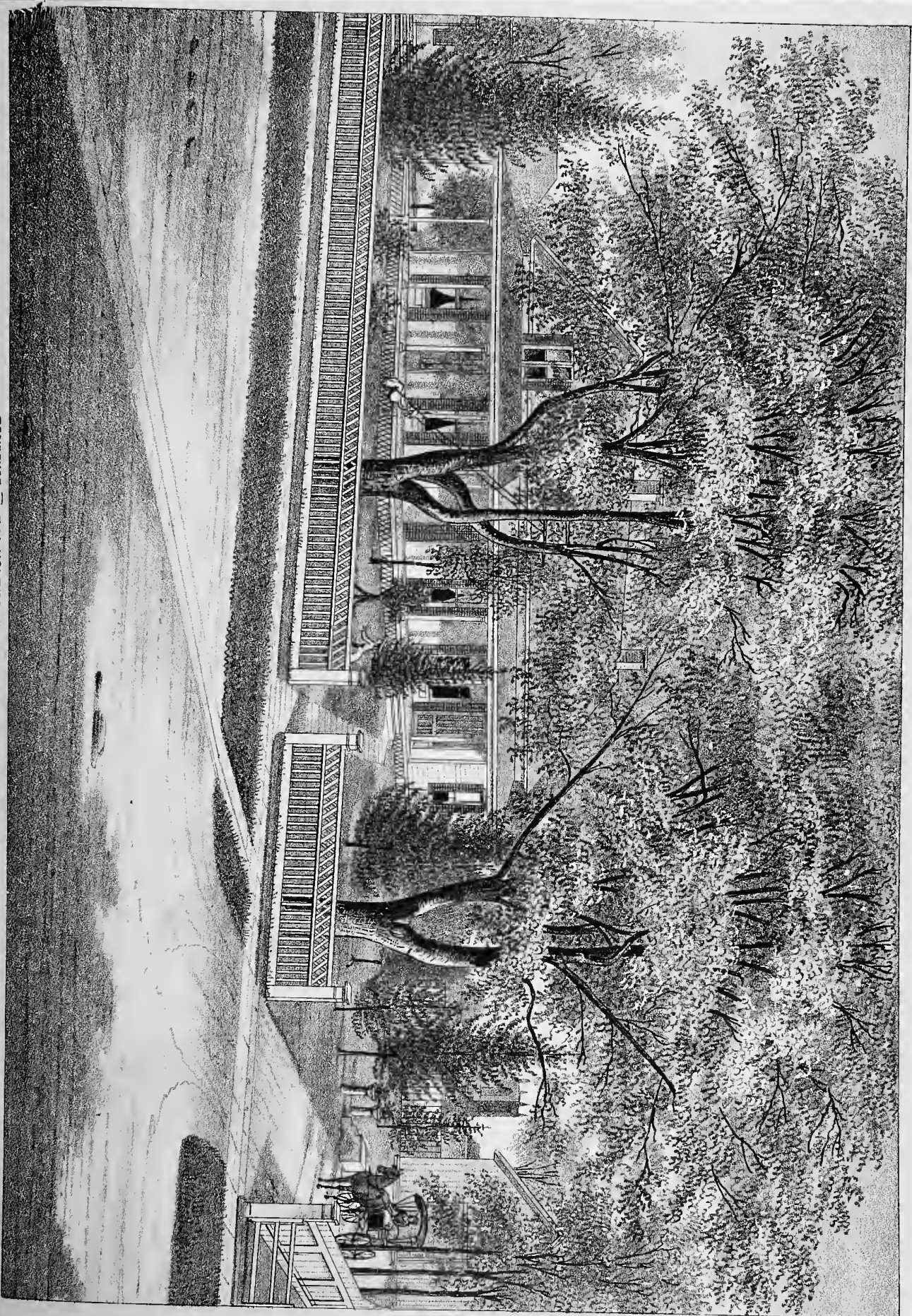


FANNIE M. HOLBROOK.



BERTIE A. HOLBROOK.





RESIDENCE OF F. M. HOLBROOK, GOVERNOR, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



In politics he is a Republican. He united with the Baptist church in Gouverneur in 1836, and has been and is still one of the most active and influential members of that society.

A sketch of Mr. Holbrook's residence appears on another page of this work.

#### MILTON G. NORTON

was born in Lanesborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., Dec. 7, 1804, the second son of Gideon and Lucy Norton. His eldest brother, Daniel C., was killed at the age of twelve, being run over by a loaded sled. His father died March 4, 1826, and thereafter, at the age of twenty-two, the care of the family and conduct of the farm devolved on him.

In 1835 he moved to Gouverneur, and settled on the farm which he had previously purchased, and which he has worked and occupied to the present time.

He married, Feb. 29, 1830, Marrilla E. Foster, the eldest daughter of John and Susan Foster, of Hancock, Berkshire Co., Mass. Mrs. Norton had two brothers and three sisters, one of whom, Mrs. Amasa Corbin, is a resident of Gouverneur. Mr. and Mrs. Norton have had five children, four sons and one daughter, viz.: George Henry, born at Lanesborough, April 27, 1831, now a farmer living in Berlin, Erie Co., Ohio; married to Nancy A. Taitt; children as follows: Herbert Taitt, Frederick Spencer, and Milton James; Melissa Helen, born Oct. 26, 1836, died April 8, 1838; Albert Marvin, born Jan. 1, 1840, died March 9, 1841; Frederick Harlan, born June 15, 1842, educated at Gouverneur seminary, graduated at the Albany law school, 1863; admitted to the bar the same year, practiced law at Washington, D. C., two years; made a three years' cruise in the war-steamer Colorado, with rank of lieutenant, visiting most of the countries of Europe. Upon his return he married Matilda Gray, of Pittsburgh, to whom two daughters and one son have been born, now settled in Oswego, N. Y., in the practice of law; Milton Foster, born Aug. 7, 1850, drowned in Oswegatchie river, at Gouverneur, Aug. 10, 1867.

In politics, Mr. Norton was a Jackson Democrat, but joined the Republican party at its organization, and has been identified with that party since.

At an early day Mr. Norton took a great interest in fine blooded stock. In 1835 he brought into the county 300 Merino and Saxon sheep, the first introduced in this section. He also dealt in Devonshire cattle for about twelve years, and at one of the first town fairs of Gouverneur he exhibited four yoke of Devons of his own raising.

Mr. Norton has never been diverted from his chosen occupation of a farmer. Possessed of a more than ordinary physical constitution, which has been conserved by strict temperate habits, with an intelligent application of the best modes of making a farm productive, and in all his undertakings seconded by the active co-operation of his wife, no one better deserves the success which has crowned his efforts. An engraving of his residence will be found on another page of this work.

#### PROFESSOR J. ANTHONY BASSETT

was born in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1850, the only child of Julius and Chloe I. Bassett. He prepared for college at Lowville academy, under A. Judson Barrett; entered the University of Rochester in 1871, and graduated



*J. Anthony Bassett*

in 1875, taking the full classical course. He came to Gouverneur the same year, and engaged as teacher in the Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary, and at the present time occupies the position of professor of natural sciences. Professor Bassett has been connected with the academy longer than any other of the teachers now connected with it.

#### A. E. NORTON

was born in Lanesborough, Mass., Feb. 20, 1817; the eighth child of Gideon and Lucy Norton. His great-great-grandfather was Charles Norton, a record of whose descendants was prepared by his youngest brother, Albert B. Norton. Of six brothers and four sisters, but two are now living, the subject of this sketch and Milton G. Norton, a farmer, living near the village of Gouverneur. When Mr. Norton was nine years of age he lost his father, and thereafter lived with his eldest brother, with whom he came to Gouverneur, at the age of seventeen, and settled on the farm still owned and occupied by his brother. He worked on the farm till he was twenty-one years of age, attending school in winters. He taught school four consecutive years, in Amsterdam, N. Y. Returning to Gouverneur, he bought a farm of two hundred acres, and worked it for five years. He then sold it, and entered upon the business of life and fire insurance, which he has followed ever since, representing the heaviest and best companies in the country.

Mr. Norton has brought to his business an energy, tact, and perseverance rarely equaled, and, as a result, he has accumulated a handsome property, which has enabled him to surround himself with the comforts of an elegant and refined home, and at the same time contribute his equal share to all charitable and religious enterprises of the town.

In politics Mr. Norton has been a life-long Democrat, though never an aspirant for public office. He is a prominent member of the order of Free Masons; was for many years Worshipful Master of the lodge at Gouverneur, and at one time High Priest of the chapter. He was married, March 2, 1843, to Mary Ann Read, daughter of Wm. C. and Lydia Read, of Gouverneur. Mrs. Norton was born in Putney, Vt., Oct. 19, 1818, the youngest of five children. Her parents removed from Putney to Gouverneur in the fall of 1827, and settled on a farm on the Somerville road, in Gouverneur. Minnie A., wife of George P. Ormiston, is their only child. Jessie, born Nov. 7, 1874, and an infant son, born Nov. 25, 1877, are their only grandchildren. His son-in-law, Mr. Ormiston, has for several years been associated with Mr. Norton in the conduct of the business.

#### REV. H. C. TOWNLEY

was born at Westfield, Union Co., N. J., on Oct. 15, 1835. His father, Isaac Townley, was a descendant of Colonel Richard, one of the earliest settlers of Elizabethtown, in honor of whose wife, Elizabeth Carteret, the borough of Elizabeth was named. In colonial times this family acted an important part in the settlement and government of New Jersey and New York, and their history in their old world home reaches back beyond the Norman conquest. His mother descended from hardy Scotch Covenanters stock, distinguished for strong religious convictions, industry, and longevity,—his maternal grandmother dying at the advanced age of one hundred and one years and four months.

The subject of this sketch acquired the rudiments of his education in the schools of his native town and in the borough of Elizabeth, to which Westfield was originally attached. In 1854 he was matriculated at the University of Rochester, graduating in the class of 1858. After theological study he settled, in 1860, as pastor of the Baptist church at Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y., and in 1861 married Maggie A., third daughter of David S. Higgins, Esq., of Crauford, N. J., by whom he has five children, viz.: Gracie, Mamie B., Maggie, Adelia Hortense, and Alfred Hudson.

In 1866 he removed to Massachusetts, serving as pastor, successively, the First Baptist church, Woburn; Second Baptist church, Cambridge; and Charles Street Baptist church, Boston, residing at Woburn through the whole period. During his residence there he was eight years president of the school board, and an active friend of education, in the interest of which his voice and pen were frequently engaged. In addition to his professional duties, he has devoted considerable time to literature,—his reading having been varied and extensive, both in the classics and the vernacular. He has published newspaper articles, reviews, papers on education, a few lectures and orations, and an occasional sermon. Since 1870 he has been engaged in lecturing, as time permitted, and has lectured in the same course with Wendell Phillips, Roswell D. Hitchcock, Dr. Willetts, Dr. Fulton, and others of that class. He is a man of power in the pulpit, his sermons being carefully prepared, clear and logical in style, and earnest in delivery. He came to Gouverneur at the beginning of the present year (1877), as pastor of the First Baptist church.

#### EDWARD H. NEARY

was born near Elphin, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1834. He is the second son of Edward Neary and Bridget Brabazon, and grandson of Tobias Neary, who lived to the advanced age of one hundred and nine, and his wife to the age of ninety-seven years. His father was a school-teacher and devoted his whole life to that occupation, giving special care to the education of his children, of whom he had seven. The family emigrated in 1847, and within three months after landing at Montreal the father and four children died, leaving the subject of this sketch, a sister, and mother in destitute circumstances.

They came to the United States in 1848, and he attended the public schools and the academy in Ogdensburg; taught school several terms; commenced the study of the law under eighteen, and was admitted to the bar on reaching his majority.

He served a full term as deputy county clerk, commencing Jan. 1, 1856, taking charge mostly of the legal business of the office. At the close of his term, in 1859, he took up his residence in Gouverneur for the practice of his profession, which he has since then pursued with untiring zeal.

In 1860 he was appointed special county judge, and was elected five terms thereafter to the same office,—thus holding it sixteen years in all. He ranks among the first lawyers of the county, and his practice extends into adjacent counties and to the United States courts. It has been varied and extensive, and in its performance, as well as in the discharge of his judicial duties, he has displayed a thorough knowledge of the law, a sound judgment, and a clear sense of right and justice.

In addition to the performance of his professional and judicial duties, he has devoted much time and attention to public affairs, especially to the cause of education, being a trustee for many years of the Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary and, since the retirement of the late Judge Dodge, president of the board.

He was married Nov. 18, 1861, to Margaret, daughter of William and Jane Cochrane, and has now three children living, two sons and a daughter.

Judge Neary is of pure Celtic origin, and is blessed with the endurance, vivacity, good judgment, and love of home and liberty that characterize his race. He is also true to his oath of allegiance,—a thorough American citizen, comprehending and enjoying fully the benefits of our institutions, which are founded upon merit, not upon the rank of birth.

#### REV. N. J. CONKLIN.

Rev. Newton James Conklin, of Gouverneur, N. Y., was born at Mt. Morris, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1834. He was the third son of James and Anna A. Conklin, whose family consisted of twelve children,—eight sons and four daughters,—eight of whom are still living.

He prepared for college at Genesee academy, Genesee, N. Y., under Prof. James Nichols, late of Rochester, N. Y. He entered Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., in 1857, and



*E. McLean*



*A. J. Soule*  
PASTOR FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOUVERNEUR, N. Y.



*H. Townley*  
PASTOR FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, GOUVERNEUR, N. Y.



*Peter Van Buren*

PETER VAN BUREN was born in Mayfield, Montgomery county, New York, November 17, 1803. His father, Barrant Van Buren, was a relation of ex-President Van Buren, and was at one time a member of the Columbia county bar.

When about sixteen years of age, Mr. Van Buren came to Gouverneur, where two elder brothers, Harman and Thomas Harvey, had preceded him. He was employed as clerk by Moses Rowley, who was then a leading and prominent man in town. Afterwards he was a clerk in Hoskins' hotel, at Ogdensburg. He married May 12, 1831, Maria Cadwell, daughter of James and Hoda Cadwell, residents of Lowville, Lewis county. Four children, one son and three daughters, were born to them, viz., James B., Helen A., Caroline A., and Emeline C. James B. succeeds his father as owner and proprietor of the Van Buren House. Helen A. married A. M. Utley, of Watertown, and died Sept. 16, 1859, leaving three children. Caroline A., widow of H. K. Spencer, lives in Gouverneur. Emeline C., unmarried, lives with her mother at the homestead.

After marriage, Mr. Van Buren commenced the business of his life as a hotel-keeper, which he followed with unremitting assiduity and success up to a short time previous to his death. From 1831 to 1848 he kept the old brick hotel (still occupied as a home by his widow) in Gouverneur. In 1848 he built the "Van Buren House," which he kept up to within one year of his death. No one in northern New York was more favorably or better known. He was noted for his extreme order and neatness, and did much to dignify and make honorable his business and profession. While attending strictly to business, he aided liberally in public enterprises, and was ever ready to bear his share of public burdens. The park opposite the hotel owes its beauty, and, in a great measure, its existence, to his enterprise. He planted and watered nearly every tree there, and they will long remain a memorial of his fostering care. He had strict integrity, purity of character, acted well his part in life, and accumulated a handsome property. He died May 24, 1870, of chronic diarrhœa, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Spencer.



*S. B. Van Duzee*

STEPHEN BROWN VAN DUZEE was born in Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., July 24, 1809. He is the great-grandson of David Van Duzee, a native of Holland, who settled near the present city of Hudson on seven hundred acres of land which he purchased from the Indians, but was afterwards driven from it "at the point of the bayonet" in the interest of the Duke of York, who had acquired title to the land by a grant from the King of England. He is the grandson of Abraham Van Duzee, and son of James Van Duzee and Abigail Brown, and is one of a family of eleven children.

In 1837 he married Ruby, daughter of Deacon Jacob and Cyrene Hobart, born in Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., and they have had born to them five children:

Cordelia Harriet, born June 1, 1838; died March 27, 1841. Lucy Ann, born January 9, 1840, now the wife of Alexander Turnbull, of Elmira, N. Y. Alonzo J., born October 17, 1842; died January 11, 1870. Manly Hobart, born September 18, 1848; died October 9, 1861. Henry Clay, born July 20, 1852; died August 1, 1852.

His parents came to Gouverneur in February, 1813, where his early boyhood was spent, and he acquired the rudiments of an education in the common school. In September, 1822, he returned to his native place and lived with his grandfather and Uncle Brown, and assisted his uncle in the cultivation of his farm.

In April, 1827, he went to Swanton, Vt., and was employed as clerk in the store of his brother Ira, and cousin, Alfred Brown, for about three years.

He then commenced to learn a trade, working as a wheelwright. In February, 1831, he returned to Gouverneur and learned the joiners' trade with his brother Alonzo, and at the age of 22 commenced the active business of his life, which has been building and manufacturing furniture, employing from ten to thirty men.

In 1850 he built a large manufacturing establishment, putting in none but the most approved machinery; and the fact that much of the propelling and other machinery is now in a perfect state and constant use, standing just where it was put up, attests the rare good judgment which has attended Mr. Van Duzee's efforts through life.

Personal supervision of business by parties interested is an element of success never lost sight of by the subject of this sketch, and when his business extended beyond his personal care, he associated with him, as partner in the manufacturing department, in February, 1855, his nephew, Charles A., son of his brother Alonzo; and in this instance the right man is in the right place, he being a practical mechanic, and attending to the manufacturing department.

About this time Mr. Van Duzee opened a retail store for the sale of furniture and builders' supplies; and in 1863 his son, Alonzo J., and Louis

Eckman, an upholsterer, who had been in the employ of Mr. Van Duzee for several years, were associated as partners; and in 1866 the firm opened a furniture store in the city of Watertown, the son having charge of it until his death in 1870. In 1865 the nephew, Charles A., became a partner in the retail department, and in 1872 Mr. Eckman took charge of the details of the finance, thus to a great extent relieving the head of the firm from the close attention which he had given to his business for upwards of forty years.

But the energy and courage shown in the beginning of Mr. Van Duzee's active life was recently put to a severe test. On the morning of the 7th of October, 1877, the paint- and finishing-shop and store-house of the firm, together with Union Hall block, a part of which was the store and business office of the firm, was destroyed by fire.

This was a fit opportunity for Mr. Van Duzee to withdraw from a long, active, and successful business career, and give his impaired health the rest and quiet it so much needs. But the welfare of his business associates and the public demanded his continuance in the firm, and the liberality and promptitude with which he entered upon the task of assisting to rebuild such large and substantial structures, at the very near approach of a northern winter, is worthy of commendation. After a few days of unavoidable delay the work was commenced, and within thirty working days the block, a large store-house, paint- and finishing-shop was enclosed. Messrs. Wm. H. & C. H. Bowne are part owners of the block.

Mr. Van Duzee has ever been a consistent temperance man. For many years his workmen were pledged not to use intoxicating drinks, and the pledge was kept with rare fidelity, often leading men from intemperance to habits of sobriety and prosperity.

Protection to American industries, hard money, free soil, and free men have ever been the basis of his politics. But, while attending to the duties of his large business, he has found ample time to give attention and patronage to every enterprise that contributed to the welfare of the public. He has been a constant attendant of the Presbyterian church, and a liberal supporter of all religious denominations; and for upwards of thirty years has held numerous offices of responsibility; and to the discharge of the duties of each he has brought to bear that energy and fidelity which has characterized the prosecution of his private affairs.

He has arisen to his present position as a leading manufacturer and gentleman of ample means, not by the aid of inherited wealth, but by the force of industry, prudence, and keen business foresight; and we must not forget nor overlook the fact that his faithful and loving wife has ever been an helpmeet unto her husband, seconding, by her full share of labor and economy, to produce the prosperity which has ever attended their united and harmonious efforts.



*Harvey Douglas Smith*



*Mary H. Smith*

HARVEY DOUGLAS SMITH, the youngest son of Nathaniel Smith, Jr., and Sarah, his wife, was born in Pawlet, Vt., November 9, 1789. His mother dying in his infancy, he was adopted by his maternal grandparents, Dominic and Mary Douglas, of Shoreham, Vt., and by them carefully and lovingly brought up, and given all the educational advantages within their power. At the age of sixteen he went to Sudbury, Vt., as a clerk for D. Layton, a merchant in that town. The two following years he was clerk for Thompson & Ashley, merchants, of Poultney, Vt., at which place, in the year 1811, he engaged in mercantile business upon his own account.

September 17, 1812, he was married to Harriet Murdock, daughter of Rev. James Murdock, of Martinsburgh, N. Y. By this union there were three children, Esther M., who married Melville H. Thrall, of Gouverneur, N. Y.; James M. Smith, now one of the judges of the superior court of the city of Buffalo; and Louisa L. (now deceased), who married Charles Anthony, Esq., of Gouverneur. His wife died the 19th of February, 1819, of whom he left the following record: "She was lovely in mind and person, amiable and confiding, pure-minded, useful, faithful, and true. All her ways were ways of pleasantness. Loving and beloved, she lived; peaceful and submissive, consoled by the Christian hope, she died; as cheerful and quiet in the hour of death, though with full consciousness of her state, as in any hour of her life."

January 2, 1822, he married Mary H. Preston, eldest daughter of Rev. John B. Preston, of Rupert, Vt., who still survives him. During his residence in Poultney he held various offices of public trust. He was town clerk and justice of the peace for several years; also for two years a member of the Vermont legislature.

In January, 1824, he removed to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and engaged in a general mercantile business which he continued until about 1850, and was reasonably successful. His modest, truthful, self-reliant deportment soon gained for him a place in the hearts of the people of his new home.

Public trusts were soon tendered him, which he honorably and faithfully fulfilled. The office of town clerk he held the greater part of his life. He was elected justice of the peace in 1827, and held that office by re-election until his death, a period of thirty-seven years. In 1829 he was a member of the assembly in this State. He was supervisor of Gouverneur from 1827 to 1835, and again in 1837. In 1858 he was elected special county judge. In 1859 he was elected surrogate of the county of St. Lawrence, and served four years in that capacity. He gave his time and means to promote the interests of education, and for many years was a trustee of the Gouverneur high school and seminary.

In 1825 he united with the Presbyterian church in Gouverneur, and was ever ready, notwithstanding secular engagements, to fulfill the duties devolving upon him. As superintendent or teacher, for more than thirty-five years he was connected with the Sabbath-school, and for nearly the same

number of years he was deacon and clerk of the church, and one of the trustees of the society.

His nature was sensitive and refined, and his affections ardent and enduring. A man of extensive reading and fine culture, with knowledge minute and accurate, and always at command a fund of anecdote and a rich vein of humor, these shone and sparkled in him to the last. Great industry and despatch, combined with the strictest integrity, characterized his every work, and no trust was neglected. He possessed in a remarkable degree the confidence of the people. His opinions and advice on public questions were sought for and generally followed. Healing divisions in families and neighborhoods; hearing the complaints of the poor and distressed; ever ready to succor the friendless in their necessities by an unobtrusive charity, were among his painstaking duties. He died at his home in Gouverneur, September 28, 1864.

MARY HAVEN SMITH, the wife of Harvey D. Smith, was born in Rupert, Vt., December 10, 1800.

She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. John B. Preston, pastor of the Congregational church of Rupert, who died February 21, 1813.

Her brothers were both clergymen,—the Rev. John B. Preston, of the Presbyterian church, and the Rev. N. O. Preston, of the Episcopal church. They are both deceased.

Her sisters married clergymen. The youngest, Marie, now deceased, was the wife of the Rev. Stephen Johnson, and one of the early missionaries to Siam. Her sister, Julia, married the Rev. George S. Wilson, and, after his decease, the Rev. Abijah Crane. She is still living.

She was well educated, and at an early age was proficient in teaching. She married Harvey D. Smith, January 2, 1822. To his three children by his former wife she devoted herself with untiring care. She had no children of her own, but adopted John Brown Preston (the son of her brother, Rev. J. B. Preston), who is now a lawyer in Gouverneur.

From early life she was deeply imbued with religious feelings and principles, and was ever a consistent Christian woman. She united with the Congregational church in Rupert at the age of sixteen.

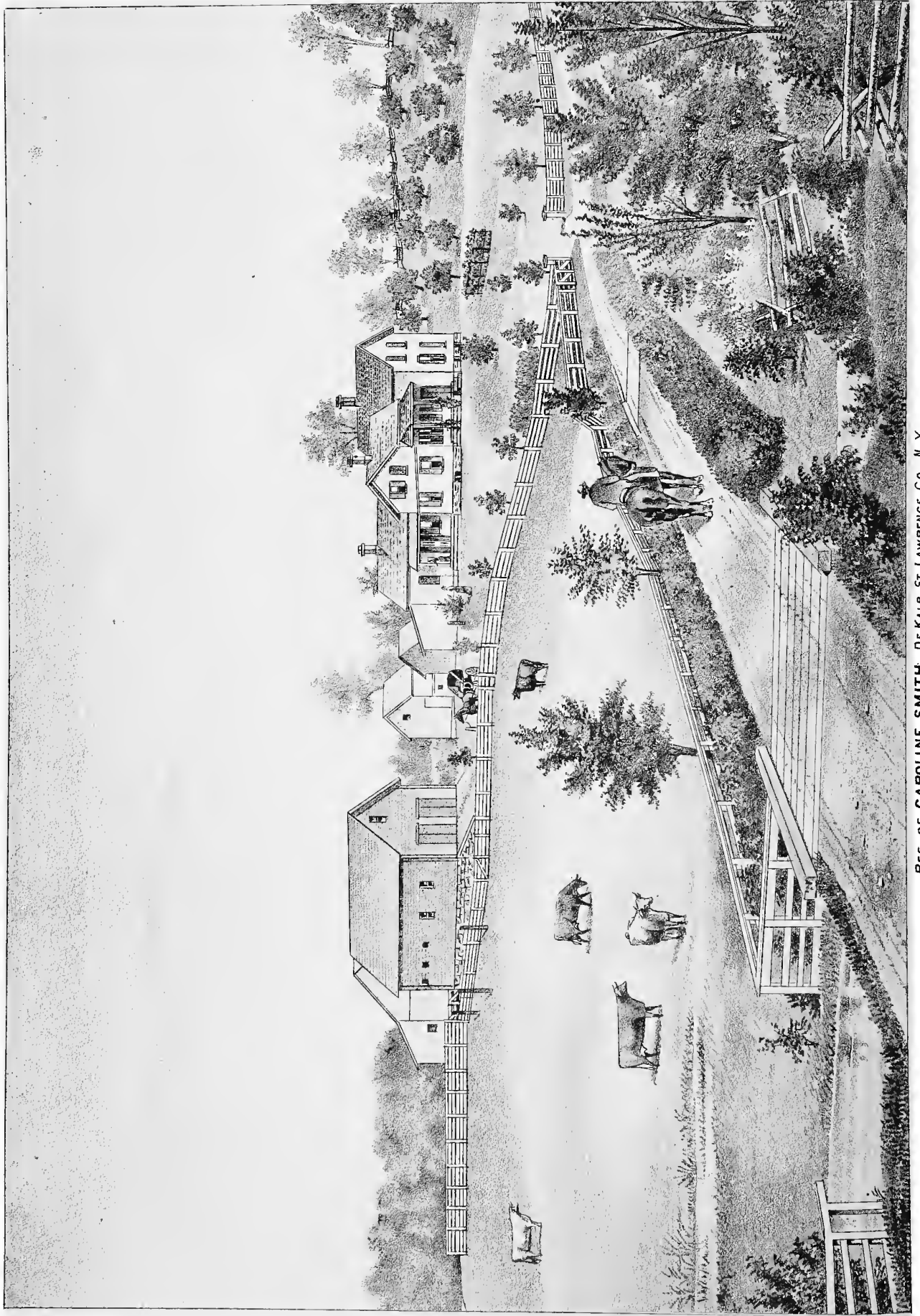
After her marriage she was connected with the church in Poultney, Vt., and from 1824 with the Presbyterian church in Gouverneur, N. Y. She was interested in all works of charity and benevolence connected with the church. Her hand was ever outstretched to help the poor and needy, giving them not only substantial aid, but that rarest and most precious of gifts, a tender sympathy.

A woman of rare taste, culture, and refinement; during the greater part of her life gathering about her the little girls of the village, teaching them to sew and make articles of taste and usefulness. Her presence has ever been as sunshine to both old and young.





RESIDENCE OF JOHN HOCKENS, DEKALB, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y.



RES. OF CAROLINE SMITH, DE KALB, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

graduated in 1861. He entered Princeton theological seminary in 1861, and graduated in 1864.

He was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 3, 1864, and was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church, Gouverneur, N. Y., by the presbytery of St. Lawrence, July 19, 1866. He officiated as district secretary of the American Tract Society, New York, from 1864 to 1866.

He has been stated clerk of the presbytery of St. Lawrence

since the reunion in 1870, and is now in the twelfth year of the present pastorate.

He married, at Easton, Pa., May 3, 1863, Mary E., eldest daughter of Rev. E. Greenwald, D.D., now pastor of Trinity Lutheran church, Lancaster, Pa. His family consists of three daughters, viz., Emma Greenwald, born April 18, 1866; Anna Conover, born Oct. 12, 1867; Mary Lavinia, born March 28, 1874. Mr. Conklin's portrait will be found on another page of this work.

## DE KALB.

THIS town was formed from Oswegatchie on the 21st of February, 1806, and embraced the original township of ten miles square, being number 7 of the Ten Towns. Its limits have since been decreased to a considerable extent by annexing, in 1825,\* all that part lying northwest of Beaver Creek, to the town of De Peyster, and on the 17th of April, 1830, by annexing a strip one mile wide and six miles long, lying in the southeast corner, to the town of De Peau, afterwards Hermon.

De Kalb derives its name from a distinguished foreigner of Revolutionary memory. The following sketch of him is taken from Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution:"

"The Baron De Kalb, knight of the royal military order of merit, was a native of Alsace (a German Province ceded to France), and was educated in the art of war in the French army. He was connected with the quartermaster-general's department, and his experience in the duties of that station rendered his services very valuable to the American army. Towards the close of the Seven Years' War he was dispatched to the British colonies in America, as a secret agent of the French government. He traveled in disguise; yet, on one occasion he was so strongly suspected, that he was arrested as a suspicious person. Nothing being found to confirm the suspicion he was released, and soon afterward returned to Europe. De Kalb came to America again in the spring of 1777, with La Fayette and other foreign officers, and was one of the party who accompanied the marquis in his overland journey from South Carolina to Philadelphia. Holding the office of brigadier in the French service, and coming highly recommended, Congress commissioned him a major-general on the fifteenth of September, 1777. He immediately joined the main army under Washington, and was active in the events which preceded the encampment of the troops at Valley Forge. He was afterwards in command at Elizabethtown and Amboy, in New Jersey, and while at Morristown, in the spring of 1780, was placed at the head of the Maryland division. With these, and the Continental troops of Delaware, he marched southward in April to reinforce General Lincoln, but was too late to afford him aid at Charleston. Gates succeeded Lincoln in the command of the southern army, and reached De Kalb's camp, on the Deep river, on the 28th of July, 1780. In the battle near Camden which soon followed, De Kalb, while trying to rally the scattered Americans, fell, pierced with eleven wounds. He died at Camden three days afterwards, and was buried there. An ornamental tree was placed at the head of his grave, and that was the only token of its place until a few years since, when the citizens of Camden erected over it an elegant marble monument. The corner-

stone was laid by La Fayette, in 1825. It is upon the green, in front of the Presbyterian church, on De Kalb street. The large base, forming two steps, is of granite; the whole monument is about fifteen feet in height."

The township of De Kalb was purchased from Samuel Ogden, by Judge William Cooper, of Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y.,—the father of J. Fenimore Cooper, author of the "Leather-stocking Tales," etc.

In May, 1803, Judge Cooper, accompanied by thirty-four persons, mostly from the towns of Cooperstown and Richfield, Otsego county, started for his purchase in De Kalb for the purpose of forming a settlement. A portion of the number, with two wagons, each drawn by a span of horses, and a cart drawn by two yoke of oxen, proceeded by way of the Black River country and the old State road, to the clearing of Abram Vrooman, near the present village of Oxbow. On arriving here the road was in such a condition that it became necessary to build boats for a part of the load, and two log canoes, made under the direction of Jehiel Dimick, were lashed together and loaded with a part of the freight. This party consisted of the following persons, viz.: William Cooper, the proprietor, Salmon Rich, Isaac Stacy, Eseck Whipple, Richard Merrill, Elisha Cook, William Brown, Gardner Brown, William Stone, Asa Ransom, Timothy and Elijah Utley, Abner Wright, Andrew McCollom, Asa Ransom, Jr., James and Elijah Farr, the wife and sister-in-law of the latter, Joseph Woodhouse, William Woodhouse, Dr. Robert Campbell, Ralph R. Bell, wife, sister, and daughter, Elijah Stockwell, Jehiel Dimick, John Hewlett, and William Sloan. Of these, Dimick, Rich, Bell, and Hewlett, came down the Oswegatchie river with the load, and the remainder along the road towards Ogdensburg. The first night was spent at a deserted shanty, five miles from the Oxbow, and in the night the party received a great scare by the fall of a large dry birch-tree which they had fired to keep off the mosquitoes. One of the number noticed that it was about to fall, and alarmed the rest by his cries. They had barely escaped from the hut when the tree fell upon it with a crash. It was consumed, together with a portion of their bedding, which they had been unable to save.

On the second night the party arrived at Bristol's, in the

\* March 24.

† Retroceded by France to Germany, together with the province of Lorraine, subsequent to the War of 1870.

present town of De Peyster. Here the women were left, and the men proceeded to open a road through to their future home. This was effected in eight days, the distance being seven or eight miles, and the settlement was finally made on the Oswegatchie, just above Cooper's falls.

Alexander McCollom, Potter Goff, and Stephen Cook, who belonged to the original party, came up the Mohawk with goods which Judge Cooper had purchased in Albany, for the purpose of opening a small store, and with these they reached the location in De Kalb, by way of Oneida lake, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, and the Oswegatchie, arriving with the other parties on the site of the present village of De Kalb, June 12, 1803. On the first day after their arrival they put up the body of a house and slept the first night without a roof to shelter them. On the second day another house was built, and on the third a store, which, like the other buildings, was a log structure, roofed with bark. Goff, Campbell, and Andrew McCollom were surveyors, and several farms were run out. Salmon Rich took up 11,850 acres in the south corner of the town; Mr. Farr, a larger tract in the east; and Stacy, another large tract near the north part. Most of these afterward reverted to Mr. Cooper's heirs. Clearings were made in various places, and a number of men were set at work preparing timbers, etc., for a mill, to be erected at the falls. A canal was blasted and one or two houses were built. William Brown made a clearing and sowed two acres of winter wheat. Some time in 1803 a saw-mill was raised. Potter Goff afterwards surveyed the entire town into lots and made a map of them, which is the basis for all titles at the present time.

Three families and most of the party remained the first winter, during which and the following spring several families came in, among which were those of Salmon Rich, Isaac Stacey, James Farr, Jonathan Haskins, James and Richard Merrill, and Timothy Uteley. Sackett Dodge, Dr. J. Seeley, Barton Carver, Seth and Elias Alexander, Elijah Pooler, James Burnett, Nathaniel Holt, James Cooper,—a brother of the proprietor,—Elisha Griffin, and many others also came. The year 1805 witnessed the arrival of Philo Lord, Thomas B. Benedict, Horatio Johnson, Obadiah Johnson, Jacob Preston, William Cleghorn, Daniel Smith and six sons,—Harvey, John, Nathaniel, Daniel, Phineas, and Richard; these latter from Canada. Solomon Pratt and many others also settled that year.

The following is a list of the jurors in the town of De Kalb for the month of September, 1806: Joseph Anderson, Elias Alexander, Seth Alexander, Ichabod Arnold, Isaac Burnham, Thomas B. Benedict (merchant), James Burnett, Amos Comly, James Farr, James Farr, Jr., Elisha Griffin, Potter Goff, Nathaniel Holt (shoemaker), Levi Holt, Jonathan Haskins, Horatio G. Johnson, Obadiah Johnson, Israel Porter, Solomon Pratt (blacksmith), Solomon Rich, Isaac Stacy, Henry Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Timothy Uteley, Abner Wright, Joseph Woodhouse (carpenter), William Woodhouse, Joshua Sweet,—28.

In 1807, Thomas B. Benedict and Joseph Woodhouse were appointed to take the census of the electors of the town of De Kalb. The following is the list given in their report of December 2, 1807, and embraces, with one exception (Nathaniel Holt), the heads of families:

Joseph Anderson, Ichabod Arnold, Elias Alexander, Seth Alexander, Daniel Barker, Ralph R. Bell, Mansfield Bristol, Truman Bristol, James Burnett, Isaac Burnham, Barton Carver, Abraham Cole, Elisha Cook, James Cooper, William Cleghorn, Abel Cook, David Day, James Farr, Elisha Farr, Joseph Fisk, Ephraim Fisk, Matthew Grover, Elisha Griffin, Potter Goff, Russell Goff, Nathaniel Holt, Levi Holt, Philo Hurlbut, John Jackson, David Judson, Philo Lord, Abial Lyon (chairmaker), Richard Merrill, James Merrill, Solomon Pratt, Jacob Preston, Samuel Phelps, Solomon Rich, Salmon Rich, Joseph Rounds, William Sloan, Nathaniel Smith, Joshua Sweet, John Seeley, M.D., Isaac Stacy, Elijah Stockwell, Marvel Thair, Josiah Thornton, Samuel Thatcher, Timothy Uteley, William Van Booscirk, William Woodhouse, Abner Wright, Esek Whipple,—54.

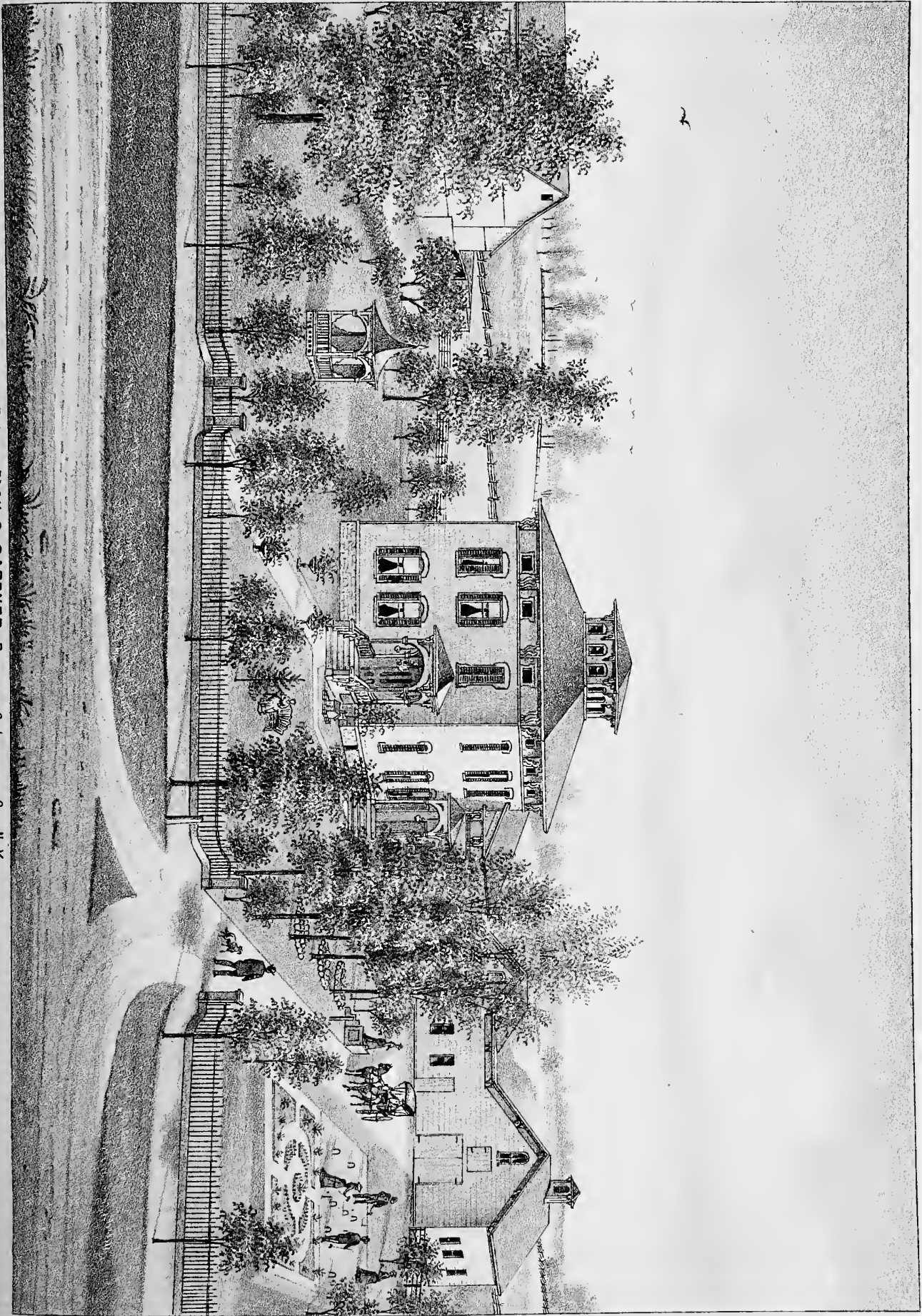
Of these, sixteen were freeholders to the amount of £100 or upwards, three upwards of £20 and under £100, and six renters, paying as high as 40s. per annum. When this census was taken, it will be remembered that the town embraced its original limits of ten miles square.

In 1806 licenses were granted by the commissioners of excise to Thomas B. Benedict and William Cleghorn,—the former for mercantile business, and the latter for hotel-keeping. In 1807 the commissioners of excise—Isaac Burnham, James Cooper, and Isaac Stacy—issued licenses to William Cleghorn, Solomon Pratt, Thomas B. Benedict, and Elijah Uteley. In 1808, John Ross opened a cooperating establishment in town, Peter F. Thatcher a chair-shop (at De Kalb village), and Abner Wright a wagon-shop. These were the first established within the town. In 1809 licenses were granted to Jonathan Haskins and Solomon Rich for keeping taverns.

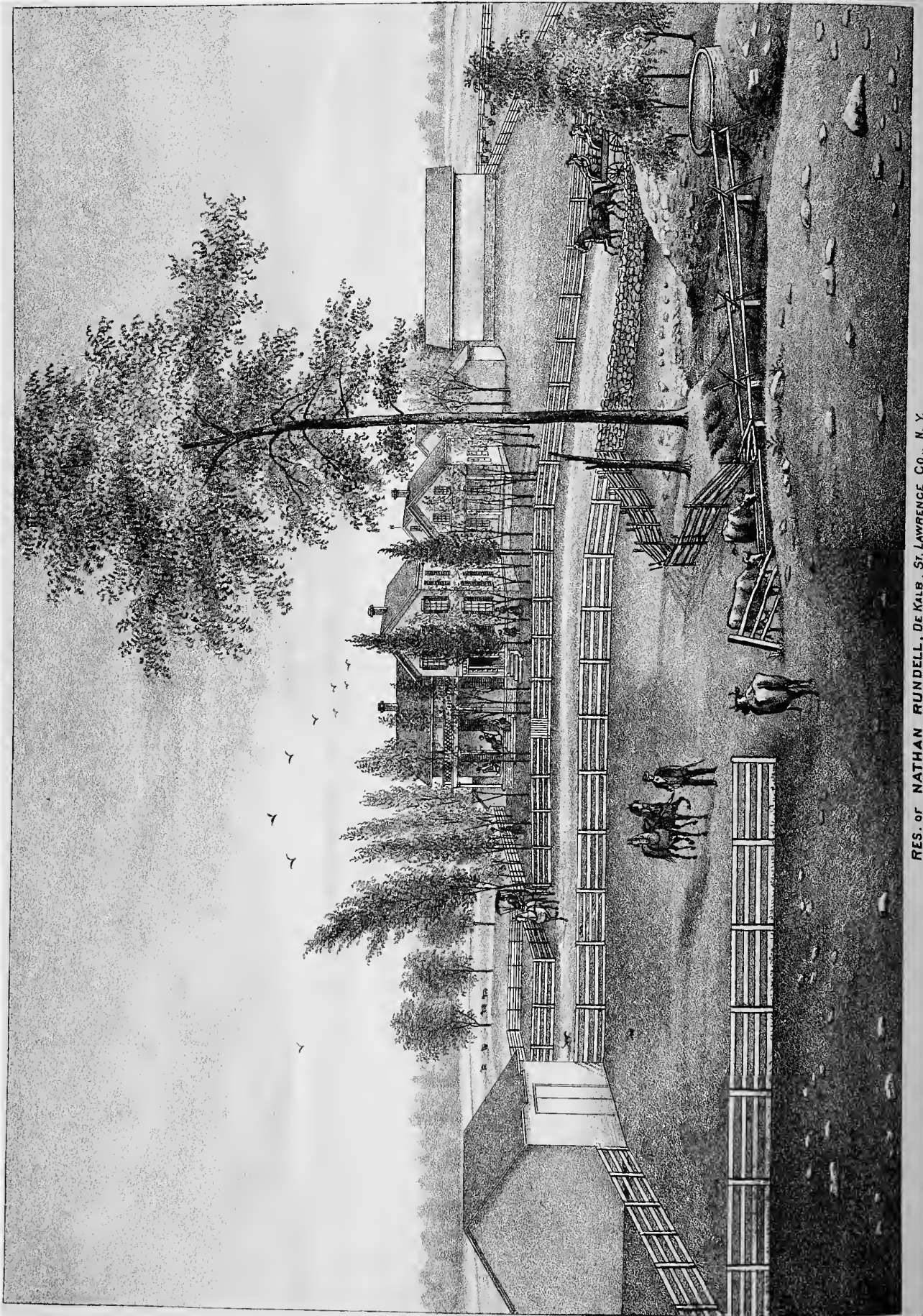
In the year 1810, Gideon Townsley settled at De Kalb village as agent for the sale of lands belonging to the Daubeny and Waddell estates. A memorandum made by him in 1814 mentions the fact of his having a tannery in full operation, by means of which he was "accumulating money fast." In his record of settlers and lots occupied by them, Mr. Townsley commented upon the characters of those then living in town, praising many for their honesty and industry, calling them "good settlers, an honor to the town," etc., while of others he wrote disparagingly, mentioning them as very shiftless and indolent, fond of lounging at the tavern in the village, lovers of horse-racing, trading, betting, addicted to drinking and carousing, and calling them *clever, but of no visible benefit as settlers!* In general, however, the town was settled by a remarkably industrious, intelligent, and frugal class, rendering its advancement sure and steady.

Mr. Townsley's son, E. P. Townsley, now living near De Kalb village, became agent for the previously-mentioned estates on the death of his father, and it was about thirty years before the lands were all closed out, Mr. Townsley purchasing the residue after the balance had been sold and full payments made. His father's papers are in the son's possession. E. P. Townsley was born at De Kalb village, in 1813.

The population of the town of De Kalb in the year 1818 was 725, and the general land-owners at that time were



RES. OF ELON G. GARDNER, RICHVILLE, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



RES. OF NATHAN RUNDELL, DE KALB, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



N. RUNDELL.

MRS. N. RUNDELL.

### NATHAN RUNDELL.

This prosperous farmer and well-known citizen of De Kalb was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, October 3, 1809, the eighth in a family of ten children, of whom only three are now living. The father, Abraham Rundell, for many years a farmer in Herkimer county, was born in Dutchess county, August 29, 1769, and died in De Kalb, St. Lawrence County, in 1840, at the age of 71. His wife, Phebe Davison, was born March 6, 1773, and died at the residence of her son Nathan, March 23, 1859, aged 86.

Nathan Rundell spent the early years of his life upon the old farm in Salisbury, where his education (that of the common school) was obtained. In 1833 he removed with his father's family to De Kalb, and on the 29th day of August, in that year, was married to Sarah H. Kennan, of the same town, but continued to live with his father until the death of the latter in 1840.

Upon the settlement of the estate, Nathan became purchaser of the homestead farm of one hundred and ten acres, to which he has since added adjoining tracts, and has now two hundred and sixty acres, free of incumbrance, with fine residence and farm buildings, a view of which, together with the portraits of himself and wife, are given herewith.

In politics he acted first with the old Whig party, from which he naturally became a Republican, and has always continued such.

He has at various times held town office, though he never sought it. In religious sentiment he favors the Congregationalists, of which church his wife was a member at the time of their marriage.

Their children have been three in number, namely: John Milton, born June 7, 1837; Amos, born June 25, 1839 (died March 28, 1842); and Elizabeth M., born November 23, 1840.



E. P. TOWNSLEY.



MRS. E. P. TOWNSLEY.

(PHOTOS BY DOW, OGDENSBURG, N.Y.)



RES. OF E. P. TOWNSLEY, DE KALB, ST. LAWRENCE Co., N.Y.



James Cooper, Luther Bradish, Lloyd Daubeny, Henry Waddell, and Frederick De Peyster.

De Kalb is an interior town, lying west of the centre of the county, and contains 49,657 acres. Its surface is much broken by low, disconnected ridges of gneiss and white limestone, separated by narrow valleys. The soil is fertile, and generally in a good state of cultivation. Considerable timber yet abounds, of the varieties common to this region. The dairying interests are quite extensive, and numerous factories have been erected for the manufacture of cheese. The town is watered by the Oswegatchie river, which flows in a diagonal course nearly through the centre; Beaver creek, which forms the boundary between De Kalb and De Peyster; Harrison's creek, flowing across the east angle; Farr, Boreland, and other smaller creeks and brooks, mostly tributary to the Oswegatchie. Osborn's lake, in the western part of the town, is a small body of water located in the midst of a swampy region, and is about half a mile long and thirty to forty rods in width. On a small stream near it, in the vicinity of Gardner's steam mill, and on a ledge of rock several feet above the stream, is a deep hole worn in the solid rock, as by the grinding of some compact mass revolving in the water, and this phenomenon has been the subject of much conjecture.

In the southeast part of the town lead ore (galena) has been taken out in considerable quantities, the vein containing lead, copper, zinc, and silver. The zinc crystals are very fine. Pyrites containing thirty-six per cent. of sulphur and free from arsenic, and barytes or heavy spar (used in mixing paint) are found here, the latter north of the Oswegatchie. Feldspar, mica, clay, and sand are found in the north part, and traces of iron are occasionally seen in discolored earths in various portions of the town. Near Richville station is an extensive lime-kiln, employing a number of hands, and manufacturing annually about 30,000 bushels of lime of an excellent quality.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway traverses the town in a diagonal direction, diverging into two lines at De Kalb Junction, the main line reaching from thence to Ogdensburg, and the Potsdam branch through to Potsdam Junction *via* Canton and Potsdam villages. The road has stations at De Kalb Junction and near the Richville cheese-factory. A tram-road was at one time built from East De Kalb to the mines of the Clifton Iron Company, in the town of Clifton, having a length of twenty-four miles, but finally relapsed into disuse. It was built about 1864.

The *first birth* in De Kalb was in the family of Jehiel Dimick, in 1804, and the second that of Mary Ann Rich, daughter of Salmon Rich, born May 16, 1804. The latter is now the wife of Harlow Godard, Esq., of Richville.

The *first death* was that of George Cowdry, who was drowned by going over the falls in the Oswegatchie, Sept. 13, 1804, during a freshet.

The contracting parties to the *first marriage* were Elisha Cook and Letta Willey, the ceremony being performed May 27, 1804, by Stillman Foote, Esq., of Canton, then the nearest magistrate. Alexander McCollom and Olive Sprague were married the following day by the same magistrate.

The following anecdote is taken from Dr. Hough's "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties":

"The early settlers were often annoyed by their horses escaping into the woods, and wandering off in the direction of their former homes. Several were thus lost, and an incident occurred while in pursuit of some of these which is worthy of notice. Late in December, it being very cold and the ground covered with snow, two men started in pursuit of some horses, which were tracked to a distance of many miles to the southwest, about into the present town of Fowler. The pursuit led them much farther than anticipated, and they had not provided themselves with provisions sufficient for supporting the hardships of their journey, and in returning were oppressed with excessive hunger, cold, and fatigue. Yielding to these, one of them wished to lie down and rest on the ground, a course which the other knew would be fatal, and against it he remonstrated in the strongest manner, but to no purpose, for the inclination to sleep was irresistible, and arguments were of no avail with one who lost in emergencies of the moment all control of his reasoning powers, and all hope of safety by continuing on. He accordingly threw himself upon the ground to sleep, but his companion, acting upon the principle that the end justifies the means, provided himself with a green beech twig, of sufficient length and weight to give it effect, and with this he aroused the sleeper by several severe blows, and thus he continued to apply the rod as occasion indicated, disregarding the present effect upon the temper of his friend, until they reached the settlements, both nearly exhausted and famished by the hardships they had encountered."

The settlements were occasionally visited by the *St. Regis* and *St. François* Indians, who happened to be out on hunting expeditions. The Indians were always peaceable, except when they became intoxicated. Some time in 1806, a *St. Regis* Indian, named Tom, and his father-in-law, Joe, engaged in a quarrel over a quart of whisky, in which Joe was badly wounded, but finally recovered. Notwithstanding the fact that the Indians were all addicted to drink, it was noticed that at least one of the number would keep sober in order to take care of the guns, knives, and tomahawks until the rest finished their debauch.

Russell Goff, who purchased a farm of his brother, Potter Goff, in 1806, was said to be the strongest man in town. He was a mason by trade, and also built a saw-mill on his place (lot 503) as early as 1814.

Elijah Farr, son of James Farr, built a dam on Farr's creek, and erected a carding machine previous to 1814, the whole costing about eight hundred dollars. The building was sixteen by twenty-four feet, two stories high, and the machine was run by an undershot wheel. The water was hardly sufficient for the purpose, as the creek nearly dried up in the summer, and the enterprise was finally abandoned.

A saw-mill on the Salmon Rich lot (No. 495), near the present village of Richville, was burned in the summer of 1814, through the carelessness of some of the hands, and a new one built by the aid of the settlers in the spring of 1815. The mill lot, 2½ acres, was sold by Rich to Ralph R. Thrall in June, 1808, for "a ton of potash and fifty dollars worth of sawing after the mill was completed." Thrall worked with P. F. Thatcher, the chairmaker at De Kalb village.

#### THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

was directed by the provisions of the statute to be held "at the hotel in said town" (De Kalb), and accordingly it was convened March 18, 1806, and the following town officers elected and sworn in before James Cooper, justice of the peace: *Supervisor*, Isaac Stacy; *Town Clerk*, Amos Comly; *Assessors*, James Burnett, John Seeley, Thomas Benedict; *Commissioners of Highways*, Potter

Goff, Timothy Utley, Elias Alexander; *Overseers of the Poor*, Eseek Whipple, Timothy Utley; *Constable and Collector*, Elijah Farr.

The supervisors of De Kalb from 1807 to 1876 inclusive, have been as follows, viz.: 1807-15, Isaac Burnham; 1816-18, Gideon Townsley; 1819-20, Elisha Griffin; 1821-28, Asa Sprague, Jr.; 1829-30, Jonathan Round; 1831, Nathaniel Martin; upon his failing to qualify, Roswell White was appointed to fill vacancy; 1832-35, Asa Sprague; 1836-39, Seth Alexander; 1840-42, Harlow Godard; 1843-45, Asa Sprague; 1846, Dwight Spencer; 1847-49, Orin M. Fisk; 1850, Edward H. Hopkins; in September, Orin M. Fisk appointed to fill vacancy; 1851-56, Orin M. Fisk; 1857-60, Elias P. Townsley; 1861-63, George D. Hastings; 1864, Henry Thompson; 1865, Abel Godard; 1866, Henry Thompson; 1867-75, Darius A. Moore; 1876, Thomas M. Wells.

The present officers (1877) are, *Supervisor*, Thomas M. Wells; *Town Clerk*, Henry Thompson; *Justices of the Peace*, E. P. Townsley, Harlow Godard; *Commissioner of Highways*, William Brees; *Assessor*, Ira W. Sayer; *Collector*, Asa L. Foster; *Overseers of the Poor*, James Johnson, William Walker; *Town Auditors*, George W. Hurd, William M. Stacy, Lewis W. Wilson; *Constables*, Archibald Huntress, Israel D. Smith, Nathan B. Dean, Levi A. Totman, Asa L. Foster; *Inspectors of Election, District No. 1*, Charles Kendrew, E. W. Hellegas, F. M. Townsley; *District No. 2*, J. C. Wiser, S. V. R. Hendricks, Calvin Barker; *Commissioners of Excise*, Isaac Walker, John E. Whipple, Abner Brees.

#### EARLY ROADS.

The first road recorded in the town of De Kalb was surveyed and laid out on the 28th of June, 1806, "beginning at the State road on Mr. John Jackson's southwest line, near Mud lake, thence N. 72° E. 39 ch., E. 65 ch., S. 80 ch., E. 32 ch., N. 71° E. 150 ch. to Beaver Creek bridge." Potter Goff, Timothy Utley, Commissioners.

Another road was laid July 7, 1806, "from Captain Farr's to town line towards Ballybeen road. From village to Farr's was laid out in October, 1805, by Salmon Rich and Kelsey Thurber, surveyed as follows: "From the corner between William Brown and Isaac Stacy, near hotel, S. 28° E. 20 ch., S. 47° E. 101 ch., to Captain Farr's, then S. 60° E. 3 miles and 56 ch., S. 70° E. 77 ch. to town line." Potter Goff, Elias Alexander, Commissioners.

The first road in town was the one cut through in 1803 from the State road to the site of De Kalb village by the settlers who came in at that time, and for some time this was the only one, it being sufficient for all purposes until the settlers became more scattered.

#### MEMORANDA FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

1808. Voted, that the weed called tory weed (*Cynoglossum officinale*) shall not be allowed to grow on any man's improvements or in the roads. Penalty, \$1 for every neglect to destroy it, after ten days' notice. This law passed annually until 1816. 1809. A penalty of \$1 for allowing Canada thistles to go to seed. Renewed till 1816. 1810. \$2 offered for every wolf sealn. 1813. A committee

pointed to enforce the destruction of thistles and tory weed, or exact the penalty. 1818. The supervisor and town clerk a committee to petition for a road to be laid out from Indian river to Hamilton (Antwerp to Waddington). 1820. \$500 raised for the support of the poor. \$10 bounty on wolves and panthers. Voted that all the public books in town be sent to the town library, and subject to its regulations, but not to be taken by persons out of town. 1823. Wolf bounty, \$5. The avails of the gospel and school lots applied to common schools. 1828. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to pass any resolution in relation to the county buildings. 1849. A special town-meeting called March 27, to consider the necessity and propriety of petitioning the legislature for a grant to pledge the credit of the town to raise money to build a plank-road on the main stage-road, through the villages of Richville and De Kalb. The petition was not sustained.

#### PROCEEDINGS DURING THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-65.

At a special town-meeting, held December 15, 1863, it was on motion

"*Resolved*, That we raise upon the credit of the town of De Kalb a sum sufficient to pay each volunteer who may hereafter enlist, and when mustered into the United States service, or any person who may have enlisted since the 17th day of October, 1863, and when mustered into said United States service and accredited to the town of De Kalb, the sum of \$300 to each of the said volunteers until the quota of said town of De Kalb is raised under the last call of the president for 300,000 men."

At a special town-meeting, convened February 27, 1864, it was

"*Resolved*, That the board of town auditors of the town of De Kalb be and are hereby authorized to raise on the credit of said town the sum of \$300 to be paid to each person who may be mustered into the service of the United States and accredited to said town as a volunteer therefrom, or to any person who may be drafted and he duly mustered into said service, and accredited to said town, under the call of the president of the date of Feb. 1, 1864; *Provided*, No more money be thus raised by said board than will be necessary in the manner aforesaid to fill the quota of said town under said call."

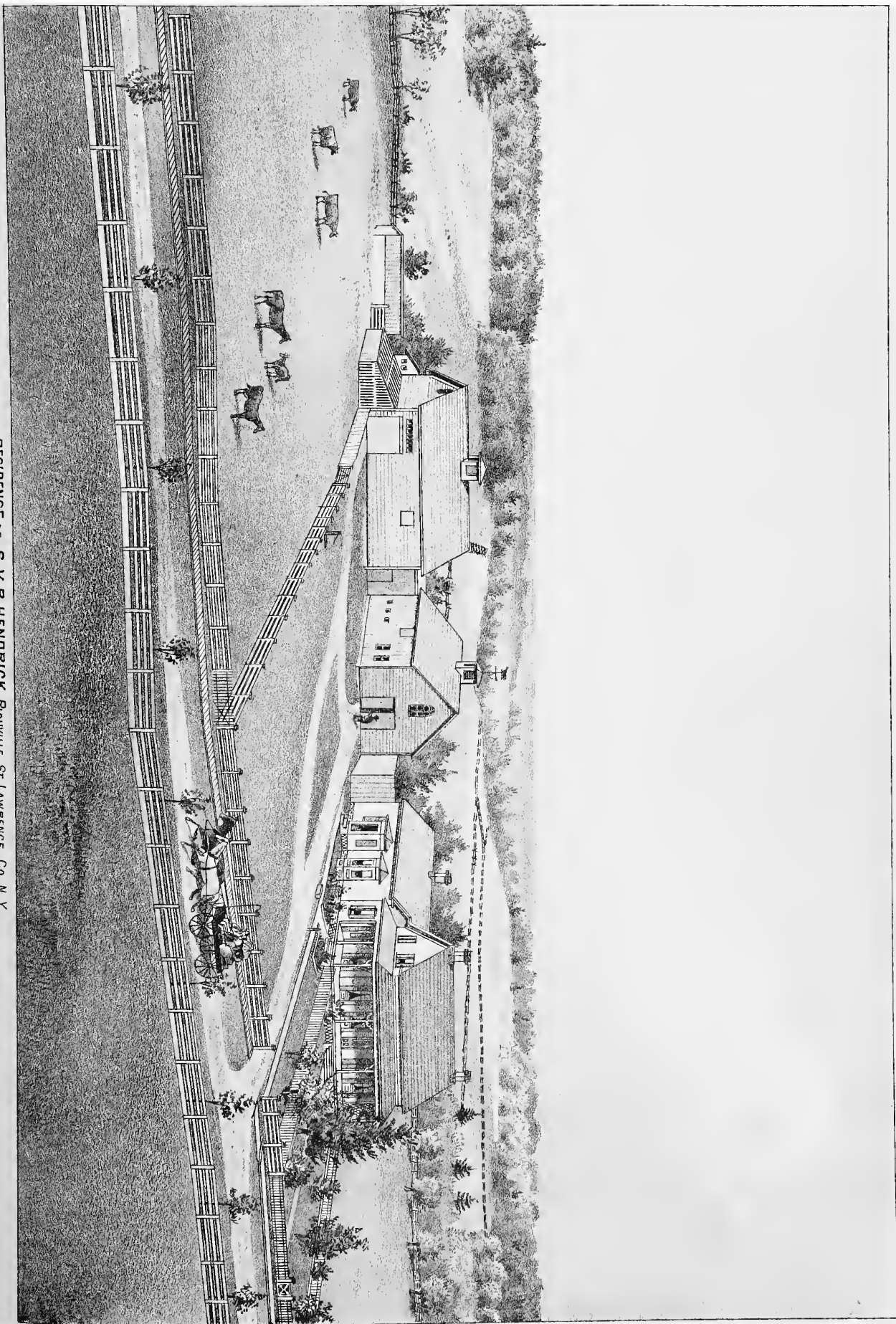
At a special meeting, April 5, 1864, it was further

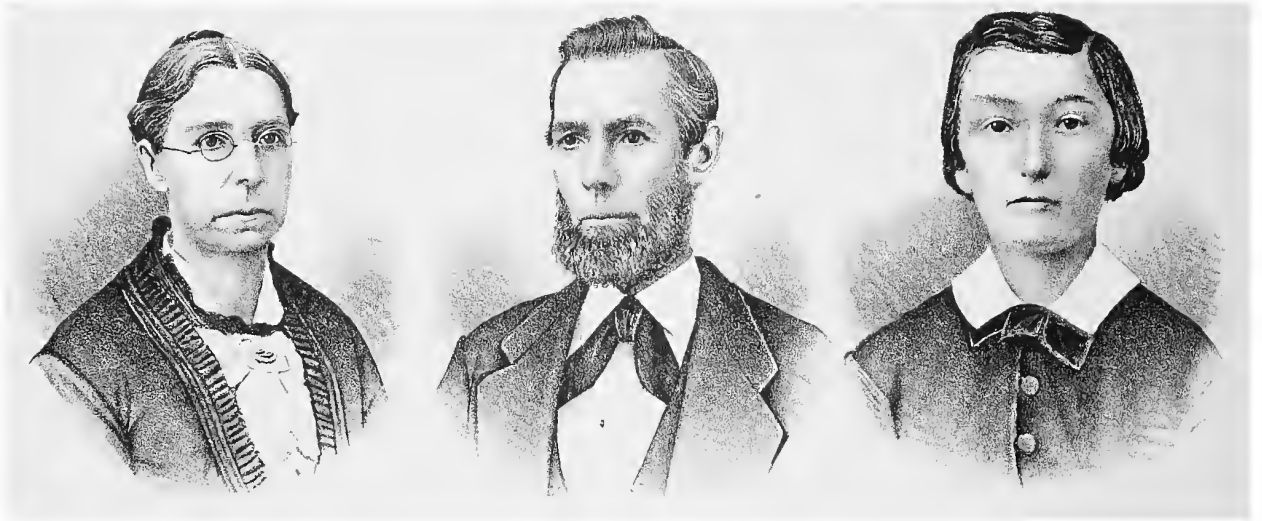
"*Resolved*, That the board of town auditors issue bond or bonds of the town of De Kalb to the amount of \$300 to each person who may have enlisted or re-enlisted and been mustered into the United States service since the 17th day of October, 1863, and properly accredited to said town; *Provided*, Such person or persons shall have received no town bounty heretofore from this or any other town, until the several quotas of said town be filled under the calls of the President of Oct. 17, 1863, Feb. 1, and March, 1864.

"*Resolved*, That if any person who would be entitled to receive the \$300 as provided in resolution 1st has deserted the United States service, said board of town officers are directed and requested not to deliver said bonds of \$300, or any part thereof, to said deserter."

A special meeting was held August 17, 1864, after the call of the president for 500,000 men, and the board was authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$600 to each volunteer or substitute. Owing to some alleged illegality in these proceedings, and the authorization by the county board of supervisors of the payment of a county bounty of \$400 each, the provisions made by the town board August 17, 1864, were annulled. At a special

RESIDENCE OF S. V. R. HENDRICK, RICHVILLE, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.





MRS. DANIEL O. STILES.

DANIEL O. STILES.

GEO. W. STILES.

(PHOTOS BY CARD & SMITH, GOUVERNEUR.)



RES. OF DANIEL O. STILES, DEKALB, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



Photos. by Card & Smith, Gouverneur.

PELATIAH STACY.

MRS. JERUSHA STACY.

### PELATIAH STACY,

son of Isaac and Abigail Stacy, and the sixth in their family of eleven children, was born in Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., May 28, 1792, and came with his father's family in 1804 to De Kalb, where he resided until his death. On January 28, 1819, he was married to Miss Jerusha Tanner. The result of their union were James A., born Feb. 27, 1822, died Nov. 2, 1858; Jerusha, born March 24, 1824; Lydia, born March 20, 1826; William M., born Aug. 13, 1828; Isaac W., born Aug. 25, 1830; John S., born May 13, 1833; Erastus W., born April 4, 1835; Mary A., born Oct. 1, 1837; Elisha H., born May 4, 1840; Maria C., born Feb. 14, 1843; Edson E., born July 29, 1845, and died in the military service Sept. 29, 1864; and Charles P., born Oct. 4, 1848. Their golden wedding was held in De Kalb, only a few rods from where they were united in marriage, and of the twelve children, ten were living to meet on this joyous occasion, six fine stalwart sons and four worthy daughters.

With a natural tendency to agricultural pursuits, he commenced life as a farmer, in a country comparatively a wilderness, and at middle life had achieved abundant success. A resolute, strong-willed man, of good common sense, sound judgment, public-spirited, and active in business, he was for half a century prominently identified not only with the agricultural interests of De Kalb, but with nearly every other

interest which conduced to the prosperity of the town. Naturally public-spirited, he was never backward in rendering assistance to schools, churches, and other public interests, and being upright and honest in his dealings, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men.

An "old-line Whig," and after that a staunch Republican, he was the steadfast friend of his country in her darkest hour, and, although never an office-seeker or aspirant for political preferment, he was always deeply interested in everything that pertained to the public good. It is not known that he was ever absent from the polls on election or town-meeting days from the time of attaining his majority till incapacitated by disease and old age.

In his religious preferences, Mr. Stacy inclined to the Presbyterian church, of which he was a life-long supporter, and for many years a member. From her early girlhood, Mrs. Stacy was also a member of the same church, which profession she adorned by active Christian duties. She was truly a laborer in the Lord's vineyard.

Mr. Stacy was the father of twelve children, ten of whom are still living; and having cared for, educated, and started them in life, he felt that his work was done. With calmness he awaited the inevitable hour, and, surrounded by his family, quietly passed away Feb. 24, 1872. His wife survived him, and departed June 30, 1876, aged seventy-six.



GEORGE P. CAHOON.



MRS. SALINA J. CAHOON.

#### GEORGE PRIEST CAHOON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Canton, St. Lawrence County, Nov. 23, 1822. He is the third son and now sole survivor in the family of four children of Henry C. and Laura Sanford Cahoon.

The parents moved from Vermont to Canton in 1821, and, after five years, removed to De Kalb, and settled on a farm of one hundred acres, all wild timbered land, which he (Henry C.) cleared up himself.

He died in 1870, and his wife survived him five years.

George P. Cahoon remained on the farm till the death of

his father, and then purchased of the heirs the homestead farm.

He was married July 3, 1848, to Salina Brown, of Canton. The result of their union were Amelia C., born December 5, 1849, died February 13, 1863; Morris P., born April 27, 1851, died September 14, 1851; Dexter G., born December 7, 1852; and Leland C., born October 6, 1853.

George P. Cahoon spent his youth on the farm, and was educated in the common schools of De Kalb. In politics he has always affiliated with the Democratic party. In religious sentiment he is a Congregationalist.

of town auditors was authorized to issue town bonds to the amount of \$500 each in addition to the county bounty of \$400 each, until the quota of the town was full, bonds payable in one, two, and three years, from March 1, 1865. The town was afterwards taxed to pay to individuals the amounts donated by them for the payment of volunteer bounties. This was owing to a strong feeling among the citizens, that those who had advanced so much money towards the defense of the government should not go unrequited for their generosity and patriotism. Interest was also paid on these, as well as the other bonds.

At a special meeting, held on the second Tuesday in February, 1865, it was

*“Resolved, That the unappropriated money in the hands of the recruiting committee of this town, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be applied for the payment of the taxes of such persons as enlisted in the service of the United States in or during the years 1861 or 1862, and actually served as soldiers during the present war until they were honorably discharged therefrom, or have continued in said service by reason of re-enlistment or otherwise; and also for the payment of the taxes of the widows or orphans of such soldiers who have died in the service; or that portion of such tax as shall be the result of the vote of said town, by a special town-meeting held in said town on the 25th day of January, 1865, as said fund was assigned to said town for that purpose, and the residue of said money, if any, be added to the common-school fund of said town.”*

The total amount of bonds issued by the town of De Kalb pursuant to resolutions passed December 15, 1863, and February 27, 1864, at special meetings, held in said town, was \$19,300; interest on same, \$4075.90; bonds issued after the war for the payment of sums loaned for war purposes, not including interest, \$9931. Total bonds issued, \$29,231.

From this statement and a perusal of the roster of soldiers in another part of this volume, it will be seen that De Kalb was not lacking in a deep-rooted love of country, nor a desire to see the institutions of slavery abolished and the Union, established by the patriots of the Revolution, remain firm and undivided.

In De Kalb, “as in some other towns, a large amount of poor-money had accumulated, by taxes levied ostensibly for the support of the poor, for which there was no use after the adoption of the poor-house system. By an act of February 22, 1830, the overseers of the poor in this town were directed to pay a thousand dollars to the trustees of the public lots, to be invested for the support of schools. From this source, and the sale of the school lot, this town acquired a very large fund. The location of the two reserved lots was at first not known, and they were sold by Mr. Cooper. This afterwards became a subject of difference, and Simeon Dewitt, the surveyor-general, was empowered by an act passed April 3, 1811, to settle with the legal representatives of William Cooper, on such terms as he might deem just and reasonable, for any differences which might have arisen between the State and the said Cooper, in consequence of any mistakes committed in locating the public lots in De Kalb. In the general law relating to the gospel and school lots of these towns, De Kalb was excepted.”\*

The schools of De Kalb are in a generally flourishing

condition, the town containing upwards of twenty districts, including a fine graded school at the village of Richville. In district No. 23, near Osborne's lake, is yet standing one of the primitive log school-houses, in a comparatively good state of repair,—the only landmark of the kind in town.

The oldest cemetery in town was set off for burial purposes by the first settlers, and was located near De Kalb village, on the right bank of the Oswegatchie river. It has long been abandoned for burial purposes.

Thomas B. Benedict, mentioned previously, was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Woodbury, Connecticut, Oct. 23, 1783. When a young man he came into De Kalb with Judge Cooper, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1812 he held a colonel's commission, and had principal charge of the military operations at Ogdensburg in the summer of that year. During the war he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was a man of much ability and trustworthiness, but military experience impaired his relish for peaceful pursuits. He died at De Kalb March 11, 1829.

Seth Alexander, also one of Judge Cooper's party, belonged to the militia during the War of 1812, and made himself famous by a strict conformity to military discipline and a rigid obedience of orders, the latter causing an amusing adventure the first time he was placed on guard duty, owing to the carelessness of the officer in not acquainting him with the countersign. The anecdote is fully given in the military chapter, to which the reader is referred.

The first physician who came to De Kalb was Dr. Robert Campbell, one of the party who located with Judge Cooper in 1803. It is impossible for us to state how long he remained, or whether he ever practiced here. Following him came Dr. John Seeley, an accomplished physician and surgeon, who practiced successfully for many years. At the raising of the grist-mill at Cooper's Falls, in the spring of 1804, Asa Jackson, one of three brothers under whose direction the mill was being built, received a severe hurt by falling and striking on his head. Dr. Hough's history says that Dr. Seeley “performed the operation of trepanning, with no other instrument than a steel thimble, which was fashioned into an annular saw and fitted on a handle. This was the first surgical operation performed in town, and was successful.” Dr. Seeley died on the 24th of May, 1829.

#### DE KALB VILLAGE.

This place was originally called Cooper's village, in honor of the proprietor, who, in 1805, erected a large hotel on the hill above the present village. This building was sixty feet square and three stories high, with a curb roof, and was the first public-house in town. Around it the entire business of the village at that day clustered. Its first tenant was Isaac Stacy, who was succeeded by William Cleghorn, the latter keeping it a considerable period. The hotel finally became greatly decayed and was taken down.

In the winter of 1807 a Methodist minister named Bela Wills taught at the village the first school in town.

A post-office was established here as early as 1820, and possibly before. Mails were carried on horseback through from the Black river country. The first postmaster was probably General Thomas B. Benedict. Gideon Townsley held

\* Dr. Hough's History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties.

the office at different times, amounting to several years in the aggregate, and after his death his son, Elias P. Townsley, was postmaster for about four years. Among others were Nathaniel Holt, Asa Sprague, Stephen Slosson, John Kingsbury, and L. D. Townsley. The present incumbent is John Whipple. This list is given from the recollection of an old resident, and may possibly be not entirely accurate. The office was given the name of De Kalb, which it still retains, and the original name of Cooper's village fell finally into disuse.

The village now contains a Presbyterian church, two stores, three blacksmith-shops, three wagon-shops, one hotel (not regularly carried on as such, owing to lack of business), one shoe-shop, a cheese-factory (built originally for a hotel by Nathaniel Holt), operated by J. H. Landon, and said to be one of the best in the county, and a population of possibly one hundred and fifty.

#### COOPER'S FALLS.

At this place, located about a mile below De Kalb village, Judge Cooper erected a grist-mill, the work being commenced in the spring of 1804, under the direction of three brothers,—Cyrus, Asahel, and Asa Jackson. As has been mentioned, Asa Jackson received severe injuries at the raising.

A stock company, known as the Cooper Falls Iron Company, afterwards built a furnace at the place, the iron ore being obtained at a mine in the town of Hermon, from which a large quantity was also shipped to Buffalo. The mine was finally abandoned, and consequently the manufacture ceased at the falls. The old grist-mill has also gone into disuse, and the water-power at the place is not at present utilized. The village contains a small store and a few dwellings.

#### RICHVILLE P. O.

The first settlement at this village was made in March, 1804, by Salmon Rich and Jonathan Haskins, who, "having loaded a sleigh with provisions, cooking utensils, and camp apparatus, at Cooper's Village, with the assistance of three or four hired men drew it by hand up the river on the ice, a distance of ten miles, opposite the present village of Richville, where they formed a camp and commenced clearing. On the approach of warm weather their shanty got overflowed, and they were driven to another stand. In April a small log house was built by Jonathan Haskins near the river, and in June following, P. Rich began a clearing at the present village, and erected a log house covered with bark."<sup>\*</sup>

Haskins afterwards built a house in which, a few years later, Joseph Kneeland taught the first school in the village. Kneeland was killed at the taking of Ogdensburg by the British, Feb. 22, 1813.

The first tavern in the village was established about 1807, with Solomon Pratt as proprietor. Jonathan Haskins received a license in 1809 to keep an inn, and opened the second one at the place. About 1819 a building for hotel purposes was erected by John C. Rich. This was

burned down about 1870, and the present "Godard House" erected on the same site by Colonel Abel Godard,—the first State senator elected from the town of De Kalb. The present proprietor of the "Godard House" is H. D. Mallett.

The village was originally called "Rich's Settlement," but the name was changed in 1824 on the establishment of a post-office. John C. Rich was appointed the first postmaster, and held the position about twenty-five years. He was a son of Salmon Rich, and brother to Mrs. Harlow Godard. Those who have since held the office are Harlow Godard, A. B. Lynde, Calvin Barker, H. G. Chandler, Russell Johnson, and the present incumbent, Charles R. Walker.

About the year 1810 a grist-mill, the second one in town, was erected by Charles Boreland, a mile and a half above Richville, on the stream which now bears his name. The year previous a saw-mill had been built by Salmon Rich.

The building in which the first school was kept was occupied, in 1825, by Stephen Thompson, who moved in that year. He was the father of the present town clerk, Henry Thompson, of De Kalb village. About 1812 a school was taught at the settlement by Richard Merrill. The present graded school has three departments, and an attendance of over one hundred. For the winter of 1877-78 its superintendent is Prof. Matteson.

The first store at the settlement was established by James Phelps, on the road leading to the present station. He was a shoemaker by trade, and worked at that business while keeping store.

"Richville Lodge, No. 633, F. and A. M.," was instituted about 1864-66, with a membership of fourteen or fifteen. Its present neat hall was dedicated in August, 1867. The present membership is about sixty, and the officers are as follows, viz.: W. M., Horace White; S. W., Harlow Godard; J. W., S. F. Soams; Sec., George W. Hurd; Treas., E. A. Rich; S. D., William E. Gore; J. D., Henry Woods; Tyler, E. P. Griffiths.

In the spring of 1877 a grist-mill and a saw-mill owned by James O'Connor were destroyed by fire, and have not yet been rebuilt. The village has at other times suffered slight losses by fire.

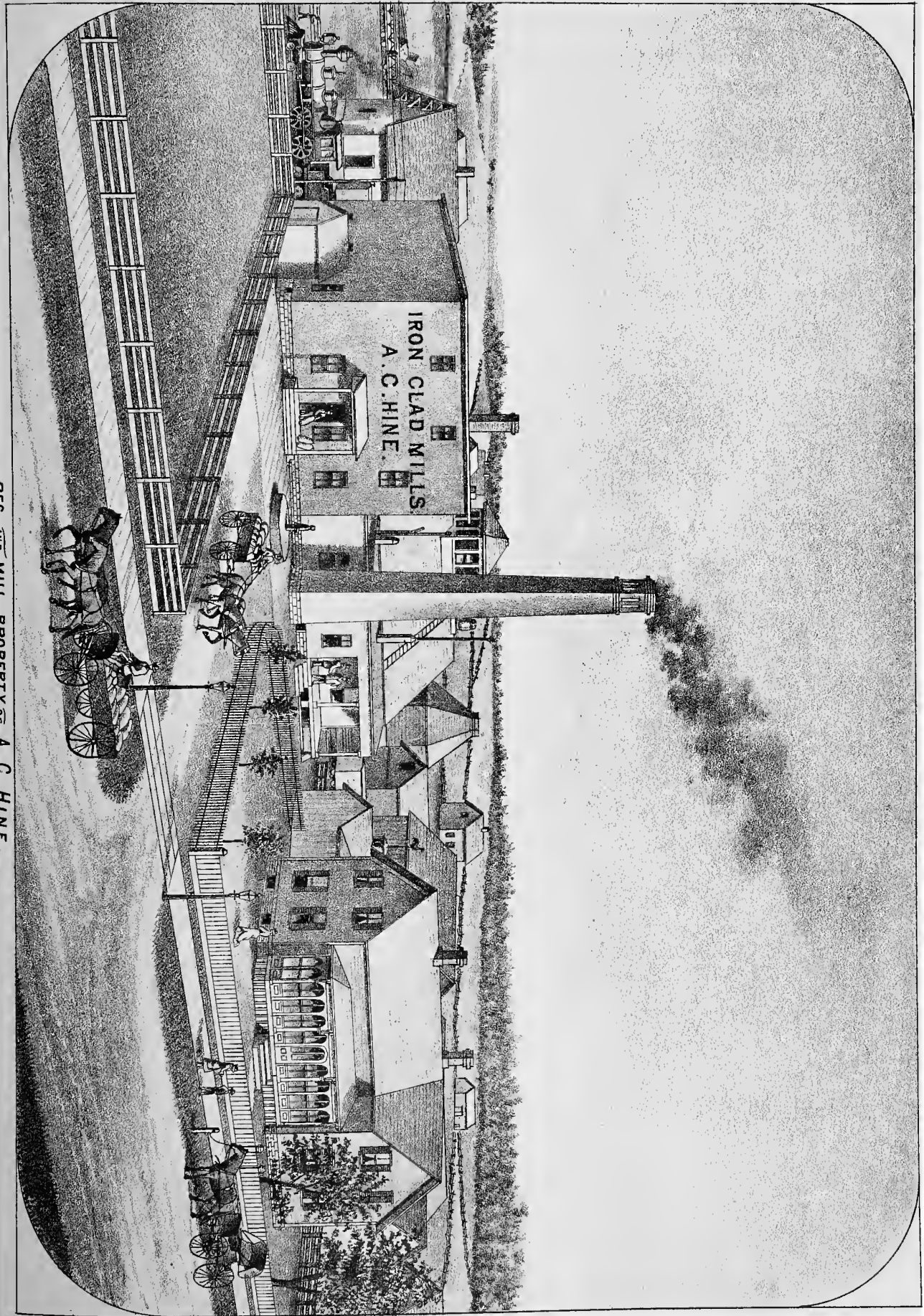
In the vicinity of Richville a considerable colony of Welsh has settled. The first who located here was James Griffiths, who, until about 1850-51, lived at Rensselaer Falls, and finally settled at Richville. The Welsh living here are principally from the south of Wales, and are generally farmers.

Harlow Godard, Esq., moved to the village of Richville in 1816, when but twelve years of age. He came from Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., and lived with his uncle, Ralph Thrall, who had settled several years previously. In March, 1834, Mr. Godard was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and has recently been elected to a term which, when completed, will close the forty-eighth year of his services in this capacity. He has been school inspector, supervisor, etc., of the town of De-Kalb; has held numerous county offices, and twice represented his district in the legislature of the State.

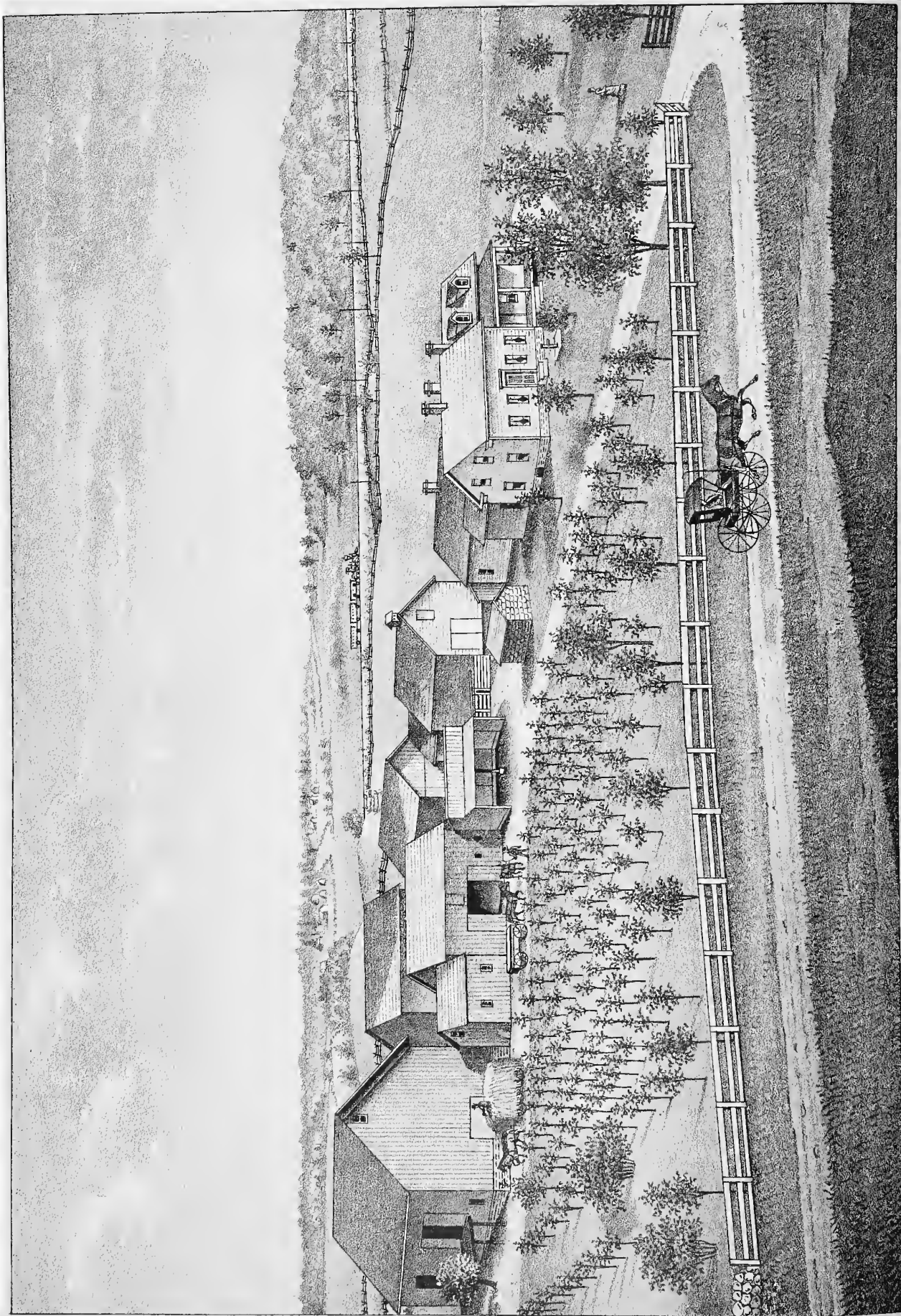
Richville contained in December, 1877, four church or-

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. Hough's History.





RES. AND MILL PROPERTY OF A. C. HINE.  
DE KALB JUNCTION, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.



RES. OF S. W. HEMENWAY, DE KALB, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

ganizations, with three churches, six stores, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, one harness-shop, one cooper-shop, two shoe-shops, one two-story frame school building, one steam tannery, one Masonic lodge, a telegraph office, one barber-shop, two cabinet-shops, one of which has an undertaking establishment in connection, one meat market, one hotel (the "Godard House"), two lawyers (Joseph George and M. Conant), two physicians (Dr. Charles B. Hawley and Dr. — Morton), and a population of about 500.

#### EAST DE KALB P. O.

was established in 1853, and Harvey Bartlett appointed the first postmaster. He has been followed by Noyes W. Smith, John Williams, J. M. Smith, and A. Richards, the latter holding the position at present (December, 1877). The office\* is located two and a half miles southwest of De Kalb Junction.

The first settlers at these corners were Elijah Pooler and Chester Dewey, who located here several years before there were any others in the immediate neighborhood. Thomas and Isaac Tanner, John Williams, Freeman Stewart, and a man named Adams located in the winter of 1810-11. Isaac Tanner's son, Isaac Tanner, Jr., now living near De Kalb Junction, was a young man at the time, and assisted in driving the stock belonging to the several families. Mr. Williams' son, Ira Williams, born in the spring of 1811, is now living at East De Kalb, within a mile of his birth-place, and says he has always been a resident of the town of De Kalb. A part of the men mentioned served in the war of 1812-15, among them Isaac Tanner and his son. Elisha Griffin, whose name appears in a former list, was a colonel of militia during the above-mentioned war.

A hotel was built here at an early date by Harvey Bartlett, and for a long time carried on by him. Noah and James Smith afterwards conducted it, the latter keeping this well-known stand for many years. After his death the hotel was closed, and is now used for a post-office and dwelling.

#### RICHVILLE STATION.

This place consists of a small settlement on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railway, and has all been built up since the road was completed. It contains two general stores, a cheese-factory, built in the spring of 1863, by John W. Barker, and said to have turned out the first factory cheese made in St. Lawrence County,†—a blacksmith-shop, and seven or eight houses. It is distant from the village of Richville about one and a half miles, the mail being carried to the latter place by stage.

#### DE KALB JUNCTION P. O.

This place is located at the junction of the main line of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railway with the Potsdam branch, the latter having been originally the main line. The Ogdensburg extension was completed in August, 1862, and trains commenced running over it on the 1st of September of the same year, since which time the village

has sprung into existence; the only building on its site previously was a small log house on the southwest side of the railroad.

In the fall of 1862, the first mercantile establishment at the place was built by T. M. Craig, who opened a general stock of goods in the building now forming the front part of the store of G. E. Gibbons.

About 1865-67, the "Union Hotel" was built, by Patrick Green. It is a large frame building, and is at present managed by Messrs. Roulston and Burlingame. Two other hotels, the "American," built by Israel D. Smith, and the "Dorsey," built by Patrick Green, have been destroyed by fire; also a boarding-house, two steam saw-mills (belonging to Joseph Ray), two dwellings and a barn, the latter three buildings being located just outside the village.

A post-office was established here, and Israel D. Smith received the appointment of first postmaster, Jan. 5, 1864. Mr. Smith has held the office since, with the exception of about eighteen months, during which time T. M. Craig was postmaster. This office handles sixteen mails daily, aside from the local mail, and before the fast mail train was taken off it handled twenty.

The village contained, at the time it was visited (December 4, 1877), three stores, a hotel, a flour- and feed-mill, then nearly completed, built by A. C. Hine, one shoe-shop, a post-office, two blacksmith-shops, one furniture-store, one wagon-shop, a frame school-house, and about 150 inhabitants.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Methodists formed the first religious organization in the town of De Kalb, but a legal society was not organized by them until Feb. 25, 1839, when the

##### FIRST SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN DE KALB

was incorporated, with Seth Alexander, Dwight Spencer, Obadiah R. Rundell, Orin C. Spencer, Elijah Pooler, Thomas Spafford, and John D. Smith, trustees. The church, a frame building, which was erected soon after, at East De Kalb, is yet standing. Services are held every Sabbath, and a Sunday-school is well attended. The membership at present is not large. Rev. Mr. Smith is the pastor.

##### THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN THE TOWN OF DE KALB

was incorporated Dec. 7, 1818, with Seth Pomeroy, Joshua Dewey, Isaac Burnham, Elisha Griffin, Isaac Stacy, Jr., and Jonathan Haskins, trustees. On the 18th of the same month, Gideon Townsley was chosen trustee in place of Elisha Griffin, who declined to serve. A missionary society in Massachusetts had the previous year sent out missionaries, who succeeded, on August 30, 1817, in forming a church. The Rev. James Johnson, then in the service of the society, in 1817, made an appointment to preach in the town of Russell, and at the solicitation of Seth Pomeroy, of De Kalb, consented to visit the latter town, which he did, and preached on a week-day, and consulted with the people on the practicability of forming a church. By his recommendation a notice was given that a meeting for con-

\* Reported discontinued since this writing.

† First cheese made here May 17, 1863.

sultation on the subject would be held the "next Lord's Day." One of the first founders of the church thus relates their trials and subsequent organization: "The people were in general moral, but as to Christian or praying ones, I did not know any except a Baptist elder, who preached one-half of the time, and an old man and his wife, who were Methodists. You cannot picture to yourself a more unlikely place to form a church; the prospect to me was all barren and dry, and I thought there was nothing to form a church with unless it was dry trees. It was a time of anxiety and prayer to the great Head of the church. The day arrived, and there came two elderly men, who were many years ago professors of religion, but who had wandered a great way from the fold of God. It was affecting to hear them give an account of themselves. Their wives were also professors, and one of them did indeed pray earnestly that God would appear and build up his cause. Just as the meeting was opened, a kind providence sent us a minister,—the Rev. M. Bunt, from Massena,—who was of great service to us, and before the meeting broke up it was evident the Lord was there. The Rev. Mr. Johnson came soon after, and the subject was pursued till we found in all seven professors and three who gave evidence of piety,—ten in all. These, on the last Sabbath in August, 1817, were organized into a church, and the Lord's supper was for the first time administered."\*

Soon after a revival was held, and about seventy converts were made, of whom forty or fifty joined the Methodist church, and most of the balance the Baptist. Rev. Mr. Johnson was employed about eighteen months, at the end of which period he left for Vermont, and his place was taken by Rev. Thomas Kennan, who ministered here about thirty years, although he was at first hired for three-fourths of his time for three years. He was the father of Mrs. Ira Williams, of East De Kalb, at which place the church is located. A stone house of worship was erected, which is yet standing, although since about 1856 meetings have not been held in it. The members attend principally at the Presbyterian church at De Kalb village.

June 15, 1827, the

"UNITED RELIGIOUS SOCIETY,"

a cemetery organization, was formed at Richville, with Orson White, Orson Shead, Josiah Walker, Henry C. Miller, John C. Rich, and Marshall Allen, trustees.

THE UNITED BAPTIST AND METHODIST RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF RICHVILLE

was formed March 13, 1836, with Nathan Barker, Harlow Godard, John Chase, James Phelps, Danford Johnson, and Russell Johnson, trustees. A church edifice was built near the cemetery, principally by the Baptists, and on the 2d of October, 1837, the

FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY OF RICHVILLE

was formed, with Eleazer Dewey, Jacob C. Temple, Jabez Bosworth, John C. Rich, Harlow Godard, and Simeon Millen, trustees. Mr. Godard has ever since been one of

the trustees of this society. After a number of years the church-building was demolished, and the present frame church erected in its stead. The first Baptist pastor here was Rev. Allen Guernsey. Rev. Cyrus M. Booth is at present in charge. The membership in December, 1877, was about eighty. A flourishing Sabbath-school has been kept up for many years. In 1876, about \$2500 were paid out for repairs on the church, and the society's property amounts to several thousand dollars.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN DE KALB

was formed in December, 1829, and the first trustees were Stephen Thompson, Jr., Orson White, and Marshall Allen. In 1827-28 a church was formed in Richville, as a branch of the First Presbyterian church in De Kalb, which was in a year or two changed into a Congregational one. On the 11th of February, 1840, the

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF RICHVILLE

was formed, the first trustees being Marshall Allen, Darius Wiser, Jonathan Barker, Josiah Walker, Orson White, and A. V. Chandler. The first pastor was probably Rev. Thomas Kennan, while yet the church was Presbyterian in denomination. In 1839, the present pastor, Rev. Gorham Cross, came to the village, and moved his family in the following year. He has been in charge of the congregation ever since. During the year 1840 a frame church was built, which has since been abandoned and is now used for a shop. The present fine frame building, owned by the society, was erected in 1859, at a cost of about \$2500. The present membership of the church is about sixty. A Sabbath-school flourishes finely, with a membership of about seventy. The Methodist Episcopal society owns a fourth interest in the church, and has about the same number of members as the Congregational, although more scattered. Its pastor is Rev. Mr. Dixon. The lot on which the building stands was generously donated to the two societies in 1859, by A. B. Lynde, since deceased.

THE WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY

was organized in 1856, by Rev. Thomas D. Rees, a native of the southern part of Wales. The original number of members was but fifteen or twenty, and meetings were first held in the stone house owned by James Jones, standing below the village. The present frame church was erected in the summer of 1859, by Ebenezer Griffiths, at a cost of \$550. The present membership of this church is about one hundred and twenty-five, and the pastor is Rev. David Jones, also from South Wales. A Sabbath-school, which is connected with the church, has a respectable membership and is in a flourishing condition.

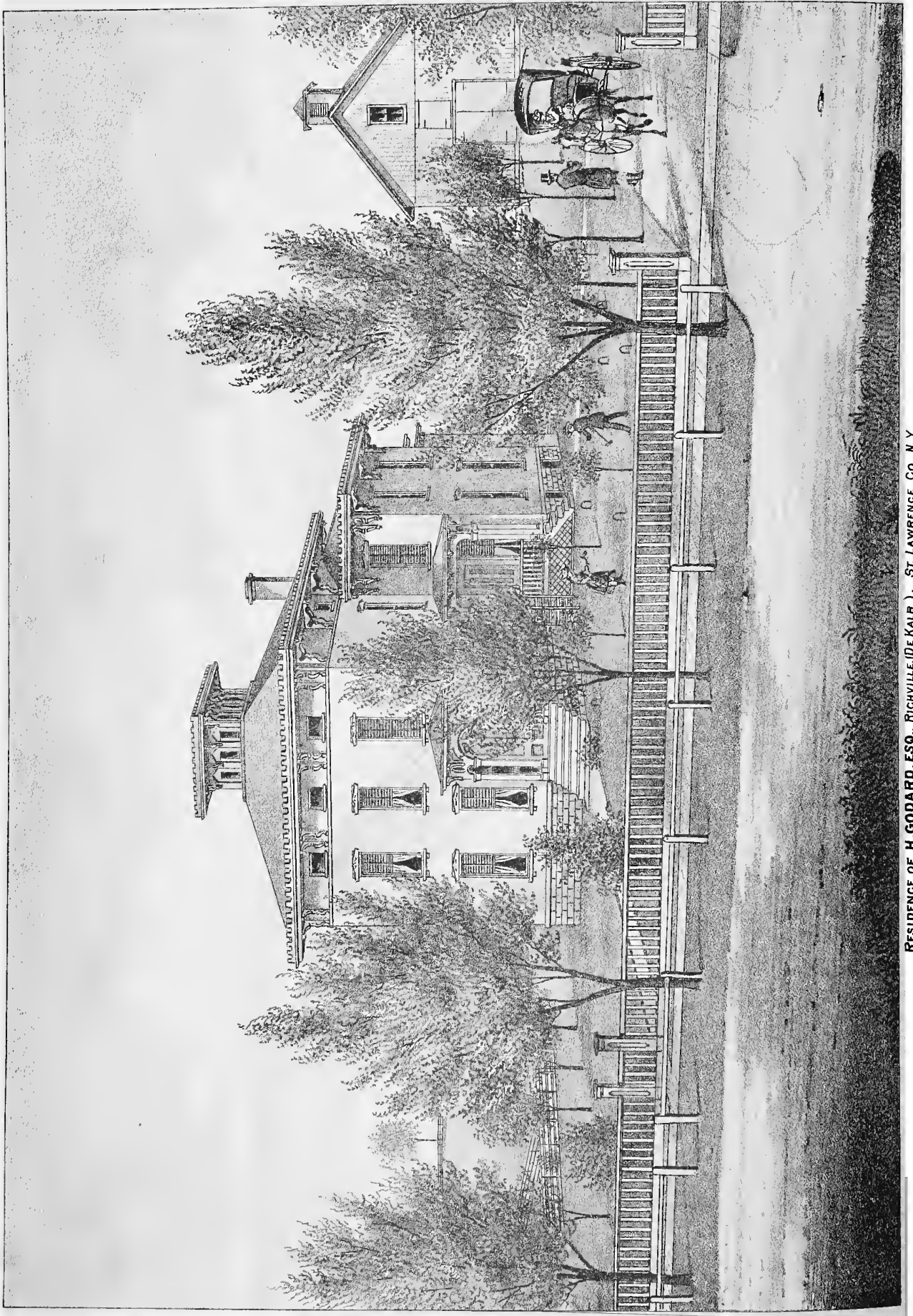
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT DE KALB VILLAGE.

A church was built here in 1853, and dedicated in 1854, by Rev. James Johnson, who was its first pastor, preaching also at East De Kalb. At present the church has no pastor, and regular meetings have not been held since 1875. The last pastor was Rev. G. Cross, who ministered to the wants of this congregation for eleven years in connection with

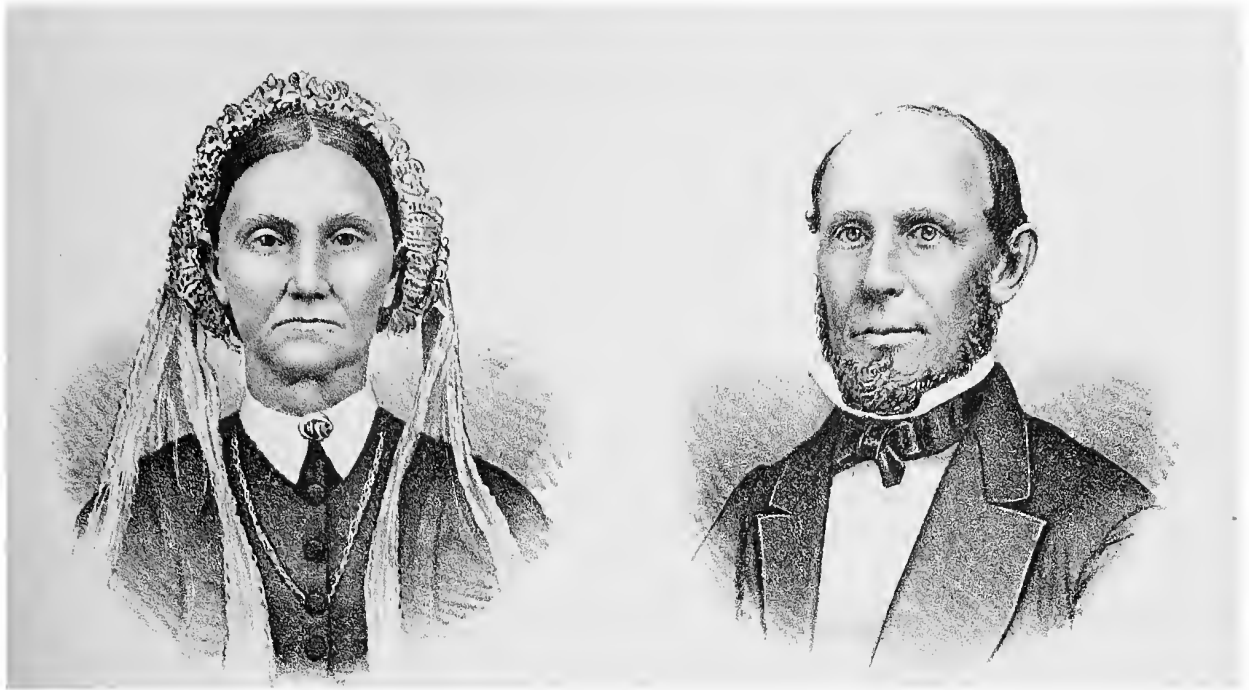
\* Hough.



RES. OF JAMES BURNETT, DE KALE, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF H. GODARD, ESQ., RICHVILLE, (DE KALB), ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



MRS. HARLOW GODARD.

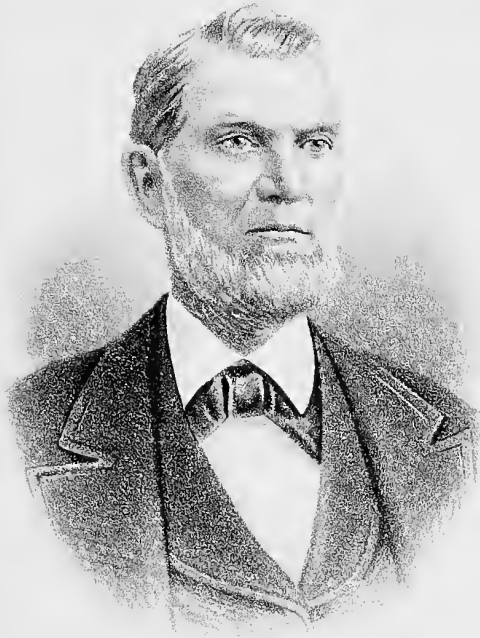
HON. HARLOW GODARD.

IN THE following condensed narrative of the life of Harlow Godard there is found no element of seductive romance, no recital of events or circumstances other than such as may occur to any who bring to bear the same traits of capacity, honesty, resolution, and temperance by which he has raised himself to independence and public honor. His parents were Lewis Godard and his wife, Mindwell Thrall, who had emigrated from Connecticut, and settled at Leyden, Lewis Co., New York, where the subject of this sketch was born April 22, 1804, the fifth in their family of six children, and now the sole survivor. Both his father and eldest brother were soldiers in the war of 1812; the former, holding the commission of lieutenant, was captured at Ogdensburg, and thence taken a prisoner to Halifax, where he remained in captivity for two years. The brother, Shaler Godard, served at Sacket's Harbor, and died of wounds received in the service.

In 1816, the boy, Harlow Godard, then twelve years of age, came to St. Lawrence County to live in the family of an uncle at Richville, then known as Rich's settlement. Here he remained for about six years, attending the winter terms of the common school, but laboring for his livelihood both winter and summer. Later he attended the academy at Potsdam, and afterwards taught in the schools of both Richville and Gouverneur. On the first of January, 1828, he married Miss Mary Ann Rich, of Richville, the first female child born in the town of De Kalb. To this union have been born four children, namely: Maudana, born Aug. 4, 1829, married Daniel A. Smith, of Lowville; Louisa, born July 21, 1831, died April 26, 1848, in her seventeenth year; Abel, born June 26, 1835, who, during the war of the rebellion, was colonel of the 60th N. Y. Vols., and afterwards the first State senator elected from De Kalb; Emily, born July 30, 1838, married J. P. Wiser, of Gouverneur, and now living in Prescott, Ontario.

After his marriage, aided by the energy, industry, and economy of his estimable wife, Mr. Godard commenced life in a log house, upon a partially-cleared farm of twenty-five acres, which was paid for, and about sixty acres added to it by the fruits of his own hand labor in the six years which he remained a farmer. At the end of this time he commenced in Richville as a merchant, dealer in real estate, and shipper of lumber to Quebec. After about ten years, he relinquished his merchandising and lumber operations, and since that time has been chiefly engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. He has been uniformly successful in his various vocations, and has accumulated from them a large fortune.

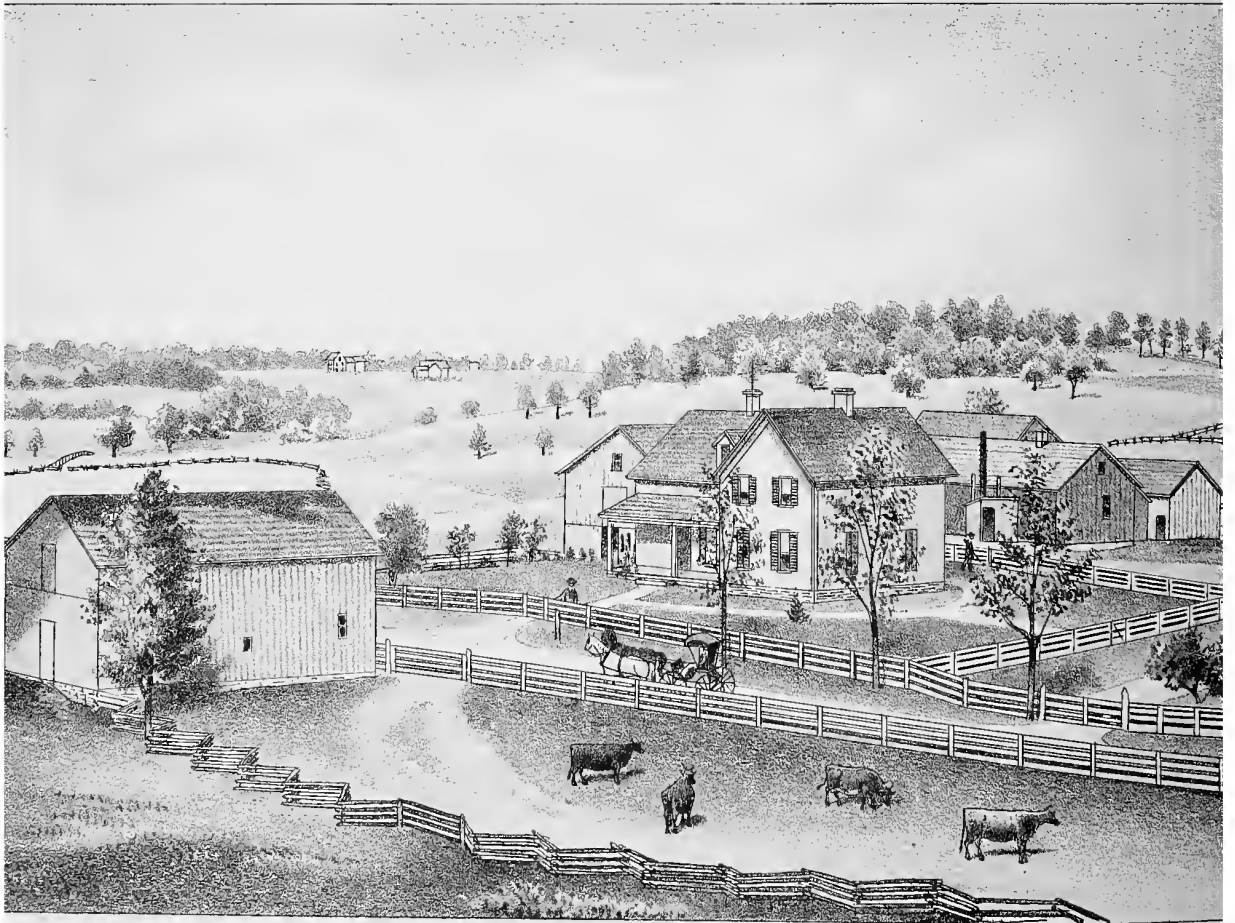
He is a member of the Baptist church of Richville and a trustee of the Baptist society, his wife having united with that church before their marriage. Politically, his earliest affiliations were with the Democrats, and his first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson; but upon the formation of the Republican party he became one of its most earnest supporters, and has never since swerved from his allegiance to its principles. Though never an office-seeker, he has been repeatedly called on to fill places of honor and preferment. He was elected to the assembly in the years 1848, '49, '58, and '59, and was a member of the assembly committee appointed to examine the accounts of the comptroller, state treasurer, and banking department. Several times he has been designated as administrator and appraiser of estates, and by the courts (once by the Supreme Court) has been appointed referee for the decision of cases in litigation. Of town offices, he has held those of inspector of schools, assessor, highway commissioner, loan commissioner, supervisor for four years, and elected justice of the peace continuously for the extraordinary period of forty-eight years,—a compliment such as few have ever received from fellow-townsmen, and a proof of their appreciation and esteem which is worth more to him than all his ample fortune.



*ABNER BREES.*



*MRS. ABNER BREES.*



*RES. OF ABNER BREES, DE KALB, ST LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.*



Richville. The frame building here and the stone edifice at East De Kalb are still the property of the Presbyterian society, and the former is occasionally occupied by the Methodists. It was built for a union church, but finally became the property of the Presbyterians.

#### "KENDREW" METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

is located a few miles below De Kalb village, on the west side of the Oswegatchie river. The first class at the locality was formed by Thomas Kendrew, Sr., and the present frame church built in 1859, at a cost of \$1000. It will seat about two hundred persons. The first pastor was Rev. W. C. Lent, now attending two charges in the town of Lisbon. It has quite a large membership; its pastor is the same who is in charge at Rensselaer Falls. Meetings are held every Sabbath.

#### HONORABLE MENTION.

Among those who have kindly furnished data to the historian, and aided him in preparing the foregoing article on their town, are Mr. Wells, G. E. Gibbons, and others, at De Kalb Junction; Ira Williams and A. Richards, at East De Kalb; E. P. Townsley, Henry Thompson, and others, at De Kalb village; E. Griffith, Harlow Godard, Esq., Rev. G. Cross, H. D. Mallett, and others, at Richville, and numerous persons in other localities, to all of whom are tendered the thanks due them.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JAMES BURNETT

was born in Hampton, Windham Co., Conn., Oct. 17, 1805, being the eldest of the ten children of James and Amanda Burnett, of whom eight are still living. James Burnett the elder was born in Hampton, Sept. 16, 1783, and removed with his wife and child to De Kalb, St. Lawrence Co., in the fall of 1805. The younger James, the subject of this sketch, spent the years of his youth upon the farm of his father in De Kalb. His education was that of the common school, supplemented by three terms at the academy, after which he taught for several seasons.

On March 24, 1828, he was married to Martha Spaulding, of De Kalb. From this union have been born three children, all of whom are living, viz.: Lester, born March 29, 1829; George, born Oct. 31, 1830; and Edwin, born April 11, 1832. In religious inclination Mr. Burnett is a Congregationalist, though not a member of the church. In politics his first affiliations were with the Whig party, from which he became, and has always remained, a consistent Republican. Though he has often been solicited to become a candidate for office, he has never consented to accept any other than that of commissioner of schools. The results of industry and perseverance may be seen in his career. Commencing life with only an axe and a cow, he has become the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and seventy acres, one-half of which he cleared from the original forest with his own hands. A pictorial illustration of his residence and farm buildings is given in another part of this work.

### DANIEL O. STILES.

David B. Stiles was born in Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Fifty-four years ago he was a farmer in Oneida Co., N. Y. He had married Rebecca Derrino, by whom he afterwards became the father of ten children, the eldest of whom, Daniel O. Stiles, the subject of this sketch, was born in Oneida, Oct. 27, 1823. His youth was passed upon his father's farm, and he removed with the family from Oneida, first to Jefferson county, and twelve years later to St. Lawrence County, where they settled in the town of De Kalb, near the place of his present residence. On the 4th of July, 1850, he was married to Eusebia White, of Richville. One child only has been born to them,—a son, George W., born May 9, 1851, and removed by death Feb. 2, 1864, in his thirteenth year. It was a sore affliction, but has been borne by them with Christian fortitude and meekness.

Both are members of the Congregational church, he having been a deacon for several years, as well as superintendent of the Sabbath-school, in which both are efficient teachers.

He has also held the office of school trustee for five years, and is known as an earnest friend of education. Politically he is a member of the Republican party. As regards this world's goods, he commenced life almost empty-handed upon a tract of sixty-three acres of heavy-timbered land, purchased on credit, but cleared, paid for, and added to by patient industry. The patrimony of his wife also materially augmented their estate, which now embraces one hundred and eighty acres free of incumbrance, well cultivated, and productive. A view of their home, together with the portraits of himself, wife, and son, is shown upon another page.

### ABNER BREES,

son of Abner Brees, who was born in Virginia in the year 1784, died February, 1843. His mother's maiden name was Polly Sweet. The elder Mr. Brees moved to Coopers-town, Otsego Co., N. Y., with his parents when he was twelve years of age, and subsequently to Cooper's Falls, St. Lawrence Co., when he was twenty-one years old, where he purchased a farm of one hundred acres. He remained here until Abner, Jr., was two years old, when he purchased the adjoining farm, where the latter now resides. The subject of this sketch was born in De Kalb, Aug. 11, 1821. He was the second son of a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom six are now living, one in California, and the residue in De Kalb. His youth was spent on the farm, and he enjoyed the privilege of attending the common school, and remained at home until he reached his twenty-fifth year. In the first two years on the farm, after marriage, he saved one hundred and sixty dollars; in the succeeding two years, five hundred dollars, with which he purchased ninety acres of heavily-timbered land, which he cleared himself, and by subsequent purchases has added thereto until he now owns three hundred and seventy-one acres. An illustration of the homestead, together with portraits of himself and wife, adorn our pages elsewhere in this work. He married Matilda C. Ayres, of Gouverneur, on Jan. 17, 1847, but never had any

children. The worthy couple adopted a son. He commenced life after marriage with but fifty dollars, and by industry and economy has succeeded in amassing a comfortable fortune. In politics he was originally a Whig, afterwards a Republican. He has been commissioner of highways in his town three years, and overseer of the poor several terms. In religious sentiment he is a Methodist, his wife a Universalist. In character he is honest and just, charitable and liberal, and enjoys a good general reputation in the community.

#### HON. DARIUS A. MOORE.

Among the truly representative men of St. Lawrence County, whose life and character entitle them to record on the pages of our history, the gentleman whose name heads this biography deservedly occupies a prominent position. His father, John W. Moore, of Scotch descent, was born in Poultney, Vt., in the year 1800; his mother, Almira Farr, was born in Oswegatchie, in this county, in the year 1811. They were married in 1830, and had six children,—five daughters and one son,—born in the order following: Martha Ellen, died at the age of two years; Mary Amerett, died at the age of twenty-six years; Darius Alonzo, living; Ellen Rebecca, died at the age of one year; Mencie Ann, living; Louisa Arabella, died at the age of twenty-six years.

His father was a merchant, commencing business at Russell, N. Y., soon after his marriage; from there he removed to Canton, N. Y., continuing in the mercantile business; afterwards removing to Defiance, Ohio, pursuing his former occupation until his death, which occurred in 1842.

Darius A. Moore was born in Canton, N. Y., April 13, 1833. He removed with his parents to Ohio when about two years old, and remained there until the death of his father, at which time he, at the age of nine years, with his mother and sister, returned to Richville, St. Lawrence Co. His mother was again married to Nathan Keyes, of Richville, N. Y., which union resulted in four children, as follows: Martha E., Dorville A., Amelia A., and Angelia,—all living.

At the age of sixteen young Moore left his home, having previously received a good common-school education, and commenced clerking in his uncle's store in the village of De Kalb, continuing in his employ for seven years, excepting two years, which time he attended the Gouverneur seminary. At the expiration of this time he commenced business on a small scale for himself at De Kalb, having no capital except what little he had providently saved from his earnings. From that time to the present, Mr. Moore has continued in the mercantile business, and we cannot refrain from remarking here, that to his own individual exertions is attributable the eminent success that has attended his efforts. The good fortune that has attended him in all his transactions was not in any sense accidental—it was a necessary consequence of untiring industry, good management of his interests, and, above all, of a firm and uncompromising spirit of personal honor and integrity. Hard and persistent labor, diligence, punctuality in fulfilling engagements, have been among the essential factors of his success.

On July 17, 1856, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Emily Beebe, of De Kalb. She was born in Gouverneur,

Aug. 6, 1834. The result of this marriage has been six children, namely: Frank Willard, born May 31, 1857; Asa James, born July 26, 1858; Willie Alonzo, born Feb. 21, 1861; Maud Louisa, born June 23, 1863; Carrie Emily, born May 12, 1865; and Leon Ashton, born May 12, 1872. These are all living excepting the latter, who died April 15, 1874.

Mr. Moore has been equally successful in politics as in his commercial operations. On attaining his majority he affiliated with the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for Horatio Seymour; but, soon after the organization of the Republican party, he became a Republican, and has been a firm supporter of that party ever since. In 1858 he was elected town clerk of the town of De Kalb, which office he filled acceptably for nine consecutive years; he was then elected supervisor of his town, which office he retained for nine successive years. He was elected to the assembly of the State in 1872, and re-elected in 1873. While in this position he was appointed on the committee of banks, charitable and religious societies, and was made chairman of the committee of State charitable institutions, and of engrossed bills. In 1875 he was elected to the senate by a majority of 5225, serving on the committees of finance, commerce and navigation, and apportionment, and was also chairman of the committee on claims and agriculture. In these varied and exalted positions he has maintained a reputation of personal rectitude coequal with that acquired in his business life. He gave unqualified satisfaction alike to his constituents and to the people at large. Although not a professor of religion, he sustains the character of a Christian gentleman, and leans towards the doctrines of the Congregational church, of which his parents were honored members. He is public-spirited in his aims, in his principles just, liberal in enterprises tending to the public good, and charitable where aid is deserved. In his domestic life he is a kind and affectionate husband and father, and has shown in his entire career that

“Good deeds are more than coronets,  
And sterling worth than Norman blood.”

See portrait on opposite page.

#### HON. ELIAS P. TOWNSLEY.

Among the pioneers of De Kalb, St. Lawrence Co., were the parents of him of whose life the present sketch is but an outline.

Gideon Townsley was born May 5, 1783, in Brimfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, whence he emigrated to Oneida county, New York, where he met and married, in Sangerfield, Feb. 10, 1810, Elvira Page, who was born Nov. 24, 1786, in Coventry, Conn. In his youth Mr. Townsley learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and was foreman of a large tannery at Cooperstown, N. Y., for several years. He moved into De Kalb the year of his marriage, and carried on his trade, also working a farm. For several years, also, he kept a public-house, which was widely and favorably known as a country hostelry.

Mrs. Townsley was first cousin of Harlan Page, the eminent divine, and also of William Page, the noted artist.







*D. A. Moore*



During the War of 1812, it being deemed unsafe for her to remain in De Kalb from fear of Indian raids, she returned to Oneida county, making her return home on horseback, accompanied by her brother, Elias Page, and bringing in her arms her youngest child (about a year old), her brother bringing the other, a distance of one hundred and twenty-seven miles, much of the way a wilderness.

Mr. Townsley died Feb. 16, 1842, aged fifty-eight years, and the wife of his youth, and companion of his toils and struggles in the wilderness, survived until June 15, 1852, when she too passed to her rest, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Five sons and four daughters were born to them, and four of the sons are now living.

Elias Page Townsley was born in De Kalb, Nov. 8, 1813, being the third child and second son of the above-named family. He spent his youth at home under his father's roof, gaining a good common-school education the meanwhile. He learned the trade of his father, and carried on the business for a few years, running his father's tannery for his own account.

In 1840 he commenced farming, in company with Elisha Griffin, having a limited capital. In 1845 he bought the farm and managed it until 1850, when, his wife's health failing, he rented it and removed to the village of De Kalb, where he has ever since resided. Since 1850 he has given his attention and time principally to real-estate transactions and surveying. In company with D. C. Judson, of Ogdensburg, he purchased the lands of the estate of John I. De Graff, deceased, in St. Lawrence County, and had the control and management of the sales, contracts, and conveying of the business. He also bought the Danbury lands, several hundred acres of which had been in his care as agent for over twenty-five years. He has also for as long a period been the agent of several of the original proprietors of land in the county, and by his sound business judgment and thrift has gained a handsome competence, which he is now enjoying in the midst of an interesting family.

In politics Mr. Townsley was formerly a member of the Whig party, but joined the Republican organization on its formation, and has worked for and voted with that party to the present time. He has held the office of town clerk, assessor, and commissioner of highways; has been supervisor of the town four years, and postmaster for the same number of years, and has been twice elected to the assembly from his district, in 1862 and 1863. He has held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-five years, and has just been elected for another term.

Although not a member of any church, yet he has been a trustee of the Presbyterian society for more than twenty years, and has been a liberal supporter of the same.

Mr. Townsley was married May 14, 1840, at De Kalb, to Lora B. H. Griffin, who was born in Hampton, Conn., Dec. 27, 1816, and was the adopted daughter of Col. Elisha Griffin. Two sons and two daughters were the fruits of this union, viz.: Clinton G., born Sept. 3, 1841; Henry S., born Dec. 23, 1842; Helen T., born Nov. 17, 1846; Lora E., born Aug. 17, 1850. Mrs. Townsley died Dec. 20, 1850. Helen T. married J. E. Knox, dry-goods dealer in New York city, and resides in Brooklyn. Both sons en-

listed in the cavalry arm of the service in the War of the Rebellion, and remained till its close. Clinton rose from the ranks to the position of major, was in forty-seven engagements, had two horses shot under him, was wounded at the battle of Fort Stevens, and received his promotion as major of the 2d battalion, 25th N. Y. Cavalry, on the recommendation of Generals Sheridan and Merritt.

Mr. Townsley was again married April 7, 1853, to Louisa Ellen Thompson, who was born in Richville, town of De Kalb, Feb. 13, 1826.

Two sons have been born to him by his present wife—Clarence Page, in 1854, and Herbert Wilton, in 1856. Clarence is now a cadet at the military academy at West Point, having received his appointment as such in 1877. He was one of fifty-five appointees, in a class of one hundred and twenty-eight, who passed a successful examination and were accepted.

It is needless to add any encomium to Mr. Townsley's reputation as a man and worthy citizen, as the foregoing record amply testifies to his worth, and the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

A view of Mr. Townsley's home and surroundings, and portraits of himself and his wife, adorn our pages elsewhere.

#### JOHN HOCKENS,

son of John and Dorcas Hockens, was born in England, Aug. 7, 1819. His father was born in the same country in 1792, and moved to St. Lawrence County and settled in De Peyster in 1843. He spent his youth on his father's farm, and attended the national schools of his native land, afterwards accompanying his parents to America, and settled with them in De Peyster. On Dec. 24, 1850, he married Jane Dorman, by whom he had the following children: John D., born Oct. 5, 1851, died July 4, 1858; David C., born Aug. 19, 1853, died May 15, 1875; Mary, born Sept. 20, 1855; Margaret M., born Sept. 19, 1857; Jane, born Nov. 13, 1859; Arvilla, born May 5, 1861; Elizabeth, born June 10, 1863, died Feb. 21, 1864; Louisa, born Jan. 17, 1865; John L., born May 10, 1868.

Mr. Hockens commenced life with absolutely no capital except the knowledge of and willingness to work. After being in the country four years he went on a farm of one hundred and four acres, upon which was a log shanty. In this he lived while he cleared the land of the timber with which it was covered and got it ready for cultivation. He has since added eighty-three acres to it, and now has a comfortable farm, a view of which can be had by reference to another page in this work.

Both Mr. Hockens and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of De Peyster, he occupying the positions of steward and trustee of that church. His wife joined that church when quite young, himself later in life. In politics he has always been a Republican; but never aspired to office, and would never accept any save that of school trustee, which he filled satisfactorily. He is a man of good general character, intelligent and upright, and a good citizen in every respect.

### ELON G. GARDNER.

This gentleman descends from a Revolutionary hero, his grandfather having been a soldier of Bunker Hill. His father, Samuel Gardner, was born in Rhode Island in 1789, and participated in the battle of Sacket's Harbor, during the war of 1812. His mother was Mercy Olin. His parents settled in Camillus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1807. They removed to Lewis county in 1825, and to Jefferson county in 1857.

Elon G. Gardner was born in Camillus, Nov. 15, 1822. He was the seventh child in a family of thirteen,—eight boys and five girls,—six of whom are still living. He spent his youth on his father's farm, receiving his education at the common schools. He learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, completing his apprenticeship at the age of twenty-three, and working at the trade until he was twenty-nine years old. On Jan. 1, 1851, he married Caroline Doane, of De Kalb, by whom he had the following children, namely: Henry O., born May 6, 1852; Delia S., born June 24, 1853; Lucia A., born Sept. 14, 1854; Carrie A., born Nov. 20, 1858; Frederick E., born Aug. 18, 1865; Delbert N., born Jan. 16, 1868. All are now living.

After his marriage Mr. Gardner purchased a farm of fifty acres in the town of Gouverneur, for which he paid in four years. He subsequently exchanged for a farm of two hundred and thirty-two acres in De Kalb, to which he has since added fifty-four acres. After a residence of nine years on the above-named farm, he purchased his present homestead, containing ninety-six acres, an illustration of which can be seen on another page in this history. It is located near the village of Richville. In politics he is a Republican, having first voted with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Gardner belongs to the Congregational denomination. They are generally looked upon as a worthy couple, and are universally respected for their estimable qualities of head and heart.

### ANDREW ROULSTON,

son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Stevenson) Roulston, was born in Ireland in the year 1808. His father came to America, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1811, leaving his wife and children in the old country while he went to work to establish a home for his family in the New World. On July 4, 1825, Andrew landed in Ogdensburg, having spent his youth in Ireland. He went to work at brick-making in Heuvelton, receiving ten dollars a month for his services. He remained thus employed for two years, and then turned his attention to farming, for the first year by the month, and then, in December, 1825, he purchased a wood lot of sixty-seven acres in the town of De Kalb, on which he erected a log shanty and cleared his land, working hard to get it into a state fit for cultivation.

On March 22, 1831, he married Lydia Wells, of Canton, and they had a family of eleven children,—six boys and five girls,—of whom six survive. He lost his first wife, and on Jan. 10, 1855, married Mary Jane Wallace, by whom he had nine children,—six sons and three daughters. To his original purchase he added thirty-three acres, which he subsequently sold, and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty-three acres, where he now resides, to which he has added adjoining tracts until he now possesses six hundred acres in the homestead farm, an illustration of which, together with portraits of himself and wife, adorn our pages elsewhere. In addition to the above, he owns a farm of two hundred and six acres near Richville, upon which one of his sons lives. Mr. and Mrs. Roulston are both consistent members of the Presbyterian church, with which the latter united in her native city of Belfast, Ireland. Mr. Roulston is a trustee of that church, of which and other religious and educational enterprises he has been a liberal supporter. In politics he is a strong Republican. He never sought political preferment, but was once induced to serve as commissioner of highways in his town. He is an honest man and a good citizen.

### STEPHEN W. HEMENWAY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1835. His parents were Levi and Eliza Whitford Hemenway, the former born Feb. 16, 1803, and died on his fifty-ninth birthday, his widow being still living. Stephen William Hemenway was the only son in their family of six children, all of whom survive. The family removed from Herkimer to St. Lawrence County, and settled in De Kalb, in 1838, when he was but three years of age. His youth was spent upon the farm, and his education was that of the common school.

He was married in Richville, May 31, 1857, to Harriet Rundell, of De Kalb. Two children have been born to them, namely, Winifred C., born March 21, 1858 (married F. W. Havens, of De Kalb); and Arthur Levi, born Nov. 24, 1862. Both are living. In his politics Mr. Hemenway is independent of party, though he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, and for some years acted with the Republicans. In religion he follows his father's belief in universal salvation. His vocation has always been that of agriculture, in which, from a very humble commencement, he has come to be regarded as one of the best and most successful farmers in the county.

After the death of his father, in 1862, he became purchaser of the paternal farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, which has been added to by the inheritance of his wife, so that their joint estates comprise nearly five hundred acres. They are living in competence at her father's homestead, an illustration of which is given in this work.





ANDREW ROULSTON.



MRS. ANDREW ROULSTON.

( PHOTOS. BY DOWS NEW STUDIO, OGDENSBURG. )



RES. OF ANDREW ROULSTON, DE KALB, ST LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



RES. of JAMES M<sup>o</sup> FALLS, MACOMB, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



RES. of JOHN A. WILSON, MACOMB, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

## M A C O M B.

THIS town, deriving its name from Alexander Macomb, the patentee of Macomb's purchase, was formed from the towns of Morristown and Gouverneur, April 30, 1841, and made to include the district in the former south of Black lake, and in the latter north of Beaver creek, from the line of De Kalb to the Ogden tract, which it followed to the Oswegatchie, and thence up that river to the boundary of Rossie. A small tract south of the lake was still left in the town of Hammond, which, on the 11th of April, 1842, was attached to Macomb. The proverb, that "coming events cast their shadow before," was truly verified in the formation of this town.

The inhabitants of those portions of Morristown and Gouverneur lying between Black lake and Beaver creek had long felt the inconvenience of their seclusion from the places of holding town-meetings, their only communication with the more thickly-settled portions of the towns being by means of newly-constructed roads, through a wild and rocky region, and which at certain seasons of the year were almost wholly impassable. As these portions of the towns became more thickly settled the necessity of forming a new town was more keenly felt. In 1837 the inhabitants of Morristown expressed their willingness for this whenever those living south of the lake should agree upon the measure. Similar resolutions were passed shortly after this by Gouverneur. A special town-meeting was held in Morristown, in 1841, for the purpose of considering the proposition of setting off a new town upon the southerly side of Black lake. It was

*"Resolved, That all those electors residing on the northerly side of Black lake do now withdraw from the room in order to obtain the voice of those on the southerly side."*

Which being done, it was, on motion (with only one dissenting voice),

*"Resolved, That that part of the town of Morristown which lies on the southerly side of Black lake be set off by itself a new town."*

The whole of the electors were then called in, and, being all present, this resolution was again passed.

The first town-meeting was held in pursuance of statute at the house of David Day (2d), June 1, 1841. At this meeting the following-named officers were elected: David Day (2d), supervisor; Eliphalet S. Pope, town clerk; David B. Woodworth, William Whalin, and William Houghton, assessors; Timothy Pope, Daniel Tully, and Denison Coates, commissioners of highways; Charlemagne Pope, collector; William Houghton, Charlemagne Pope, and Washington Lawyer, constables; William Mills, G. Pope, and David Tully, justices of the peace; George Kennan and Josiah Sweet, overseers of the poor; David Day (2d), John S.

Kinda, and Morgan Starks, Jr., commissioners of common schools.

The town is situated upon the south side of Black lake, in the western part of the county. Its surface is broken by ridges of gneiss, sandstone, and white limestone, which lie parallel with the lake and cover a large portion of the town. The narrow intervals between these ridges are filled with a deep, rich soil, which produces excellent crops, but is better adapted to grazing. Fish and Birch creeks, flowing into Black lake, are the principal streams. Pleasant lake, in the western part of the town, is a fine sheet of water, about one mile in length. It has no visible inlet, and is not effected by freshets in the spring. The water is cold, and so clear that the bottom is clearly discernible at a depth of fifty feet. Hickory lake lies near the eastern border of the town, and forms the source of Fish creek. The principal business of the inhabitants is that of farming, and two cheese-factories are in operation within the town.

The pioneer settler was Mr. Samuel Bristol, who located upon the place now owned by Samuel Holcomb. He first located at De Peyster, and was among the first settlers of that place. Captain Rufus Washburn, formerly of Connecticut and later from Exeter, Otsego county, came into the town when it was almost entirely new. He was a blacksmith, and kept a public-house for many years on the place now owned by David Pierce. He was drowned in the Oswegatchie, April 28, 1817, while returning from a town-meeting in the village of Gouverneur. Samuel Wilson, E. Wilson, and Samuel Peck were early settlers. The improvements of this town were for many years limited to a small neighborhood upon the State road, and no schools were opened until the winter of 1818.

### POPE'S MILLS

is a small settlement upon Fish creek, two miles from Black lake, to which it is navigable. It contains a hotel, grist-mill, saw-mill, two dry-goods and two grocery-stores, a blacksmith-shop, cooper-shop, and pump-factory. It owes its origin and name to Timothy Pope, who moved from Oswegatchie to this place in 1818 and erected mills. He was originally from Otsego county, and settled in Oswegatchie in 1804. Mr. Pope erected a dam across the creek at this point, which caused the water to set back, forming a shallow lake several miles in extent. In 1828 he erected a distillery, which, however, continued in operation but a short time, and was afterwards used as a tannery. This building has been unoccupied for many years, though the walls are still standing. Mr. Pope was killed Nov. 7, 1835, with Solomon Shaw, by the bursting of a defective millstone.

In 1837 a steamboat was built at Pope's Mills by Messrs. Henry Hooker and Erastus W. White, and was used for the five years following in transporting pig-iron and lead from the furnace at Rossie to Oswego.

This steamer was called the "Rossie," and during the five years that it was run conveyed nearly all of the iron and lead produced at the furnaces at Rossie.

Situated upon Birch creek, within the limits of this town, is a large, level tract of land, through which the stream, having no regular channel, spreads out over a surface of several thousand acres. Pursuant to a statute previously enacted, commissioners were appointed to clear and open a channel for the stream.

By means of this improvement nearly three thousand acres of excellent farming lands, which had before been wholly useless, were reclaimed. The estimated cost of the improvement was about \$6000, to be paid by an assessment upon the lands benefited.

The dam across Fish creek at Pope's Mills broke away in 1862, and the tract formerly overflowed has been sold to various parties, and now produces valuable crops of hay. The creek still supplies a water-power about eight months in the year.

#### MACOMB (P. O.),

situated on the State road, in the east part of the town, contains a church (M. E.), a school-house, grocery, and steam-mill capable of cutting about 5000 feet of lumber per day.

The town is still but thinly settled, though the greater part of the farming lands is under cultivation. Many valuable minerals are found within the town, among which are galena, mica, copper, pyrites, and blende. Stock companies have been quite extensively engaged in lead-mining at Mineral Point, on Black lake, and elsewhere.

There are two extensive cheese-factories within the town. The principal one is at Old's mills. This factory was erected in 1874, and during the season of 1877 manufactured 81,554 pounds of cheese.

#### INCIDENTS.

During the fall of 1860 a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this town. Upon the following morning it was discovered that a well, situated upon the farm of Mr. Timothy Pope, at Pope's Mills, was entirely dry. This well was twenty feet in depth, and had, for a number of years previous, furnished an abundant supply of water. A short time after this a well was dug at a distance of twenty feet from the former, and it was not until it had been sunk to the depth of twenty feet that water was obtained.

An incident similar to the one spoken of above occurred upon the farm of Mr. Edwin Dodge, about two miles and a half north of Pope's Mills. Upon the morning of the earthquake of Nov. 4, 1877, Mr. Bellenger, who occupies the premises, noticed that the water-works had failed. Thinking that the pipes at the spring had become obstructed, he visited the spring, and was surprised to find it dry. Upon his return he discovered a new spring at a distance of about one hundred feet from the original one.

During the war there was a great excitement over the

office of postmaster at Pope's Mills, the office being held by four different persons during the year 1863.

#### MINES OF MACOMB.

About the year 1836 a vein of lead, zinc, blende, and calcareous spar was discovered near the shore of Black lake, at a place since named Mineral Point, and somewhat extensive mining operations were commenced.

The "Mineral Point Lead Manufacturing Company" was organized Feb. 25, 1839, with a capital of \$96,000, in 384 shares, of \$250 each. The affairs of the company were to be managed by five trustees. The first trustees elected were Silvester Gilbert, James Averill, David C. Judson, Lewis Moss, and John W. Grant. The business of the company was to be carried on in Morristown and Brownville.

A company styled the "Morris Mining Company" was incorporated May 1, 1839, with James Averill, David C. Judson, Silvester Gilbert, John W. Grant, Lewis Moss, Thomas L. Knapp, and Edwin Dodge, trustees, for the purpose of mining in Morristown and Oswegatchie, to continue twenty-five years; capital, \$50,000, in shares of \$100 each, and to be managed by seven directors.

About the year 1836 a vein containing galena was discovered on the land of Robert Wilson, near the old State road; a company was formed, and a shaft sunk to the depth of about sixty feet. A few years after lead ore was discovered on the same range, near the road leading from Washburn settlement to Gouverneur; and in 1850 small mining operations had been commenced, when, in 1851, the right was purchased by parties in New York, and a company formed, styled the ST. LAWRENCE MINING COMPANY, who became incorporated under the general mining law of Feb. 17, 1848. The articles of association were filed Sept. 16, 1851, in the clerk's office, and Thomas Addis Ement, Stephen Crocker, and John L. Gratacal were elected trustees; capital, \$72,000, in shares of \$200 each; duration limited to fifty years. At a meeting of the stockholders in New York, May 17, 1852, the capital of the company was increased to \$360,000.

In 1852 a vein of lead ore was discovered between the Clute and the Macomb mines, which was opened and worked quite extensively by private parties. Mr. John Canfield, of Morristown, who was present at the time of the discovery, removed with a pick nearly fourteen hundred pounds of pure galena.

Shortly after this the mines were purchased by Mr. R. P. Remington, who organized a company for the purpose of working them. Work was carried on for about four years under the supervision of Col. Morgan, an experienced miner. Nothing has been done at the mines since they were abandoned by the Remington company. It may be safely stated that at least \$100,000 has been expended for machinery and improvements at each of the mines which have been worked within the town.

It has been the history of these mines that when first discovered upon the surface they presented a truly inviting appearance, the veins being in some instances several feet in width. Upon leaving the surface, however, they were found to become narrower, until, at the depth of a few feet,

they were almost entirely lost. A furnace for smelting the ore was erected at an early day, and during the time that the mines were in operation a considerable quantity of lead was sent to the market.

## SUPERVISORS.

1841-42, David Day (2d); 1843, John Parker; 1844-46, Enoch Taylor; 1847-50, William Houghton; 1851-53, David Day (2d); 1854, Timothy Pope; 1855, Joshua F. Houghton; 1856-57, John S. Snyder; 1858, David Day (2d); 1859, John S. Snyder; 1860-61, John Whitney; 1862-64, David B. Woodworth; 1865-68, David Day (2d); 1869-71, Horace L. Woodworth; 1872-76, E. R. Turner; 1877, Warren Hastings.

## PRESENT TOWN OFFICERS.

Supervisor, Warren Hastings; Town Clerk, J. V. Clark; Justices, James McFalls, John S. Snyder, David Day (2d), Lyman Breakenridge; Assessors, E. H. Partridge, John A. Wilson, Peter Bellenger; Commissioner of Highways, A. C. Pennock; Collector, John H. Graves; Overseer of the Poor, Daniel Graves; Town Auditors, Richard Woodward, H. L. Woodworth, Robert Robinson; Constables, M. H. Pierce, John Richardson, Perly Perry, Orvil Apple; Inspectors of Election, District No. 1, Lyman Breakenridge, Frederick Prouse, Fortunatus Sayer (2d); Inspectors of Election, District No. 2, John Lake, John McNeil, Robert Laidlow; Excise Commissioners, James Hotten, Timothy Pope, T. C. Mills.

Dr. George Ross, of Pope's Mills, is the only practicing physician within the town. He attended lectures at the medical college at Edinburgh, Scotland, and graduated at that institution in the spring of 1836. Removed to this country the year following, and attended a course of lec-

tures at the Eclectic medical college of Cincinnati, Ohio. Removed to Georgia, and located near Savannah, where he continued in practice for twenty-five years. He has since practiced in Michigan, Oswego, and Ogdensburg. In March, 1877, he removed to Pope's Mills, where he is located at present.

He is a member of the Eclectic medical society of the eighteenth senatorial district of the State of New York.

## RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

THE M. E. CHURCH AT MACOMB was organized with five members, by D. Ferguson, its first pastor, in 1841. The house in which it worships was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$2800. It will seat three hundred persons. There are at present one hundred members. The property is valued at \$3000.

THE FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF MACOMB, at Pope's Mills, was organized with nine members, by Rev. R. E. Johnson, its first pastor, June 9, 1857. Previous to 1872 meetings were held in the school-house. During that year a handsome church was erected, at a cost of \$1200, and completed Aug. 15. It will seat three hundred persons. The church property is valued at \$1800.

## POSTMASTERS.

*Pope's Mills.*—A post-office was established at this place in 1849. The first postmaster was Mr. Russel Covel, who held the office until 1854. Since that time the office has been held by the following persons: Messrs. David Day (2d), A. F. Brown, Timothy Pope, James A. Allen, and Homer Rowland.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Timothy Pope, John Canfield, Homer Rowland, and others, for information furnished.

## D E P E Y S T E R.

DE PEYSTER was erected from Oswegatchie and De Kalb by an act which passed the legislature on the 24th of March, 1825, but did not take effect until the 1st of April following. It lies upon the south shore of Black lake, northwest of the centre of the county, with Macomb on the west, Oswegatchie on the east, and De Kalb on the south.

The surface is broken in the southern part by parallel ridges of primitive rock; while bordering upon the lake in the northern part is an extensive marsh, which covers a surface of about two thousand acres, a considerable portion of which produces cranberries. The principal streams are the Oswegatchie river, upon the northern, and Beaver creek upon the southern, border of the town. About two-thirds of the land is at present under cultivation. The soil is a rich loam, which produces excellent crops. Some of the

best farming lands within the county are situated in the central part of the town.

It was at first proposed to name the town "Stilwell," from Mr. Smith Stilwell, who was at the time a prominent citizen, and many of the inhabitants were anxious that it should receive this name; but Mr. Stilwell declined the honor, upon the ground that some one among the proprietors might be willing to make the town a liberal present for the privilege of giving it his name. A correspondence was opened with Mr. Frederick De Peyster, of New York, who owned a portion of the town that had formerly been a part of De Kalb, which resulted in the selection of this name for the new town. Its location rendered an organization necessary, as it was separated from the greater part of Oswegatchie by Black lake and the Oswegatchie river, and from the settlements of De Kalb by an intervening wilderness.

Frederick De Peyster, from whom the town derived its name, was an extensive shipping merchant for many years in the city of New York, and distinguished for his integrity, liberality, and punctuality in business. At an early day he purchased of Judge Cooper a part of the town of De Peyster. Upon the erection of the Bethel Union church in De Peyster he presented three hundred dollars to assist it; and in 1840 his son made a present of a fine bell, weighing about seven hundred pounds, which was cast for the purpose, and bears the name of the donor. This bell is now in use in the Congregational church in De Peyster village, having been lent to the Congregational society by the town after the old Union church had become unfit for occupancy.

The first settlement within the present limits of De Peyster was made by Samuel Bristol, who was originally from Sandgate, Vt., but who had for a short time lived on the St. Lawrence, four miles above Ogdensburg, in the month of November, 1802. His location was on lot No. 12, on the extreme southern border of the township of Oswegatchie, and two and a half miles from the line of Hagne.

This location had been selected the summer previous, and he had been sent thither by Judge Ford to open a stopping-place for the accommodation of travelers, who about this time were beginning to come into the county, from the central and southern parts of the State, in considerable numbers. He had a large family. During the first summer he cleared about thirty acres, and got three of them sowed with wheat, and a house erected for a tavern.

This family remained the only occupants of the town until the winter of 1803-4. The old State road having in the mean time been completed, and as it extended through the fertile lands in the central part of the town, many of the early settlers, who had visited this section in search of lands, were induced to locate at this place. Prominent among those who located in 1803 and 1804 were Thomas Wilson, from Hebron, N. Y.; Joseph Round, Samuel Barnard, — Green, Ichabod Arnold, and Robert Hill, from Rhode Island; Frederick Plympton, from Sturbridge, Mass.; and David Day; most of them, or all excepting the latter, having families.

These hardy pioneers erected their rude but comfortable log cabins in the midst of a stately forest. Meeting upon every hand those trials and privations which are necessarily encountered in the pioneer settlements, they toiled on uncomplainingly, looking forward to that sure reward of industry, perseverance, and economy.

The first school was opened at the house of Samuel Bristol, in the winter of 1805 and 1806, by Bela Willes. He was also the first preacher who held regular meetings (Methodist), although traveling ministers had casually happened to stop and hold meetings. Silas Kellogg, in 1806, came in and erected a tavern upon the farm of James Averill, a short distance south of the corner. The first store was opened by James Averill (2d) near Kellogg's tavern.

Mr. Averill was then a young man about eighteen years of age, and was established in business by his father. Capt. Rufus Washburn, who removed in 1806 to what is now Macomb, was among the first settlers.

In 1809, Smith Stilwell, a native of Saratoga county, but then from Albany, where he had been engaged in business, came into the town and purchased lands, but did not remove his family until the year following.

Other early settlers were Mansfield and Levi S. Bristol, Lemuel Day, Josiah Thornton, John Parker, and C. Hurlburt,—the latter came in 1812.

This town suffered its full share from the cold and backward seasons which form a striking epoch in the history of this section, and from which many of the oldest settlers are able to date events. During the year 1816, it is said that there was not a month during which this section was not visited by severe frosts, and little was raised in consequence of the cold, and most of that little was claimed by the birds and squirrels, which were more numerous than they had ever been known before. As a natural consequence, there was a great scarcity of provisions during the year following, and many of the families were reduced to the verge of starvation. Flour was very expensive, and difficult to obtain at any price. Among the families who suffered the most keenly was that of Mr. Plympton. Finding that it would be impossible to obtain food in the vicinity, Mr. Plympton started for Canada in search of assistance. During his absence his family were obliged, in order to sustain life, to dig up the seed ends of potatoes, which had been planted some days previous. During this year the first barley in town (about two acres) was raised by Mr. Stilwell. While it was still growing, it was watched by the neighbors with great interest, as Mr. Stilwell had promised them that as soon as it was in a condition to be cut they might divide it among them. They would stand by the fence which inclosed it, and count the number of days that would probably elapse before it would be suitable to cut, with an anxiety which proved how much their hopes depended upon that little field for food. It was scarcely ripe when it was reaped, and as soon as it was sufficiently dry it was thrashed and carried to the nearest mill, which was located in De Kalb. As there was at that time no road to that place, they were obliged to carry the grain upon their backs. Oats during that season are said to have sold for one dollar per bushel, and wheat from two to three dollars per bushel. Previous to 1811 the settlers at this point (which for many years bore the name of Bristol's settlement, from the first settler) were supplied with a *monthly mail* from Ogdensburg. At that time, however, an arrangement was made with Mr. Joseph Shaw, by which, during the two following years, the mail was carried every week. It was agreed that Mr. Shaw should receive a sum equal to the postage upon the mail carried as a compensation for his services.

Settlement was first commenced upon what is known as the "Fish Creek road," about the year 1825. Benjamin F. Partridge and John Finch located that year, and built the first bridge across Fish creek. Mr. Ogden allowed them \$100 upon their land as payment for their services in building the bridge.

Judge Fine, of Ogdensburg, continued to act as the agent of Mr. Ogden until 1830, when he was succeeded by Judge Stilwell. The wheat crop in the town was so extensive in 1826, that during the winter and spring follow-

ing it was almost impossible to dispose of it at any price. During the spring of 1827, Mr. Stilwell had in his possession over eight hundred bushels of excellent wheat, and as the crops growing at the time gave promise of an abundant yield, he visited Mr. Parish at Ogdensburg, and with some difficulty prevailed upon him to accept two hundred bushels, at the rate of five shillings per bushel, as payment for land. Within a few weeks after this occurrence the entire wheat crop of the State was struck with a rust, which not only destroyed the grain, but rendered the straw wholly useless. The price of wheat immediately arose to \$2 per bushel, and a repetition of the hardships of ten years previous was alone prevented by the immense yield of the previous year, and the fact that the settlers had been wholly unable to dispose of their crops. Shortly after this the settlers became discouraged from the fact that they were unable to meet the payments which were becoming due upon their lands, and many of them thought seriously of abandoning them, when Mr. Ogden consented to receive cattle as payment. By this means many were enabled to meet their payments.

Reuben Hastings, Jonathan Curtis, William B. Wheelock, Moses, Amasa, and Zenas King (the latter two were from Vermont), Lewis Dimick, and Nathan Deans were among the first who settled in the vicinity of King's Corners. An inn had been established at this point by Eli White previous to 1820.

Deer were at an early period quite numerous in this section, and still abound in the forest which extends through portions of this town, and the adjoining sections of Macomb, Gouverneur, and De Kalb. It is said that upon one occasion five were shot by a hunter within a brief interval without removing from the place where he stood.

Many of the inhabitants of De Peyster and vicinity having been much annoyed by wolves in the fall of 1836, a public meeting was called on Dec. 17 of that year, and a committee of about forty appointed to make arrangements for a general wolf-hunt, on an appointed day. This hunt was advertised in the county papers, inviting citizens generally to attend and participate in the enterprise.

#### INCIDENTS.

It is said that during the War of 1812 all of the inhabitants of the town, some seventy in number, including men, women, and children, collected at Mr. Kellogg's tavern, on the old State road, in consequence of a report that the Canadian Indians had crossed the St. Lawrence river. This was one of the many frights to which the border settlements were subjected at that period.

About the year 1820, while Mr. Parker, the father of ex-Senator Parker, of Potsdam, with a friend, were engaged in hunting deer in the town, they saw a large panther leave a cavity formed by the projecting roots of an overturned tree.

Upon visiting the place they discovered two young panthers, about the size of house cats. After assuring themselves that the mother was not in the immediate vicinity, they started through the woods for De Peyster, carrying the cubs with them. Upon their arrival the greatest excitement prevailed among the settlers, for even at that early

day panthers were rarely seen in the vicinity. A general hunt was at once organized, and the party repaired to the place where the animal had been seen. After following the track for a short distance it was discovered that she had sought shelter from her pursuers in the top of an enormous tree. A discussion followed as to who should shoot the animal. As Mr. Mansfield Bristol was considered the best marksman in the party, it was finally decided that he should have the honor. The shot took effect in the animal's neck, and it was found necessary to fire the second time. It proved to be one of the largest of the species, measuring *nine feet and six inches in length* from nose to tip of tail.

The story of Putnam and the wolf has been often quoted as an instance of the display of courage which has elicited the admiration and excited the interest of every class of readers; but an occurrence which happened in this town a few months after the incident narrated above may be regarded as perhaps equally worthy of our attention, although its hero never wore epaulettes, or shone in public life as a prominent character.

William Washburn, the son of Rufus Washburn, of Macomb, who on sundry occasions had evinced that degree of acuteness which led to his being called by his father "his ingenious," was distinguished for personal courage and a disregard for consequences in the attainment of his objects.

The lad, being about seventeen years of age, was out with a dog and gun, hunting, late in the fall of the year. A light snow being on the ground, he discovered the tracks of an unknown animal, which he traced some distance to a place where they entered a cave among the rocks upon the eastern shore of Black lake.

Determined not to be hindered from the attainment of his object, and finding the opening of convenient size, he endeavored at first to send his dog into the cave, but finding it impossible to do so, he crept in some distance with gun in hand, his dog following behind him. Having reached a part of the cave where it was quite dark, he discovered at no great distance from him two globes of fire-like brilliancy, which gleamed in the dim obscurity full upon him.

He here paused, and, bringing his gun to bear upon a point directly between them, deliberately fired. His dog upon this rushed past him to attack whatever the enemy might be, while he retreated, and was soon followed by his dog. Hearing no noise or signs of life within, he, after a short delay, again ventured into the den and listened for some time, but heard no noise, and at length ventured up nearer, and, groping in the dark, laid his hand upon the paw of an animal, evidently dead, which he with much difficulty dragged out, and found to be a *panther* of large size, which, on being measured, was found *nine feet four inches in length*. The ball had entered a vital part of the brain and proved instantly fatal. The truth of the above narrative is vouched for by very respectable authority. The panther killed by Mr. Washburn was probably the mate of the one killed during the previous summer.

Mr. Stilwell having purchased a flock of forty sheep shortly after he located at De Peyster, visited Ogdensburg, where he procured a large dog, with which he returned,

thinking that the wolves would not dare to venture near the premises while they were guarded by so fierce an animal. During the night following the family were awakened by the barking of the dog, which repeatedly threw himself against the door of the house, and seemed determined to attract the attention of the inmates.

Mr. Stilwell remarked that there was no danger of wolves during such an uproar. Upon visiting the field in which the sheep were inclosed, he was surprised to find that *no less than fifteen of the number had been killed during the night*, and the tracks left in the soft ground showed plainly that a large number of wolves had been present.

#### DE PEYSTER IN THE REBELLION.

It will be seen by referring to the military history, in the general chapters of this work, that De Peyster was well represented in the late war. A company was raised in 1862, which was commanded by Capt. N. M. Curtiss, who was afterwards breveted major-general, and was present at the capture of Fort Fisher.

#### DE PEYSTER (P. O.)

is located upon the "old State road," a little southeast of the centre of the town, and contains two churches (Congregational and Methodist Episcopal), one hotel, three stores, two wagon-shops, four blacksmith-shops, a cooper-shop, and has about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

A post-office was established at this point at an early day. The following persons have held the office of postmaster in the order in which they are named: Smith Stilwell, Levi Fay, William Newcomb, Lewis J. Laughlin, N. B. Thornton, and G. H. Fleetham, the present incumbent.

#### EDENTON (P. O.)

is a hamlet near the centre of the west border of the town. A post-office was established in 1850. Mr. Benjamin F. Partridge was first appointed postmaster, and has held the office until the present time.

#### KING'S CORNERS

is a hamlet upon the Fish creek road, near the centre of the town.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are nine school districts within the town, with an average attendance of about one hundred and sixty scholars. The value of school-houses and sites is about three thousand dollars.

#### TOWN OFFICERS.

The following is the list of the town officers elected at the first town-meeting, held May 3, 1825:

Smith Stilwell, supervisor; Timothy Morris, clerk; John Wilson, Moses King, Horace Plympton, assessors; Jonathan Morris and Bela Bell, overseers of the poor.

*Supervisors.*—1825–29, Smith Stilwell; on the 7th of November, Luke Dean was elected to fill vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Stilwell; 1830–34, Horace Plympton; 1835–39, Jonathan Curtis; 1840, Abner McMurphy; 1841–43, Sylvester Johnson; 1844, Jonathan Curtis; 1845, John Blaisdell; 1846–47, David Fuller; 1848,

Thomas D. Witherell; 1849–51, Levi Fay; 1852–53, Thomas D. Witherell; 1854, Alanson Tuttle; 1855–56, Jessie McCurdy; 1857–59, Benjamin F. Partridge; 1860–61, Alanson Tuttle; 1862–63, John B. Chandler; 1864, Robert Dorman; 1865–70, John B. Chandler; 1871–72, Thomas D. Witherell; 1873–74, Lewis W. Wilson; on the 4th of April, 1874, William Newcomb was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wilson; 1875–77, William Newcomb.

#### PRESENT OFFICERS.

Supervisor, William Newcomb; Town Clerk, Millard C. Mason; Justices, William Newcomb, Russel Warren, and Thomas S. Smith; Assessors, Jessie McCurdy, H. T. Jackson, J. B. Fleetham; Commissioner of Highways, James R. Shepard; Overseer of the Poor, Loren Wilson; Board of Town Audit, Levi Smithers, Horace Hurlbut, and James Orr; Collector, George H. Fleetham; Constables, Warren Thornton, Isaac Austin, Charles T. Humphrey, John M. Burnham, and John G. Swain; Inspectors of Election, Emory T. Jackson, James C. Birge, and L. L. Partridge; Commissioners of Excise, William Badger, George W. Petrie, and Loren H. Wilson.

#### MEMORANDA FROM THE RECORDS.

At the town-meeting held May 3, 1825, it was voted to raise a subscription for a town-house and church, and a committee of three, consisting of Smith Stilwell, Nathan Dean, and Philo Hurlbert, were appointed for this purpose. A special town-meeting was held on the last Monday of June to decide on the subject of a town-house, and it was resolved to erect one at a cost not to exceed \$1500. The church in De Peyster village was erected accordingly.

1828. Voted in favor of the High falls, on Grasse river, as a county-seat.

1841. Voted to have those parts of Morristown and Gouverneur annexed to this town which were afterwards formed into the town of Macomb. Various resolutions were passed during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864 relative to raising money and means for carrying on the war.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

*De Peyster Lodge, I. O. of G. T.* (No. 547), was organized in the fall of 1876 with nine members,—Robert McBratney, W. C.; Sophia McIntosh, V. T.; John McIntosh, W. M.; T. D. Wilson, Secretary; Annie Humphrey, Treasurer. The society has at present a membership of seventy-three, the present officers being Robert McBratney, W. C.; Sophia McIntosh, W. M.; T. Wilson, Secretary; William Vandey, Recording Secretary; Peter Ritter, Treasurer; Elizabeth Ritter, I. G.; Delbert Robinson, O. G.; R. Warren, Chaplain.

*De Peyster Lodge, F. and A. M.* (No. 573), was instituted July 4, 1865. The original officers were Jacob Bellenger, Master; William Perry, S. W.; Gates Curtis, J. W.; N. E. Giffin, Treasurer; George Petrie, Secretary; Ephraim M. Fishbeck, S. D.; Dwight Loveland, J. D.; Isaac Austin, Tyler. The following persons have held the office of Master in the lodge since its organization: Messrs.





OTIS C. JILLSON.

Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.



MRS. OTIS C. JILLSON.

### OTIS C. JILLSON.

Among those prominently identified with the interests of the town of De Peyster is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His father, Levin Jillson, was a carpenter by trade, and emigrated from the State of Rhode Island about the year 1795, and settled in Booneville, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he resided until his death, and where our subject was born Sept. 29, 1807. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, sharing the privations and hardships of a pioneer family. At the age of eighteen he learned the trade of a tanner and currier, at which he worked for three years, when, finding his capital insufficient to engage in the business for himself, he abandoned it and purchased a farm.

In 1852 he came to De Peyster and purchased, of Julius Coffin, two hundred and three acres of land, most of which was in an unimproved state. Since this time he has been extensively known as a valuable citizen and an enterprising and successful farmer. In all matters pertaining to the welfare of his town or his brother farmers he has always

taken a lively interest, and it can be said to his credit that he purchased and operated the first improved mower and reaper ever used in his locality. He is liberal and progressive in thought and action. In religious matters he belongs to that school or sect which have for their watchword or rule of action the general diffusion of knowledge and the spiritual and temporal advancement of all mankind. Mr. Jillson is now in his seventy-first year, and is enjoying the fruits of a long life characterized by integrity and honorable dealing, and is an exemplar of industry and economy.

In 1829, Mr. Jillson was united in marriage to Miss Lueretia Halliday, of his native town, an estimable lady, by whom he had eight children,—seven boys and one girl,—all of whom are living but two. In March, 1849, Mrs. Jillson was called to a higher existence, and in December following he was again married to Miss Betsey, daughter of Isaac and Betsey Willard, of the town of Hermon. The result of this union has been one child,—Adelia J., wife of Richard D. Mallery, of Ogdensburg.

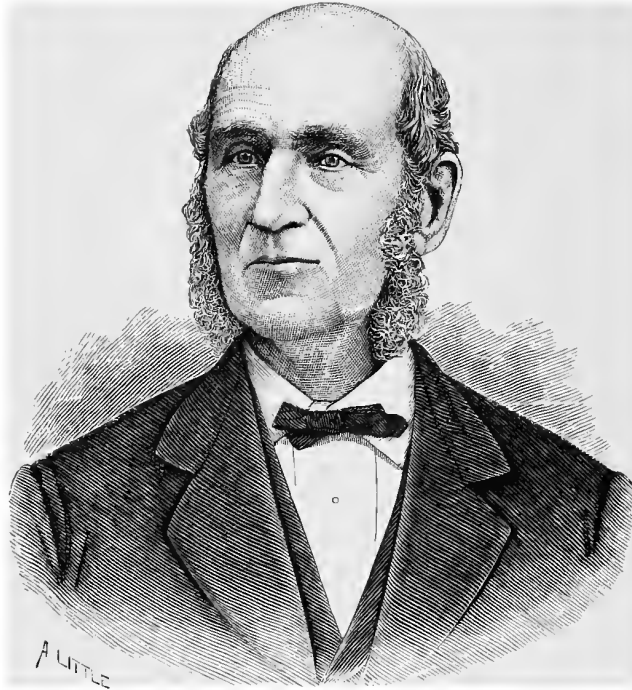


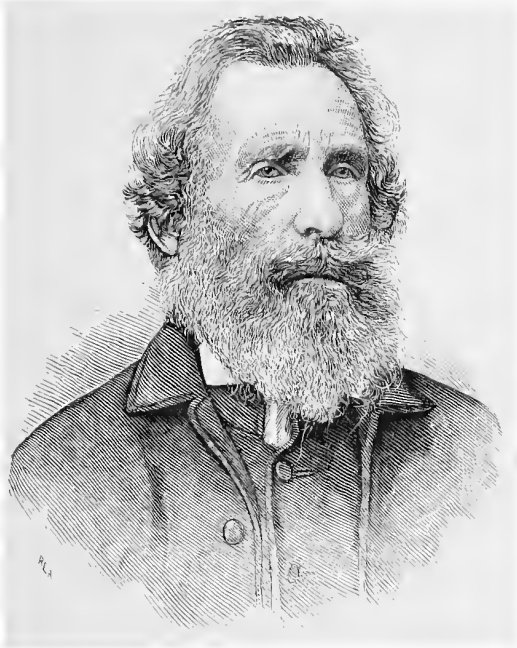
Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

### RUSSEL WARREN.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Guilford, Vt., June 21, 1814. He is a lineal descendant of General Warren who fell at the battle of Bunker's Hill. When three years of age his parents died, and he went to live with a sister, with whom he remained until he was fourteen years of age, when, evincing an aptitude for business, he was engaged as clerk by a gentleman by the name of Gardiner C. Hall. He remained in Mr. Hall's employ for many years as general salesman and buyer. In 1847 he came to De Peyster, and purchased several farms, aggregating over three hundred acres, and for several years carried on an extensive business, and also dealt largely in produce and cattle. He shipped the first consignment of butter and cheese over the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad to Boston. He was also the manager of the Union store, and its principal stockholder. In 1866 he retired from farming, and has since been engaged in trade. Although Mr. Warren has been a resident of De Peyster only thirty years, probably no one has done as much as he in advancing the real interests of the place. He has built twenty-two houses and barns, and the Congregational

church, which is the most creditable structure in the village, was built mainly by his energy and liberal donations. Mr. Warren is one of De Peyster's most liberal and public-spirited citizens. No enterprise having for its object the advancement of the interests of the town but what receives his encouragement and support, and the residents of the place are largely indebted to him for the present thrift of the village. In 1833, Mr. Warren was married to Miss Electa Fessenden, of his native town, who died in about ten years after. In 1844 he was again married to Miss Ruth Ann Pratt, by whom he has had three children, all of whom are deceased.

Mr. Warren has always been a business man in the strictest acceptation of the term, and has had no desire for political preferment. He has, however, been assessor for twelve years and magistrate for twenty-five; with the exception of these offices, his time has been devoted to the cares of his business, in which he has been successful; and he is now enjoying a competency, the result of a long life characterized by untiring energy, strict integrity, and honorable dealing.



JOEL WARREN.



MRS. JOEL WARREN.

Photos. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

### JOEL WARREN.

Among the old men now living in the town of De Peyster there is none more worthy of having his life's record placed upon the "imperishable page of history" than the subject of this sketch. He came to De Peyster before its organization as a town, and like all other pioneers he struggled with the inconveniences, trials, and hardships incident to the settlement of a new country; but he has lived to see cultivated fields take the place of the forest, swamps and marshes changed to fertile meadows, and the beautiful farm-house, with its modern conveniences, take the place of the rude log cabin, and villages grow up around him, with their stores, mills, churches, schools, and comfortable residences. Mr. Warren is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in the town of Winchester, January 30, 1802. His early life was replete with hardship and toil. When twenty-one years of age he resolved to try his fortunes in the then western country. He started from his native town with a pack upon his back, and a slender purse in his pocket; his destination was the town of Macomb. On his arrival there he had just two dollars and fifty cents. For the succeeding five years he was engaged in taking jobs in chopping and working by the month as a farm hand; in fact he complied faithfully with the scriptural injunction of

"Whatsoever your hands findeth to do, do it with your might." About this time he made the acquaintance of Miss Rowena, daughter of Job and Keziah Pratt, whom he married in the year 1827. Her parents were originally from Vermont, and early settlers of the town of Oswegatchie, where she was born September 10, 1808. After his marriage he hired land for several years, and by dint of the most rigid economy and hard work he saved a sum sufficient to purchase a yoke of cattle, a cow, a pig, and some farming utensils. He then contracted for sixty acres of land where he now resides, at three dollars per acre, and he narrates with earnestness the struggle required to relieve his home from incumbrance. But industry and frugality were rewarded, and to the first purchase forty-seven acres were added, making a fine farm of one hundred and seven acres. Mr. Warren has been reasonably successful in business, and is enjoying a well-earned competency. He has maintained a character for unsullied integrity in his intercourse with his fellow-townsmen, and has enjoyed their implicit confidence; for many years he has occupied by their suffrages some of the responsible offices of the town, and will long be remembered by all as a worthy citizen and a good neighbor.



William Perry, Gates Curtis, D. H. Giffin, William T. Smithers, John B. Fleetham, Levi Smithers.

The present officers are L. Smithers, W. M. ; J. R. Humphrey, S. W. ; William Dorgin, J. W. , G. H. Fleetham, Treasurer ; D. H. Giffin, Secretary ; C. W. Thornton, S. D. ; C. T. Humphrey, J. D. ; N. E. Giffin, Chaplain ; I. Anstin, S. M. C. ; M. Dorgin, J. M. C. ; James Conklin, Tyler.

*The Purple Star Lodge of Orangemen*, of De Peyster (No. 141), was organized in September, 1876, with twenty members. Meetings are held every second week. The society has at present twenty-seven members.

The officers of the society are William Newton, Master ; Thomas Dorgan, D. M. ; Frederick Newton, Secretary ; R. G. Ward, Treasurer.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. G. Dart, of De Peyster, was the pupil of Dr. I. P. Lord, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Attended lectures at the Rush medical college, of Chicago. Located at the village of De Peyster, where he continued in practice until 1875, when he attended lectures, and graduated, at the Detroit Homœopathic medical college. Returned to De Peyster, and has continued in practice at that place until the present time. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and also a member of the county Homœopathic medical society.

Dr. O. J. Hutchins, of De Peyster, was the pupil of Dr. O. McFadden, of Massena, St. Lawrence County. Attended lectures at the Long Island college hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Graduated at that institution in 1872. Located in Hopkinton, St. Lawrence County, where he continued in practice until February, 1873, when he removed to the village of De Peyster. He is a member of the county medical society.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The **FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY** of De Peyster was organized Dec. 18, 1858, with Chester Dyke, John Fletcham, and Jesse B. Wilson, trustees. The present church edifice was erected in 1860, the land having been purchased the year previous. The church edifice is 44 by 60 feet, cost \$3600, and is capable of seating three hundred persons. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Parsons, who held services in the old Union church several years previous to the erection of the present church. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Cross. The society consists of eighty members. The Sunday-school has an attendance of about fifty scholars, who are under the superintendence of Mr. Joel Barsee.

The **METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY** of De Peyster was organized Oct. 23, 1827. The first trustees were Bela Bell, Luke Dean, and Joshua Sweet. The church edifice, which was built at an early day, was refitted in 1870, and is an ornament to the village. The present pastor is Rev. Henry Hesselgrave, who also holds services at the Kendrew Methodist Episcopal church in De Kalb.

We are under obligations to the following persons for information furnished : Judge Stilwell, of Ogdensburg, and Messrs. N. E. Giffin, Russel Warren, George H. Fleetham, Millard C. Mason, Dr. G. Dart, David H. Giffin, H. H. Hardy, Benjamin F. Partridge, O. C. Jillson, and others.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### GEORGE ASHWORTH.

George Ashworth was born in the village of Bonby, Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 6, 1816. He was the second child in the family of William and Sarah Ashworth, who were laboring people. As soon as he was able to work he went



GEORGE ASHWORTH.

out to service as a shepherd's boy, which occupation he followed until his father emigrated to America with his family in the year 1830, settling in Morristown, St. Lawrence County. Owing to his limited means he was obliged to work a farm on shares. He was an industrious, energetic man, and soon accumulated a sum sufficient to purchase a farm of his own. His first purchase was sixty-nine acres, in the town of Macomb. George lived with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, contributing his earnings towards the support of the family. After he had attained his majority, he lived as a farm-hand for three years at ten dollars per month. At the expiration of his term of service he was married to Miss Ann Good, and commenced life for himself. He lived in Morristown one year, and then came to De Peyster and purchased fifty acres of unimproved land, running in debt for the larger part of the purchase money. At this time the inhabitants of the town had to contend with almost everything in the way of privation and hardship. Mr. Ashworth made black salts in winter and worked his farm in summer ; and, although others were in advance of him as settlers, none knew better than he of the trials and privations of pioneer life. After freeing his home from debt, he commenced to add to his first purchase as his means would admit, until he became the owner of one hundred and eighty-five acres of fine land. In 1867 his wife died, and in August, 1868, he married Miss Martha Cooper, of Canada. By his first wife he had two children.—Sarah E. and William T. The son did his

country good service as a member of Company F, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteers. He died of disease contracted in the army, at Atlanta, Ga., in 1865. By his last wife he has one child, George W., born May 14, 1874.

Mr. Ashworth has been a successful, energetic farmer, and is enjoying a well-earned competency, the result of a life of industry and economy, and can be classed among the representative farmers of the town.

#### BENJAMIN F. PARTRIDGE.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Chesterfield, N. H., Sept. 17, 1803, and was the twelfth child in the family of Amos and Sally (Harvey) Partridge, which consisted of fourteen children. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, receiving a good common-school education, which he made practically useful to himself and others by teaching. He was educated a farmer, and spent several years, alternating with the season, teaching during the winter and farming during the summer. In both avocations he was eminently successful. The small consideration awarded to teachers at that period induced him to abandon the profession and engage in agricultural pursuits for a permanent business. In 1825 he came to St. Lawrence County in company with his brother-in-law, Captain John Finch, and purchased of Judge Stilwell, the agent for the Ogdens, the farm now owned by Richard Fieldson. The price agreed upon was four dollars per acre, and, being in limited circumstances, he was obliged to run in debt for the larger part of the purchase money. After making some slight improvements he returned to Essex county, where his parents then resided, and was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Wheeler. In the spring of 1826 he came on with his parents and wife and made a permanent settlement. After struggling for years with poverty and hardship, he succeeded in paying for his farm by effecting an arrangement with the agent of the Ogdens, by which they were to take stock, money at that day being

entirely out of the question, as the only commodity which brought cash was black salts.

Mr. Partridge has been a successful farmer, and to his first purchase of sixty-six acres has added from time to time until he now owns two hundred and five acres of excellent land, under a high state of cultivation. He has been prominently identified with the town: has been its supervisor a



BENJAMIN F. PARTRIDGE.

number of terms; its magistrate for eight years; and post-master for twenty-five years. In character, Mr. Partridge is one of those genial, affable gentlemen whom it is a pleasure to know. Liberal in all matters, generous and hospitable, he is highly esteemed and respected by all, and universally known as a valuable citizen and an efficient member of society.

## MORRISTOWN.

THE TOWN of Morristown, named from Gouverneur Morris, former proprietor, was formed from Oswegatchie, March 27, 1821. The first town officers were David Ford, supervisor; David Hill, clerk; John Canfield, Paschal Miller, and Horace Aldrich, assessors; Henry Hooker, collector; John Hooker, Daniel W. Church, John K. Thurber, overseers of the poor; William Swain, Alexander B. Miller, William R. Ward, commissioners of highways; Powel Davis and James Burnham, commissioners of schools; Erastus Northum, John Grannis, Alexander R. Miller, inspectors of schools.

A part of Hammond was taken from this town, March

30, 1827, and a part of Macomb, April 3, 1841. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, between that river and Black lake, and contains 27,573 acres. The surface is rolling, rising from either side towards the centre. Chippewa creek, flowing through the centre of the town from west to east, is the principal stream. The soil is a sandy loam, underlaid by the Potsdam sandstone, which lies near the surface and crops out in various places. The growth of the town has been retarded by the deficiency in water-power, which in other towns in the county is so abundant. This want has, however, in some measure been supplied by the erection of two or three substantial steam-mills.

Its need of railroad communication is supplied by the Black River and Morristown railroad, which was completed to this place in 1876, and a continuation to Ogdensburg is now in process of construction.

By a deed dated June 23, 1823, Moses Kent conveyed the township of Morristown (with the exception of a few small lots) to Abram Cooper. Shortly after this Mr. Cooper sold interests in the land to Messrs. Samuel Stocking, of Utica, James Averill, of Ogdensburg, and Augustus Chapman, of Morristown.

The three last-named gentlemen afterwards purchased the interest of Mr. Cooper, and in 1845, Messrs. Averill and Chapman purchased Mr. Stocking's interest.

The land office, established in 1823, is still in existence, although but a few hundred acres of land remain unsold.

A substantial stone store was erected in 1821 by Messrs. Chapman and Averill, and was continued as a store until 1864.

The town has settled rapidly within the past few years, and contains at present but five or six hundred acres of unimproved land. The principal business of the inhabitants is that of farming, and, as the soil is peculiarly adapted to grazing, large numbers of cattle are kept. There are four extensive cheese-factories in operation.

A survey of the town was made preliminary to settlement in 1799, by Jacob Brown, afterwards Gen. Brown, and a village plat was laid out at the present village of Morristown, named *Morrisville*, and another at the present village of Edwardsville, named *Marysburgh*, both of which names are discarded.

The town was principally settled under the agency of Col. David Ford, who, in the summer of 1804, visited the town to make arrangements for improvements. He did not, however, make an actual settlement until about the year 1808. Arnold Smith and Thomas Hill settled at about the same time on the site of the present village. Mr. Ford was a native of New Jersey, and a brother of Nathan Ford, the pioneer of Oswegatchie, as agent for the proprietor, G. Morris. The first house in the village was erected by him. Arnold Smith opened the first public-house a short time after. John Canfield, John Hooker, and Henry Hooker, son of the latter, were early settlers in the vicinity of the village. Mr. Canfield built the first store-house there, and in 1817 built a wharf. John K. Thurber located upon Black lake previous to 1810, and was the first to settle in this portion of the town. During the year 1810, Henry Ellenwood, Henry Harrison, Ephraim Story, Benjamin Tubbs, and Benjamin Goodwin settled in the vicinity.

The first school in town was kept, it is said, by George Couper. Henry Bogardus, Norman Tyler, Capt. Wm. Lee, Dr. Powell, Willard Parker, Thomas Coats, John Jonas, and Abel Parker were early settlers in the vicinity of the lake. Arnold Smith erected the first tavern on the site of Edwardsville, and Henry Ellenwood established the first ferry there. A naval engagement between the *Julia*, of the United States navy, and the *Earl of Moira*, of the British navy, took place opposite Morristown, in July, 1812.\* During the battle the greatest excitement pre-

vailed among the few settlers in the village. Mr. Ford, with his family, left his house and hastened to the hotel. Having secreted themselves behind a substantial stone chimney in the basement of the building, they awaited the result of the battle, and it was not until long after the firing had ceased that they could be induced to leave their stronghold.

In order to promote the settlement of the village the agent, about the year 1817, offered to mechanics a village lot and a park lot of five acres, as a free gift, on condition they should carry on their trade during five years, and within a limited time erect a house of specified dimensions. Several lots were thus taken up; but, except in one or two instances, the conditions were not complied with in such a manner as to acquire a title. It was the intention of the proprietor to have conveyed two hundred acres for the benefit of the Episcopal church, but his death occurred before the legal conveyance was made, and his executors never carried his intentions into effect. Mr. Morris, with the above exceptions, a part of which existed in intentions only, never gave any property for the use of the town of Morristown.

Although the few families that have been mentioned located at a much earlier day, it was not until the summer of 1817 that settlement was commenced in the interior of the town, during which year and the two following, great numbers of settlers came in and took up lands. The sales continued until the year 1820, when they were suspended during the settlement of the estate of Gouverneur Morris, one of the principal proprietors of the town. In 1823 the lands were again opened for sale, portions of them having been purchased by Augustus Chapman and others, and since that time the town has increased steadily in wealth and improvements.

During the early days of settlement the want of an adequate supply of water-power was severely felt by the inhabitants, who were obliged to convey their grain long distances over rough and unimproved roads in order to have it ground. To remedy this inconvenience, a wind-mill was erected by Hugh McConnell, in 1825, upon a commanding elevation at the village. McConnell had been a miller in Scotland, and the mill built by him was similar to those in his native country. This is believed to be the first and only wind-mill for grinding grain erected in the county; although at several points along the Canada shore they have been erected and used. This mill, the walls of which are still standing, was used but a short time, work being entirely discontinued upon the death of its projector, who was accidentally drowned while crossing the river in a small boat in the summer of 1826.

The central and eastern part of Morristown was settled by English emigrants in 1817-18, and a portion still bears the name of "English Settlement." They were Robert Long, George Bell, James McDougal, Robert Johnson, Edward Lovett, William Arnold, William Holliday (Irish), Thomas Carter, William Willson, George Couper, William Osburne, and Thomas Baldwin, in 1817, and John Pringle, Thomas Young, John Taylor, Joseph Taylor, John Willson, Joseph Couper, and a few others in the year following. These were principally from Roxburghshire (Scotland),

Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire (England), and met casually without having previously been acquainted.

Much suffering was experienced by the inhabitants of this town in consequence of the cold seasons of 1815, '16, and '17, which were unfavorable for cereals of any kind. They were reduced almost to the verge of starvation. During the year 1818, and until the time of harvest in 1819, almost fabulous prices were offered for grain and flour by those who were so fortunate as to possess the means. Many lived, to a great extent, upon esculent roots, and one family is said to have lived almost entirely on turnips for more than a week, when they were relieved by a grist from the new wheat of that year, which was thrashed and sent to the mill almost as soon as cut. Within a few years after, wheat was so abundant that the merchants refused to receive it in exchange for goods at any price.

A post-office was established at the Narrows, March 22, 1837, Jonathan S. Edwards being the first postmaster, and the office from him derived the name of Edwardsville. A ferry across Black lake has existed for many years at this place, but never under a regular license until 1851, when it was leased in accordance with law at the rate of forty-five dollars per year, the income being equally divided between the towns of Macomb and Morristown, for the benefit of schools. This point is very favorably situated for the location of a bridge, as the lake is narrow and near the middle divided by an island. The project has been brought forward several times, but more especially in 1836, about the time when high anticipations were entertained from the mineral wealth of the country south of the lake, but has not hitherto been carried into effect. The present ferry is admirably arranged, and affords a means of crossing adequate to the wants of the country. A union church was erected at Edwardsville in 1847, and dedicated on the 3d of November of that year by a sermon preached by clergymen of each of the two principal denominations who erected the house,—the Rev. Mr. Wait, Presbyterian, and Rev. Mr. Carey, Methodist.

#### NOTES FROM THE RECORD.

In 1821, Canada thistles to be cut twice in the year, under a penalty of five dollars, to be sued for by the poor-masters. In 1833, voted against any part of the town being set off to Hammond. In 1836 efforts were made to bridge Black lake at the Narrows. In 1844, voted against any division of the county. Resolved to build a town-house. In 1846, voted in favor of abolishing the office of deputy superintendent of schools. In 1848, resolved that an application be made to the legislature for an act granting the ferry money received at Morristown to the support of common schools, and to give the care of the ferry to the town officers. The same resolution was passed in relation to the ferry across Black lake. The care of this ferry was asked to be given to the town officers. In 1862, '63, and '64 various resolutions were passed relative to raising men and means for carrying on the war.

**SUPERVISORS.**—1821, David Ford; 1822, Timothy Pope; 1823–24, Augustus Chapman; 1825–26, Paschal Miller; 1827, Augustus Chapman; 1828–29, Jacob J.

Ford; 1830–32, Richard W. Colfax; 1833–34, John Parker; 1835–37, Jacob J. Ford; 1838–39, Isaac Ellwood; 1840–54, Moses Birdsall; 1855, George A. Chapman; 1856, Joseph Couper; 1857–59, Charles Richardson; 1860–66, Henry Hooker; 1867–72, Warren R. Fitch; 1873–77, Charles Richardson.

**PRESENT TOWN OFFICERS.**—The following is a list of officers elected at a town-meeting, held March, 1877: Charles Richardson, supervisor; Albert Rowland, town clerk; William V. Battel, Enoch Young, George F. Rowland, and Erastus W. White, justices; George S. Yerden, collector; John Nichol, Lewis Krake, and William Johnson, assessors; J. P. Couper, Henry McIntosh, and F. H. Coats, commissioners of highways; Henry Butrick, overseer of poor; Frank Chapman, Clark Tilton, and James P. Olds, town auditors; David McGregor, W. F. Carpenter, Henry Carter, Samuel Taylor, and George Ackley, constables; A. F. Carpenter and Charles Breakenridge, game constables; Charles Castle, Albert Proctor, and W. F. Carpenter, inspectors of election; Daniel Brown, James Garvin, and William Collins, excise commissioners.

#### INCIDENTS.

It had been rumored that during the War of 1812 the British had sunk a vessel, laden with treasures, in Chippewa creek, in the eastern part of the town. A stock company was organized about the year 1854 for the purpose of recovering the valuables. Powerful engines were transported to the place from the iron mines in a neighboring town, coffer dams were built in the stream, and the water was pumped out. Upwards of fifty men were employed at the work, and during the four or five weeks of its continuance the greatest excitement prevailed among the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Nothing, however, was discovered, and work was finally discontinued.

During the summer of 1819 Mr. Thomas Carter, with one of his neighbors, left the village of Morristown in a canoe, intending to visit Ogdensburg and return. They had gone but a short distance, when a portion of one of the row-locks became detached from the boat and fell into the river. Mr. Carter, who noticed it as it fell, made a hasty movement to recover it, and in so doing capsized the boat. At the time of the accident they were some distance from the shore, and, as he was unable to swim, Mr. Carter was drowned. His companion, however, succeeded in reaching the shore, and returned on foot to the village to carry the sad news to the family and friends of the deceased. Although search for the body was instituted, it was never recovered.

Within a short time after settlement was commenced at the village of Morristown, Mr. Ford purchased a quantity of hay of Mr. Giffin, who was living at the time in the neighboring town of Oswegatchie. The road through the woods to that place had but recently been opened, and was rough and impassable for wagons. Mr. Giffin accordingly prepared a sled for the purpose of transporting the hay, and everything being in readiness, he called his son David, who at the time was but twelve years of age, and after instructing him with regard to the road, and the care of the oxen, told him that, in case it should be late when he had dis-



posed of his load at Morristown, he should remain at Mr. Ford's during the night. The load was duly delivered, and although it was late in the afternoon, and Mr. Ford endeavored to persuade him to remain until the following morning, young Giffin set out to return. He had, however, gone but a short distance before darkness overtook him, when, for the first time, he was reminded of the dangers by which he was surrounded by the cry of a distant wolf. As if to add to the terrors of his situation, the oxen seemed determined to delay as long as possible upon the road, and despite his endeavors to urge them forward, they would often stop by the wayside to obtain the whisps of hay that had caught among the branches of the trees.

After gathering up the hay which had been left upon the sled, he fastened it securely in a bundle to the small end of a pole: He held it out over the heads of the oxen in such a manner as to place the hay directly before them, and just beyond their reach. By occasionally drawing the hay back, so as to place it within their reach, and again withdrawing it, he had little difficulty in urging them to increase their speed, and reached home in safety.

#### MORRISTOWN VILLAGE.

This village is pleasantly situated upon the St. Lawrence river, opposite the city of Brockville, Ontario, eleven miles from Ogdensburg, and contains about four hundred and fifty inhabitants. It is built upon a considerable elevation, and commands a view of the river for miles in either direction. Opposite lies the beautiful city of Brockville, while in the distance, to the west, may be seen the first of the Thousand islands. The river at this point is about one mile in width, and contains three small islands, which, it is hoped at some future day, may be used as the foundation of a bridge. Situated upon a railroad, it is a natural outlet for the products of that portion of Canada lying opposite, and a custom-house was established at this point at an early day. This office has been in charge of Mr. Henry Hooker since 1856. The duties collected by him during the month of October, 1877, amounted to over seven thousand dollars.

The village contains two hotels, known as The Frontier House (William Copely, proprietor), and the St. Lawrence House (P. M. Gleason, proprietor), an extensive steam-, saw-, stove-, and planing-mill, which was built by Stephen Canfield at an early day, and was used by him as a grist-mill. It is owned at present by Messrs. R. B. Chapman & Son, who are doing an extensive business, and employ forty-five men in the production of various descriptions of manufactured lumber; five stores, a printing office, two blacksmith-shops, a carriage manufactory, and four churches. The publication of a paper, called the *Thousand Island Monthly*, was commenced in February, 1877, by Mr. F. E. Scofield. It, however, proved unprofitable, and was continued but a short time.

#### THE MORRISTOWN FREE SCHOOL.

This institution is of recent origin, and is under the direction of the following board of education:

Henry Hooker, pres.; J. Garvin, M.D., clerk; C. F. Yennie, T. D. Losee, A. F. Carpenter, A. Proctor, Henry Russell, E. Kingsland, and Frank Chapman, directors.

The school building is new, commodious, and pleasantly located, and contains three departments.

#### EDWARDSVILLE

is situated upon Black lake, directly south of Morristown village. It contains a church, a hotel, two stores, a blacksmith-shop, and has about one hundred inhabitants.

#### BRIER HILL

is a hamlet situated upon an elevation southwest of the centre of the town. It contains two churches, a hotel, four stores, three blacksmith-shops, a wagon-shop, a sash- and blind-factory, a harness-shop, a shoe-shop, two cabinet-shops, and an extensive cheese-factory.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Joseph Boynton came from Massachusetts at an early day, and was the first practicing physician in the town. He continued in practice until about the year 1834.

Dr. Solomon P. Sherwood commenced practice at an early day. Removed to Jefferson county. Returned in 1829, and continued in practice until about the year 1850, when he removed to the State of Illinois.

Dr. McLaren came into the town in 1850, and continued in practice until 1855, when he removed to Burlington, Iowa.

Dr. J. P. Morgan, of Morristown, graduated at the Albany medical college in 1825, and located in the village of Morristown in 1826. He has been in practice for fifty-one years, and has always been a member of the county medical society.

Dr. J. A. Phillips, of Morristown, was the pupil of Dr. Guiteau, of Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y. He graduated at the Albany medical college, December, 1865. Located at Brier Hill, where he continued in practice for four years, when he removed to Madison county. Located in Morristown village in 1871, where he has since been in active practice. Dr. Phillips has been very successful in the treatment of cancers of the face, having during a practice of seven years removed twenty-seven. He is the examining surgeon for eight life insurance companies, and is a member of the county medical society.

Dr. W. C. Doy, of Morristown, attended lectures at the University of Michigan in 1868 and 1871, and graduated at the Homœopathic hospital college of Cleveland, Ohio. After a practice of four years in Calhoun Co., Mich, he removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and located at Morristown village in June, 1876. Has been very successful in the treatment of fevers. He is a member of each of the following societies: New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, St. Lawrence County Homœopathic Medical Society, Medical Society of the University of Michigan, and the Hahnemannian Society of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College.

Dr. James Garvin, of Morristown, was a pupil of Dr. Robinson, of Antwerp, Jefferson Co. Attended lectures in Woodstock, Vt. Graduated at that institution in 1853, and removed to the village of Morristown the year following. He is also a member of the county medical society.

Dr. Robert Burns, formerly of Brier Hill, was a graduate

of the Medical College of Glasgow, Scotland. Removed to St. Lawrence County, and located at Brier Hill at an early day, and continued in practice at that place until shortly before his death, which occurred at the village of Morris-town in 1862.

Dr. William Wilson located at Brier Hill in 1862. After a practice of thirteen months he removed to the town of Hermon.

Dr. G. H. Holmes, of Brier Hill, was a pupil of Dr. Palmer, of Ann Arbor, Mich. Attended three courses of lectures at that institution. Graduated at the Detroit medical college in 1869. Removed to Brier Hill, where he has since continued in practice. He is a member of the county medical society.

#### POSTMASTERS.

*Brier Hill P. O.*—A post-office was established here in 1853, the first postmaster being Mr. David Giffin, who held the office for three years. Since that time it has been held by the following persons: Charles Carter, W. R. Fitch, and John Krake.

*Morristown P. O.*—The office at this place has been held by Messrs. David Ford, John P. Morgan, Marshall Eager, Adam F. Carpenter, John Losee, William Congor, Horace H. Hooker, and Henry Russell.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

##### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MORRISTOWN

was formed by the Rev. Mr. Smart, of Brockville, assisted by the Rev. Isaac Clinton, of Lowville, in June, 1821, and at first consisted of eight members. A church was erected in 1837, at a cost of \$1950, and dedicated February 14, 1838, by the Rev. J. Savage. Among the early pastors of the church were Revs. James Rogers, James Taylor, John McGregor, Solomon Williams, Henry E. Eastman, Henry W. Wait, Samuel Youngs, and Robert T. Conard.

The first religious union society was formed February 11, 1833, with Joel Carter, John Child, Abel Beardsley, Zenas Young, and James Burnham, trustees.

The Presbyterian society was formed March 25, 1833, with Stephen Canfield, David Palmer, Erastus Northum, and William N. Brown, trustees.

##### THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized January 23, 1828, at the Narrows, and first consisted of ten members. The first settled pastor was Elder Clement Havens, although several had been employed previously for a short time.

##### CHRIST CHURCH, OF MORRISTOWN,

was formed about the year 1830. The society was incorporated July 6, 1846, with George Couper and Cuthbert Ramsey, wardens, and Augustus Chapman, Chilion Ford, Robert Ashton, Moses Birdsall, James W. Munsell, Thos. Boldram, John Brewer, and Henry Hooker, vestrymen. The Revs. Aaron Humphreys, David Griffith, J. A. Brayton, George A. Slack, E. J. W. Roberts, John Scovil, L. R. Humphrey, J. H. Tyng, J. S. Clarke, T. G. Clemson, William H. Beardslee, and W. H. Phillips have been employed in the ministry. The church edifice was built

in 1833, at a cost of nearly \$3000. The society at present consists of about forty members.

##### THE CHIPPEWA STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized with nine members, in 1827, by Rev. Hiram Johnson, of Canton. Their church edifice was erected in 1850, at a cost of \$1000, and will seat two hundred and twenty-five persons. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Young. Its property is valued at \$2200. The present pastor of the church is Rev. W. D. Westervelt. The church has at present a membership of about one hundred. There is a Sunday-school, under the supervision of Henry McIntosh, with an attendance of eighty scholars, and supplied with a small library.

##### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC), OF MORRISTOWN,

was organized July 15, 1873. The first trustees were the Right Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, James Garvin, and Michael Rowland. The bishop administered baptism for the first time within the town, July 26, 1874. Rev. John E. O. Haire, from Ogdensburg, was instrumental in organizing the society. A church is being built.

##### THE UNION CHURCH AT BRIER HILL

was built in 1859 by the joint efforts of the Baptist, Lutheran, and Wesleyan Methodist societies, and residents outside of these churches, each contributing one-fourth toward defraying the expense, and each retaining one-fourth interest in it. Its management is intrusted to nine trustees, two from each of the religious societies and three from those outside. Rev. Messrs. Reuben Jones, Baptist, C. Francisco, Lutheran, and M. Johnson, Wesleyan, were the first ministers of the respective denominations who preached in the church. It is now occupied, and regular appointments are held by the pastors of each of the denominations, two services being held each Sabbath.

##### THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

at Brier Hill was organized February 14, 1859, by Rev. H. H. Baker, the first pastor, and erected a place of worship in 1859, at a cost of \$1250, which it still occupies. The church will seat two hundred and fifty persons. The society numbers seventy-five members. Since its organization the following pastors have been employed: Rev. Messrs. H. H. Baker, Crosley, L. V. R. Libbie, and the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Johns.

They have a Sunday-school under the supervision of Mr. Joseph H. Wilson, which is supplied with a small library. The church property is valued at \$2500.

##### BLACK LAKE CHURCH (LUTHERAN)

was organized with fourteen members August 19, 1841, by Rev. C. Francisco, its first pastor. The house in which the society worships was completed October 29, 1853, at a cost of \$1500, and will seat two hundred persons. There are seventy members. The present pastor is the Rev. S. W. Young. The property of the church is valued at \$3500.

##### M. E. CHURCH AT MORRISTOWN VILLAGE.

The first Methodist Episcopal society in this village was formed in 1843. The first church edifice was erected in



Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

*E. W. White*

The subject of this sketch was born in Norfolk, Conn., Sept. 27, 1793. His father and uncle, together with several others, purchased Burke township, in Caledonia Co., Vt., and in the year 1800 his father removed his family to that township. His father was the first justice of the peace and the first member of the assembly from that town. In 1806 his father established a general store, and several years after sold it to a company of merchants in northern Vermont and Canada. Young White became a clerk in the employ of some of these merchants at the early age of twelve years, and continued in their service until the fall of 1812, when he sold at Quebec a drove of cattle for his company to the British troops, and while there he was arrested as an American, and held a prisoner, together with some one hundred others. He was the only one set at liberty by the general commanding, on account of the delivery of the cattle. On his return to his employers he found that he had been drafted into the British army at Montreal. A certificate from a surgeon cleared him, and he left the employ of his company and went to his father's home, located then at Danville, Vt. He remained in the employ of a company there till the close of the war. He volunteered with some fifty others to join the army at Burlington, but the battle was over before they could get upon the scene of action, and they were ordered home.

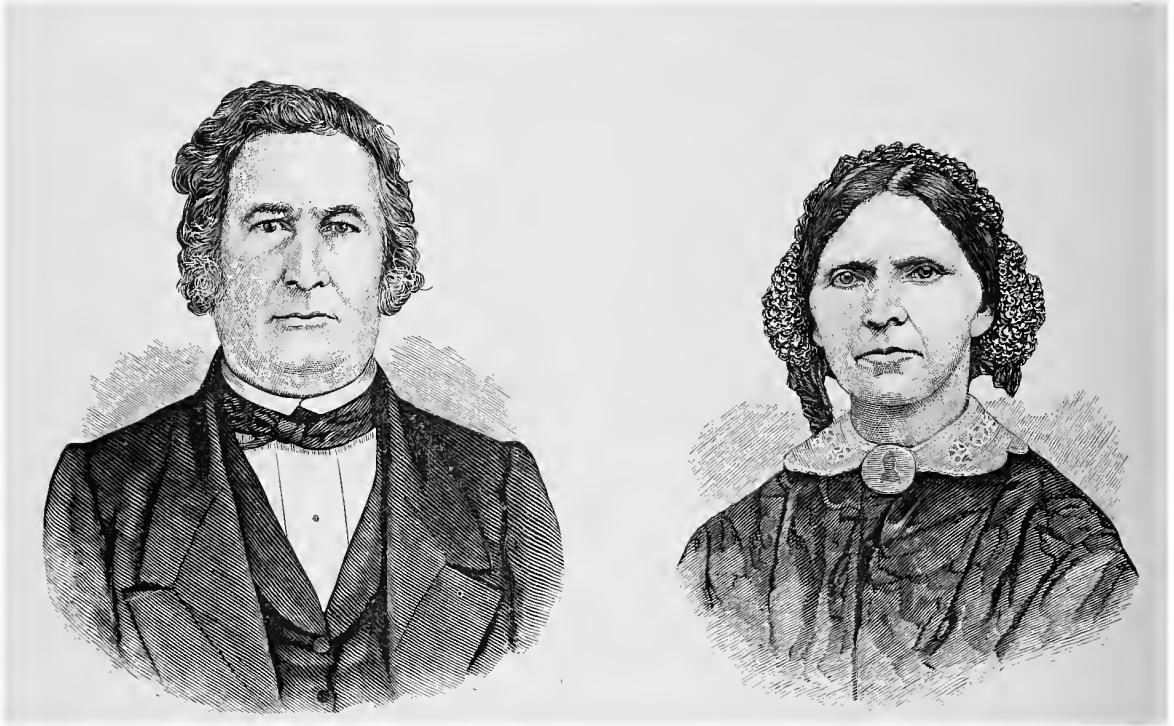
In 1816 he returned to Canada in the employ of his old company. In May of that year he left his employers and went to Quebec to work for a merchant there, and became the manager of a marine store, warehouse, and wharf, and

was also steamboat agent. In the fall of that year the store was burned, and Mr. White engaged in other business. In 1820 he commenced business for himself, shipping grain, provisions, etc.; at the same time he acted as general agent and commissioner, steamboat agent, and insurance agent for a Hartford company for fire and inland navigation. He was also inspector of pot- and pearl-ashes, receiving his commission from Lord Dalhousie, the governor-general of Canada. In 1829 he established himself in the lumber business, which he conducted successfully. In 1817 he married in Quebec a Massachusetts lady, by whom he had eight children, two of whom are now living. His wife died in 1863.

In 1834, Mr. White left Quebec for Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Here he entered into the mercantile business with three other partners. This venture did not prove successful.

During the forty-three years that Mr. White has been a resident of Morristown, he has held the offices of town clerk, postmaster, school commissioner, town superintendent of schools, and United States pension notary; a justice of the peace for nearly twenty years, and still acting in that capacity. Since 1854 he has been a land agent for Chapman & Averill.

In politics Mr. White was first a Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party he joined it. In 1849 he was a candidate for member of the assembly, and, though defeated by a small majority, he ran ahead of his ticket. For the past twenty years he has been senior warden of the Episcopal church at Morristown.



JOHN E. INGHAM.

Photo. by Dow, Ogdensburg.

MRS. JOHN E. INGHAM.

### JOHN E. INGHAM.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Benjamin and Anna Ingham, and was born at Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 8, 1799. In September, 1816, he emigrated to Herkimer county, and settled at Frankford, at the home of his brother-in-law, Joseph Collis. Here he served as an apprentice at wool-carding and cloth-dressing. In March, 1819, he emigrated to the town of Morristown, St. Lawrence County. He remained three months, then returned to Herkimer, and finished his apprenticeship. In March, 1820, he came the second time to Morristown, which has since been his home.

He was married to Miss Betsey Starling Feb. 3, 1822. She was born in Herkimer county Nov. 26, 1799. Mr. Ingham made his first purchase of land in March, 1823. It contained one hundred acres, including his present home. Mr. Ingham and his wife joined a Methodist class in February, 1837, and were members of the same for more than a year, when they received letters of recommendation to join a Presbyterian church located near him, which was a branch of the same church located at Morristown. Contemporary with his joining this society, he was chosen and ordained elder. They remained in this relation for twelve years, when their little society organized under the name of

the First Congregational Church of Morristown. This occurred in 1851. He was made deacon at the same time, in which capacity he has ever since acted. His wife, who joined the church at the same time, has been very efficient for good in their community and elsewhere. They are the most liberal in the support of their church of any in the community. Deacon Ingham has been, and is, the main stay in his church, and gives liberally to every good cause. He and his wife are also active workers in the cause of temperance. He has often been chosen to represent the church in the different presbyteries and conventions held in the county and State. They celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage by holding a meeting in the church, to which all were invited. Several speeches were made, and it proved to be the commencement of a glorious revival.

In politics, Mr. Ingham was at first a Jefferson Democrat, but when the Republican party was organized he joined it. He has held the offices of assessor and commissioner in his town. During the Rebellion, Mr. Ingham was found among the most liberal to aid in the raising of bounties for soldiers, and in contributing money and provisions for their families.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN ENSIGN INGHAM, MORRISTOWN, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



*Jeremiah Davis*



RESIDENCE OF JEREMIAH DAVIS



VIEW OF THE FARM PROPERTY OF JEREMIAH DAVIS,



*Elizabeth Jarvis*

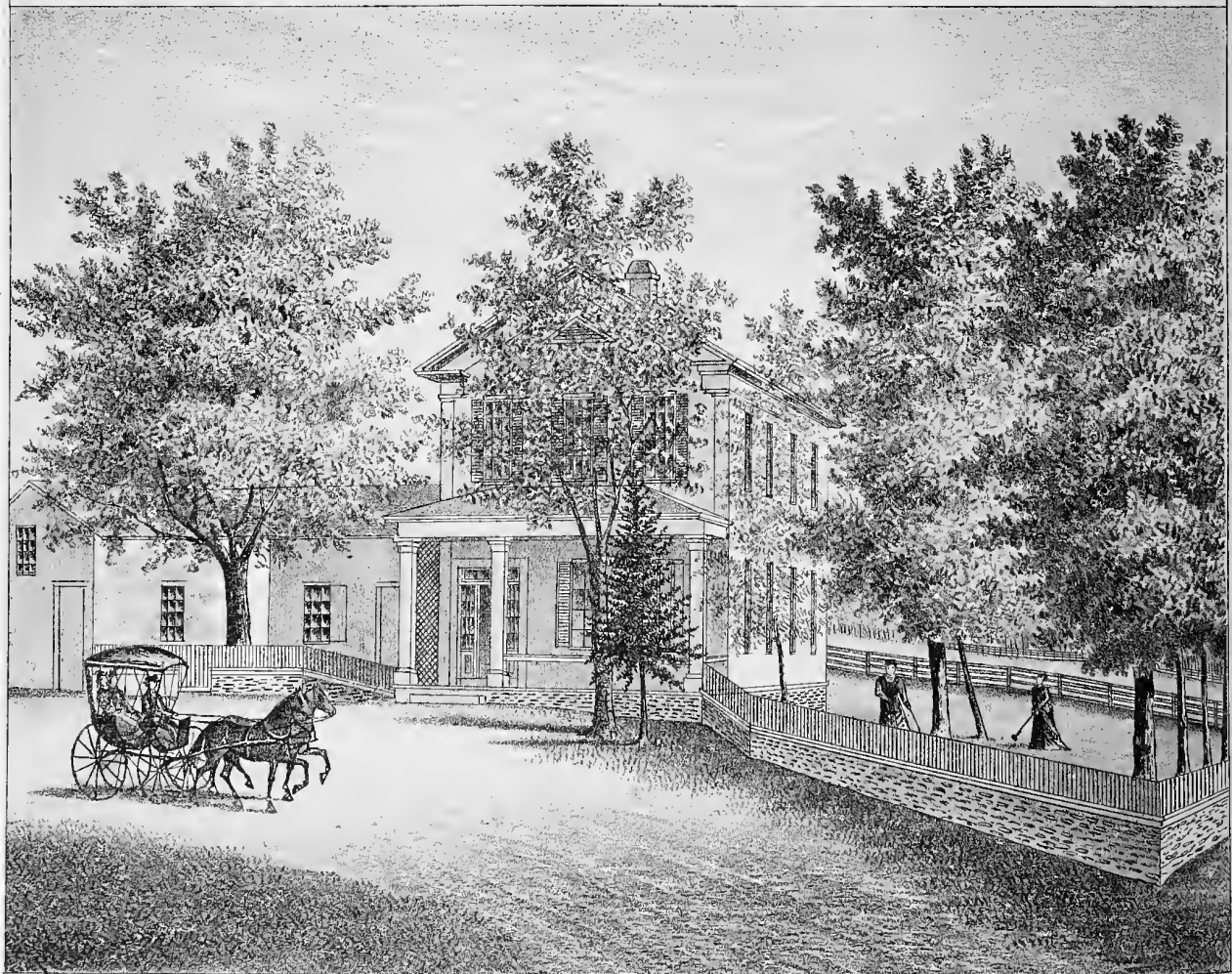
REMITIAH DAVIS



BRIAR HILL, (MORRISTOWN) ST. LAWRENCE Co., N. Y.



HENRY HOOKER.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY HOOKER, MORRISTOWN, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



1848, and dedicated February 20, 1849. The first trustees were Samuel Lewis, Percy W. Hindmarsh, James Young, Rev. John Stoddard, Nelson Wright, Cornelius Walworth, and Richard P. Waldron. The church built in 1848 was destroyed by fire November 18, 1850.

The present church edifice was erected in 1851, and dedicated February 7, 1852. This building was refitted and furnished in 1874. The present pastor is Rev. H. W. P. Allen. There is a Sunday-school under the superintendency of Mr. Melville S. Wright.

#### ST. LAWRENCE INTERNATIONAL CAMP-GROUND ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in June, 1874, the first officers being as follows: Rev. S. Call, president; Rev. A. D. Traveller, vice-president; William Whitney, secretary; John Morris, treasurer; Rev. G. C. McRiechie, A. W. Furguson, William Coats, S. Manhard, H. C. King, W. H. Johnson, J. M. Woolley, D. H. Davis, C. D. Megs, Barney Whitney, James Miller, H. S. Tilden, trustees.

The beautiful grove occupied by them is situated upon the main shore of the majestic St. Lawrence river, ten miles from Ogdensburg and Prescott, and one mile from Morristown and Brockville. The ground contains twenty-three acres of land, and has been beautifully fitted up by the association with all of the conveniences required to make it a most delightful summer resort. A wharf has been built, at which the steamers make regular landings. The most complete water and railroad communications lead to this ground from every direction. The Utica and Black River railroad, which is already completed to within one mile of the ground, will, when the link is finished which connects Ogdensburg and Morristown, pass directly across these grounds. Many beautiful cottages have already been built, the aggregate value of which is not less than ten thousand dollars, and the constant demand for cottages to rent during the summer months shows how well the place is appreciated as a quiet, healthful, and inexpensive summer resort.

Some of the features of the place are worthy of consideration by all the lovers of a good camp-meeting.

First, the encampment is inclosed with a good picket-fence, six feet in height, by means of which the most perfect order is maintained within the grounds.

Second, the large pavilion tent, lighted with gas, capable of holding two thousand persons, provided with seats having backs, and a good organ, insures a full congregation, and is the most comfortable place upon the grounds in all weather.

Third, the abundant supply of water and ice, with the agreeable shade, affords all that the most fastidious could reasonably expect.

The present officers of the association are Rev. W. L. Tisdale, president; Rev. A. Bramley, vice-president; Joseph McLoud, secretary; James Miller, treasurer; J. M. Woolley, general superintendent; H. S. Tilden, H. C. King, Rev. A. Bramley, James Miller, D. H. Davis, William H. Johnson, Rev. J. B. Hammond, James McLoud, Rev. S. Call, Rev. W. S. Tisdale, D. W. C. Douglass, Rev. J. P. Bradshaw, William Whitney, James Woolley, and William Coats, trustees.

We are under obligations to the following gentlemen for information furnished: Messrs. David Giffin and Charles C. Fitch, of Brier Hill; Dr. J. P. Morgan, Henry Hooker, Erastus White, and John Canfield, of Morristown village; Mr. J. M. Woolley, of Ogdensburg, and many others.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HENRY HOOKER

was born in New Meriden, New Haven Co., Conn., July 7, 1799. He was the son of Mr. John Hooker, who was then engaged in the manufacturing business at that place. Of a family of five children he was the third. When at the age of five he removed with his father to Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., where he resided until the fall of 1815, when, having purchased the hotel property owned by Arnold Smith in the town of Morristown (then the township of Hague), his father removed to that place and kept the hotel until it was burned in 1823.

Mr. Hooker was married November 23, 1823, to Miss Melinda Canfield, the daughter of Mr. John Canfield, of Morristown. This union was blessed with five children,—three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Horace H. Hooker, died in Morristown village, July 16, 1869, and his second son, John L. Hooker, died Jan. 4, 1859; his youngest son, Alfred I. Hooker, was killed in the battle of Monocacy Bridge, July 9, 1864. His eldest daughter, Mary R., was married to Mr. George A. Chapman, Dec. 23, 1845. His youngest daughter, Leonora, is unmarried and is living with her parents at Morristown. Mr. Hooker, shortly after his marriage, located upon a farm near the village, where he resided until 1833, when he removed to the village, and engaged in the mercantile business as one of the firm of Miller, Hooker & Co. He continued in this business for several years. In 1836 he, in company with Mr. E. W. White, entered into a contract with Mr. George Parish (who at that time owned the blast furnace at Rossie) for transporting pig-iron to Oswego. Having also secured a contract with Messrs. Moss & Knight for transporting pig-lead from their furnaces in Rossie to Oswego, they constructed a small steamer at Pope's Mills. During the following five years they conveyed all of the iron and lead produced at these furnaces to Oswego by boat during the summer season, and by sleighs in the winter.

In 1842, Mr. Hooker was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and continued to hold that office until January, 1863. He was elected to the office of supervisor of the town of Morristown in 1860, and served in that capacity for six consecutive years. He was appointed to the position of deputy collector of customs in 1841, and held that position during Mr. Tyler's administration. He was again appointed under Mr. Lincoln's first administration, and has held the position until the present time, being the only custom-house officer in the district who was appointed under Lincoln's administration. He has for the past thirty years acted as the agent of Mr. Horace O. Morse, of New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., and his brother, Truman Morse, of West Burlington, Oswego Co., N. Y., who were at one time extensive land-owners in this vicinity.

## AUGUSTUS CHAPMAN

was born at Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1786. His father and mother were of English descent; they were poor, and could not give him the advantage of any but a common district school education. He served his time as an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, and then worked for some time as clerk in a small country store owned by his brother. Having accumulated by strict economy a small amount of money, he started out in search of a larger field of operations. He went as far as Buffalo, most of the way on foot, stopping at the important places on the way. The city of Rochester comprised at that time a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a tavern, and five or six dwellings. At Buffalo he was in negotiation for a farm of 140 acres, now in the heart of the city, but owing to some small differences the trade fell through. He then returned to Trenton, N. Y., where he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Elisha Backus, and opened a store at Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y., transporting their goods by wagons from Albany. This was about the year 1810. They afterwards removed their business to Trenton, N. Y., and continued it until 1820, when it was closed out, and Mr. Chapman removed to Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., locating on a small inlet on the St. Lawrence river. He at once opened a general mercantile business, wholesaling largely in Canada, and receiving his goods from New York by way of Oswego. In the year 1823 he, in company with James Averill and Samuel Stocking, purchased the large land estate of Abraham Cooper, formerly owned by Gouverneur Morris, located in the township of Morristown, lying between the river St. Lawrence and Black lake, comprising about twenty-four thousand acres, and at the same time making a general partnership of his mercantile business. His business operations now opened up a very large and extensive field, and with the inducements this new company were enabled to offer settlers the lands were rapidly taken up, which proved of great profit to the company. In the year 1835 the company gave up the mercantile branch of the business, which for several years subsequently the sons of Mr. Chapman carried on. Previous to this the firm changed by the release of Mr. Stocking, the other two partners purchasing his interest in the lands. Subsequently Mr. Chapman, with Mr. Averill, became one-half stockholders in a bank in Circleville, Ohio, which proved very profitable, and about the year 1833 sold out their interest there, and in the year 1854 established the Oswegatchie bank in Ogdensburg, furnishing most of the capital. Mr. Chapman was its first president, and continued in that office the remainder of his life. He was stockholder and director of the Ogdensburg bank for many years before the expiration of its charter, and was also stockholder and director of the Star insurance company of Ogdensburg, of the Ontario and St. Lawrence steamboat company, of the O. C. and Rome railroad, and stockholder in the Suspension Bridge company, near Lewiston; a stockholder in the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, and in the Lake Ontario bank at Oswego. Upon the organization of the American express company, Mr. Chapman, with his usual sagacity and forethought, invested in its stock, which has since proved a source of great profit to

his estate. He purchased stock in the Des Moines river improvement company, Iowa, and upon the settlement by the company received lands which are now profitably worked as coal-beds.

Augustus Chapman was a man of sterling integrity, thorough in business, of sound judgment, and keen foresight, enterprising, and readily supported any prospect looking to the necessary improvements of the age or to the good of society. Liberal in his views, he was a ready supporter of church and school interests, and was a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church of Morristown from its organization until his death. He was a man of correct habits, and in his social life was very genial, and held in great esteem by all who knew him. He never took an active part in politics, but strictly adhered to what he conceived to be right; he was originally a Whig, but became a Republican upon the formation of that party.

## JEREMIAH DAVIS.

Among the representative men and successful farmers of this town none commenced life poorer, and by a steady but sure way have more to show for a life of toil, than the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Robert and Sarah Davis, and was born in Manheim, Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 3, 1813. He is one of a family of eight children. His parents were poor, and not able to assist their children, hence they were compelled to make each for himself his own fortune.

At the age of sixteen Jeremiah was given his time for the sum of sixty-five dollars, which he paid by working by the month. He has worked for as low wages as nine cents a day, also by the month, and by the year, and by the job. When he was eighteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter and joiner trade, which he followed, in connection with farming, for some thirty-five years. He and his brother Adam purchased fifty-four acres in 1836 in the place of their birth. In February, 1838, his parents and family came to Morristown, and settled on the farm now owned by Adam Davis. This farm of one hundred and sixty acres was bought by Adam and Jeremiah in September, 1837, and their parents lived on it till their death, which occurred as follows: father died in October, 1872, aged ninety-two years and about nine months; and mother died in January, 1871, aged eighty-eight years, five months, and five days.

In November, 1843, the brothers, "Adam and Jeremiah," divided their interest. Jeremiah has added from time to time to his farm till at one time he owned more than six hundred and sixty-seven acres; and to-day, after giving away to a girl he reared and selling, he has about five hundred and eight left. A fine double-page view of his home, farm, and portraits of himself and wife, may be seen in another part of this work.

He married Miss Clarinda Heller, of Manheim, Herkimer county, March 12, 1837. She was born June 3, 1814. She was a faithful wife and good neighbor, and greatly respected by those who knew her best. She died Jan. 5, 1862, and was buried in the cemetery at Brier Hill, where a fine monument marks her resting-place.







*A Chapman*



He married again, July 3, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Tenant, a native of Mendon, Montgomery county. She was born June 5, 1842.

In politics, Mr. Davis has been a life-long Democrat, and cast his first vote for A. Jackson at his re-election for

president. He has never been an aspirant for any office, and never would have them: In religion, he cherishes the faith of the Universalist, although not a member of any church; and his interest in schools and churches is proved by the fact that he is a very liberal supporter of the same.

## F O W L E R.

THIS is one of the five towns which form the southwestern border of St. Lawrence County, against Jefferson and Lewis. Directly on the west it joins Rossie, and on the northwest is Gouverneur. Its north and east boundaries are respectively the towns of Hermon and Edwards, and its southern and southeastern lines are formed by the town of Pitcairn.

Its principal stream is the Oswegatchie river, which crosses the east line from Edwards, passes through the town in a general northwesterly course, by the village of Hailesborough, and enters Gouverneur a short distance below that point. The south branch of the Oswegatchie flows into the town at its southeast corner, and thence in a northerly direction, turning the mill-wheels at Fullerville, and afterwards returning into Edwards, where it joins the main river. Both these streams furnish immense water-power, only a fraction of which is made available. A number of small tributaries fall into them in Fowler, the principal of which are the outlet streams of Chub and Sylvia lakes, the former in the northeast corner and the latter a little south of the centre of the town. Sawyer's creek and Shingle creek flow for a long distance through the western part of Fowler, and, joining their waters, empty into the river a short distance beyond the line, in Gouverneur.

The surface is rough and hilly, broken by rocky ranges, which in many places are wild and precipitous. Between the ledges and along the valleys of the streams the soil, though stubborn, is productive. Originally, dense forests of evergreen and deciduous trees covered it everywhere. Fowler now embraces in its territory all of the survey-township of Killarney, in Great Tract No. 3, and also a small triangular portion of that of Portaferry, as mentioned in the account of the town of Pitcairn. In the division of the Great Tract, Killarney (or township No. 7) fell to the share of Robert Gilchrist and Theodosius Fowler.\* On

\* Theodosius Fowler, of the city of New York, was an officer in the American army of the Revolution. He was commissioned ensign about the 1st of March, 1776, promoted to second lieutenant August 10, 1776, and to first lieutenant Nov. 21 of the same year. He was commissioned captain in June, 1778, and assigned to duty in the 1st New York regiment. In 1780 he was transferred to the 2d New York regiment, and in this he served through all the war. He took part in the battles of Long Island, Saratoga, White Plains, and Monmouth; endured the hunger and cold of Valley Forge and Morristown; accompanied the expedition led by General Sullivan against the Indians, in 1779, and witnessed the closing scenes at Yorktown, in 1781. From the commencement to the close of the war the time of his absence from duty aggregated only seven weeks.

the 3d of August, 1810, the former conveyed his interest to Fowler, who, on the 15th of May, 1821, conveyed all to his son, Theodosius O. Fowler, under whom the settlement of the town was chiefly promoted, though the commencement was made while Gilchrist and Fowler were still joint proprietors.

The first purchaser with view to settlement was General James Haile, who came to explore in June, 1807, and made selection of a tract of one mile square, comprehending the present site of the village which bears his name. Here, during the same year, he commenced the erection of mills, and the prosecution of other improvements, but did not remove his family until eleven years later.† Elijah Sackett came in the spring of 1808, and settled near General Haile's purchase. Among the earliest settlers were also Ebenezer Parker, John Ryan, S. Cleveland, Lemuel Arnold, John Parker, Samuel B. Sprague, Noah Holcomb, Oliver Wright, Alvin Wright, Simeon Hazleton, Benjamin Brown, Richard Merrill, Eben Cole, and Jedediah Kingsley.

Theodosius O. Fowler, son of the proprietor, came to Killarney in 1814. He was then a very young man, and it was understood that the entire township, excepting the few tracts already sold, was to be his, as a gift from his father; notwithstanding which, after a short residence here, he positively refused to make it his home unless his father, besides giving him the township, would also build for him a residence, which, at the same time, must be no mean or ordinary one. To this the elder Fowler consented, and about 1816 commenced the erection of a mansion-house such as would meet his son's views. The site chosen was something more than a mile from the south line of township No. 7, upon the shore of a lovely sheet of water, which had been first and not inappropriately named Lake Killarney, but which the younger Fowler, upon his arrival here, had christened Sylvia lake, in honor of his intended wife, Miss Sylvia De Pau, of New York. It still bears that name. It is a body of crystal clear water, nine hundred and sixty acres in extent, and has been sounded to a depth of one hundred and eighty feet. It is fed by springs within itself, having no inlet stream of sufficient size to deserve the name. In its pure depths were great numbers of fish of the most desirable kinds, largely including the spotted trout; and even at the present day these abound, though less numerous than at the time of which we write. With its natural beauty,

† General Haile died at Hailesborough, Dec. 17, 1821.

and its opportunities for healthful pleasure, by boats, baths, and fishing, the shore of Sylvia lake was an unrivaled site for an elegant home. The Fowler mansion was erected on the southwesterly side, upon a spot now embraced in the farm of John L. Parker. It was of very large size, built of stone quarried upon the premises, and all smoothly dressed and jointed. It was completed in about three years, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. The establishment was most complete in its appointments and surroundings, and was the seat of a profuse and elegant hospitality for many years.\*

From the commencement in Killarney until the opening of the war the settlements increased with considerable rapidity. The first birth among the settlers was a child of Richard Merrill, whose clearing was about a mile southwesterly from the site of the present village of Fullerville. The first marriage was that of John Parker to Elizabeth S. Sackett, in 1812. Parker settled on the south branch of Oswegatchie, three-quarters of a mile below Fullerville, and was the first inhabitant of that vicinity. The place where he located was on the Russell turnpike, near the point of its crossing the river. As there was a considerable amount of travel upon this highway, he opened his house as a tavern, and it was kept as such for a number of years, being probably the first public-house in the town. Mr. Parker lived to the age of eighty-three years, and died May 26, 1866. Mrs. Elizabeth Parker died March 22, 1861, aged seventy-six years. The first person who died in Killarney was Elijah Sackett, at the Haile settlement, in 1812.

During the war with England much alarm was felt in view of the possibility of Indian incursions, and not only were settlements checked, but several families who had already commenced improvements abandoned them on this account, and left the town; but notwithstanding this, there were enough at the close of the war to undertake and accomplish a separate township organization.

#### ERECTION OF THE TOWN—SUCCEEDING OFFICERS.

By an act of legislature, passed April 15, 1816, was erected the town of Fowler, so named in honor of Captain Theodosius Fowler, the proprietor. It included the survey-township No. 7 (Kilkenny), taken from Rossie, and No. 11 (Portaferry), taken from Russell. By an act passed April 10, 1818, survey-townships 4 (Fitzwilliam) and 8 (Edwards) were taken from Russell and added to Fowler; and on the 27th of April, 1827, these were detached and erected into the town of Edwards, thus returning the town to its original area, which was further reduced and brought to its present limits by the formation of the town of Pitcairn, March 29, 1836.

The first town-meeting in Fowler was held at the house of Noah Holcomb, and resulted in the election of the following officers: Theodosius O. Fowler, supervisor; Simeon

Hazleton, town clerk; Noah Holcomb, Eben Cole, Benjamin Brown, assessors; John Parker, Noah Holcomb, commissioners of highways; Simeon Hazleton, Samuel B. Sprague, overseers of highways; Noah Holcomb, Benjamin Brown, overseers of the poor; Alvin Wright, constable and collector.

Following is a list of persons who held the office of supervisor of the town of Fowler, and the dates of their election: Theodosius O. Fowler, 1817; Benjamin Brown (to fill vacancy), 1818; Eben Cole, 1818 to 1821, inclusive; Justus Pickit, 1825 to 1829, 1831-32, 1837-38; Stillman Fuller, 1830, 1833-34; William Hurlburt, 1835-36; Henry H. Haile, 1839-40-41; Asa L. Hazleton, 1842-43; Alfred Burt, 1844-45; Heman Fuller, 1846-47; Addison Giles, 1848-49, 1855-56-57-58; Thomas J. Hazleton, 1850-51, 1853-54, 1859, 1865; Emory W. Abbott, 1852 and 1860 to 1864, inclusive; Daniel Peck, 1866 to 1875, inclusive; Abner H. Johnson, 1876-77. The other officers of the town for 1877 are G. W. Kelley, town clerk; Thomas J. Hazleton, F. H. Davidson, E. A. Carpenter, S. M. Farmer, justices; Albert E. Smith, Chester O. Carpenter, Royal Hull, assessors; Charles E. Carpenter, collector; S. H. Austin, commissioner of highways; Andrew Wright, D. B. Woodcock, overseers of the poor; G. G. Johnson, Ira A. Coats, D. W. Fuller, board of audit.

#### HAILESBOROUGH.

This little village lies near the northwest line of the town, on the Oswegatchie, three miles by the course of that stream, above Gouverneur. Its site was embraced in the 640-acre tract bought by Gen. Haile in 1807, as above mentioned. By the terms of his purchase he was obliged to erect mills within one year, so that the abundant water-power at this point might be utilized for the benefit of settlers and the promotion of immigration to the township of Killarney. He accordingly commenced operations at once, and with so much energy that a saw-mill was completed and ready for work by the close of the year; and in the following season a grist-mill was put in operation, with one run of stones, which were quarried from the Parker ledge in Antwerp. The millwright employed on both was a Captain Ward. The erection of these mills was the commencement not only of Hailesborough but of the town of Fowler. They were on the left bank of the river, below the bridge, where now stand their successors, the grist- and saw-mills of Clark & Howard. The old saw-mill, having been repaired at various times, stood until 1873, when it was rebuilt by the present owners. The grist-mill was carried away by flood in 1809, and rebuilt in 1810 by Timothy Campbell, millwright, for Gen. Haile. In 1819 a second pair of stones was added, and the mill thus equipped filled all requirements until 1844, when the present mill was built by H. H. Haile, a son of the general. It was started with three run of burrs, to which a fourth has since been added, and it is now a mill of ample capacity and un-failing power.

In 1825 works were erected here by Jasper Clark for the sawing and working of a veined limestone, resembling marble, which is found in the vicinity. The business was continued by him and his successor, Addison Giles, for a number of years, and then abandoned; probably on account

\* Mr. Fowler died in 1861. He had sold this estate in 1838 to Thomas D. Carpenter, from whose heirs it was purchased by the present owner, John L. Parker. The combustible portion of the mansion was destroyed by fire about 1872, but the walls being comparatively uninjured, the dressed stones were sold for removal to Gouverneur, where they now form the fronts of three large buildings upon the main street,—the Fuller House, the store of Killmer & Morris, and an adjoining store owned by Charles Anthony, Esq.



of the coarse grain and poor quality of the stone. About the same time a carding and fulling-mill was put in operation by Raymond Austin. After him it was owned and carried on by Addison Giles, and later by James and Edwin McIntosh, who, about 1865, transformed it into a manufactory of woolen cloths. An interest with them was purchased by J. H. Abbott, and they afterwards sold the remainder to E. W. Abbott, Esq. This factory, now owned and operated by J. H. Abbott & Co., employs about twenty hands, and produces annually about 30,000 yards of cloth, chiefly cassimeres.

About 1850, Jesse Banister commenced the business of chair- and cabinet-making. His establishment was afterwards owned by Seymour Sweet, who used it as a cooper-shop. It was then owned by E. W. Abbott, Esq., then used by Cyrus Barnes as a manufactory of axe-helves. From him it passed to Carpenter & Tupper, who used it as a wood-working shop until it was destroyed by fire about 1871, after which it was rebuilt by J. H. Carpenter, the present owner, by whom it is carried on as a planing-mill, door and sash manufactory, etc.

Merchandising was commenced in Hailesborough about 1825 by William Hurlbut. He was succeeded by Justus Pickit, who continued in it until his death in 1842; since which time the store (the only one ever opened in the village) has been kept at different times by Horace Barnes, John R. Stewart, Farmer & Stewart, Theodore Clark, Matthias Fithian, S. D. Rich, and J. T. McCombs.

The hotel was opened about 1835 by William Hurlbut, Esq., who remodeled and enlarged his dwelling for the purpose. It has since been kept by George P. Holmes, Apollos Leggett, and S. D. Rich, the present proprietor.

The Hailesborough post-office was established in 1858, with S. M. Farmer as first postmaster. His successors in the office have been S. D. Rich, George D. Morrison, and James T. McCombs, the present incumbent.

Besides the establishments above named, the village contains a shoe manufactory, established about 1865 by Ira A. Coats, and now employing five hands; an upper-leather tannery, started about the same time by Morse & Carpenter, a wagon-shop, three blacksmith-shops, a union church, an excellent school-house, about 60 dwellings, and 200 inhabitants. The hotel and several of the residences are supplied with water from the river by means of a hydraulic ram. At and near Hailesborough the river makes a fall of 84 feet in five-eighths of a mile, thus affording a very large water-power, even in times of severest drought.

The bird's-eye view of Hailesborough, which is presented to our readers in connection with the history of the village, is the contribution to our work by the following-named public-spirited citizens of the village: S. D. Rich, proprietor of the hotel since 1871. Charles P. Holmes, inventor and manufacturer of the Eureka churn, patented March 1, 1870; p. o. Gouverneur. G. D. Morrison, manufacturer of light carriages and wagons; established in 1867. W. O. Garrison, blacksmith- and repairing-shop; established 1860. Clark & Howard, merchant and custom millers; established in 1868; capacity of mill, 100 barrels per day. James T. McCombs, general merchant, established in 1870. George W. Carpenter, proprietor of tannery; capacity from

12,000 to 15,000 "deacons," and about the same of upper-leather per annum. Fred. H. Haile, farmer, living on old homestead of his father, Henry Haile, dealer in and grower of hops; p. o. Gouverneur. J. H. Carpenter, planing-mill, sash, doors, and blinds, and general builder and architect. J. J. Carpenter, a pioneer farmer, settled in the town in 1822, and now has a fine dairy-farm, stocked with 30 to 40 cows,—a leading dairyman of the town.

#### LITTLE YORK.

This little settlement can hardly claim the dignity of a village, but is perhaps entitled to separate mention as having been, almost from its earliest days, the seat of the Fowler post-office, and the point where town-meetings have most frequently been held. The first settler in its vicinity was Samuel B. Sprague, who came from Gouverneur in 1811, and located on the hill, a short distance to the northwest. A little later, during the War of 1812, several families came and formed a settlement, to which they gave its present name in honor of the then recent capture of the town of Little York (now Toronto), in Canada. The place has never possessed the advantage of manufacturing industry. Soon after the settlement, a small store was opened by Wm. Lawrence, who had come from New York to take charge of the erection of the Fowler mansion. This stood a little north of the present store of G. W. Kelley, which was also built by Lawrence at a later date. He was succeeded by Martin Mitchell, after whom came Justus Pickit, after whose death the store was kept for many years by E. W. Abbott, who sold to the present owner. Not far from the time when the business was commenced by Lawrence, another store was opened by Aaron Rowley, which was afterwards kept in turn by Simeon Hazleton and by several of his sons, but is not now in existence as a store. The public-house at Little York was built and opened by Jason Wright, and since his time has been kept by Simeon Hazleton, Thomas J. Hazleton, James H. Hazleton, William Swen, Daniel Peck, and James H. Austin. This house has usually been the place designated for the holding of the annual meetings and general elections in Fowler.

The post-office of Fowler was established Nov. 19, 1821, with Theodosius O. Fowler as postmaster. This was located at Little York, and was for some years the only office within the limits of the town. The postmasters succeeding Mr. Fowler have been Justus Pickit, Jabez Glazier (appointed in 1842, at the death of Mr. Pickit), Emory W. Abbott, Thomas J. Hazleton, and the present incumbent, George W. Kelley.

A bed of iron ore, of the kind known as red hematite, was discovered at Little York, upon land of Justus Pickit, and was opened in 1833 by the proprietors of the Fullerville iron-works, who used the ore in their furnace, paying a royalty to the land-owner for what was taken. David Reamer, of Lewisburg, purchased four acres from Mr. Pickit for mining purposes, and took out considerable quantities of the ore, which from the first has proved of excellent quality. It has been used more extensively at Fullerville than elsewhere, but was formerly also used at the Freemansburg, Lewisburg, and other furnaces.

## FULLERVILLE.

This village is on the south branch of the Oswegatchie, three miles southeast from Little York, on the road to Harrisville. It contains the Fullerville iron-works, the saw-mill, grist-mill, and shingle-mill of Belmat & Brayton, a store, hotel, church, school-house, post-office, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

The first improvement here was the erection of a saw-mill upon the west bank of the river by John Parker, in 1813. It was burned in 1822 and rebuilt in the following year. This stood alone, the only structure at the falls, until the coming of the Fuller brothers, Vermonters, by whom the village was founded and for whom it was named. They were four in number, Sheldon, Stillman, Heman, and Ashbell, and their firm-name was S. Fuller & Co., though Heman was really their leader and head. They had been employed for some years at the Rossie iron-works, and so brought with them a considerable experience in that manufacture. They at once commenced on the west side of the river the erection of a blast-furnace, which was completed in August, 1833, and put in blast on ore from the bed at Little York. Ores from the Kearney and Thompson mines were afterwards used, as well as bog-ore from Edwards and the magnetic ores of Jayville and Clifton. The firm not long after admitted a Mr. Maddock, and its name then became Fullers & Maddock; but this change did not bring prosperity, and Maddock retired; after which the firm was H. Fuller & Co. until October, 1837, when the furnace completed its last blast, having produced about 3500 tons of iron.

On the east side of the river a grist-mill had been erected by the Fullers, and this, with a tract of 15 acres adjoining, was sold by them in the year 1838 to Rockwell, Bullard & Co.,\* who, two years later, completed a forge for the manufacture of blooms from the ore. This was operated by them for some three years, and later at intervals by other parties, but always with indifferent success, until about 1850, when its fires were finally extinguished. A similar establishment was built by the Fullers adjoining their furnace, and was operated by them for some time with similar lack of success. Under favorable circumstances it was capable of producing four tons of iron per week.

In 1846 the firm of Fullers & Peck, composed of Sheldon Fuller, Leman Fuller, and Daniel Peck, rebuilt the old Fuller furnace, using the hot instead of the cold blast, by which change the product of iron from the ore was increased and the consumption of coal diminished. This firm continued to operate the works until the spring of 1861, when they closed, and the furnace was cold for about ten years, and was then repaired and put in operation by Daniel Sterling. This time the business was continued for less than two years, and again the works were silent. In 1875 the property was purchased by Bixby, Clark & Co., who put in a new tuyère, made other necessary repairs, and commenced operations, which still continue with apparent success. The present proprietor is Geo. H. Clark.

The first store in Fullerville was opened by S. Fuller & Co. as an adjunct to their works. The next was opened by

Rockwell, Bullard & Co., on the east side of the river, in 1839 or 1840. The third, which completes the list, was opened about 1865 by F. H. Davidson, the present proprietor.

The first public-house in the village was opened by Chas. G. Edgerton, on the east side of the river, soon after the building of the first furnace. This has been closed for many years. A second was opened on the west side, in about 1839, by James R. Bignall, and was kept after him by — Livingston and others until finally closed. The present hotel, known as the Franklin House, was opened about 1850 by Truelove Brewster, who then carried on a wagon-shop in the same building. Among his successors in the business have been — Carpenter, Samuel Clark, and others.

The post-office of Fullerville was established in 1832, with Heman Fuller as first postmaster. He was succeeded by Charles G. Edgerton, who was followed by Daniel Peck. Upon Mr. Peck's resignation, in 1861, Mr. Edgerton was again appointed. The first name of the office, Fullerville, was, on the 6th of April, 1848, changed to that of Fullerville iron-works, as at present. This was done on account of frequent mistakes which arose through the similarity of the name to that of Fowlerville in Livingston county. Charles G. Edgerton still holds the office of postmaster.

The four brothers who founded the village have all passed away, and Fullerville has now less of prosperity and importance than in the days of their life and activity.

## OTHER LOCALITIES AND MILLS.

There are no villages in Fowler besides the three already mentioned. West Fowler is an agricultural neighborhood, of which the centre is at an intersection of roads, about three miles west of Little York, where a post-office was established, Jan. 15, 1850, with Thomas Mitchell as postmaster, but was discontinued a few years later. A church was also erected there, as will be found noticed elsewhere.

About two miles northeast of Hailesborough, where the Hermon road crosses the east arm of the river, is a cluster of about ten dwellings, a saw-mill, shingle-mill, butter-tub and cheese-box manufactory, and a blacksmith-shop, which group has been called Homer's Mills, from William Homer, who owns and operates them. The neighborhood has no other importance.

In the town, outside the villages, there are no mills or manufactories, with the exception of saw-mills, of which there are and have been a considerable number. The "Willard mill" is located near the town line of Hermon, on the outlet stream of Chub lake. It was built by Thaddeus H. Willard, and is still in use, owned by William McKane. An old mill, called the Baxter mill, upon the river, northeast of Little York, was built by Hiram Baxter; afterwards owned by Leonard Powers, and still later by J. E. Holcomb. Upon the same dam was also a grist-mill, with two run of stones, and good in its day. Both these old buildings remain, but are in disuse. Above these, upon the river, near the Edwards line, was the Holcomb mill, built by Obadiah Jenkins, no longer in existence. On the outlet stream of Sylvia lake, just above Little York, was a saw-

\* Edwin Rockwell, Luther Bullard, Chester H. Benton, and Oliver Beaton.

mill, erected by Simeon Hazleton as early as 1820, and never passed into other hands. It was abandoned many years ago. On Sawyer's creek, above West Fowler, a mill was built in early time by John Frazier. This has been remodeled into an excellent circular-mill, and is operated by David Myers. On the same creek, at West Fowler, is a circular-mill, built a few years ago by Frederick Gordon, and now known as the George Draper mill. Towards the head of Sawyer's creek, and not far below the Pitcairn line, is a circular-mill, now owned and run by Edwin Davis, remodeled from the old "Glazier mill," which stood on the same site. A short distance above this, on the same stream, is a mill built since 1870 by Erastus Knowlton; and still above, on the Pitcairn road, is another, a circular-mill, built about the same time by John L. Parker, and now owned by E. H. Kellogg. On the river, just above Fullerville, is the circular-mill, cheese-box factory, and shingle-mill of C. H. Sprague. On the eastern channel of the Oswegatchie, above Hailesborough, were the Belmat and Stypes mills, both of which were destroyed by fire and not rebuilt. On the main river, a mile above Hailesborough, is a saw-mill, which was built in 1852 by Charles Anthony and C. P. Egert, and by them sold, in 1854, to Theodore Clark, of Potsdam. It is now operated by A. W. Brown.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

We have no authentic account of the first school or teacher in Fowler, though it is certain that the first teaching was in the vicinity of Haile's mills. At the first town-meeting Eben Cole, Alvin Wright, and Simeon Hazleton were elected commissioners, and Theodosius O. Fowler, Jedediah Kingsley, and Richard Merrill inspectors of common schools, but no money was voted for their support, and there is no record of any raised the following year; but in 1819 it was "voted that we raise three times the amount received from the State for schools." From that time until the present the schools and school system of Fowler have been creditable. The town now embraces 16 school districts, 14 entire, and 2 joint with Antwerp and Diana; and there are 15 school-houses, one joint district having its house in Antwerp. District No. 4 (Hailesborough) has just completed an excellent building at a cost of about \$2000. In this is taught a school, with a primary and a higher department. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, the amount of public school money apportioned to Fowler was \$1591.27; the amount raised by tax was \$2932.08, and from other sources \$203.75. The amount paid for teachers' wages was \$2338.01, and for school-houses and repairs \$2159.76, this including \$1595.21 for the new house in district 4, and \$467 for district 12. The total valuation of school-houses and sites is \$5845. Districts 4 and 12 have employed each 1 male teacher, the others all females. The wages paid teachers in the town vary from \$3 to \$9.50 per week in winter, the average being \$5.72; and from \$3 to \$8.33 in summer, averaging \$4.69. The total number of children of school age is 584 (being a decrease of 27 since 1872), and the average daily attendance is 272.74. The time taught in the year is uniformly 28 weeks. All the districts apply their apportionment of library money to the payment of teachers' wages.

The Fowler library was incorporated April 12, 1831, with Simeon Hazleton, Justus Pickett, George Draper, Charles C. Edgerton, Gaylord Graves, T. O. Fowler, and Reuben Wright trustees. Its practical existence ceased years ago.

#### RELIGIOUS.

The earliest religious organizations in Fowler appear to have been by the regular Baptists and the Methodists, notwithstanding which we find the singular fact that both these have died out, and given place, so far as this town is concerned, to other denominations which came later into the field.

The priority seems to have been with the Baptists, whose first organization in Fowler was made Jan. 30, 1822, under Elder Jonathan Paine, the original members being 13 in number, viz., Benjamin Brown and wife, Ephraim Gates and wife, Josiah T. Lawton and wife, Asa Wade and wife, Noah Barrell and wife, James Barnes, Martha Rowley, and Hannah Johnson. Elder Noah Barrell became their pastor in December, 1822. The duration of his pastorate is not known. Elder Wm. Gorrey came in 1828, and remained three years. Next came Elder Gurnsey, and in June, 1833, he was succeeded by Elder M. Wilkie. In 1835 they built a house of worship at Fullerville, at a cost of about \$1200, mainly through the influence and assistance of the Fuller brothers, who were all Baptists. Prior to this they had worshipped in the school-houses. In May, 1836, Elder Brand became their minister, and served them for two years. Elder John Peck then preached to them for two years from the fall of 1838. Then for five years they appear to have had no regular preacher, but Elder David Deland came in 1843, and remained for about one year. The three last named resided at Fullerville. Afterwards Elder Deland preached to them again for a season, and in 1851 Elder Nichols was employed to preach part of the time. The church was now in its decline, and from 1855 to 1870 continued in a very low state. In 1876 but seven members remained, and worship was discontinued. Their last minister was Rev. H. C. Dike.

The Baptist society of Antwerp and Fowler was incorporated Dec. 31, 1825, with Moses Burge, James N. Graves, and Peter Sigourney trustees. They built a church in Antwerp at Steele's Corners, but this is not now in existence, and such of the members as are living worship with other churches, many having joined with the Free Baptists at Sprague's Corners.

The Methodists held worship here at a very early day, but we have no account of their organization or earliest preachers. They had a strong society in Fullerville and vicinity before 1837, at which time Rev. N. R. Peck was their pastor. About 1845 they purchased the unfinished church of the Presbyterians, and completed it as their place of worship. They also owned a parsonage in Fullerville. Their organization was kept up, and stated worship was held, until about 1865. The church edifice is still standing in Fullerville, but used for other than sacred purposes.

The Presbyterian experience in Fowler has been similar to that of the Baptist and Methodist churches. An organization was formed at Fullerville with about fifteen members soon after 1830, and preaching was had by Rev. Mr.

Batchelor and others for some years, during which time they commenced a house of worship in Fullerville, which, however, was never completed by them, but sold to the Methodists as above mentioned.

A most prominent and influential member of this church was Mr. Luther Bullard, as in the Methodist was Charles G. Edgerton, and in the Baptist the brothers Fuller, all these being citizens of Fullerville, and identified closely with its interests. And it is noticeable that, as these churches prospered with the fortunes of the village, so also they languished and decayed with it.

The Universalist appears to have always been the strongest of the churches in Fowler, and is to-day the only one which supports a resident pastor. The first Universalist society in the towns of Gouverneur and Fowler was organized January 26, 1832; Simeon Hazleton and twenty-five others being the original subscribers to the constitution. In June, 1833, their number had reached 72. One of their earliest preachers was Elder Langworthy. The Little York Universalist society was formed March 22, 1841, Jabez Glazier, Leman Fuller, Simeon Hazleton, Albert A. Vedder, and John P. Ryan being the first trustees. A church edifice was built at Little York, at a cost of \$1200, furnished chiefly, if not entirely, by Simeon Hazleton. This is still their place of worship.

"The First Universalist society of Gouverneur and Hailesborough" was formed January 27, 1849, Addison Giles heading the list of trustees. The original members numbered 18. In 1851, Rev. C. Dodge was their pastor, preaching every fourth Sabbath in the school-house at Hailesborough. The union church edifice at Hailesborough was erected in 1860, on land donated by H. H. Haile, and on January 3, 1861, a meeting was held for the sale of pews. The record gives a list of 15 pews sold at that time, aggregating \$905. On the same day "The Universalist Union society of Hailesborough" was organized "in the new meeting-house," with Francis Farmer, Wm. T. Burt, and Daniel G. Sartwell, trustees. The present pastor is Rev. Donald Fraser, of Hailesborough, who gives a portion of his time to the congregation at Little York. Rev. J. S. Lee, of Canton, also preaches occasionally at Little York.

THE WEST FOWLER FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1826, by Elders Dodge and Waite. Their first pastor was Rev. Amasa Chandler. A church edifice was built in 1852, at a cost of about \$1300. The last pastor of this society at West Fowler was Rev. B. F. Jefferson. The members now worship with the class at Little York or Fullerville, where the denomination holds services with considerable regularity; at the former place in the school-house, and at Fullerville in the church formerly used by the regular Baptists. The preaching at both these places has been held by Rev. — Ball until recently, but at present they have no pastor. Methodist Protestant worship is held both at Fullerville and Little York, under charge of Rev. R. K. Andrews, of Antwerp.

#### PLACES OF INTERMENT.

The oldest burial-place in Fowler is that at Hailesborough; the initial interment in it having been that of

Elijah Sackett, in 1812. In a small cemetery on "the island" at Hailesborough were interred several members of the Willard family and others, who died of a singularly fatal fever which prevailed among the settlers of the vicinity many years ago. Another ground is at Fullerville, and another in the extreme west part of the town, on the road from Little York to Steele's Corners. The ground at Little York, adjoining the Universalist church, was taken from the farm of Simeon Hazleton. The "Gulf Burial-Ground" is upon the road midway between Little York and Fullerville. This is an old ground, and contains the ashes of many of the early settlers.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

The husbandry of Fowler is much the same as that of the adjoining towns. The production of cereals is not extensive, and that of fruit is still less. The lands are well adapted to grazing, and hence attention is principally turned to dairying and the manufacture of butter and cheese,—the latter of which preponderates. There are at present three cheese-factories in Fowler, namely: the Hailesborough factory, by B. F. Coffin; the West Fowler factory, by A. E. Goodenough & Co.; and the Little York cheese-factory, operated by a company composed of George W. Kelley and others. These establishments manufacture the milk of about two thousand cows, and have capacity beyond this. Butter is made to a considerable extent, but mostly for home use, and the farmer's chief revenue is from cheese. There is no grange of the patrons of husbandry in the town.

#### POPULATION.

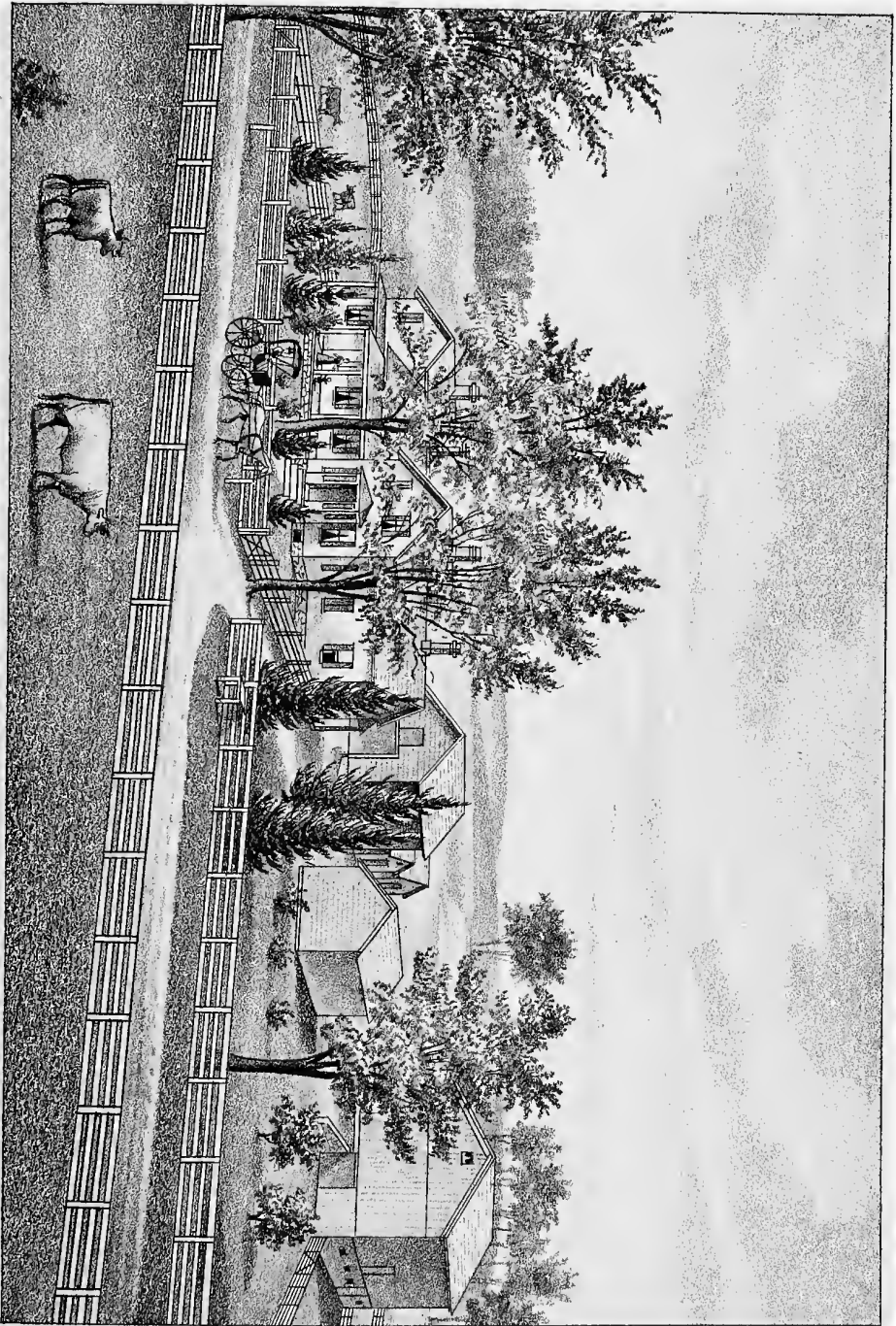
The population of Fowler in 1820—four years after its erection—was 605. In 1825 it had increased to 1671,—a remarkable increase, the ratio of which has not since been sustained. In 1830 the number was 1447 (Edwards off). In 1835 it was 1571. In 1840 (Pitcairn off), 1752; in 1845, 1840; in 1850, 1813; in 1855, 1620; in 1860, 1808; in 1865, 1748; in 1870, 1785; and in 1875, 1633.

To the following persons, who have kindly assisted us in the work, we would render our thanks: Hon. E. W. Abbott, Daniel Peck, Esq., and Col. J. M. Spencer, of Gouverneur; and Rev. Donald Fraser, T. J. Hazleton, Esq., S. D. Rich and George W. Kelley, of Fowler.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### BENJAMIN CROSS.

One of the choice dairy farms of St. Lawrence County, noted for its productions of butter and cheese, is that of Benjamin Cross, in the town of Fowler, a view of which farm and its comfortable buildings can be seen on another page of this work. The master of this farm was the second son of Abel Cross, Jr., and grandson of Abel Cross, Sen., the latter being a native of Vermont, where he was born



RES. OF BENJ. CROSS, HAILESBORO, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



in 1767. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Desire Palmer, a daughter of Samuel Palmer, of Bennington, in the same State. To them were born six sons and four daughters, Abel, Jr., being the fourth son, and born at Shaftesbury, Vt., in the year 1798. He married Polly, a daughter of Jonathan Cooley, a native of Rhode Island. Mrs. Cross was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1801. To them were born six children, viz.: Stephen, Susan, Benjamin, Selinda, Sarah, and Maria, the first three named only surviving at the present date. Benjamin Cross was born in the town of Fowler, Feb. 13, 1824, and resided with his

parents on the farm until he arrived at his majority, receiving meanwhile a fair common-school education.

In the year 1848 he was united in marriage to Mary Jane, daughter of Smith Cleveland, a native of Vermont, who died July 6, 1877. Mrs. Cross's mother died in 1872, aged sixty-six years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cross two children have been born, Sarah Maria and Amelia Jane; the latter now Mrs. Eugene Goodenough. Miss Sarah resides at home with her parents.

The farm of Mr. Cross contains one hundred acres, and is located half a mile from the village of Hailsborough.

## H A M M O N D.

HAMMOND was formed from Rossie and Morrystown March 30, 1827, to take effect on the 1st day of May following. Its line on the side of Morrystown was changed May 2, 1837; a corner south of Black lake was, on the 11th day of April, 1842, attached to Macomb; and the line bordering Rossie, which at first ran parallel with the original line of Somerville, one and a half miles southeast of it, was, on the 7th of February, 1844, changed to its present course from the corner of the old township to the head of Mile bay. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, in the angle formed by that river and the southwest boundary line of the county, and contains 35,815 acres. The surface is generally level, but broken upon the north and south borders by low ridges of gneiss and white limestone. A level terrace of sandstone, forming a continuous and regular mural wall, extends from the north shore of Black lake through the centre of the town into Jefferson county. The soil is very productive, and there is but little wild or uncultivated land. The town contains fourteen school districts, which employ fourteen teachers. The value of school-houses and sites is about four thousand dollars.

The town derives its name from Abijah Hammond, of New York, who owned the township previous to the purchase of David Parish. He was a brother-in-law of David A. Ogden, and a merchant and speculator of New York, and at one time had, in conjunction with others, a scheme for purchasing the vacant lands then existing above the settled parts of New York, but which now lie in the heart of the city. In the Revolutionary War he held a commission as captain of artillery. He never visited his northern purchases, and took no further interest in them than as a subject for speculation. David Parish purchased of Hammond and wife 28,871 acres September 12, 1814. Slight beginnings had been made previously, but no titles of land passed to actual settlers until July, 1818, when William Wiley took the first contract. Loren Bailey came into the town as an agent on the 31st of July, 1818, and it then began to be settled rapidly. Mr. Bailey was afterwards succeeded as agent by Mr. David W. Baldwin, who continued to hold the position until the office was removed

to the town of Rossie. The first actual resident in the town is said to have been one William McNeill, from Vermont, who had been in town several years previous to 1812. He attempted no clearing, lived a hermit's life, subsisted by hunting and fishing, his home being in a niche in the rocks at Chippewa Bay. The first clearing was commenced in the summer of 1812 by William Wiley, from Vermont, at the present village of Hammond. A Mr. Barker, from Rossie, moved in during the following year and settled a mile south of Hammond, where he erected and opened a tavern. At this time the Ogdensburg turnpike was laid through the town. In the summer of 1814 an attempt was made by a party of fifty or sixty Canadians, under Duncan Fraser, to abduct one or two refugees who had taken up their abode in town, and had rendered themselves obnoxious to their former Canadian neighbors by repeated depredations, committed in revenge for real or supposed injuries. The party landed very early in the morning at Chippewa Bay, and proceeded in quest of their object, but missed their path, which delayed their arrival until sunrise at the inn of Mr. Barker,\* where the principal object of their search was sleeping. Alarmed by the family, this person fled, half dressed, to the woods, narrowly escaping the shower of balls aimed at him. The house was ransacked in vain for papers, and the party returned home disappointed in their pursuit. The greater part of the town of Hammond, west of the village and in the direction of Chippewa Bay, was settled by Scotch emigrants in 1818, 1819, and 1821. These families came over singly and without any particular destination, and, meeting the agents of Mr. Parish, were induced to locate upon this tract. Most of them erected substantial stone buildings, many of which are still standing. The following persons located in 1818: John and David Gregor, John Baird, Peter Allen, John Hill, and James Hill, of whom all but the latter two were married. A Mr. Cowan, one of the number, was killed in the following winter by the fall of a tree, and Mr. Parish,

\* The building is still standing, and is located opposite the large stone tavern, about one mile from Hammond village.

with characteristic liberality, paid the expenses of his widow's return to Scotland. In 1819, Thomas Caswell, William Nickol, James Rogers, Robert Morris, Robert and Andrew Shields, John Mercer, Thomas Dodds, and William Burke, an Englishman, came into the settlement; and in 1821, John Brown. Several of the latter were single men, and none of them past the middle of life, and the evidences of prosperity which meet the eye of the traveler sufficiently prove that they have successfully encountered the hardships of a new settlement. A few years later others were induced to emigrate through the representations of those already located.

To those of the first and second year who required it, Mr. Parish extended a similar credit with that of his settlers in the town of Rossie, and thus the town early experienced a healthy growth and activity from the frugal class of people who, by their industry and perseverance, have amassed considerable wealth, and have proportionately enriched the town.

The first saw-mill was erected by Asa Stone, upon a branch of Chippewa creek.

The first school in the town was taught in the Scotch settlement, during the winter of 1819 and 1820, by Dr. James Scott, of Lisbon. Mr. Bailey, the agent, settled at Chippewa Bay, three and a half miles from the village of Hammond. Abram Cooper soon after commenced improvements at this place. A steam saw-mill was erected here in 1844, by James E. Lyon.

A substantial dock was erected at this point at an early day, and for a number of years it was the chief port for the export of iron from the Rossie mines, and of lumber and other produce from the surrounding country.

Settlement was commenced at Oak Point by George Elliot. He was, however, succeeded by a Mr. Cowan, who, in 1824, opened a small grocery-store. Earl Atwood, Abram Scherhorn, from Trenton, New York, Mr. Mathews, and a few others came soon after.

In 1825 a wharf was built on a small island in the channel, communicating with the mainland by a bridge; and in 1838 this was rebuilt. A post-office was established in 1840, and a custom-house existed at this point for many years, but was afterwards removed to Chippewa Bay.

The deputy collectors of customs have been J. G. McCormick, Benjamin Franklin, and Amos Webster. This office had previously been located at the Corners, where Sylvester Butrick and Arnold Smith had held it. The river steamboats formerly made regular landings at this point.

A light-house was erected on Cross-Over island, a short distance above, in 1847; it was refitted in 1855. The tower is thirty-seven feet above water. It is fitted with a number four lens, and has a fixed light, visible at a distance of twelve nautical miles.

The south part of the town, upon the military road, was first settled about 1819, by Samuel Webster and William Tappan, of Vermont. Jonathan King, of Herkimer county, settled in the following year, and commenced keeping an inn. The military road from Sacket's Harbor to Hammond had been cut through shortly before the war, but had become impassable from disuse. It was reopened in 1823

by a company of twenty-five soldiers from Sacket's Harbor, who volunteered for the service, and drew extra pay for their labor. They were under the direction of Captain Ransom. The road was laid out as a highway one or two years after, and has continued to be one of the principal thoroughfares from Watertown to Ogdensburg.

The post-office at South Hammond was established in 1833, Mr. King being the first postmaster. The hotel at South Hammond was erected in 1848, but has not been kept as a hotel since 1860. On the 19th of April, 1834, Loren Bailey, Azariah Walton, and Elbridge G. Merrick were appointed commissioners to open a road from the line of Clayton and Lyme to a road leading from Chippewa Bay to Ogdensburg. This road was through the villages of French Creek and Alexandria Bay to Hammond. The lands adjacent were taxed to build it.

#### MINERALS.

A vein of ore, containing lead, copper, and gold, was discovered in 1840, upon the farm of Mr. H. S. White, in the southwestern part of the town, and work was carried on to some extent. A shaft was sunk to the depth of about thirty feet, when, the vein becoming narrow, it was found that the work could not be carried on with profit, and it was accordingly discontinued. During the fall of 1877 valuable ore was discovered in the vicinity, a quantity of which was sent to New York city for inspection, and was found to contain three hundred and fifty dollars' worth of gold and silver to the ton. There is a project of forming a company for the purpose of working the mines.

#### THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Opposite the town of Hammond, in the channel of the St. Lawrence, lies the lower portion of the Thousand Islands, a most beautiful and romantic group, which seldom fails to elicit the admiration of the traveler as he threads his course among them. They commence near the outlet of Lake Ontario, and extend along the entire river front of Jefferson county, and consist of rough, irregular masses of rock,\* which rise above the limpid waters of the great river in an infinite variety of pleasing forms and groups, many of them still covered with the primitive forests, and presenting a picture unsurpassed in grandeur, and which the most skilled artist might strive in vain to imitate. Many of the larger of these islands, which a few years ago were vacant, or furnished here and there the home of some secluded settler, are now under a fine state of cultivation, and possess a fertile soil. Some of them have interesting mineral localities.

These islands are mostly owned by city parties, and during the summer months are dotted with the tents of those who have sought this place to escape the intense heat of the cities. The singularly romantic beauty of the group struck in the most forcible manner the attention of the early French voyagers, who dwelt upon the lovely spectacle which they presented, and described in language that would apply to the dreams of romance the picturesque forms that everywhere rose above the water, and were reflected from its placid surface. Nor are they destitute of incident which

\* Gneiss and sandstone.



gives additional interest to the association; and the events of the early French and Indian wars and of the Revolution, of the War of 1812-15, and of the Patriot war, so called, of a more recent period, give a charm to numerous localities, which few who delight in the association of the incidents of former times with present appearance will fail to appreciate.

Among the objects most likely to attract the notice of the traveler as he passes the south channel, from Clayton to Cape Vincent, is a group of chimneys, which stand upon an elevated plateau at the head of Carlton island, the remains of a fortress that the English probably erected about 1759-60. Indian Hut island, situated in Chippewa bay, is supposed to derive its name from the fact that an Indian called "The Quaker" resided upon it at an early day.

The town of Hammond furnished one hundred and sixty-two men for the Union army in the War of the Rebellion; of this number nine were wounded and seventeen died of diseases contracted while in the service.

#### INCIDENTS.

During the year 1838, Mr. Ezra Brockway located upon an island in Chippewa bay, where he lived the life of a hermit for many years, being insane, and imagining himself the son of Napoleon Bonaparte. He believed that he was the rightful owner of all of the land in the vicinity; that his mother had been murdered in Ogdensburg, and that he, while yet an infant, had been set adrift in a canoe upon the river; that he was picked up by a Mrs. Bradley, upon the Canada shore, with whom he lived until he became of mature age, when the knowledge of his being the son of Napoleon was communicated to him in a dream, and was afterwards confirmed by spirits, with whom he claimed to be in constant communication. He refused to pay taxes upon his island, and out of pity it was not insisted upon. Early in February, 1876, a party in crossing the river on the ice, noticed that no smoke ascended from the chimney of his hut. Hastening to the place, the door was found open. The snow had drifted in upon the floor, and formed fantastic piles about the couch, upon which was stretched the half-frozen, helpless form of the would-be Napoleon. He was carried to the shore, and a physician was called. He refused, however, to take the medicine which was offered him, claiming to act under the dictation of the spirit Mary. After lingering for a few days, during which time he suffered severely, death came to his relief, and he was buried in the old stone school-house cemetery.

A severe hail-storm visited South Hammond in June, 1877, by which crops of grain, fruit, etc., were nearly destroyed.

In October, 1860, the "Buckeye," a steamer owned by the Northern transportation company, while upon a voyage from Ogdensburg, struck upon a rock in the channel near the village of Chippewa Bay. A large number of the passengers were drowned. The boat was afterwards raised, and is now used by the company.

#### TOWN OFFICERS.

*Supervisors.*—1827-28, Sylvester Butrick; 1829-31, Roswell Ryan; 1832, Allen Cook; 1833, Orrin Brown;

1834-35, Loren Bailey; 1836-37, George C. Daniels; 1831, Orrin Brown; 1839-40, Enoch Taylor; 1841, Ebenezer N. Demick; 1842, Orville E. Wightman; 1843, E. N. Demick; 1844-47, William H. Wright; 1848-49, Henry Zoller; 1850, Sidney S. Wait; 1851, Josiah Zoller; 1852-53, Abel P. Morse; 1854, Sidney S. Wait; 1855-62, Jonas Moyer; 1863-64, Henry Fowler; 1865-66, Jonas Moyer; 1867-69, Anthony W. Sigourney; 1870-71, Jonas Moyer; 1872-77, James S. More.

#### PRESENT TOWN OFFICERS.

Supervisor, James S. More; Town Clerk, W. T. Stiles; Justices of the Peace, Amos Webster, C. A. Wooster, and Harvey Lyon; Assessor, John D. Wilson; Highway Commissioners, William A. Webster, C. A. Wooster; Collector, George A. Wilson; Overseers of the Poor, William E. A. Fachney, Alexander Allen, and F. W. A. Blackman; Constables, William Luyton, Edd Forrester, Robert Nichol, Jr., George A. Wilson, H. C. King, William Rodgers (2d), and Ireus Franklin; Excise Commissioners, William Cuthbert and R. A. Donald.

#### HAMMOND (P. O.)

is a pleasant village, situated a little east of the centre of town. It is a station upon the Black River and Morristown railroad, and has about three hundred inhabitants. It contains three churches, one hotel, four stores, two wagon-shops, two paint-shops, one shoe-shop, one harness-shop, and a cooper-shop.

#### CHIPPEWA (P. O.)

is situated upon Chippewa bay, near the mouth of Chippewa creek, and about the centre of the west border. It contains one hotel, two stores, a blacksmith-shop, and has a custom-house. Much of the lumber manufactured in the town seeks a market by way of the St. Lawrence from this point. The waters of the bay are too shallow to admit vessels of heavy draft, though the small steamers make regular landings during the summer season.

#### NORTH HAMMOND (P. O.),

in the northern part, contains a store, a blacksmith-shop, and a shoe-shop.

#### OAK POINT

is a hamlet upon the St. Lawrence, in the extreme north part.

#### SOUTH HAMMOND

is a hamlet in the southern part.

#### HAMMOND LODGE, F. AND A. M., NO. 319.

This lodge was organized in 1853, under the name of the Black Lake Lodge of Freemasons. At the time of its organization the lodge was located at Edwardsville, upon Black lake, in the town of Morristown. Its charter was granted June 11, 1854. Some of the first officers were Jacob Bellinger, M.; Andrew Grey, S. W.; Abram Klock, J. W.

The present officers of the lodge are E. D. Pohlman, M.; George Gibson, S. W.; Festus Franklin, J. W.; Rev. J. M. Johns, Chap.; W. W. Leonard, Sec.; William Moore, Treas.; F. S. Emmes, S. D.; E. M. Bostwick, J. D.; D. R. Gregor, S. M. C.; S. M. Krake, Organist; G. S. Rouland, Marshal; W. E. A. Fachney, Librarian; Truman Demick, Tyler.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. John Bean was the first practicing physician in the town of Hammond. He came into the town as early as 1820, and continued in practice until about the year 1856, when he removed to Richville, where he died a few years later.

Dr. Blackman was the pupil of Dr. Bean, and afterwards practiced in the town, as his partner, for a number of years.

Dr. Morse located about the year 1824, and continued in practice for two or three years.

Dr. Greene commenced practice in the village about the year 1837. Removed from the county in 1844.

Dr. J. Addison Brown was the pupil of Dr. Bean. Commenced the practice of medicine in 1843, and continued in practice in the village of Hammond for three years, when he removed to California. He held the office of superintendent of public schools in 1844.

Dr. A. R. Gregor, of Hammond village, was the pupil of Dr. Trowbridge, of Watertown, and of Dr. Dewey, of Antwerp. Attended a course of lectures at the Albany medical college during the winter of 1843-44. Graduated at the Geneva medical college in the spring of 1846. Since that time he has been in practice in the village of Hammond. Was elected to the office of town superintendent of schools in 1847, and continued to hold that office until it was abolished, about ten years after. He has also held the office of coroner, and from 1867 until 1875 was the only practicing physician in the town. Is a member of the county society.

Dr. C. M. Wilson, of Hammond village, graduated at Bellevue medical college in New York city, in the spring of 1871. Practiced in the village until 1873, when he removed to the village of Rossie, from which place he removed to Hammond village in February, 1875. He is a member of the county medical society, and in 1876 held the office of vice-president of that society.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Presbyterian society in the town of Hammond was incorporated Dec. 14, 1827, with Luther Lanphear, James Hills, and Walter Wilson, trustees. A church had been formed shortly before, by Rev. Hiram S. Johnson, of twelve members, which was under the St. Lawrence presbytery, and the pastoral care of Joseph Taylor. From sickness and other causes this organization was lost.

The present Presbyterian society belongs to the Ogdensburg presbytery, and was organized with eighteen members, by the Rev. James Sanford, Aug. 1, 1821. Their first house of worship was erected in 1838, and was a substantial stone building. The present one was built in 1871, at a cost of \$10,000. It is a handsome wooden structure, and is an ornament to the village. It will seat four hundred persons upon the first floor, and one hundred and eighty in

the basement. The church has been under the care of the following pastors: Rev. Messrs. James Rodgers, John McGregor, James Gardner, H. B. Swift, Andrew Milne, and D. A. Ferguson, the present pastor. The society has recently erected a parsonage, at a cost of \$3000.

There is a Sunday-school, under the supervision of Mr. James Rutherford, with an attendance of one hundred and fifty scholars.

#### A FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed April 6, 1843, by Elder Samuel B. Padin, who preached two years. It was composed of fourteen males and thirteen females, most of whom resided in the south part of the town. They have formed no legal society, and have no house of worship.

#### TRINITY CHURCH,

in the towns of Hammond and Rossie, was incorporated Dec. 16, 1846. Henry W. Chapman, William Laidlaw, Sophereth Ophir, William Welch, Robert Morris, John Burrows, and James Hill, *vestrymen*. This society has never erected a church.

#### THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

was organized with thirty-seven members, by Prof. J. S. Lee, Oct. 29, 1870. Their church edifice was completed in September of the same year, at a cost of \$3000. It will seat two hundred and seventy-five persons. The church property is valued at \$4000. Rev. D. S. Libby was the first pastor. He was succeeded Nov. 8, 1876, by the present pastor, Rev. J. M. Johns.

The society numbers fifty members, including a large part of the leading minds of the town, and it consequently exerts a strong influence for good.

There is a Sunday-school in connection with the church, under the superintendence of Mr. F. W. A. Blackman, which has an attendance of about eighty scholars, and is supplied with a small library.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Hammond was organized Sept. 29, 1832, and a church edifice was erected a few years after.

There are at present about one hundred members, who are under the pastoral care of Rev. T. P. Bradshaw.

We are under obligations to the following persons for information furnished: Messrs. W. A. Forrester, R. R. Allen, and Amos Webster, of Chippewa Bay; William Fachney, Dr. A. R. Gregor, Dr. C. M. Wilson, and William T. Stiles, of Hammond, and many others.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### THE RODGER FAMILY.\*

Among the very large and intelligent families that have left their native homes in distant countries none have taken a deeper interest in all that pertains to the welfare and ma-

\* By Andrew Rodger.



ANDREW RODGER.



MRS. MARY RODGER.



MRS. NANCY D. RODGER.

PHOTOS, BY DOW, OGDENSBURG.



RESIDENCE OF ANDREW RODGER, HAMMOND, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



MRS. WM. GUTHBERT.



WM. GUTHBERT.



RES. OF WM. GUTHBERT, ON CHIPPEWA BAY, HAMMOND, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

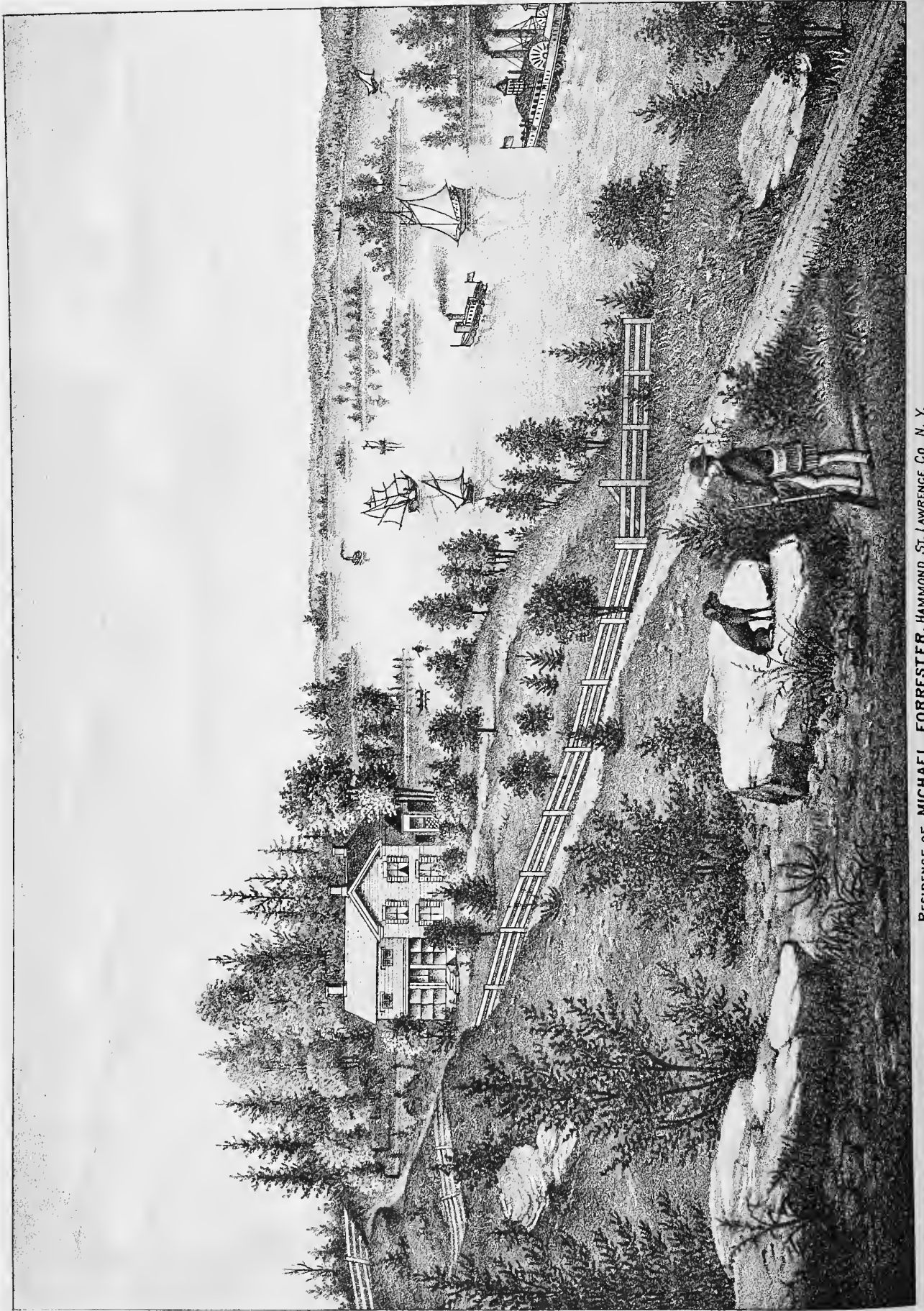


*Elisabeth More*

*James S. More*



RESIDENCE OF JAS. S. MORE, HAMMOND, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF MICHAEL FORRESTER, HAMMOND, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

terial growth of society than this family. They are of Scotch origin; the grandfather on the male side was James Rodger, who was born in Kelso, Berwickshire, Scotland. He married Betsey Riddle, by whom three children were born: William Rodger, James, Jr., and Margarette. All lived to old age, and each had large families. Mr. James Rodger lived for many years in Kelso, and afterwards in Whitridgbog, where he died. His wife died at Kelso.

William, son of James and Betsey Rodger, was born at Kelso, April 6, 1779. He was an industrious man, and followed various pursuits at Whitridgbog. He married Nancy Hill (she was born in 1782), of Roxburghshire, in 1803, by whom thirteen children were born, namely: James Rodger, born Nov. 14, 1803; married Betsey Ling, of Kingston, Canada; no children. George Rodger, born Oct. 21, 1806; married Jeanette Thompson, of St. Boswell's, Scotland, in 1831; two children born. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church of Gouverneur. John Rodger, born Aug. 9, 1808; married Mary McGregor, of Hammond, in 1841; six children born. Helen Rodger, born July 2, 1810; married William Turnbull, of Kelso, in 1831; thirteen children born. Robert Rodger, born June 27, 1812; married Ann Waddle, of Waddington, St. Lawrence County, in 1844; six children born. He is an elder in the Hammond Presbyterian church, and he has a son, James, preparing for the ministry. William Rodger, born June 17, 1814; married Isabel Shiell, of Hammond, in 1848; six children born. He is an elder in the Hammond Presbyterian church. David Rodger, born Feb. 15, 1817; never married; died May 30, 1866. Andrew Rodger, born April 6, 1819; married Mary Taylor, of Hammond, Feb. 6, 1850; two sons. She died July 5, 1867. He married Nancy Dodds, of Hammond, Jan. 14, 1869; she had one child, and it died in infancy. She died July 12, 1874. Rutherford Rodger, born July 18, 1821; married Helen Taylor, of Hammond, Feb. 2, 1853; five children born. Elizabeth Rodger, born June 26, 1823; married James S. More, of Hammond, Feb. 6, 1850; five children born. Margarette Rodger, born Nov. 14, 1826; married William M. Wilson, of Hammond, Feb. 12, 1852; eight children born. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church at Hammond. Nancy Rodger, born Sept. 3, 1829; never married; died Jan. 21, 1851. All of this family of brothers and sisters were born in Scotland.

In 1828, James Rodger came to Kingston, and in 1830 John came, and they earned money to bring the family over. In June, 1831, William Rodger and the rest of the family came to Hammond and settled on the land now owned by their sons, John and Andrew. Mr. Rodger followed farming while here, reared his large family to industry and economy; was a member of the Presbyterian church; so was his wife. He died Jan. 1, 1832. His wife died May 24, 1864.

Andrew, son of William and Nancy Rodger, was born in Whitridgbog, Scotland, April 6, 1819. His advantages for an education were limited. He was reared on a farm, and early learned the value of time and money. He came to Hammond with his parents in June, 1831. His father dying Jan. 1, 1832, left the care of the large family to his mother and the older members of the family. The family

was kept together for many years till they began to settle down for themselves. Andrew now owns a part of the old farm, and to this he has kept adding, until to-day he is one of the largest farmers in the town, owning some five hundred and thirty acres; the larger part is as fine land as the town affords. A view of his home farm may be seen in another part of our work.

He married Miss Mary T. Taylor, Feb. 6, 1850. She was born in Methven, Scotland, March 7, 1826. Two children were born, namely: Albert H., born July 10, 1851, and John S., born Jan. 28, 1860. Mrs. Rodger was a faithful wife and good mother, and a member of the Presbyterian church at Hammond. She died July 5, 1867.

Mr. Rodger married for his second wife Nancy Dodds, of Hammond, Jan. 14, 1869. She was born June 7, 1828. She had one child, which died in infancy. She died July 12, 1874. She was a devoted wife, and a kind and loving mother, and by her kind words and generous deeds won respect from all who knew her. She was a member of the Presbyterian church at Hammond.

Early in life, Mr. Rodger became a member of the Presbyterian church, and has always done his part in sustaining it. In politics he was a life-long Whig and Republican. In the history of Mr. Rodger one can see what can be done by close application to business.

Albert, son of Andrew and Mary Rodger, was married to Miss Elizabeth Cuthbert, of Hammond, Oct. 24, 1877. Margarette, daughter of James Rodger, married William Brodie, of Yetholm, Scotland, came to America in 1834, and settled in Hammond. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Hammond till his death. His son James held the same office at Gouverneur, and their grandson, James, is preparing for the ministry. James Rodger, Jr., son of James Rodger, of Kelso, married Margarette Hill, and lived in Whitridgbog, Scotland, till 1819, and in that year came to Hammond, and was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church at Hammond, and was soon ordained minister of the same; afterwards removed to Oswegatchie and labored till his strength failed him. His son James is now an elder in the Hammond Presbyterian church, and his grandson, James, is a minister in Minnesota. His son Robert was an elder at Oswegatchie, and at his death, his grandson, George, took his (Robert's) place. Nancy, daughter of James Rodger, married Archibald Fergusson, of Oswegatchie. He was a minister. He has a son James, who is a minister in New Jersey, a son Robert, an elder in Minnesota, and one son Daniel, an efficient and faithful minister of the Hammond church to-day.

#### JAMES S. MORE.

Among the representative men and substantial farmers of Hammond is the subject of this sketch. He is the son of David and Christian More, and was born near Perth, Scotland, March 1, 1823. He is one of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, and are living to-day in this town. Mr. More was reared on a farm, and early learned the cardinal principles of success. At the age of six (1830) he emigrated to America in company with his parents and

family, and settled at Granville, Canada, remained there about one year, then came to Hammond, which has ever since been the home of the entire family. His advantages for an education were limited to the common school, and poor at that, but by reading and reflection he has acquired a practical business education.

In 1847, Mr. More bought seventy-six acres of land, which he worked, still making his home with his parents. He married Miss Elizabeth Rodger, February 6, 1850, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are living. Mrs. More is one of thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to be men and women. She was born at Whitrick, Bogue, June 26, 1823. She came, in company with her parents and family, from Scotland in 1830, and settled in Hammond, where most of the family still reside. Mr. More has kept making additions to his farm, till to-day he has one of the best farms in the town, a view of which, together with portraits of himself and wife, may be seen in another part of this work. He has also some village property. He was engaged in the mercantile business from September 1, 1866, to September 1, 1869, and it proved unsuccessful.

For nearly forty years, Mr. More has been a member of the Presbyterian church at Hammond. In politics he was at first a Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party he joined it, and ever since has been one of the leading men of the town. He has held the office of assessor for three terms in succession, and refused to hold it longer. For the past six years he has been the supervisor of the town, and is still acting in that capacity. As a citizen and farmer he has few equals and no superiors in the town.

#### MICHAEL FORRESTER,

son of Isaac and Margarette Forrester, was born at Matilda, Canada, July 12, 1817. He is of English and Irish origin; his grandfather was an Englishman, and grandmother was both English and Irish. His father was a native of Maine, and mother a native of Canada. Mr. Forrester was reared a farmer, and also engaged in the lumber business with his father. He came to Hammond about 1827 or 1828 with

his parents. He remained with his parents until he was about thirty-two years of age. About 1845 he came on to the farm he now occupies, a view of which may be seen elsewhere in this work.

He was married to Miss Permelia Schermerhorn in February, 1846, by whom two children were born, Irwin D. and Elizabeth Maggie. Elizabeth M. died March 22, 1864.

Mrs. Forrester is a native of this town, and was born July 14, 1825. Her grandfather was a native of Holland, and grandmother of New England birth. Her father was born near Albany, and mother in Oneida Co., N. Y., and they settled in this town and county about 1824. Mr. Forrester is a farmer of about one hundred and thirty-five acres, and has one of the most delightful summer resorts that may be seen as you sail down the St. Lawrence. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

Their son, Irwin D., lives with them on the old home, where he first saw the light of day November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1847.

#### WILLIAM CUTHBERT,

son of William and Janet Cuthbert, was born in Dunning, Perthshire, Scotland, June 23, 1820. He is one of a family of three children, namely, William, Jane, and Janet, the last one of whom died at the age of four in Scotland. His mother died in 1832, and in 1834 his father married again. On July 5, 1835, Mr. Cuthbert, Sr., and family started for America, and, after nine weeks, settled in Hammond, where the father died March 14, 1860. The mother still lives in this town.

Mr. Cuthbert, Jr., was reared a farmer. He is the owner of one of the very best farms in the town or county, overlooking Chippewa bay, a view of which may be seen in another part of this work. He is a representative farmer and substantial citizen of the town.

He married Miss Margaret Cunningham, Dec. 14, 1851. She was born in Roxburgh, Scotland, Oct. 20, 1823. Six children have been born to them, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert are members of the Presbyterian church at Hammond. In politics, Mr. Cuthbert affiliates with the Republican party.

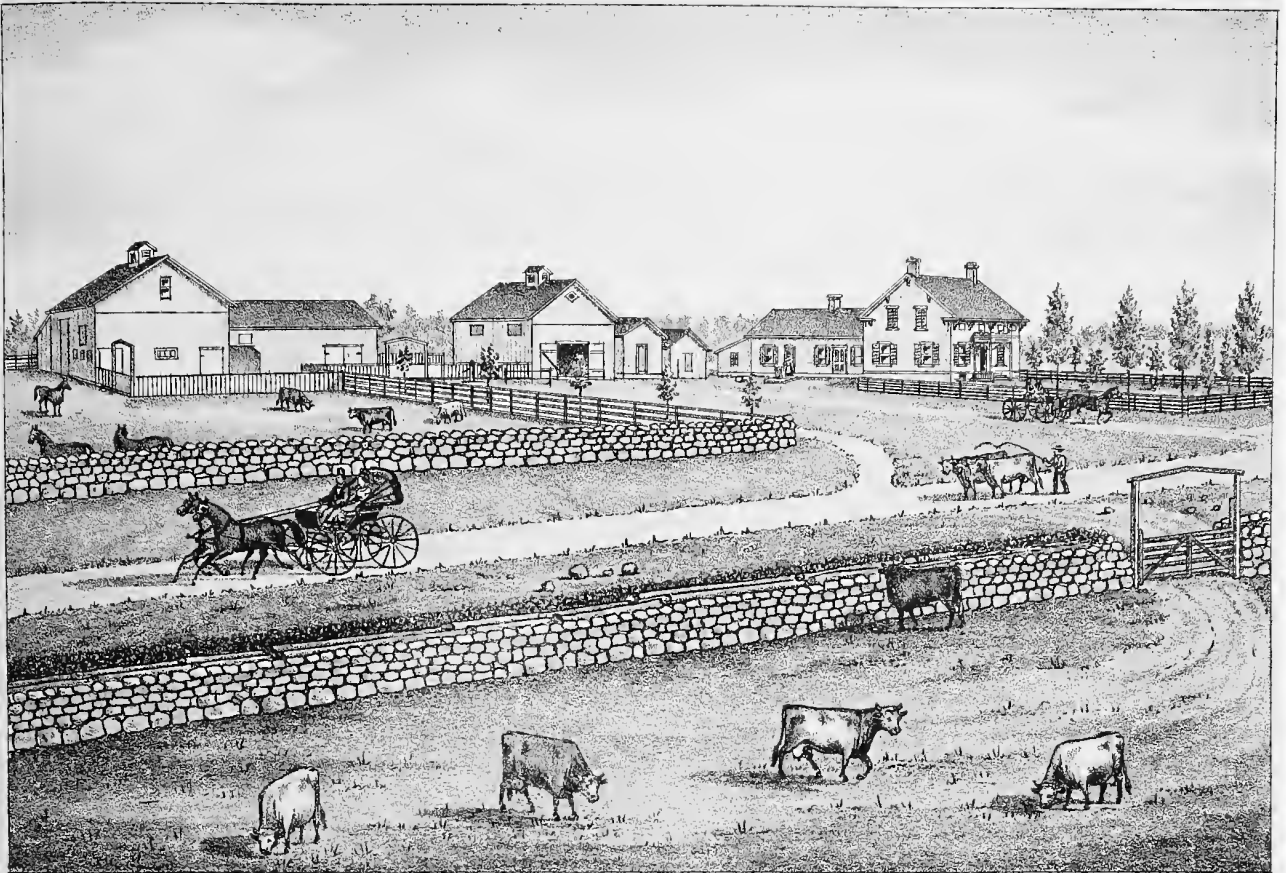
## STOCKHOLM.

A RETROSPECTION of three-quarters of a century carries us back to the time of the first settlement of what now constitutes the town of Stockholm. Seventy-eight years, with their momentous events and changing vicissitudes, have passed into the silent night of eternity since the first white settler made his permanent location within the borders of the town.

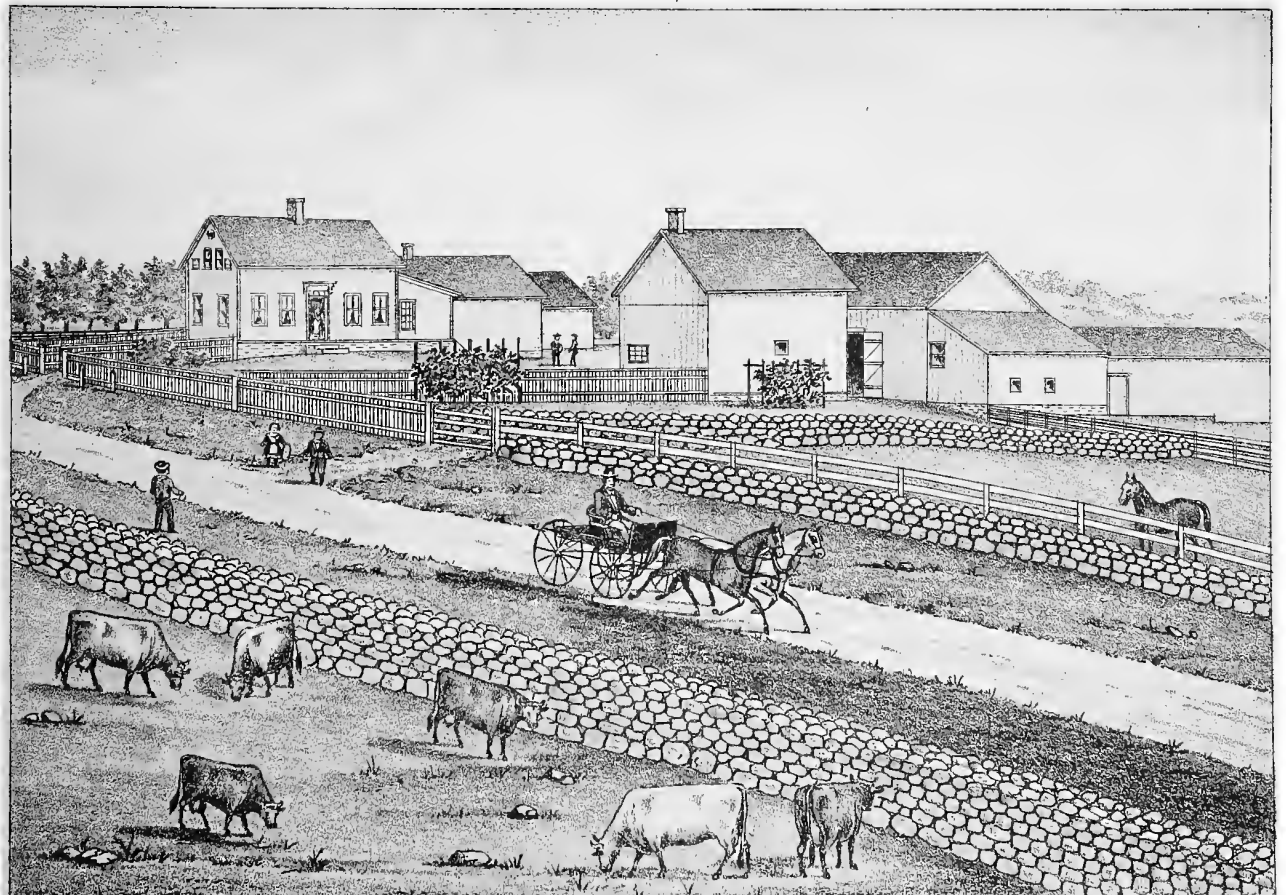
Although there are none now living within the scope of

our work who remember that time, yet there are those whose years antedate the settlement of the town. Some there are whose actual labors extend back nearly sixty years, to a time when the log cabin constituted the only habitation of the pioneer, and not a semblance of the present progress and development existed. They remember the trials and hardships endured in order to effect the marvelous change their industry has wrought. Yet blended with the recol-





RESIDENCE OF O. M. EMERY, STOCKHOLM, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF O. F. CROUCH, STOCKHOLM, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



BENJAMIN REEVE.



MRS. BENJAMIN REEVE.



RES. OF BENJAMIN REEVE, STOCKHOLM, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

lection of their hardships are memories of the broad hospitality, the Christian fortitude, and the cheerfulness under difficulties that characterized the early settlement. Indeed,

"There are moments in life that we never forget,  
Which brighten and brighten as time steals away;  
They give a new charm to the happiest lot,  
And they shine on the gloom of the loneliest day."

The imagination can scarcely depict the realities of those days,—the unbroken woods which presented a wilderness in every object upon which the eyes rested, except the sky overhead. The only marks in all this region that gave any evidence that the foot of civilized man had pressed the soil were the blazed trees that denoted an indefinite pathway. Such was this town, without inhabitants, except the aborigine and the wild beasts of the forests, when the first pioneers erected their log cabins amid the sea-like solitude.

Geographically, Stockholm is an interior town, lying in the northeast part of the county, and contains 54,272 acres. Its surface is rolling, and is well watered by the St. Regis and its eastern branch, which unite near the centre of the east border, and Trout, Plum, and Squeak brooks, and numerous smaller streams. The soil is a rich sandy loam, and constitutes it one of the finest agricultural towns in the county; while the fertility of its meadows and undulated pastures afford excellent advantages for dairying purposes, which, it is needless to add, are eminently well utilized.

Preparations for settlement were commenced, under the agency of Dr. Truman Pettibone, in the year 1800, in the summer of which year and the year following several persons began clearings and other improvements, preparatory to moving their families into the town. Subsequently, Ebenezer Hulburd was an agent of the proprietor. In 1802, the two gentlemen mentioned above, with Benjamin Wright, Isaac Kelsey, Abram Sheldon, and others, came into town and made permanent settlements. On the 7th of March, 1803, seven families, of which six were from Orwell, Vt., moved in. The heads of these were Isaac Kelsey, William Staples, Abraham Sheldon, Luman Pettibone, John and Robert Bisbee, and Benjamin Wright. They had the first year raised some corn, oats, and potatoes, which had been secured as well as circumstances allowed. They came by way of Chateaugay and St. Regis, and up that river on the ice. The houses and furniture which they constructed were necessarily of the rudest kind, and such as saws, axes, and augers would make. With strips of elm bark they made bedsteads and chairs, and all their household goods were of the simplest kind.

In September, 1804, occurred the greatest flood ever known in the country, produced by heavy rains, which swelled the St. Regis river far above its ordinary flood level. Four of the seven families living near the bank of the river were compelled to flee from their homes, which were devastated by the torrent. One family, living near Trout brook, remained within doors until the under floor was raised from the sleepers and the wood was floated from the fire-place, and with the greatest peril and difficulty they escaped with their lives.

Samuel and Warren Webster, brothers, from Orwell, Vt., each purchased 105 acres on lots 44 and 45, and com-

menced chopping in 1805, and in 1806 they moved their families into the town. Isaac Marsh, from Sharon, Vt., "took up" 200 acres on lot 65, and settled upon the same in 1806. Luther Hulburd settled on lot 33. Other early settlers, mostly from Vermont, were Stephen A. Tambling, Daniel Harrington (see illustration of the old homestead, now occupied by his son, G. Washington Harrington), Amos Bicknell, Simeon Nash, Zephaniah French, Alba Woodward, John Graves, Alpheus Johnson, Josiah L. Hill, Ralph P. Stearns, Reuben Kelsey, Harvey Thatcher; the latter settling in the west part of town. Other early settlers of the west part of town were George Streight, John Partridge, Eldad Taylor, Stiles Nelson, Martin Doud, a Mr. Dart, Nathan Osborn, who succeeded Dr. Pettibone as agent for the proprietor in the western part of the town, Clark and Warren T. Phippen, A. S. Tucker, Esq., for more than twenty years a justice of the peace, and others.

Among the pioneers of the southern part of the town were Shubel Gurley, Pierres Paulk, who settled on the Mayhew farm,—he was accompanied by George A. Flower, a half-brother of Mrs. Mayhew, who settled first over the line in the town of Parishville; Parley and Delos Dustin, Joseph Merrill, John McNeal, Anthony Thomas, Allen Lyman (who afterwards moved to the vicinity of West Stockholm, where he now resides), Carlton Wires, John Simonds, Jonathan Emery, Oliver Osgood, Samuel and Levi Covey, Dr. Hosea Brooks (who was the first physician in this part of the town), Benjamin Reeve, the famous hunter,\* Morgan Marsh. Samuel Newton, father of Orange Newton, settled in town in 1815; was in the War of 1812; died in town in the seventieth year of his age. Ara Lewis, father of Hiram and H. H. Lewis, settled in town in 1828, and died there at the age of seventy-five.

Among prominent representatives of the old families now residing in town are Warren W., son of Warren Webster; Julius, son of Ebenezer Hulburd; George Washington, son of Daniel Harrington; Hosea, son of Amos Bicknell; Alva P., son of Samuel Webster; William, son of Alba Woodward; while several pioneer families are represented in the second, and a few in the third, generations. Among these are the Tomblings, Nashes, Kelseys, Holmes, Thatchers, Emerys, Newells, Smiths, and others.

#### INCIDENTS IN PIONEER LIFE.

During the first summer of Dr. Pettibone's settlement in Stockholm he had occasion to resort to the mill at Columbia,† through a densely-wooded country, without roads worthy of the name, and the trip was performed under circumstances of peculiar hardship. The doctor and a young man by the name of Abel Kelsey started with an ox-team and wagon, expecting to spend the night in a shanty which they supposed had been built, and was occupied, by a settler who had commenced a small clearing on the west side of Raquette river, almost a mile and a half below the present village of Potsdam. They accordingly neglected to take with them any apparatus for kindling a fire. At the close of a day of toil and labor they found

\* See biography elsewhere in this work.

† Now Madrid, formerly known as Grasse River Falls.

themselves on the banks of the river, and succeeded in fording it, laying the grain-bags on poles across the top of the wagon to keep dry; but, to their great disappointment, the comfortable log hut and cheerful fire which they had anticipated as awaiting them was not there, and, to add to their misery, a drenching rain set in and continued through the night. They had been already half drowned in crossing the river, and were compelled to crawl under the best shelter they could find, and spent the night in as wretched a condition as possible. On the next day, Dr. Pettibone found himself shaking with the ague, contracted in consequence of exposure, and it was with the greatest difficulty he was able to get through to his destination.

The early settlers also often went to Canada to mill, the journey being in part performed by canoes on the rivers, more or less difficulty being encountered in passing the rapids. Amid these rude and fatiguing labors, a certain amount of enjoyment existed. The hand of sympathy was extended to neighbors, and any ray of good fortune that fell across one's pathway was regarded as a common benefit. If any needed a helping hand, his desire required but the announcement, and a common interest and a hope of better times stimulated to exertion and dispelled gloom.

During the War of 1812-15, numbers of the inhabitants became alarmed and left the county, from fear of the Indians, and those that remained proceeded to erect defenses for their protection. One of these was a double line of pickets around the house of Dr. Pettibone, which inclosed a square area of about a quarter of an acre, and was finished with gate and fixtures complete. Here the inhabitants assembled on a few occasions of alarm, but no real danger ever presented itself. Another stockade was commenced around the house of Warren Webster, about a mile east of the centre of the town, which was finished on two or three sides only; and a third was commenced around the dwelling of Jonathan Sager, in the west part of town. These pickets were timbers set upright in a trench about three feet deep, in a double row, so that no opening existed between them. They were about sixteen feet high, sharpened at the top, and supported by earth banked against them on each side. On one occasion of a draft, the greatest fear was entertained from an attack of the *St. Regis*, or some other Indian tribe, they knew not what, and a volunteer company was raised and a guard mounted and maintained for several days on the road which led towards Canada. Arms were procured at the State arsenal at Russell, and distributed among the inhabitants. From the miry condition of the roads, these were procured with great difficulty, being borne by pack-horses, which often required to be relieved in passing swamps and streams. Such was the general consternation that many left the country and never returned.

The first child born in town was William Bisbee, son of John Bisbee, in 1803. The second birth was that of Julius, son of Ebenezer Hulburt, April 20, 1804. The first marriage was that of Alba Woodward and Almira Pettibone, daughter of Luman Pettibone, Esq., July 20, 1808. She lived in the town until her death in the spring of 1875. The first school was taught, in the winter of 1807, by Ebenezer Hulburt. The first physician in the town was Dr. Luman Pettibone, who came in from Vermont in 1800.

He was the agent for McVicker, the original proprietor of the town. He did not practice to any great extent after settling here. The first in town who devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession was Dr. Lemuel Winslow, who came from Williston, Vt., and located in the town in 1811. He has been succeeded by Drs. Newton, Barrows, Thomas, Dunton, and others.

#### THE FIRST SAW-MILL

in town was erected, in 1804, by Samuel Reynolds, a proprietor of several mile-squares, about one and a half miles above the east village, on lot 63.

#### THE FIRST GRIST-MILL

in Stockholm was erected at the present village of Bickneyville (West Stockholm) by Amos Bicknell, after whom the village was named, in 1811. During the first few years of the settlement the citizens were compelled to resort to Sheik's mill, in Canada, or to Canton, or to Roberts' mills, now Columbia village. In 1804 a mill was got in operation in Hopkinton, which served the requirements of the settlers until the erection of the Bickney mill, which had but one run of stones, and was quite a primitive affair. Mr. Bicknell also built a saw-mill, which had one upright saw.

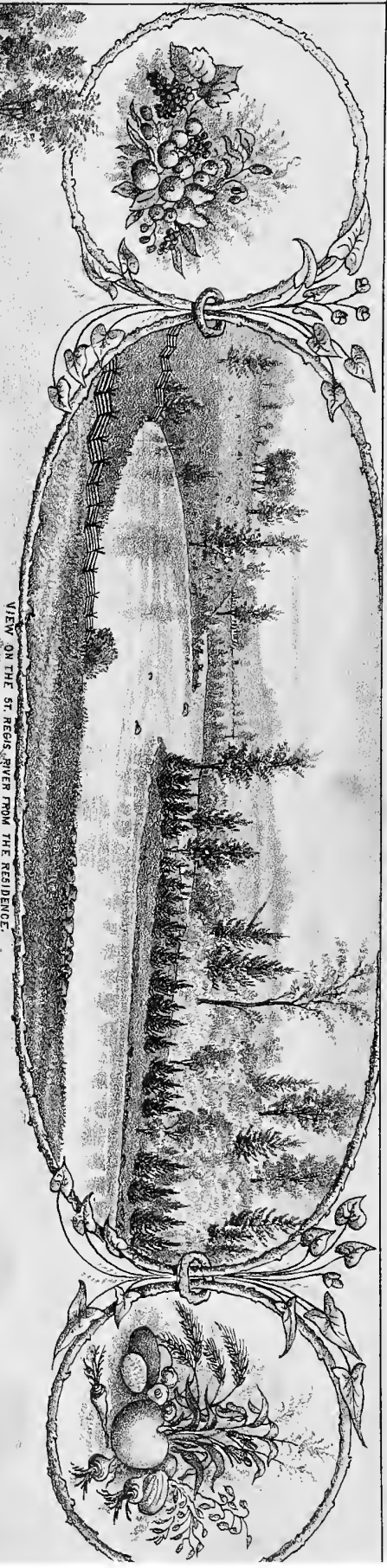
The first sheep taken into Stockholm, and the first in the eastern part of St. Lawrence County, were driven from Vermont in 1803. The flock consisted of about fifty. They arrived in October, 1803. Much trouble was encountered in getting them across some of the streams, particularly the Salmon river, where the timbers of a bridge were laid only. A part of the flock crossed on these, and the rest swam the river. From this little flock the farmers of the neighboring towns derived their stock. Much difficulty was experienced in keeping them from being destroyed by wolves. Every night it was necessary to yard them in an inclosure, well fenced against their troublesome enemies, and during the day it was found impossible to preserve them unless pastured in the immediate vicinity of dwellings.

#### CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

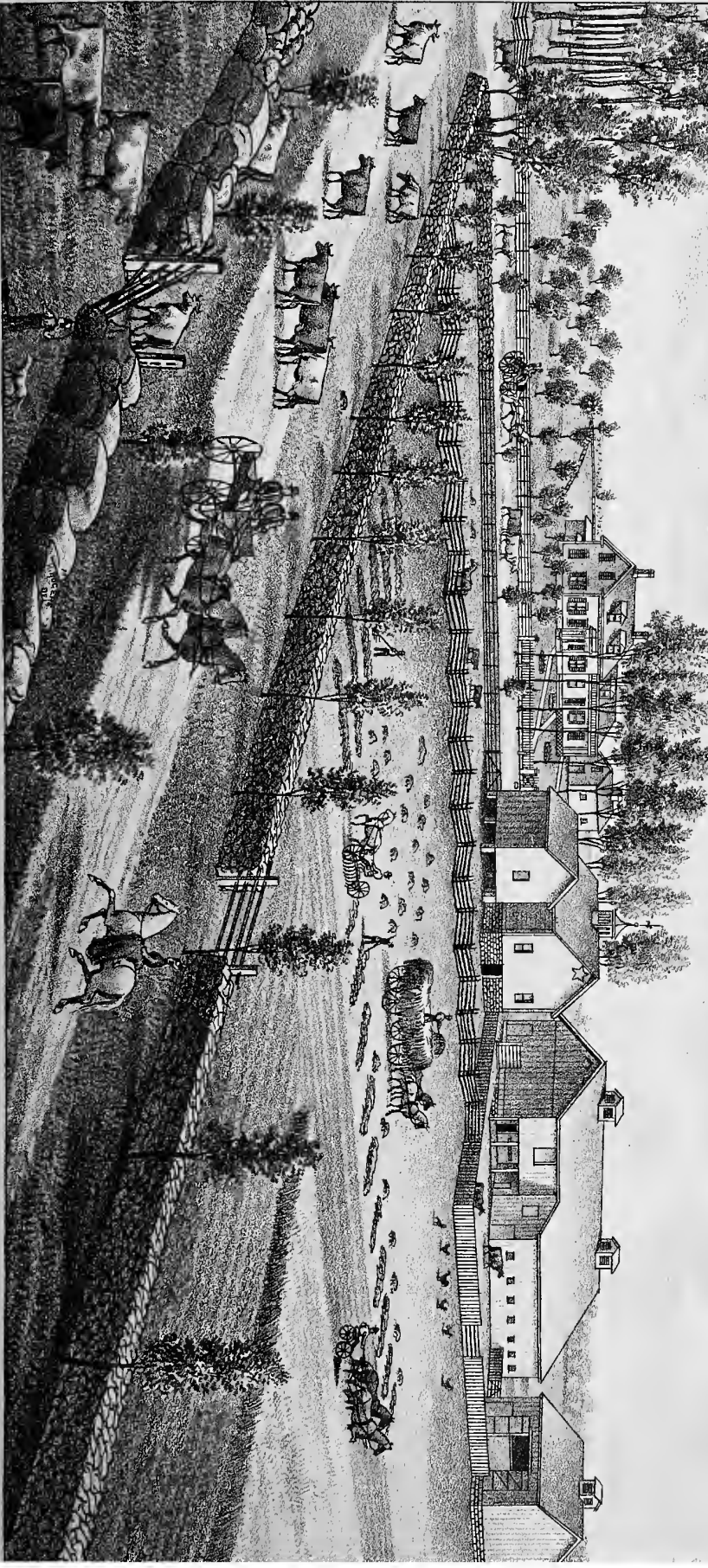
This town was formed from Massena, Feb. 21, 1806. It embraces township No. 2, or Stockholm, of the ten original towns. A part of Norfolk was detached from it April 9, 1823, and another part was annexed to that town April 15, 1834. The name was given it by the surveyors from Stockholm, in Sweden.

#### THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

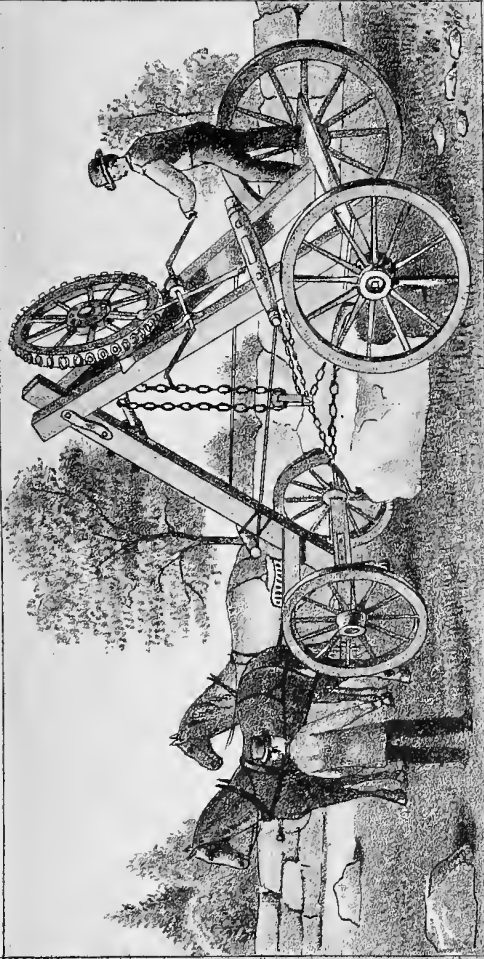
was directed to be held at the house of Dr. Luman Pettibone; but, as the day upon which it was to have been held passed without an election, Nathan Walker, of Canton, and Gurdon Smith and Benjamin Raymond, of Potsdam, magistrates, in pursuance of an act passed March 7, 1801, appointed the following-named officers: Ebenezer Hulburt, supervisor; William Staples, town clerk; Stephen A. Tambling, Benjamin Wright, Alba Woodward, assessors; Samuel Webster, constable and collector; S. A. Tambling, Ebenezer Hulburt, Warren Webster, commissioners of highways; S. A. Tambling, Benjamin Wright, fence-viewers; Eben-



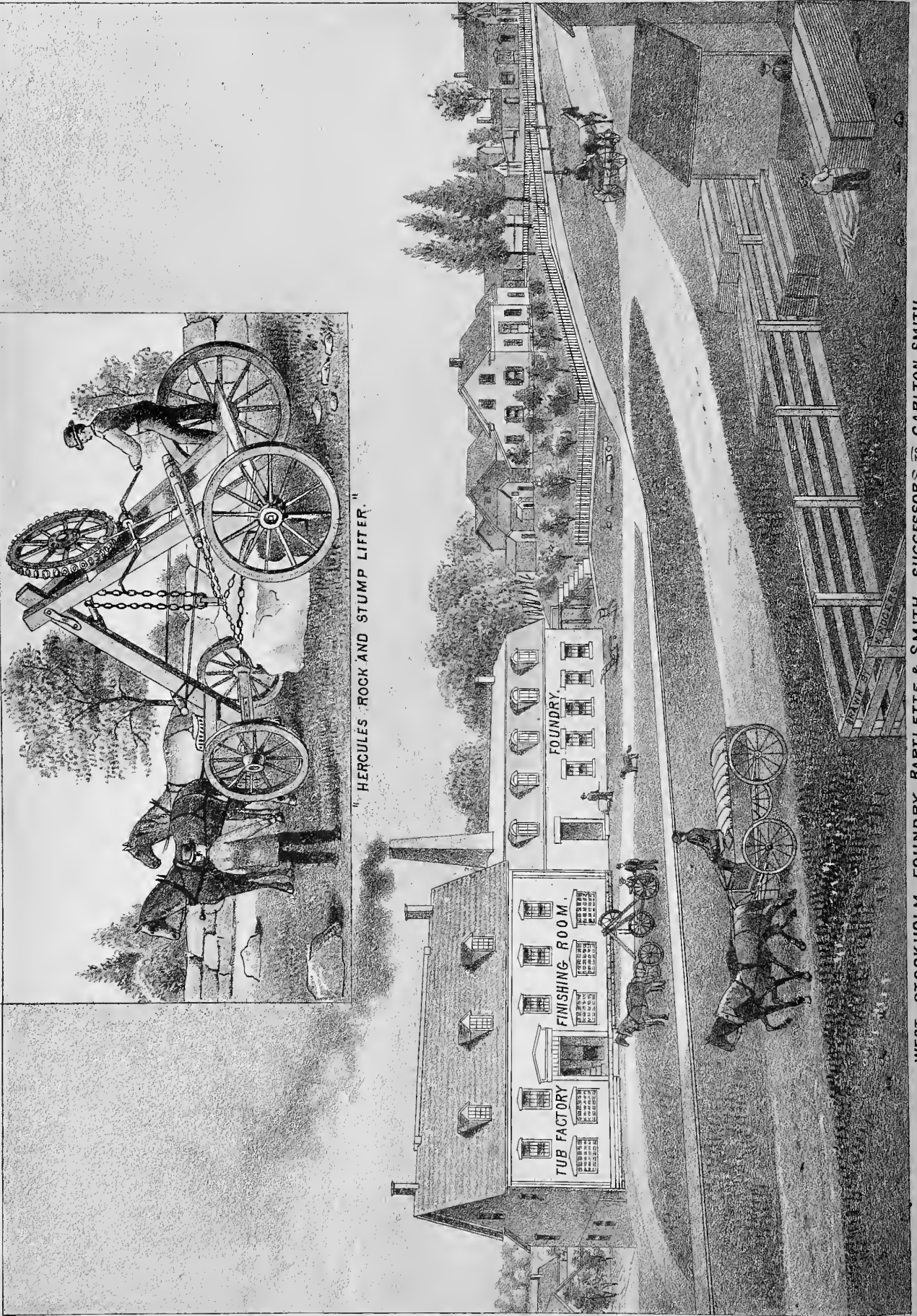
VIEW ON THE ST. REGIS RIVER FROM THE RESIDENCE.



RESIDENCE OF WARREN T. PHIPPEN, WEST STOCKHOLM, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



"HERCULES ROCK AND STUMP LIFTER."



WEST STOCKHOLM FOUNDRY, BARTLETTE & SMITH, SUCCESSORS TO CARLTON SMITH.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF THE HERCULES ROCK & STUMP LIFTER (SILAS SMITH INVENTOR) ALSO FLOWS, HORSE-POWERS AND BUTTER TUBS.  
 NEW YORK, N. Y. 1877.

ezer Hulburd, pound-master; Luman Pettibone, overseer of highways.

## NOTES FROM TOWN-RECORDS.

Wolf bounties of \$5 offered in 1808-9-11, until the meeting of the supervisors, when it was to be increased or lessened to make it \$20; \$5 in 1814-17; \$10 in 1819-20. On several years, panther bounties. In 1817, voted against division, and in 1824 a strong remonstrance against annexing a part to Norfolk. In 1828, six ballot-boxes to be provided for town-elections, to be numbered—No. 1, supervisor and clerk; No. 2, assessors; No. 3, overseers of poor; No. 4, commissioners of highways; No. 5, constables and collector; No. 6, commissioners and inspectors of schools.

In 1830, clerk requested to endeavor to get Stockholm excepted from law requiring one ballot-box for town-elections. In 1833, supervisor and clerk to petition for a repeal of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt.

An adjourned town-meeting was held March 19, 1822, to receive the report of a committee of five, consisting of Ebenezer Hulburd, Chauncey Pettibone, N. F. Winslow, John Simons, and W. Webster, appointed to examine into the situation of the public lands in town. Ralph P. Stearns and Chauncey Pettibone were appointed the first commissioners of public lands. A committee was appointed to draw up a petition to the legislature to authorize these lands to be granted on durable leases.

An act passed Feb. 8, 1823, created the office of trustees of public lands in the town of Stockholm, who were to be elected by the inhabitants, and to constitute a body politic for the care and preservation of gospel and school lot in the town of Stockholm. They were to have the powers of similar officers in Madrid.

The names of those who have occupied the position of supervisor of the town, together with the years in which they served, are as follows: Ebenezer Hulburd, 1806; Simeon Nash, 1807; Zephaniah French, 1808-9; Stephen A. Tambling, 1810-11; Warren Webster, 1812-13; Nathaniel F. Winslow, 1814-22; Chauncey Pettibone, at a special meeting in 1823; Chauncey Pettibone, 1823-29; Shiverie Holmes, 1830-32; Joseph Sanford, 1833; Benjamin Holmes, 1834; William T. Osborne, 1835-36; Joseph H. Sanford, 1837-38; Dorus Pettibone, 1839; Thomas Dunton, 1840; J. H. Sanford, 1841-42; Ziba L. Smith, 1843-45; Sidney Kelsey, 1846; B. Holmes, 1847; Allen Lyman, 1848-49; Daniel P. Rose, 1850-51; Hiram Hulburd, 1852-55; Harvey Merrill, 1856; Daniel Shaw, 1857-59; Hiram Hulburd, 1860-63; Ira Hale, 1864-65; Hiram Hulburd, 1867; Philo Abbott, 1868; George N. Culver, 1869; Jason W. Stearns, 1870 (died in office, and E. S. Crapser was appointed to complete term); E. S. Crapser, 1870-77. The present town officers are E. S. Crapser, supervisor; C. L. Bicknell, town clerk; E. L. Brush, Wm. R. Gurley, S. M. Reeve, assessors; Henry Munson, highway commissioner; A. S. Tueker, S. M. Cook, Daniel Shaw, B. N. Burnap, justices of the peace; H. B. Parmelee, C. Z. Ellsworth, overseers of the poor; George H. Pritchard, collector; J. W. Culver, Elias Bell, Henry J. Knapp, town auditors; J. N. Livingston, H. K. Needham, M. R. Knapp, inspectors of election district

No. 1; L. D. Wheelock, A. C. Ainger, O. W. Elmore, inspectors of election district No. 2; A. J. Page, William Wadsworth, L. C. Elliott, George H. Pritchard, R. H. Fitch, constables; Erastus R. Reeve, commissioner of excise.

## WEST STOCKHOLM,

locally known as Bickneyville, located on the west branch of the St. Regis, in the southwest quarter of Stockholm, and almost half a mile south of the direct road from Potsdam to Malone, was first begun in 1811, by Amos Bicknell, originally from Barnard, Vt., but since 1806 a resident of Potsdam. In May, 1811, he removed to the present site of the village with his family, consisting of his wife, six sons, and three daughters, of whom but one—Hosea Bicknell, Sr.—remains, and commenced the erection of a grist- and saw-mill, which were completed and put in operation the same season.

Among other early settlers in the village and vicinity were Luman Newell, Roswell and Stiles Nelson, Thomas and Benjamin Knowlton, Benjamin Bisbee, Martin Doud, John Thatcher, Abner Dodge, Eli Parkwell, George Straight, Samuel Culver (father of J. W. Culver), and others.

About 1815 the proprietor, Mr. Pierrepont, expended a large sum in opening a road from Parishville to Norfolk, which, from its importance as a communication by which potash from the new settlements could be taken to the navigable waters of Raquette river, was called the "market road." This road was originally laid about one mile east of this place, but eventually the principal travel from the back towns passed through by Bicknell's mills, and some portion of the original road has been discontinued.

The village has gradually developed into quite a manufacturing centre, which, with the fertility of the surrounding country, makes it a place of considerable importance. Its history is principally confined to its

## MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

About 1815 a carding machine was put in operation here by Luman Newell and Amos Bicknell, the former as overseer, the latter as proprietor. It was subsequently operated by Newell and Jason Bicknell, the former afterwards disposing of his interest. About 1830 the building was converted into a woolen-factory, which was conducted by Amos and Jason Bicknell. It remained in the Bicknell family for a number of years, and was subsequently purchased by Stafford & Soper. In 1872 it came into the possession of the present firm of Clark & Stafford, the latter being the son of the former part owner of the establishment of the same name. The firm employ, on an average, six hands; their products are cassimeres, fannels, and tweeds.

The foundry and machine-shop of Carlton Smith was established in 1846, and has been continuously operated by him ever since. In 1863 the old wooden buildings were partially demolished, and the present substantial buildings of brick and wood were erected. He manufactures all kinds of agricultural implements, particularly the "Hercules rock-lifter," an invention of his brother, Silas Smith, which was patented by the latter in 1870. It is of the most pow-

erful construction, having a lifting capacity for twenty tons. The mechanism of the machine is simple, being the practical application of the well-known mechanical powers, lever and screw. With it two men can lift and move into any desired position bowlders containing a square cord of stone. The machine has been comparatively little introduced, but where used is spoken of very highly. Some of them have been sold in Chili, South America, and in various parts of this State.

There are a variety of other manufacturing interests in the village, among them two butter-tub factories, one owned by L. W. Wellington, and the other by Bartlett & Smith; a shingle- and saw-mill, owned by George N. Gibson; a grist-mill, operated by Capt. Warren Gibson;\* a starch-factory; a cheese-factory, owned by John Hayes; one wagon- and two carriage-shops; two boot- and shoe-shops; three blacksmithies, of which those of Decker & Parmelee and Sutherland & Son are the principal ones. The business interests of the place are represented by three general stores (of which that established by Bicknell & Pinney is the principal one), and one hardware-, tin-, and stove-store, kept by C. L. Bicknell and Isaac P. Vance. The present post-mistress is Mrs. Myra Trussell. There is a church of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and a good departmental school, made such from district school No. 4 in 1856.

The estimated population of the village is 300.

#### SOUTHVILLE POST-OFFICE

is located on the south line of the town, three and a half miles from West Stockholm. The first settlers there were Pierres Paulk, Shubel Gurley, Daniel Harrington, Dr. Hosea Brooks, John Langdon Mayhew, and others. The post-office was established there about 1825, and Dr. Brooks was appointed the first postmaster; he also kept a small store there at one time. The present postmaster is J. H. Jarvis. The place contains a blacksmith-shop and a cluster of dwellings.

#### STOCKHOLM.

The village of Stockholm (Stockholm Depot post-office) is located near the confluence of the east and west branches of the St. Regis river, on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad. The first settler there was Isaac Kelsey, grandfather of Henry Kelsey. A post-office was established there in 1852, and Philo Abbott was appointed the first postmaster; the present incumbent is Daniel Shaw, Esq. The village now contains four general stores, one blacksmith-shop, wagon- and paint-shop, harness-shop [kept by the Jenkins (twin) Brothers], a hotel, public school, depot, telegraph- and express-offices, of which A. T. Richey has the management, together with purchasing grain and other produce. The first store in the village was opened, about 1850, by Culver & Stearns. The place has an estimated population of 200.

Among its influential citizens are Daniel Shaw, Esq., who has been in the mercantile business in the place for twenty-three years. He was a member of assembly in 1855-56, supervisor from 1857 to 1860, and has been justice of the peace seven years. Ebenezer S. Crapser has been super-

visor of the town since 1870; is a merchant, manufacturer of lumber, shingles, lath, and starch, proprietor of Brasher Falls custom and flouring-mills, and owns several hundred acres of land. Julius Hulburd was born in the town in 1804, and has continuously resided there since.

#### EAST STOCKHOLM.

The earliest settlement in the town was made on the present site of this hamlet, by Dr. Luman Pettibone and Ebenezer Hulburd. The place contains one store, a blacksmith-shop, a wagon- and cooper-shop, a saw-mill, owned and operated by Burnap & Gibson, a Congregational church, a common school, a resident physician, Cornelius H. Buck, M.D., and about 75 inhabitants. Stockholm is the name of the post-office.

#### SKINNERVILLE

is a hamlet situated on the St. Regis river, one mile and a half west of Stockholm depot, and contains a grist-mill, saw-mill, a shingle-mill, a blacksmith- and wagon-shop, starch-factory, harness- and shoe-shop, tannery, a school-house, and about 110 inhabitants.

#### BUCK'S CORNERS

was named after Asahel Buck, who settled there about 1825. It is located two miles south of Stockholm, and contains two churches,—one each of the Methodist Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist denominations,—a school-house, a saw-mill, a starch-factory, and a few dwelling-houses.

#### KNAPP'S STATION,

so called after Moses Knapp, who settled there in 1828, is located on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad and on Plum brook, in the west angle of the town. The name of the post-office is North Stockholm, established there since the railroad was constructed; the postmaster is Benjamin Chapman. The hamlet contains two general stores, a steam saw-mill, built in 1863 by Moses R. Knapp, and now owned and operated by Austin L. Dike; a saw- and shingle-mill, a blacksmith-shop, a depot, express- and telegraph-offices, and about 120 inhabitants.

#### BROOKDALE POST-OFFICE,

locally known as Scotland, was first settled by John Grandy. It contains two churches,—one Methodist Episcopal and one Wesleyan Methodist,—a school-house, a general store, blacksmith-shop, a saw-mill, and a few families. The present postmaster is David Tryan.

#### SANDFORDVILLE

is a small settlement on the St. Regis river, one and one-fourth miles below West Stockholm, containing a Congregational church edifice, a school-house, shingle- and saw-mills, and a cluster of dwellings.

The dairying interest is fast becoming the prominent and leading one of the town. Two cheese-factories were established in 1867,—one owned by John Hayes and the other by Washington Harrington. Each manufactures

\* See Military History.





MRS. G. W. HARRINGTON.



G. W. HARRINGTON

(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM.)



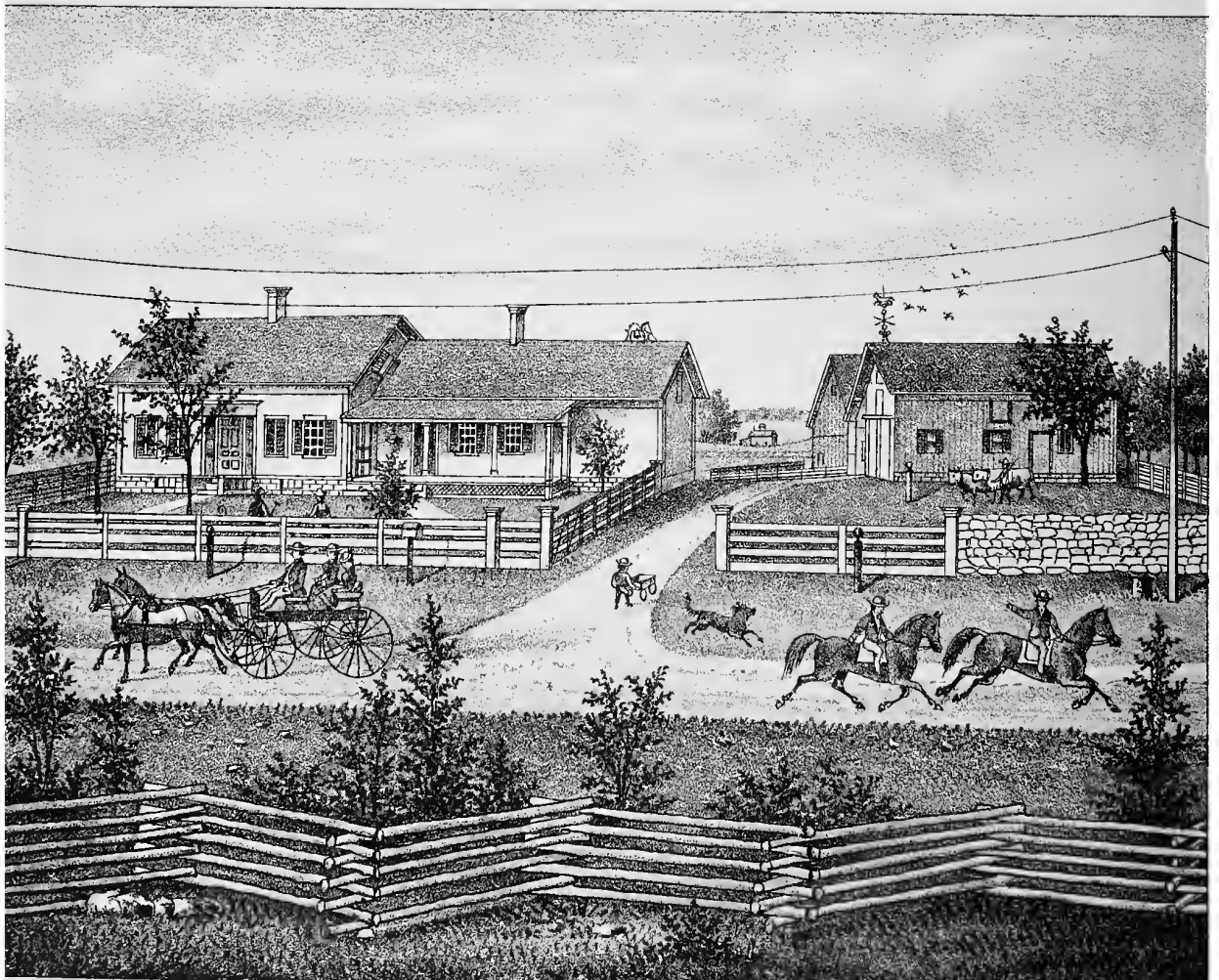
RESIDENCE OF G. W. HARRINGTON, STOCKHOLM, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



LUTHER PELSUE.



MRS LUTHER PELSUE.



RESIDENCE of JAS. B. PELSUE, NORTH STOCKHOLM, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.

50,000 pounds per annum and uses the milk of 300 cows. One dairy-farm makes 2500 pounds per annum. There are also two creameries in the town, which manufacture 20,000 pounds of butter each per annum.

### RELIGIOUS.

As soon as the most necessary arrangements had been made by the early settlers, conducive to their temporal comfort, matters of a religious character occupied their next attention. We find that as early as May, 1803, they commenced holding religious meetings on Sundays. The first sermon preached in town was by a Baptist minister, Elder Webster, from Orwell, Vt. (text, Acts xiv. 9); and in 1806 the Rev. Amos Pettengill, and in 1807 the same, with the Rev. E. Hibbard, from Brandon, Vt., came and spent a few Sabbaths with the people, which resulted in the formation of a Congregational church of two male and five female members, at the house of Ebenezer Hulburd, March 10, 1807. These members were Dr. Luman Pettibone and wife, and Almira, their daughter, Stephen A. Tambling and wife, Miss Elinor Nash, and Mrs. Rosalinda Murray. In summer the meetings were held in barns, and in winter in private houses. In 1813, they employed the Rev. Hiram S. Johnson, who preached half of the time till 1819. In 1821, the Rev. Moses Parmelee was hired until 1824. For twenty years after this they had no pastor, but were most of the time supplied with preaching. In 1845, Rev. Philo C. Pettibone was installed over the congregation. In 1829, a church edifice was erected. June 6, 1837, the society was incorporated, with Sidney Kelsey, Ashbel Skinner, and Calvin T. Hulburd, trustees. The first settled pastor was Rev. Moses Parmelee, who succeeded Rev. Hiram S. Johnson, in 1824, the latter having devoted half of his time to the congregation from 1821 to 1824. The society now numbers 83 members. Its present pastor is Rev. A. L. Green. The church property, including the parsonage, is valued at \$4000. Present trustees, C. W. Tambling, C. Z. Ellsworth, and G. C. Smith; Deacons, B. M. Holmes, B. N. Burnap, and R. T. Wheelock. The Sunday-school has a membership of 8 teachers and 75 scholars, and its superintendent is B. N. Burnap. Its library contains 300 volumes.

**THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEST STOCKHOLM** was organized in 1828, though a class existed there prior to that date. Sept. 21 of the above year the circuit was formed, under the title of the "Parishville circuit," with B. G. Paddock presiding elder. Aug. 24, 1833, it was changed to "Hopkintown circuit," with S. Chase presiding elder, J. W. Barney preacher, and Martin Doud secretary. A society existed at Harrington's as early as 1820, but died out, and was resuscitated at West Stockholm, as above stated. Loren Ashley was class-leader. Among the early members were Loren Ashley and wife, H. B. Sumner and wife, Martin Doud, and others. The society was incorporated Nov. 19, 1840, with Loren Ashley, Ziba Smith, Ruel Lincoln, Roswell B. Webb, Horace Doud, Martin Strait, Henry B. Sumner, Norman Ashley, and Joseph Page, trustees. The present pastor is Rev. D. F. Pierce; present membership of the charge (including North Stockholm appoint-

ment) is, probationers, 10; full members, 145. The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of Brooks Strait, is in a flourishing condition; it numbers 18 officers and teachers and 120 scholars.

#### THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

in North Stockholm was organized with about 50 members, in February, 1865, by Rev. Joseph Smedley, its first pastor. It became a part of the West Stockholm charge, and is now under the pastoral care of Rev. D. F. Pierce. The fine church edifice was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$2800, and will comfortably seat 200 persons. The present membership is 75. The church property is valued at \$3000.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Buck's Corners was organized with 80 members, Jan. 10, 1872, by Rev. A. F. Bigelow, and was placed in the Fort Jackson charge. A brick house of worship was erected the same year, at a cost of \$3500, the present value of the church property. It will seat 250 persons. Rev. Samuel Short is the present pastor. The membership of the church is 90; the number of teachers in the Sunday-school, 13; scholars, 83. Both church and Sunday-school are reported in a flourishing condition.

#### THE FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

of East Stockholm was organized in the fall of 1843, with 8 members, by Rev. Orange Newton. The society was incorporated Oct. 11, 1852, and the following year the meeting-house of the society was erected, at a cost of \$1343. It has a seating capacity for 250 persons. The church property is valued at \$2000. The first trustees were Ira Beach, Stillman Austin, Elias Jenkins, Hugh Allen, and James Kelsey. The present officers of the society are Charles W. Newton, John P. Trask, Alfred Martin, Chandler E. Dike, Emanuel Steinbarga, trustees; and Ashley S. Riggs, clerk. The officers of the church are Rev. Richard Delarm, pastor; Aaron Riggs, class-leader; Joseph Page, A. Orletus Riggs, Almon L. Newton, Jacob P. Nay, stewards; Ashley S. Riggs, church clerk. The Sunday-school superintendent is Almon L. Newton; the number of teachers, 5; scholars, 30; also a Bible-class.

#### THE SECOND WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

at North Stockholm was organized in 1843, by Rev. Hiram McKee. A frame meeting-house was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$1500, which is a little more than the present value of church property. It will seat about 250. The first pastor was Rev. N. E. Jenkins. The present incumbent is Rev. Richard Delarm. The present membership is 75. The Sunday-school is under the superintendency of M. W. Alden; it has 7 teachers and 40 scholars. The present trustees of the society are Edgar E. Streeter, M. W. Alden, Franklin Ware. The trustees of the parsonage are John Curtis, Daniel Dodge, and J. W. Curtis.

There is a class of this denomination in the Jenkins settlement, of which Abel Gage is class-leader. They meet in the school-house. They have a flourishing Sunday-school of 25 scholars and 3 teachers, of which Calvin Burnap is the superintendent.

## THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

of Stockholm, at Stockholm Centre (Holmes' Hill), was organized some years prior to 1812. The society was incorporated May 25, 1822, with Ralph P. Stearns, Warren Webster, and Luther Fuller, trustees. The church was reorganized Jan. 7, 1839, by Rev. Joel H. Green, the first pastor after its reorganization. The society now has but few members and possesses but little vitality. It is without a regular pastor, although occasional worship is held. The church building will seat about 175 persons.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTISTS were organized into a church in June, 1839, by Elder Samuel Hart, but are now scattered.

## THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized at Sanfordville at an early day, but has not held active service of late years. A church edifice was erected, but is now very seldom used for public worship.

A church of the Christian order was gathered by Elder Palmer, many years since, which once numbered 40 members; but they have had no regular existence for more than a quarter of a century.

## EDUCATIONAL AND STATISTICAL.

General interest in the subject of education was evinced by the early settlers. The first school in town was taught in a primitive log school-house, in 1807, and the first school district was organized in 1809. The town is now divided into 28 districts, and has 27 school-houses,—23 frame, 3 brick, and 1 stone,—valued, with sites, at \$11,023. The number of scholars attending school in 1876-77 was 1025, and the number of teachers employed 40. Teachers' wages, \$4311.60. Total cost of schools, including repairs and improvements for 1876-77, \$5907.36.

The population of the town for the half-decades from 1845 to 1875, inclusive, was as follows: In 1845, 3293; in 1850, 3661; in 1855, 3790; in 1860, 4074; in 1865, 3770; in 1870, 3819; in 1875, 3550.

To the following persons we are indebted for information concerning the history of the town of Stockholm:

Hough's "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties," Geo. W. Harrington, Julius Hulburd, William T. Osborne (now of Norfolk), Benjamin Reeve, Mrs. Lucinda Mayhew, Warren W. Webster, Benjamin G. Lewis, Hosea Bicknell, Martin Doud, Warren T. Phippen, Col. Ira Hale, Oliver M. Emery, Newton B. Burnap, Daniel Shaw, Esq., Dr. Thomas Duntton, and others.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## COLONEL IRA HALE.

Among the representative citizens of St. Lawrence County, and notably of the towns of Norfolk and Stockholm, the subject of this brief sketch holds a prominent position. He was the elder of a family of eleven children of Moses and Freelove Hale, and was born in Rutland, Vt., in the year 1800. For thirty-four years he filled the office of land-agent in the town of Norfolk, which position he

characterized by his ability and integrity. He was commissioned colonel of the New York militia under General Jackson's administration.

In February, 1823, he was united in marriage with Amelia Judson, and the same year removed to the town of Stockholm. Three children were born to them, namely: O. J., Oscar H., and Diantha L. O. J. married Amelia Diefendorf, and lives in the west; Oscar H. married Maggie Gage, and resides in Norfolk; Diantha L. married Mr. Knapp, of Stockholm, since deceased.

Mrs. Hale died March 2, 1848, and Colonel Hale afterwards married Mrs. Adelia M. Herring, a native of Franklin Co., Vt. In addition to the positions above enumerated, Colonel Hale was assessor of Stockholm for twelve years, and was postmaster at North Stockholm fourteen years. For several years he was engaged in the mercantile business, but his chief occupation has been farming. He is a member of the Congregational church of Norfolk, having been affiliated with that body for thirty-nine years. In politics he is a Republican. In character, Colonel Hale is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, straightforward in every business transaction, and he very deservedly enjoys an excellent reputation in the community in which he resides. (See illustration and portraits elsewhere in this work.)

## JOHN LANGDON MAYHEW

was born in Runney, Grafton county, New Hampshire, October 1, 1801. In 1812 he moved with his parents to Malone, Franklin county, New York, and the year following to Parishville, St. Lawrence County. There he lived during his minority. He located in Southville, a neighborhood in the south part of the town of Stockholm. On the 1st of February, 1827, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Jones, of Cornwall, Vermont. The first day of February, 1877, the worthy couple celebrated their golden wedding, and on the 27th of June following the husband of half a century was called to his eternal home. His recital of the events of frontier life was entertaining, and caused much merriment among the numerous guests assembled on this occasion. He had nothing to commence life with but an honest heart and a healthy body, capable of great endurance, and a heroic will to succeed by honorable and persevering industry. Through the blessings of God and by his own strong arms he removed "tangled wildwood" and forest-trees from his land and converted it into fruitful fields, fruit-bearing orchards, and vegetable-producing gardens. Log cabins, which are common to frontier life, he saw supplanted by commodious houses for himself and family. He contributed of his time and substance to advance society in intelligence and virtue. He loved and served his God, and for near a quarter of a century he was an acceptable member of the Congregational church in Parishville. He left a bountiful home for his much-be-reaved widow and sorrowing daughter; but the richest legacy he bequeathed to them was his unsullied character. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

Mr. Mayhew and wife had two children,—Adeline A.,



— COL. IRA HALE. —



— MRS. IRA HALE. —



RESIDENCE OF IRA HALE, NORTH STOCKHOLM, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.



J. L. MAYHEW.



LATE RESIDENCE OF J. L. MAYHEW, NOW OWNED BY HENRY JARVIS, (SOUTHVILLE P.O.) ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

born November 2, 1837, died February 23, 1843; Emma J., born June 18, 1842, married J. Henry Jarvis, September 29, 1863. They have one interesting and intelligent daughter, Minnie M., who was born September 15, 1864.

Mrs. Mayhew still lives, and is a lady very highly respected and esteemed by all who know her, and, like her admirable husband who has "gone before," she has eminently typified in her life and character the essential qualities of the pioneer settler and the Christian. That she may live many years to enjoy the fruits of their joint industry and prudence is the heartfelt wish of her many friends. An illustration of the residence and portrait of Mr. Mayhew adorn our pages elsewhere in this work.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON HARRINGTON,

fourth son of Daniel and Sallie Harrington,—the former of whom was born at Winchester, N. H., Oct. 26, 1782, the latter at Londonderry, Mass., Feb. 4, 1786,—was born on the old homestead where he now resides, in the town of Stockholm, Oct. 21, 1817. His father was one of the pioneers of the town, and suffered the many privations that fall to the lot of the first settlers of all localities. At one time he carried eighteen pounds of wool to Madrid, a distance of twenty-one miles, to have it prepared for spinning, two days being occupied in the trip. He located on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, in the year 1810, and in 1812 built a barn, which he filled with produce. It was burned the same night that the British entered Ogdensburg.

On the 20th of September, 1848, Mr. Harrington married Miss Nancy Harrington, the result of their union being three children, namely: George L., born Oct. 16, 1849; W. W., born Sept. 16, 1851; Horace O., born May 27, 1855, and died in infancy. Both George L. and W. W. reside with their father. Mrs. Harrington died June 18, 1855, and on the 19th of the following October Mr. Harrington married Lydia Harrington, sister to his first wife. He purchased the old homestead farm, then containing one hundred and twenty acres, at four dollars and a half per acre, and has added thereto until he now owns two hundred and seventy acres of well-improved land, which he and his two dutiful sons cultivate.

In religion, Mr. Harrington is a Methodist; he was licensed to preach the gospel, but never held any special charge, yet he has spent much time in dispensing religious truths in his native county. He is an exemplary Christian and an earnest follower of the Lord. In politics, he is a Republican, having been an adherent of that party since its organization. In business transactions, he is honest; in social life, amiable and courteous; in the domestic circle, kind and affectionate. He is a man very generally respected for his many estimable qualities of head and heart. An illustration of the old homestead, together with portraits of himself and wife, adorn our pages elsewhere in this work.

#### OLIVER M. EMERY.

Among the respectable pioneer families of the town of Stockholm, none stand higher in the estimation of the community than that of Aaron Emery. He is a native of

Cheshire county, New Hampshire, where he was born in the year 1798. His wife, Susan Emery, was born in 1803. This worthy couple still live, making their residence with their son, Oliver M., the subject proper of this sketch. They settled in Stockholm in the year 1832, when the country was new, and at a time when unremitting industry and enterprise were the requisite qualifications to insure success. By hard labor and economical management of their interests, they redeemed the wild land upon which they located, and made of it a well-cultivated farm, which is now occupied by Charles Emery. This elderly couple enjoy good health, the result of an industrious and temperate life, and bid fair to live many years.

Oliver M. Emery was born in Walpole, Cheshire Co., N. H., July 9, 1827, and was the second son of Aaron and Susan Emery, above mentioned. When but five years of age his parents moved to this county, as before stated, and he was reared in the midst of a new country, so that he was early inured to toil and hardship. He was soon taught those lessons of industry and self-reliance that have materially tended to his subsequent success. He attended the district school during a few winters, being obliged to work on the farm in the summer months.

In January, 1849, he married Miss Lucinda Gurley, daughter of Joshua Gurley, one of the pioneers of Stockholm. She was born May 6, 1825. This union was blessed with four children, namely, Jennie L., born April 17, 1853, married Willie Belknap, April 17, 1872; Miles J., born April 26, 1855; Willis C., born November 17, 1856; Belle E., born December 19, 1858. These all reside at home except the elder daughter.

In March, 1851, Mr. Emery removed to his present farm, which then contained but fifty acres and a primitive log house. By industry, coupled with a commendable perseverance, he has added to his original purchase, until he now has a well-cultivated farm of one hundred and fifty acres, adapted alike for raising domestic crops and for dairying purposes. His residence and out-buildings are among the finest and most substantial in the town, and are a monument to his thrift and good taste. He is considered one of the best practical farmers in the neighborhood in which he lives. He is a man who enjoys the respect of every one on account of his accommodating disposition, and the spirit of enterprise which he possesses and uses to the best advantage alike to himself and the interests of his town. In politics he is Republican; in religion liberal, though a regular attendant of the Universalist church. In character he is upright and honest, his personal integrity being equal with his energy and enterprise.

#### BENJAMIN REEVE.

Among the hardy pioneers of the past, of the town of Stockholm, is he whose name heads this sketch. Not only was he an early settler, but he also became renowned as a hunter and trapper, and his exploits in the woods constitute an interesting episode in the history of the town.

Benjamin Reeve was born in Addison Co., Vt., Sept. 2, 1807, and has consequently passed the allotted threescore years and ten. He was the son of Erastus Reeve, who

died in Lawrence in the year 1839, where the latter and his family had settled as early as 1821, and subsequently located at what is now Fort Jackson, in the town of Hopkinton. Benjamin settled on the farm where he now resides in 1832. It was then woods, and it and the surrounding wilderness gave an impetus to his love of hunting, which was augmented by the plenitude of game that then existed in this part of the county. In addition to clearing his farm, he has hunted every fall consecutively until within a few years, and it is creditably said of him by those in a position to know, that he has killed in the neighborhood of eight hundred deer, besides trapping and killing one bear and several panthers, among the latter one that measured seven feet from the tip of its tail to the end of its nose, and a large assortment of smaller game. It was quite recently that Mr. Reeve sold one hundred pairs of horns, which he had preserved from the many deer he had slain.

On the 1st of November, 1832, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Eastman, by whom he has had three children, namely: G. Milton, born April 23, 1835, married Harriet J. Bisbee, Sept. 23, 1857, has two children, Helen May, and Milo E.; Helen R., born Oct. 1, 1838, married Phelps S. Wells, of Hopkinton, in March, 1857, has two children, Carrie E. and Carrol E.; Erastus B., born June 13, 1843, married Lois A. Nichols, May 8, 1865, has two children, Rose E. and Mary A.

Mr. Reeve was once elected justice of the peace, but failed to qualify, preferring to remain a private citizen to holding an official position. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, but subsequently he became a Republican, which he still remains. In religion he is liberal. He is generally considered a worthy and upright citizen. (See illustration.)

#### B. G. LEWIS.

Among the self-made men and successful farmers of the town of Stockholm, the subject of this sketch occupies a prominent position. Himself closely identified with the early history of his town, he naturally feels a deep interest in all things pertaining to its prosperity, and has admirably typified in his life and character the true qualities of the hardy and self-sacrificing pioneer.

Benjamin Green Lewis, the fifth son of Captain David Lewis, was born in Vermont, in the year 1803. His father was a native of Pepperell, Mass., whence he removed to Vermont, in 1788, and died of fever contracted during his service in the war of 1812. Mr. B. G. Lewis left Vermont in 1825, and took up his residence in Essex Co., N. Y.; where he taught school three terms, having been previously engaged in the same laudable vocation in his native town. In 1828 he was united in marriage with Miss Phila Pierce, of Essex Co., N. Y., and the same year removed to Stockholm and settled on part of the farm upon which he now and has since resided. A family of eight children blessed his marriage, namely: Harriet M., Frederick C., Sarah L., David J., Harrison, Hannah N., Lucian R., and Benjamin F. Harrison died in the service of his country during the war of the rebellion at Fairfax Courthouse, one of the thousands of martyrs to patriotism which our country's peril brought forth. David J. was accident-

ally killed by the cars while riding on a locomotive at Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Lewis commenced life with nothing but his health, his industry, and his ambition, but, by dint of energetic perseverance and a desire to succeed, he has been enabled to secure a fair competence. His first purchase consisted of fifteen acres, to which he has since added until he now possesses one hundred and seventy-two acres of well-cultivated land. His first lot was "in the woods," and nearly all he has he improved himself.

For more than half a century he has been a consistent and exemplary member of the Congregationalist church, to which and other religious and educational interests he has been a liberal patron. In politics he is a Republican, believing that the principles advocated by that party are best for the government and polity of our country. In character he is honest and upright; in disposition, courteous and gentlemanly, and his name stands high in the community for probity and fair dealing. He and his excellent wife are generally esteemed as a truly worthy couple in every respect, and as such their portraits, together with an illustration of their residence, are inserted elsewhere in this work.

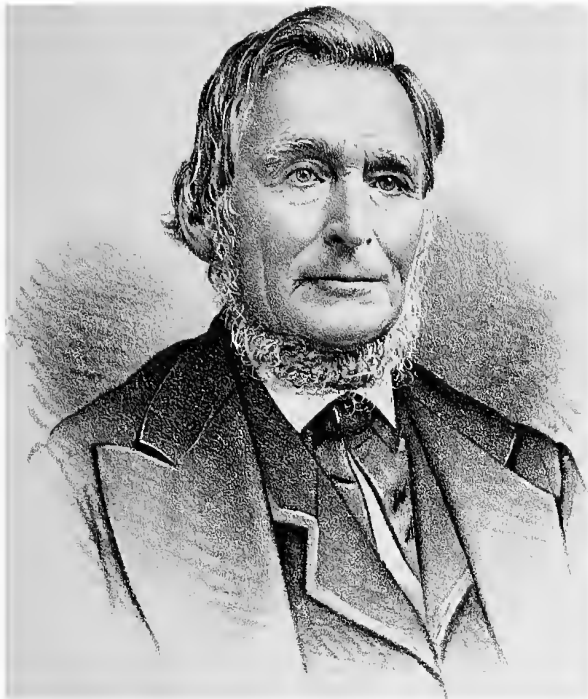
#### JAMES B. PELSUE.

Judging men by the true worth of their achievements rather than by any fictitious glare which may surround them, there are few who have accomplished more praiseworthy results than the plain farmer whose name heads this article. His father, George Pelsue, a native of West Chelmsford, Mass., moved to Stockholm at an early day, and was married there, in 1818, to Mrs. Phoebe Chase, widow of Edmund Chase, a gallant young pioneer, who had been drowned two years before in trying to rescue two children from a watery grave in the St. Regis river.

Mr. George Pelsue after his marriage removed to Wallingford, Vt., where his sixth child, James B. Pelsue, was born on the 16th day of February, 1829. His parents returned to Stockholm in 1832, and there the subject of this sketch has since passed his life. His father being in poor health and very unfortunate, young James, when only thirteen years, told him that, if he would make another attempt to obtain a farm, he, James, would try to pay for it. The elder Mr. Pelsue then contracted for twenty-five acres, and James made the first payment of twenty-five dollars by working out at four dollars and a half a month. After that, sickness in the family retarded his progress, and until he was twenty-one he was only able to keep up the interest. Afterwards he supported his father and mother and grandmother, and has now acquired a farm of a hundred and fifteen acres, thoroughly improved and with good buildings. This doesn't sound very large, but it is a task which would have proved too much for many a man who makes a much greater show on account of the advantages of his youth.

Mr. Pelsue was married on the 26th day of October, 1856, to Miss Luthera J. Marsh (born Jan. 25, 1834), eldest child of Lewis and Almira Marsh, of Stockholm. They have been the parents of five children: Hattie L., born Aug. 25, 1857; Edson J., born Jan. 2, 1859; George L., born Nov. 3, 1861; Joel M., born Jan. 22, 1864; and Earl M., born June 19, 1873.

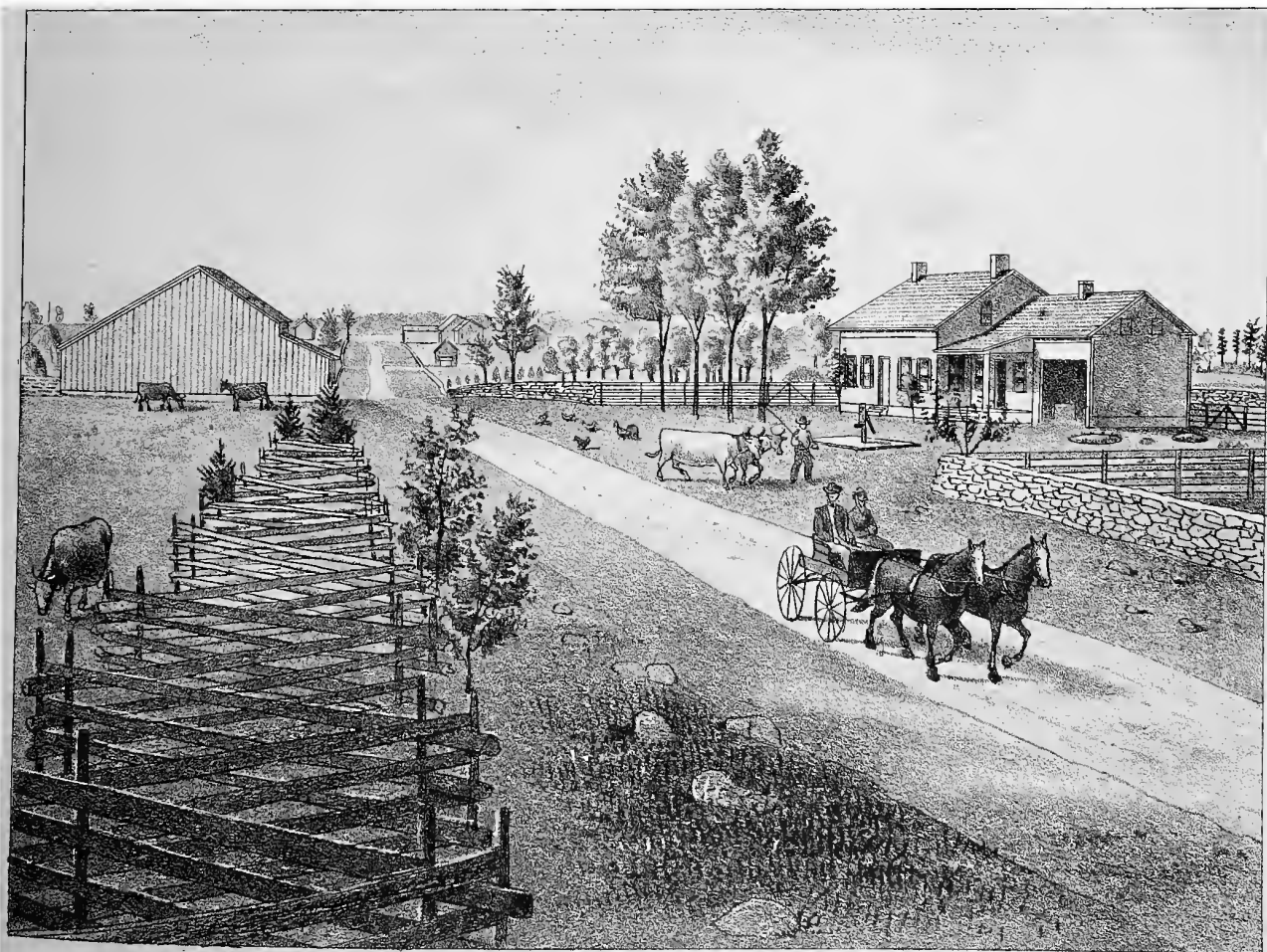




B. G. LEWIS.



MRS. B. G. LEWIS



RES. OF B. G. LEWIS, NORTH STOCKHOLM, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



HARRIET SMITH.



MORGAN MARSH.



MRS. MORGAN MARSH



RESIDENCE OF R. R. SEAYER, STOCKHOLM, N. Y.



ALLEN LYMAN.



MRS. BETSEY LYMAN.

### ALLEN LYMAN.

This gentleman stands prominently before the community as a philanthropist, and his many acts of charity and benevolence are themes that are dwelt on and cherished by many of the recipients of his munificence. Mr. Lyman was born in Walpole, Cheshire Co., N. H., Oct. 22, 1794. He is the second son of Simeon Lyman, who came from Northfield, Mass., where the family settled at an early day. He was educated at the district school of his native town, but his advantages for scholastic attainments were limited. He commenced at an early age to work upon his father's farm, and continued so to do until he reached his twenty-fifth year. At this period in his life, and in the year 1819, he left the paternal roof, and, in company with his brother Jesse, commenced life for himself. They crossed Widow Barher's ferry, in Essex Co., N. Y., and went on a hunting expedition in the Fifty-Miles' woods, having previously heard that hunting was profitable there. It turned out not to be as paying an operation as it was predicted, so they discontinued it as a business, and went to hunting land of which to make a farm. In November, 1819, they arrived in Hopkinton and stayed over night with an old hunter named Meacham, whose habitation was fifteen miles from his nearest neighbor. Mr. Lyman subsequently settled in

Stockholm, on the farm now occupied by O. F. Crouch. Here he erected a log shanty, 16 feet square, in which he lived three years. His elder sister came out at this time and kept house for him, and afterwards taught school one year. He took up fifty acres of land and cleared it, and built a frame house in 1823, which was 26 by 36 feet, and also a barn 32 by 45 feet, which were among the largest in town. His brother was killed by the falling of a tree in 1821.

In January, 1824, he married Miss Betsey Bicknell, by whom he had four children, of whom but one son survives. His wife died in 1860. She was the second daughter of Amos Bicknell, the pioneer of Bicknellville.

In 1848-49, Mr. Lyman served his town as supervisor, to the general satisfaction of the people at large. He now resides in Bicknellville, where he enjoys the fruits of his industry and prudence. In politics he is a Republican; in religion liberal, leaning towards the Universalist faith. In the distribution of his charities he is actuated by no sectarian motive, and governed by nothing but the necessity of the case. His general character is too well known to need extended comment from us. Portraits of this gentleman and his estimable wife (deceased) are given herewith.



# LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE is a town geographically situated in the north part of the county, its northern boundary being the St. Lawrence river. It contains 33,424 acres. The surface is diversified, being level and rolling. The soil is generally a fertile loam, underlaid by calciferous sandstone. The town is watered by Grasse river, which flows through the central part of it, about parallel with the St. Lawrence. The town embraces several islands in the St. Lawrence, of which the principal ones are Croils and Goose-Neck. These will be fully described in their proper connection.

The earliest settlement of which any record exists was made a little more than seventy-eight years ago, and the redemption of the wild land from the primitive and dense forest to a fertile and highly productive agricultural state was a work of considerable magnitude, and fraught with a great deal of toil and care. But the pioneers of Louisville, like those of other new sections, were a hardy and industrious class, and sought to establish their homes with the greatest possible expedition. The process was naturally slow and laborious. But diligence and unremitting labor triumphed, and we behold to-day in the well-cultivated farms and comfortable dwellings the flattering results of the work of their hands and the benefits of their intelligence.

The first white settler who penetrated the wilderness of which Louisville was originally constituted was Nahum Willson, from Peru, Clinton county, but immediately preceding his arrival in this town from Canada, where he resided one year, who came with his family April 15, 1800, and settled on the lot next east of the one now occupied by his grandson, Jeremiah Willson. He was accompanied by Aaron Allen and two sons of the latter. They raised the first crops in the town, first of corn, and the following season one of wheat. Mr. Allen and Samuel W. Willson, son of Nahum, cut the first tree for a clearing. They erected the first house, on the place now occupied by John Whalen. Samuel Warner Willson, who came soon afterwards, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He acted as pilot on the Salmon and St. Lawrence rivers, and carried ammunition to the troops engaged in the battle of Chrysler's field. John Willson was the next settler, coming from Vermont in the spring of 1801. Lyman Bostwick, Elisha W. Barber, M.D., and several brothers, Griffin Place, Joseph Bradford, Alexander Loughrey, Charles Whalen, Jube Day, Jeremiah Wood, and others, soon followed.

Nahum Willson, Sr., Charles Whalen, Samuel Wells, Jeremiah Willson, Robert Loughrey, Thomas Bingham, C. S. Willard, Ephraim Wood, Daniel Haws, Amos Underwood, Levi Cole,—whose widow still resides at Cole creek,—Samuel Bradford (son of Joseph Bradford and father of Hon. William Bradford),—whose widow lives with

her son William,—and Dr. Marsh are among the oldest settlers, most of whom are still residents of the town, some having departed for the "better land."

## A MELANCHOLY AND AFFECTING INCIDENT

occurred on Jan. 6, 1806. It appears that four persons—Dr. Barber and Mr. Chapman, from Madrid, and Messrs. Powell and Alexander, of Louisville—were accidentally drowned while crossing the St. Lawrence, about opposite the centre of the town. They had been over to Canada, where they were detained by the roughness of the river, occasioned by a strong east wind. Towards night, the wind having abated, they attempted to cross in a log canoe, but their boat capsized, and two of their number are supposed to have drowned immediately. The other two clung to their boat and endeavored, by cries, to obtain assistance. These cries were heard on both sides of the river, and to a great distance below as they floated down, but no one paid any particular attention to them, not realizing that they proceeded from persons in distress, and these two also perished. Three of the bodies were found several miles below, and the fourth a great distance from the place of the capsize, among the islands. A large dog who was aboard had been bound to keep him quiet, and he is supposed, in his struggles to get free, to have overturned them. This sad accident spread a gloom through the settlements, and was a cause of unavailing regret to those who had heard the cries without hastening to their assistance. No blame was attached to any one, and the darkness of the night and roughness of the river were such that aid could scarcely have been afforded had the situation of the sufferers been appreciated. A touching incident that occurred in the morning of the day on which the accident happened was rendered peculiarly affecting by the fatal event. As one of the number was about leaving home, a little daughter, who evinced great fondness for her father, came to him in a manner unusually affectionate, tenderly embraced and kissed him, and exacted of him a promise that he would certainly return before night. She seemed to have an instinctive foreboding of evil, and by the artless innocence of childlike entreaty endeavored to prevent it.

## THE FIRST CAPITAL OFFENSE

in this county, of which the law took cognizance, was committed by Louis Gerteau, who, on the 22d of February, 1816, entered the house of Michael Scarborough, a resident of this town, during the latter's absence, for the purpose of robbery, and sought to conceal that crime by the murder of Scarborough's wife and infant child and a French lad named Macne, his own brother-in-law, who was in the em-

ploy of Mr. Scarborough. He also wounded a second child. The details connected with this brutal tragedy are too horrible and sickening to relate. He was, after conviction, publicly executed at Ogdensburg, July 12, 1816.

#### THE CHOLERA

visited the town in 1832, but was not epidemic. About ten cases occurred, of which but one was fatal. A board of health was formed, who appointed Dr. Ira Gibson health officer, and designated the shores of the St. Lawrence, between Robert Crawford's and Allen McLeod's farms, as quarantine grounds. The quarantine regulations were not enforced, for the intercourse with Canada stopped of its own accord. The alarm passed off in a few weeks.

The early settlers of Louisville, in an especial manner, were indebted to their Canadian neighbors for many kindnesses, which relieved them from those extremities that settlers of other towns less favorably situated endured. The St. Lawrence can here be crossed at most seasons in safety. Mills existed at various points along the north shore; and the inhabitants, mostly of German descent, who had been driven from the Schoharie and Mohawk settlements for their adherence to the king's interests in the Revolutionary war, had already, in their own sufferings for want of that assistance which may be derived from neighbors, forgotten the bitterness of former times in their anxiety for better. Previous to the declaration of war the most friendly relations existed; families exchanged visits with as much freedom and frequency as if the river was but a common street, and they were constantly in the habit of borrowing and lending those articles which their limited means did not allow each one to possess. The war, for a season, made each suspicious of the other, and entirely stopped all intercourse for a time, but necessity led them ere long to look back with regret on the customs of former times, and secretly long for their return. During the first summer of the war many of the Canadian men were called off to perform military duty and labor on the fortifications at Prescott, and their families were left to provide for themselves as they might best be able. Provisions became scarce, and want stared them in the face. Pressed with hunger, the children of one of their families, remembering the homely but wholesome fare which they had formerly observed on the south shore, one night entered a boat, and being skillful in its use, crossed over, and humbly begged at the door of a house at which they were acquainted for food. The family were overjoyed at the visit, and on their return they sent back an invitation for their parents to come over on a certain night and renew their old acquaintance. They did so, and never were people more delighted than these when they met, exchanged salutations, and learned by those expressions that come from the heart that although the two governments had declared them enemies, they were still friends. The livelong night was spent in agreeable festivities, and with the approach of dawn they returned. News of this was confidentially spread, and these midnight visits became common; being at first strictly secret, but towards the close of the war quite open, and performed by daylight. One loyalist, however, who felt the spirit of the olden time return when called upon to sustain the interest of his king,

although a very kind-hearted man and strongly attached by ties of friendship to his American neighbors, sternly refused all renewal of acquaintance from a sense of duty, and discountenanced it among his neighbors. One evening an inhabitant of the south shore resolved to attempt to conquer this spirit by kindness, and boldly visited his house as had been his former custom. Finding him absent, he followed him to a neighbor's, and warmly saluted him with a cordial grasp of the hand and friendly chiding for so long and so obstinately withstanding the claims of neighborship. This appeal to the heart overweighed the decision of the head, and the salutation was, after a moment's hesitation, returned with a cordiality that showed him sensible of the truth that man is by nature a social being and intended to live in concord with his neighbors. Peace was thus declared along this frontier long before the fact was established by diplomatists, or published by the proclamation of the president.

Early in the summer of 1812 the inhabitants of Louisville, for their own protection, organized a volunteer company of about forty men, who constituted the male portion of the town capable of bearing arms. They elected Benjamin Daniels, one of their number, "high sergeant," whom they agreed to obey, in all matters touching the common interest. Soon after their organization they received orders from General Brown, at Ogdensburg, to bring to all crafts passing the river. In pursuance of these instructions they, on one occasion, hailed and brought in a raft, and found in the cabin a large amount of valuable groceries, etc., the greater part of which was forwarded to the collector of the district. During the summer a regular company was formed, with Benjamin Willard captain, which drew arms from the arsenal at Russell, and was kept in service from August to November. They were ordered to allow Indians to pass, but to stop all other crafts and learn their business. At times they had rumors of hostile visits from the north shore, but they were not made.

The first birth in the town was that of Nahum Willson, Jr., son of Nahum Willson, the pioneer settler, who was born Oct. 28, 1801.

The first marriages in Louisville were those in which Sylvester Drake and Lucinda Cole were the contracting parties,—the ceremony having been celebrated in the year 1809, and the marriage of Joel Case and Lucy Haws, which was consummated the same year, and some doubts exist as to which is entitled to priority.

The first death.—Relative to this event, also, a discrepancy exists,—some of the pioneers remaining averring that it was that of Ethan Allen, Sr., and some (notably Mrs. Polly Shoen, a daughter of Asa Baxter) that it was a man named Moore, who died of smallpox at an early day.

The first school was taught by Elisha W. Barber in 1808 or 1809, in a log school-house in the Willson neighborhood.

#### CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The town of Louisville was erected from Massena, April 5, 1810, at first ten miles square, but in 1823 divided in the formation of Norfolk, and a part of that town reannexed, April 3, 1844, without the knowledge of the citizens, it is said. The first town-meeting was held at the

house of John Willson; the poor-moneys were to be equally divided, and the act to take effect Feb. 1, 1811.

"In December, 1811, at a special town-meeting, the legislature was petitioned to take some action by which the public lots might be sold or leased.

"In 1819 a wolf bounty of \$10, and in 1821 a fox bounty of \$1, were voted.

"In 1823, two notices for the division of the town given; one of these was to have a town six miles square from Lisbon, Madrid, Stockholm, and Potsdam, having the present village of Norfolk as its centre; the other asking for the division of the town of Louisville, as was done by the legislature subsequently.

"In 1828, Samuel Stacey, Otis G. Hosman, and Samuel Bradford appointed to wait upon the commissioners about to locate the court-house, and represent the interests of the town.

"In 1849 it was resolved that the notice given for annexing a part of Louisville to Massena be laid *under* the table."

The list of supervisors from 1816\* to 1877, inclusive, comprises the following names, with the years of their service:

#### SUPERVISORS.

1816, Elisha W. Barber; 1819, Christopher G. Stowe; 1820, Benjamin Raymond; 1821, Timothy W. Osborne; 1822-23, C. G. Stowe; 1824, Samuel B. Anderson; 1825-28, Wm. Bradford; 1829, Sept. 19, — Gould, to fill vacancy from Bradford's death; 1829-33, Jube E. Day; 1834, Allen McLeod, Jr.; 1835, J. E. Day; 1836, Allen McLeod; 1837-40, Samuel Bradford; 1841-42, John Doud; 1843, Thomas Bingham; 1844, S. Bradford; 1845, T. Bingham; 1846-47, Nathaniel D. Moore; 1848, John Gibson; 1848, March 25, Levi Miller, Jr., to fill vacancy; 1849, Levi Miller, Jr.; 1850-54, John Gibson; 1855, Mark A. Moore; 1856-57, Samuel Bradford; 1858, William Miller; 1859-60, Samuel Bradford; 1861, Levi Miller; 1862-63, John Whalen; 1864-65, James Miller; 1866-68, William Bradford; 1869, Otis H. Wells; 1870-71, John Whalen; 1872, James Miller; 1873-77, William Bradford.

The present (1877) town officers are William Bradford, supervisor; P. A. Campbell, town clerk; James Mulholland, John Whalen, John Murdy, assessors; William Mien, James Miller, Michael Power, Charles D. McLeod, justices of the peace; A. G. Taylor, collector; Henry Power, highway commissioner; Aaron C. Allen, Samuel Thompson, Jr., overseers of the poor; S. B. Squires, Albert Whiting, W. T. Phelps (app'd), town auditors; H. H. Wing, T. G. Willson, J. B. Willson, inspectors of election; A. C. Stearns, C. S. Willard, Hugh Short, J. C. Baker, Oscar Taylor, constables; Patrick Gaynor, excise commissioner.

#### LOUISVILLE,

locally known as Millerville, from Rev. Levi Miller, a licensed preacher of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, who came from Massachusetts, but immediately from Turin, Lewis county, N. Y., as agent for James McVicker, the

purchaser from Macomb of the tract, including the site of the village.

Mr. Miller arrived with his family in March, 1823, but had been preceded by Oliver Ames, who had made a small clearing there three or four years before. A bridge was constructed across Grasse river here, about 1820, and the foundation for a saw-mill, which latter, however, was not completed.

Louisville is pleasantly situated on Grasse river, about the geographical centre of the town. The first improvements were made by Mr. McVicker, who, among other things, built the stone part of the present grist-mill in 1833. In 1837, George Redington came in and purchased the water-power, of which Rev. Levi Miller owned one-quarter, completed the building and put in the necessary machinery for a grist-mill, which he immediately put into operation. Prior to this, and as early as 1805, Asa Day had erected a log dam and small grist-mill, about one mile below, on the site now owned by Alonzo Whiting, where the pioneers got their corn and wheat ground. Redington owned the mill till his death in September, 1850, after which it was rented by his heirs to Francis La Fontaine, who was killed by being caught in the machinery. It was then rented to and subsequently purchased by W. S. Wilder, and, at his death, Oct. 20, 1876, passed to his heirs, and is now managed by his son, W. D. Wilder. At first it had two run of stones, it now has four, and a capacity for 300 bushels per day.

Among other manufacturing interests is Sullivan's carriage-factory, established in 1853. Mr. Sullivan has earned an excellent reputation for the durability and neatness of his work. He does a general business in carriages, buggies, and sleighs, employing eight hands in his factory.

The place also contains a saw- and shingle-mill, owned by James Miller; cooper-shop, two blacksmith-shops, and a harness-shop. Its business is represented by two general stores, kept by William Miller and William F. Phelps & Co. respectively; two groceries, by Ira O. Bailey and L. F. Baker; a boot- and shoe-store, by A. G. Taylor; one Methodist Episcopal and one Roman Catholic church, and a good district school. The estimated population of the place is 300.

The post-office was established there in 1827, and Rev. Levi Miller was appointed first postmaster. The present incumbent is L. F. Baker.

#### CHASE'S MILLS

was first settled by Alden Chase, after whom the place receives its name. Other early settlers in the immediate vicinity were Eben and Varnom Polley, James and Elijah Stearns, each of whom have descendants now residents of the town. For many years the place contained nothing but a grist-mill, but the excellence of the water-power, furnished by Grasse river, induced some enterprising citizens to establish other manufacturing interests there. The first grist-mill was erected in 1834, and burned about 1845. The present mills were erected by Elijah H. Stearns, in 1860. They are now owned and operated by H. & M. Russell, and have three run of stones and a capacity for 300 bushels per day. The tannery is owned by George

\* Records for first five years lost or mislaid.

Graves & Son, of Rutland, Vt., and successfully managed by J. H. Shaver. Its capacity is 15,600 sides per annum.

The shingle- and saw-mills are operated by W. W. Tuttle, and have a capacity, the former of sawing 2,000,000 feet, and the latter of 1,400,000 shingles, per annum. Other manufactories of the place are a pump-factory, operated by Haggett & Son; a butter-tub factory, by J. T. Young; two blacksmitheries, one wheelwright- and paint-shop, one shoe-shop. It also has two general stores,—one kept by L. E. Barnett, and the other by James Curry; two millinery and two dressmaking establishments, a hotel, a Methodist Episcopal church, used by various denominations; and a good public school. The place enjoys the facilities of a daily mail and stage, thanks to the exertions of Mr. L. E. Barnett, the efficient postmaster and merchant. The population is fairly estimated at 275.

In 1867 the first store in the place was erected by L. E. Barrett, a young man of fine business abilities and great enterprise. It was a substantial brick structure, which was subsequently destroyed by fire, proving a great loss both to its owner and to the village. Nothing daunted by his ill fortune, Mr. Barnett established himself in his present quarters, where he does a good general business.

#### LOUISVILLE LANDING,

a post-village and port of entry, situated on the St. Lawrence, on the northern boundary of the town. It contains two general stores, a hotel, post-office, with James Matthews as postmaster, and custom-office, of which Stephen Sharpe has been collector since January, 1874. He makes a very efficient officer. There are about 10 families and 50 inhabitants in the place.

#### CROIL'S ISLAND.\*

"This island is variously named upon Burr's map the "Upper Long Saut;" by the French, *Ile au Chamailles*; by the Indians, *Tsiowenokwakarate*; and by the present settlers, Baxter's, Stacy's, and Croil's, from the names of successive owners. Previous to the establishment of the boundary-line, in 1818, this island was considered as British territory; and under this supposition, in 1812, Asa Baxter, who then owned it, was drafted into the British army, and upon his refusal to serve it was confiscated. Mr. Baxter deserted the army, and took refuge in Vermont, where he remained until the close of the war, when he returned with his family to the island, and was immediately arrested as a deserter and confined in jail at Cornwall, where he remained from April, 1814, to the following August. He again escaped the officers, while being taken to Kingstoa for trial. After an understanding was arrived at between the two governments respecting the jurisdiction of the island, Mr. Baxter delivered himself up for trial at Cornwall, but as the court had no jurisdiction over him he was released, and he again removed his family to the island and lived there several years. He was dispossessed by the purchase of the islands in the St. Lawrence by Judge Ogden, owing to a misunderstanding between the land-commis-

sioners and the surveyor-general; but a recompense was subsequently made. Goose Neck, Chrisler's, and Chat's islands belong to this town."

#### ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

There appears to have been no church organization in the present limits of Louisville earlier than 1820. There was a church in Raymondville, which was then in this town, but it was rendered difficult of access by reason of the swampy nature of the intervening country. Religious meetings were held, however, at an early day, by ministers from Canada, whence also came many of the temporal comforts of the early settlers. So far as accessible information goes, the first efforts to establish a church society were made by Benjamin and Peter Powers. They canvassed the town with this object in view, and established the fact that only five persons held letters from other churches, viz., Joseph Gould and wife, Peter and Elizabeth Powers, and Ephraim Wood. Permission was obtained to hold meetings in the house near where John Whalen now lives, and there Levi Miller formed a class. The church, however, was not organized until 1839, when the first Methodist Episcopal society was instituted, and on the 3d of June of that year the following trustees were elected: Levi Miller, Levi Miller, Jr., Israel G. Stowe, John Power, and John Doud. In June, 1841, the number of trustees was increased from five to nine, in accordance with the recommendation of the discipline of that denomination, and the names of Ethan Allen, A. C. Allen, Allen McLeod, and one other, were added to the above list. The house of worship now occupied by the society was erected in 1840, at a cost of about \$1500; it will comfortably seat 250 persons, and is now valued at \$4000. The first regular pastor was Rev. D. Chidester; the present incumbent, Rev. A. B. White. The board of trustees consists of Joseph Elliott, Henry Power, Joseph Mulholland, James Miller, Zenas Nichols, and Henry McConnell; the stewards are Arthur Nichols, H. H. Wing, Joseph Elliott, and James Mulholland. The membership of the charge is 132. There are three Sunday-schools in the circuit, which jointly number 24 officers and teachers and 162 scholars, and a library containing 250 volumes.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

at Louisville Landing was organized with forty members, principally from the Louisville church, in 1852, by Rev. H. Chittenden. The church edifice was erected the same year. It has a seating capacity for 200 persons. It is now valued at \$1400. Statistics included in the above sketch of the First church.

#### THE SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Chase's Mills was organized, with about 22 members, July 12, 1869. The first officers were L. E. Barnett, Robert Bardon, R. C. Allen, Apollon Jones, and I. A. Harriman, trustees; William Bardon, treasurer; and L. E. Barnett, clerk of the board. The house in which services are held was erected the same year, and finished and furnished in the modest modern style the summer following, at a cost of \$2400. It is built of brick, and is 32 by 42 feet, and will seat 250 persons. The means for its construction were con-

\* From Child's "Historical Directory," 1873-74.







SAMUEL TRACY.



MRS. SAMUEL TRACY.

### SAMUEL TRACY

was born in Windham, Windham Co., Conn., Jan. 30, 1789. His father was a native of Norwich, where the family originally settled. The elder Tracy was a merchant; in fact, the entire family, as far back as we have any knowledge, were engaged in trade. As was the custom in those days, Samuel remained with his father until he attained his majority, receiving a good common-school education, and assisting his father in the store. His first speculation was in the growing of hemp, in which he was unsuccessful. Being ambitious, and wishing to retrieve his losses, he resolved to "go west," and in 1815 came to Oswego. Here he remained about one year, when he came to Massena and purchased seventy-three acres of land, which is a portion of the farm now owned by his son, Daniel Tracy. He then went back to his native town and shortly afterwards, with his wife and three children, returned to Massena, traveling with his own conveyance, a span of horses and wagon; the wagon was said to be the only one at the time in the town. The town was at this time sparsely settled, and the inhabitants had their full share of toil and privation. This was especially

true with Mr. Tracy; but being a man of indomitable will and perseverance, he overcame all obstacles, and to his first purchase of seventy-three acres added nearly three hundred, and at his death, which occurred Dec. 8, 1871, he was considered to be one of the prominent and successful farmers of the town. He was a man of a very positive character, devotedly attached to his family, and perhaps a little exclusive; very methodical in business matters, and with a very high regard for his word, which was considered to be as good as his note. He was a devout member of the Second Congregational church of Massena, and contributed liberally towards its support. In December, 1812, Mr. Tracy was married to Miss Theda Snow, daughter of Levi and Lydia Snow, of Becket, Mass. She was born Dec. 3, 1788, and is now living on the old farm at the advanced age of eighty-nine. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy were blessed with ten children, five sons and five daughters, seven of whom are now living. The old homestead is owned and occupied by their son, Daniel, who is one of the town's most enterprising and successful farmers.

tributed by the inhabitants, of all denominations, to the amount of \$1000, leaving a debt of \$1400 on the day of dedication. It may here be remarked that the house was built against more or less silent and outspoken opposition. Before it was begun, "it could never be built," and when completed, forsooth, "it never would be paid for." However, the strong hearted wavered not; knowing that "it is good to be zealously affected always in a good cause," they got together on *that memorable dedication morning*, and resolved, with the same strong faith that had characterized their efforts and sacrifices all through, that, with the blessing of God, the remaining indebtedness should be paid *that day*, and so it was; for the church was that day freed from debt, and dedicated amid the rejoicings of the donors. It is no fault of those who did *well* that the success of the enterprise was largely due to the untiring perseverance of L. E. Barnett, the successful young merchant of the place, then but 26 years of age, who, all through the enterprise, exercised as much diligence and care as he does in his own business, fulfilling the Divine command, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." The church has continued to be largely attended by all denominations each Sabbath and other days, and the desk is occupied by pastors of different religious faiths. The first of these was Rev. E. A. Merritt; the present, G. S. Hastings. The membership has changed materially by deaths and removals, and is at this time about the same as at first,—22. The present officers are L. E. Barnett, Robert Bardon, I. R. Harriman, J. H. Shaver, and I. A. Harriman, trustees, and William Bardon, treasurer. A very successful Sabbath-school is sustained, with L. E. Barnett, superintendent; J. H. Shaver, assistant; and 10 other officers and teachers, and 80 scholars.

#### ST. LAWRENCE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

at Louisville was organized, with 64 families, Oct. 2, 1869. A meeting for the purpose of the formation of a Catholic church was held in the town-hall at Louisville, on the date

above mentioned, at which John B. Whalen presided and Michael Power acted as secretary. The church edifice was erected, in 1871-72, at a cost of \$7000,—its present value. Its seating capacity is for 350 persons. The first trustees were Rt. Rev. — Wadhams, bishop of the diocese, Very Rev. James Mackey, Vicar-general, Father Welsh, pastor in charge, John B. Whalen, and Michael Power. The present trustees are the two ecclesiastical dignitaries as above, Rev. J. J. Brennan, pastor, James McNulty, and James Carroll. The present membership is 300.

#### EDUCATIONAL AND STATISTICAL.

The education of the youth was a subject of paramount importance with the pioneers of Louisville; hence we find primitive arrangements for teaching inaugurated at an early day in the history of the town. As early as 1808, Elisha W. Barber taught a school in the Willson neighborhood; and, later, Levi Miller taught in a rude building near the village of Louisville. Educational matters have made rapid strides since then, as the number and quality of the school-houses, the ability of the teachers employed, and the subjoined statistics show. We find, within the limits of town, 14 school-houses, 15 teachers, 577 scholars; valuation of school property, \$6540; amount of State appropriation, \$1645; amount raised from taxation, \$2255. The population of the town, for the semi-decades from 1845 to 1877, was as follows: In 1845, 1970; in 1850, 2044; in 1855, 2120; in 1860, 2310; in 1865, 2237; in 1870, 2132; in 1875, 2039.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the following for assistance in the compilation of the above history of Louisville: Dr. Hough's "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties," Jeremiah Willson, William and James Miller, Mrs. Samuel Bradford and son, Hon. William Bradford, Mrs. Polly Shoen, John B. Whalen, C. S. Willard, L. E. Barnett, Elon Taylor, Robert Loughrey and wife, Michael Power, Esq., James Matthews, Stephen Sharp, and many others.

## M A S S E N A.

THE extreme northeast town of the county bears this name, which was bestowed in honor of Marshal Massena, of the French army of the first Napoleon. It was erected by the provisions of the act forming the county, March 3, 1802, a large portion of Great Tracts 2 and 3 being attached to its present area, which area was never a part of the Macomb purchase. By the formation of the towns on its south and west Massena has been reduced to its present limits,—30,671 acres. The town borders on the St. Lawrence river, and includes among its territory the islands of Long Sant and Barnhart, lying in that stream. Its surface is level, partaking to a large extent of the characteris-

tics peculiar to an alluvial formation. Dense forests of pine formerly existed in its limits, affording excellent ship timber; and spars, from 80 to 100 feet long, were often obtained, and rafted to Montreal. A limited quantity of this timber yet remains. The various hard woods, as well as the elms and basswood, also abounded, and at present constitute the chief growths on the uncleared lands. The soil, generally, is very fertile, being a dark loam, or a loam with an admixture of clay and sand. Wheat was formerly an important product, but its culture has been supplanted by the grazing interests; and the products of the dairy and cheese-factories, of which there are three in town, aggregate

thousands of dollars annually. Hence, also, live-stock forms one of the chief exports. In 1875 the town possessed 4079 milch cows.

Massena is liberally watered by Grasse and Raquette rivers, which flow through the town from west to east, south of the centre, and about a mile apart. The latter is a turbulent mountain stream, rising in the Adirondack regions, and cannot be utilized in the town for water-power. The Grasse is more sluggish, but has natural falls in the western part of the town, which have been improved so as to produce excellent power. Below these, from the centre of the town to the mouth of the river, at Cornwall island, the current is scarcely perceptible. To this point the river is navigable, and a ship-canal has been proposed to the head of Long Saut island, thus avoiding the famous rapids, whose current is twenty miles an hour, and whose waves are lashed into foam like the surges of the sea. In September, 1833, sixty persons subscribed various sums to pay G. Ogden and U. H. Orvis for undertaking a preliminary survey in ascertaining the practicability and probable expense of a canal from Long Saut to the still waters of the Grasse, but the building of a canal around the rapids, on the Canadian side, prevented further action.

Both the Grasse and Raquette rivers are subject to the influence of the backwaters of the St. Lawrence, whose peculiar actions, and the effects attending it, are thus described by Dr. Hough in his history of the county :

"From the commencement of the rapids to the head of Lake St. Francis, at St. Regis, the St. Lawrence seldom freezes sufficiently to allow of crossing on the ice, although at particular seasons, and for a short time, there has been a bridge of ice sufficiently strong to support teams. The waters, however, being chilled by snows drifted into them, and obstructed by anchor ice, or masses formed at the bottom of the stream, as is common in running water in our climate, will commence forming a dam or slight obstruction, usually near St. Regis, where its surface is covered with solid ice; and this, being fixed by freezing, and increased by cakes of floating ice and snow, will accumulate at successive points above, raising the surface, and causing still water just above the obstruction, which allows the freezing process to take place. This has occurred during severe snow-storms and intensely cold weather so rapidly as to raise the waters of the St. Lawrence, at certain points, fifteen feet in as many minutes; and the Long Saut rapids, where the waters usually shoot downwards with the swiftness of an arrow, have been known to be as placid as the surface of a mill-pond from obstructions below. The descent of the water is of course the same, but the rapids are carried farther down stream, and still water occurs at points where it is rapid at ordinary seasons. The extreme difference of level hitherto observed from these obstructions is about twenty-five feet in Robinson's bay; in Massena, about nine miles above St. Regis, and in Grasse river, it has been known to rise to an equal height. No winter passes without more or less of these ice-dams and reflex currents, which usually happen towards the latter part of winter, after the waters have become chilled, and ice has formed below. Above the head of the Long Saut they are seldom or never noticed. Similar occurrences happen at Montreal at certain

seasons, and have often caused serious accidents. The apparent solidity of the obstructions thus temporarily formed is seldom trusted by those acquainted with the river, although there have been those fool-hardy enough to venture across the channel upon them. They will sometimes form and break away with astonishing rapidity; for such is the irresistible force of the mighty current that no obstruction can long withstand its power. In 1833, a bridge at Massena Centre, supposed to be placed sufficiently high to be above the reach of all floods, was swept away from this cause, the waters having arisen nearly five feet higher than had been before observed, and it has been found quite impracticable to maintain bridges below Massena village across Grasse river. The water has been seen to pour over the dam at Haskell's mill *up stream* for a short time, and the dam at Massena village has been preserved against the backwater with extreme difficulty. The lower dam on Grasse river is built to resist the current from both directions, and the level of this river, as well as the St. Lawrence, is from this cause higher through a portion of the winter than its normal level."

#### EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

It is generally believed that the first settlement in Massena began as early as 1792, by the erection of a saw-mill on Grasse river, on the site now occupied by Haskell's mills. These lands were claimed by the *St. Regis* Indians, in common with others along the river, and a mile square at what was then known as the falls (Haskell's) was reserved for them by the treaty of 1796. The saw-mill was erected by a Frenchman, and was afterwards occupied by Amable Foucher, from old Chateaugay, who retained possession until 1808. His first dam was swept *up stream* by the backwater of the St. Lawrence, before described. The settlements which followed were made on what was known as Revolutionary land-grants, which were surveyed in the fall of 1798 by Amos Lay, who afterwards became the first supervisor of the town. In 1799 a road was surveyed from Oswegatchie to St. Regis, and partly opened.

The early proprietors and settlers experienced much annoyance from the *St. Regis* Indians, who continued to roam over the town, to and from their reservation, as will be seen by the following documents :

"To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York, in Senate and Assembly convened :

"The petition of the subscriber humbly sheweth: That he, together with a number of others, his associates, did (at sundry times) locate on several tracts and pieces of land, and obtained grants for the same, on the southeast side of the river St. Lawrence, and easterly of and adjoining the township of Louisville. That year petitioner and associates were induced to this distant object, *first*, to be clear of interfering with other claims, and, *secondly*, by a stream of water passing through the middle of the said collected several tracts, then called and known by the name of *Little Black* river, and noted in a map of the State, published at the time of the Revolution, by the name of *Eyennawye*, and now called by the *St. Regis* Indians Grasse river. That your petitioner and associates attempted last season to commence settlements on the premises aforesaid, and were prevented from taking possession by the *St. Regis* Indians, who alleged that the said Black river and one half mile on each side thereof is reserved by treaty, and confirmed to them by the commissioners of the United States and the State of New York. That your petitioner, therefore, to investigate the claim, applied to the record of the State, and found the original treaty there deposited, dated May 31, 1796, whereby it appears the premises so surrendered by the commissioners aforesaid

is about eight square miles, being the most valuable part of the property held by your petitioners, etc., under the solemn grants of the State, in the years 1788 and 1790. A copy of said treaty and cession aforesaid is hereunto annexed, together with a map of the several grants certified by the surveyor-general. That your petitioner, previous to the discovery of the cession aforesaid, did subscribe, and is accountable to contribute, a considerable proportion towards a road from Plattsburg, jointly with the proprietors of Louisville, and is now without the prospect of deriving the least benefit therefrom. In case thus circumstanced with the *St. Regis* Indians, who are not amenable to the laws, your petitioner and associates are induced to apply for legislative aid in the premises, and pray that they will be pleased to grant such relief as they in their wisdom will judge equitable and just.

"JER. V. RENNELAER.  
"Himself and Associates.

"ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1799."

"To His Excellency, John Jay, Esq., Governor of the State of New York, in council:

"The petition of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, settlers in the townships of Massena and Louisville, on the banks of the river St. Lawrence, in the State of New York, *Humbly representeth*: That the Indian chiefs and warriors of *St. Regis* are possessed of a tract of land, chiefly wild meadow, extending from the mouth of Grasse river, in the township of Massena, up to the falls, which is about seven miles. That your petitioners, having settled in the said townships of Massena and Louisville, are greatly annoyed by the said Indians, who threaten to kill and destroy their cattle unavoidably trespassing upon these meadows, they being exposed chiefly without fence, and several of their cattle are missing. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your excellency, in council, to take such measures of accommodation with the said Indians as shall seem meet, in order to secure to your petitioners the peaceable enjoyment of their lands and property against the depredations of the said Indians. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

"Signed, Amos Lay, Mamri Victory, Calvin Plumley, Kinner Newcomb, Samuel Newcomb, G. S. Descoteaux, William Polley, Anthony Lamping, Aaron Allen, and two illegible signatures. Dated June 24, 1800."

In consequence of these memorials, the State purchased the Indian reservation, paying more for the lands than was afterwards realized from their sale.

The first land-agent was Henry Child, who was succeeded by Amos Lay, and he in turn by Mathew Perkins. Among those who came as settlers before 1803, and who had come principally from Vermont, were Mamri Victory, Calvin Plumley, Bliss Hoisington, David Lytle, Seth Reed, Leonard Herrick, John Bullard, Jacob and David Hutchins, Nathaniel Kezar, and Elijah Bailey. The latter kept a pioneer tavern on the St. Lawrence. A two-story house, erected for this purpose at a later day, still remains. In 1803, Daniel Robinson brought on his family, having purchased land the year before, and lived in town until his death. He reared five sons, three of whom—Horatio N., Luther H., and I. H.—still live in town. The elder Robinson erected a saw-mill on a small creek near his place, in 1815, which was used many years. In 1803, Royal Polley joined these settlers on Massena Point, and, in 1807, Thomas Steadman. The immigration had increased their number to such an extent that, in 1807, there were ninety-eight voters in town. Many of these had been brought here by the lumbering interest, and removed when that declined. They were, moreover, a class that had but little respect for law, and believed in an exemplary justice, modified by the law of might. Hence fighting was of frequent occurrence, and was generally the court of appeal for the settlement of personal grievances. In those days this un-

written statute was termed the "Blue Beech Law," and he who commanded the most muscular strength was the better magistrate. Even after courts were established this practice was not entirely ignored. It is said that on one occasion a man, having been convicted before a magistrate for fighting, was sent to Ogdensburg jail, in the custody of a constable. To sustain the journey they took along a jug of rum, and both partook freely of its contents, until, becoming nearly intoxicated, they fell to blows, and, both being badly beaten and gory with blood, returned. The keeper of the prisoner then offered to again start, and the latter promised peaceably to go, on condition that their jug should be replenished. The account does not relate whether this very reasonable offer was complied with on the part of the worthy magistrate.

A better class of citizens followed, among whom were N. Denison, E. M. Denison, Elijah Flagg, E. Howard, L. A. Robinson, D. Tracy, J. C. Stone, Enos Beach, John E. Perkins, John Garvin, Lemuel Haskell, Calvin Hubbard, W. S. Paddock, John B. Andrews, U. H. Orvis, Benjamin Phillips, and L. E. Waterbury.

The first school was taught, in 1803, by Gilbert Reed, at Massena village. Royal Phelps was one of the first preachers, in 1806.

The population of the town in 1875 was 2701.

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The official records of the town have been twice destroyed, the first time including all the records up to 1808, and the last time by a fire in the fall of 1853, which included all the documents which had accumulated up to that period. This part of the history, therefore, will necessarily be brief and fragmentary.

At the annual meeting in 1808 the following were elected: John Wilson, supervisor; John E. Perkins, clerk; Elisha W. Barber, Thomas Steadman, Enoch French, assessors; Aaron Wright, collector; Benjamin Willard, Jarvis Kimball, Enoch French, commissioners of highways; John Reeve, Aaron Wright, constables; Griffin Place, John Garvin, fence-viewers; John Bullard, Griffin Place, pound-masters.

Since the town has been formed the following has been the succession of supervisors: 1802, Amos Lay; 1808-9, John Wilson; 1810-11, Thomas Steadman; 1812, Calvin Hubbard; 1813-17, Willard Seaton; 1818-19, John E. Perkins; 1820-21, John Stone, Jr.; 1822-24, John B. Andrews; 1825-26, Chester Gurney; 1827-28, Lemuel Haskell; 1829-30, Ira Goodridge; 1831, John B. Andrews; 1832-33, L. Haskell; 1834-37, Ira Goodridge; 1838-39, John B. Judd; 1840-41, Benjamin Phillips; 1842-44, John B. Andrews; 1845, E. D. Ransom; 1846, Allen B. Phillips; 1847, E. D. Ransom; 1848-49, Allen B. Phillips; 1850, Willson Bridges; 1851-52, J. B. Andrews; 1855-60, Guy B. Andrews; 1861-62, Luke Carlton; 1863-64, Guy B. Andrews; 1865-66, H. S. Ransom; 1867-68, Joseph E. Clary; 1869-72, Henry B. White; 1873-75, John O. Bridges; 1876-77, Henry B. White.

Excerpts are made from the town records in 1808, when a petition was voted for the erection of Louisville.

In 1809 a wolf bounty of \$3, and in 1810 of \$5. In 1818, \$500 voted for the poor. In 1820-21, a fox bounty of 50 cents. In 1825, voted to let the Deer river settlers have \$200 out of the poor funds, in case they are set off, and no more. In 1826, voted in favor of allowing that part of No. 16 still belonging to Massena to be attached to Brasher, and of allowing \$10 of poor money to be allowed them. In 1828, J. B. Andrews, John E. Perkins, and Lemuel Haskell appointed to wait upon the court-house commissioners and represent the interests of the town. The location at Columbia village advised. In 1849, voted to raise \$100 to build a float, and furnish wires for a ferry on Grasse river, near the centre of the town. In 1850, voted not to make a distinction between the town and county poor; and in 1851, against a tax for repairing the court-house.

In 1866, it was voted that the town protest against increasing the fees of the county clerk.

The late civil war called forth the following town action: At a special meeting Sept. 15, 1862, after a discussion of the purpose, it was voted that \$2500 be raised by taxation "to pay all the members of Capt. Chamberlain's company, enlisted from this town, \$10 each;" and all others enlisted since July 2, 1862, were to receive a like amount. Volunteers after the date of the meeting were to receive \$50 each.

A special meeting was held Dec. 22, 1863, when the supervisor and town clerk were authorized to issue interest-bearing certificates of \$300 each, to be countersigned by a justice of the peace, for every volunteer required to fill the quota of the town. The subsequent calls for men elicited similar action, the appropriations voted being sufficiently liberal to meet the demand.

#### ROADS AND OTHER TOWN INTERESTS

have received proper attention from the electors of Massena. Owing to the river's flowing through the town, and the settlements along them, the highways partake of their general direction, from west to east; and although but few roads cross the streams, it has been a burden to the town to keep them bridged.

In 1803 the first bridge over Grasse river was built at the village, and has been replaced several times. The present structure, a covered bridge, was erected in obedience to a vote of a special meeting, July 18, 1862, when a tax of \$4000 was authorized. A bridge was built across this stream, at the Centre, in 1832, which was soon swept away, and no means of crossing there is at present afforded. In 1863 the legislature was petitioned to authorize the supervisors to levy a tax of \$4000 to build a bridge across Raquette river, and Oct. 27, 1877, \$8000 was voted to bridge the same stream at Massena Springs. It is proposed to erect an iron truss bridge, over 200 feet in length, in the spring of 1878.

Among the most important roads of the town were the old Plattsburg road and the ones located by the commissioners appointed for this purpose in April, 1816, from Ogdensburg to Massena, and from the latter place to Russell *via* Potsdam.

The Norfolk, Raymondville and Massena plank-road

company was organized Feb. 14, 1851; but only six of the ten miles composing the route were ever planked. After a few years the company surrendered its franchise, and the road is now used as the principal highway to the railroad at Norwood.

Steps were taken in 1856 to build a town-hall, and \$800 appropriated to effect this purpose. A commodious brick house was erected in the village, which has been remodeled and repaired by subsequent appropriations. In 1875 the town erected a house of detention in the village of Massena.

With one exception, the cemeteries of the town are in its charge, and a hearse is also provided at the expense of the town.

Massena is well provided with schools, having thirteen districts besides those on the islands, which are supplied with a fair class of buildings and requisites. There are ten frame and six brick school-houses in the town, valued, with their sites, at \$17,623. In the year 1876-77 there were employed 34 teachers, who received the sum of \$4734.93 for wages; 1843 scholars attended the schools. Total expenses for the year, \$5674.60.

#### LONG SAUT ISLAND,

in the St. Lawrence river, formerly known as the *Isle au Long Sault*, is of very irregular shape, being about five miles long and from half a mile to a mile in width. Its area comprises about 2000 acres, none of which is subject to overflow, and all admitting of cultivation. The surface was originally covered with forests of pine, beech, and maple, the latter being most abundant. About 500 acres of the island are yet timbered. The soil is generally fertile. This body of land was not included in the sale of the St. Lawrence islands to the Ogdens in 1823, but was reserved by the State on account of its supposed importance in a military point of view. The lands were sold to individuals by the surveyor-general, in pursuance of a statute taking effect May 5, 1832.

The date of the first settlement is somewhat obscure, the first residents having been temporary ones. Among the early actual settlers were John, Michael G., and William Cline, the Dodges, John and Thomas Delaney, Stephen Miller, John Hutchins, and Dennis McCarthy.

The inhabitants number twenty-three families, who are engaged chiefly in agriculture, although the sturgeon-fishing on the northern shore receives some attention.

#### MASSENA CENTRE

is a village of a few dozen houses near the centre of the town, and at the head of the still waters of Grasse river, which at this point has not sufficient fall to afford water-power. Some of the first settlers of the town located here, among them being Nathaniel Kezar, Arad Smith, Perizo Smith, Ephraim Hyde, Samuel Dana, Thomas Dodge, Israel Rickard, Ira Goodrich, K. Bailey, and in the vicinity, Peabody Kinney, Willard Seaton, Hiram Anderson. At a later day, Hiram Fish, Moses Russell, and a few others, were prominent additions to this place. A few of the original settlers survive, and nearly all of them have descendants living in this locality.

Ephraim Hyde opened a *public-house* on his farm near the place at an early day, and Samson Wheeler in the hamlet about 1835, both having long since been discontinued. Aside from a few groceries, no goods were ever sold in the place, and the manufactures have been limited to the products of wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops. The first to engage in the latter trade was Israel Rickard, in 1816. It has been carried on by himself and sons to the present day.

Samson Wheeler built a wagon-shop about 1820, in which he plied his trade until his death, in 1871.

Augustus Wheeler was appointed the first postmaster, July 13, 1851. Since that time the office has been in charge of Ira Goodridge and his son, Ira A. There is a tri-weekly mail from Massena village.

A praiseworthy interest has ever been taken in schools,—one having been taught at an early day in the old block-house, formerly used by the American garrison, and which was not destroyed by the British with the other buildings at the place at the time of the invasion, when the citizens requested its use for school and religious purposes. The present fine edifice, erected in 1871, contains a good school of 50 pupils.

Union hall is a neat building for public meetings, with capacity for 200 persons, which was converted to this purpose from the Baptist parsonage in 1872.

The Massena Centre meeting-house was erected by the joint contributions of several religious denominations in 1836. It is a plain brick structure, with 300 sittings, and is worth \$2000. At present it is controlled by a board of three trustees, selected by the Congregational, Baptist, and Advent societies, each having an interest in the property. The trustees are Hiram Fish, H. Goodridge, and Daniel E. Stearns.

A union Sunday-school, organized about thirty years ago, is still continued; Horace Goodridge, superintendent.

This house is the home of the First Congregational church of Massena, which is the oldest religious body in town, and was organized Feb. 15, 1819, by Rev. Ambrose Porter, of Dartmouth college. Among the twelve members composing the church were Peabody Kinney, Rufus Goodale, James G. Steadman, Jacob Chase, Abigail Barber, Sally Kinney, and Dorothy Smith. The sacrament of the Supper was first administered Feb. 21, 1819, at a meeting held in the school-house. The church at Massena village was formed out of this, and has taken away the greater interest. The members at the Centre, numbering 23, have services at stated periods by a pastor secured by both churches. Among the early clergy were Revs. Montague, Taylor, Northrup, and Denning; and, later, Revs. Benedict, Burnap, Nelson, Beckworth, and Olney Place, the present pastor.

The first Congregational society was incorporated in connection with the above church Aug. 6, 1825, with John E. Perkins, Benjamin Phillips, Charles Gurney, James G. Steadman, and U. H. Orvis, trustees. To the efforts made by this society may be credited the first church edifice before mentioned.

The Adventists used the house as a place of worship until their church at the village was built, since which their meetings have been discontinued.

The Baptists have maintained services in this house since its completion, and had at one time a very flourishing church. This also has been divided, the greater interest being at the village, and the Baptist church history will be detailed in that connection.

#### RAQUETTE RIVER POST-OFFICE

is a small cluster of houses on both banks of the river, about six miles below Massena Springs. It contains a few stores, shops, and a post-office, which was established about 1830, with A. Ransom, postmaster. The office has also been held by Peter Vilas, H. S. Ransom, M. A. Vantine, Wm. Hagggett, and John Bacon, the present official. There is also a church of the Methodist order, established and served in connection with the church at Massena village.

Settlement was begun in this locality by Willard Seaton, and about 1804 he built a saw-mill on the Raquette, which was carried off by a freshet before it was put in operation. Another attempt to erect a mill, made by A. Ransom, about 1830, was also abandoned. The Chase family followed soon after Seaton; and the Earles, Paynes, Tuckers, Barneys, Youngs, Hitchcocks, Smiths, Bayleys, and others were among the pioneers. A man by the name of Belden was the first to engage in trade, probably in 1825. He ended his business career by shooting himself. Others in trade were A. Ransom, P. Vilas, Hitchcock and Bacon; the latter two continuing in business at the present time.

In 1827, Captain Wilson Bridges opened a hotel which he continued twenty-five years. Up the stream, towards the western part of the town, lived, as pioneers, Herman Reed, R. Messenger, the Judds, the Colburns, the Wells', David Kellogg, Thomas Flaherty, Jacob Gould, Stephen Reed, Jewett Bowers, William Nightingale, and Captain John Polley. The latter lived in the immediate locality of the

#### MASSENA SPRINGS,

whose health-giving properties have proved a boon to large numbers. These celebrated mineral springs are on the north bank of Raquette river, near the verge of the stream, a mile from Massena village, and four miles from the St. Lawrence. Their presence was noted by the early surveyors in 1789, the water flowing copiously from the river bank, and so strongly charged with sulphur that the odor was perceptible many rods distant. The earth around had been trodden into a miry place by the elk and deer, which used to resort thither to drink, being extremely fond of the water. This taste also extends to domestic cattle, they having been known to swim across the river to drink from the flow of the spring. The water is clear, cool, and sparkling, with an odor of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. At first the taste is a little unpleasant, but most persons evince a fondness for the waters after using them a short time. They are peculiarly refreshing and satisfying in their nature.

It is generally believed that the Indians used these waters for sores and ulcerations, and as early as 1815 their efficacy for the cure of cutaneous diseases was tested by the whites, proving a sovereign remedy for salt rheum and kindred diseases. But when a case of black scrofula, contracted by a French priest in Egypt, yielded to their influence, it was no longer doubted that they are a most valuable and potent

therapeutic. This established their worth, and, under medical direction, increased their use, generally with the most gratifying results. It was found, also, that their range as a specific is more comprehensive than was at first supposed; and a partial analysis demonstrated the fact that they possess the most valuable constituents of the most noted mineral springs of America. Invalids flocked hither, and, in 1822, Captain John Polley erected the first accommodations. Six years later the old and well-known Harrowgate House was erected by Ruel Parsons, and was kept many years by David Merrill. A number of private houses were built soon after, and the springs improved by curbing them and erecting a pavilion which kept them from the rays of the sun. Benjamin Phillips having become proprietor in 1848, built a fine and commodious brick hotel on the hill overlooking the springs, whose fame as a hostelry, added to the repute of the waters, attracted hundreds annually for pleasure as well as a relief from sickness. The reputation of the "United States" hotel was preserved until its destruction by fire in 1871. A bathing-house was also constructed, and appliances prepared for the external use of the waters by warm and cold baths. Their use in this manner was also attended with good effects, and some almost marvelous cures were effected. Exhaustive analyses were now made by competent chemists, which not only corroborated their curative properties, but showed their similarity to even the famed Spa at Baden, in Austria, and the Eislen springs in Germany.

The following is the analysis of the waters by Professor Ferd. F. Mayer, of the New York College of Pharmacy. At the temperature of 60° F. the specific gravity is 1.0317; that of water 1.000. The following exhibit shows the composition of the solid and gaseous ingredients,—A in one litre; B in one gallon:

	(A.) Grammes.	(B.) Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	1.36795	79.792
Chloride of potassium.....	0.00871	0.508
Chloride of magnesium.....	0.51308	29.927
Bromide of magoesium.....	0.01155	0.673
Bicarbonate of lime.....	0.08319	4.852
Bicarbonate of iron.....	0.00838	0.488
Sulphate of lime.....	1.04116	60.931
Sulphate of soda.....	0.06003	3.501
Phosphate of soda.....	0.02203	1.320
Hyposulphite of soda.....	0.07210	4.205
Sulphate of sodium.....	0.02410	1.405
Silicate of soda and organic compounds.....	0.19160	11.176
	3.40448	198.478

Sulphuretted hydrogen { a. free..... 0.0155 } 22.373 c. c.  
 { b. half combined. 0.0175 }  
 Per gallon, 5.307 cubic inches.

The complaints for which these waters are specifically used, producing either a permanent cure or great relief, are obstinate cutaneous diseases of nearly every description, scrofula, dyspepsia, affections of the kidneys and liver, chronic rheumatism, chronic ophthalmia, calculous affections, chronic diarrhoea, and general debility arising from want of exercise and close application to sedentary employment, as well as the diseases peculiar to the female constitution. In short, they have been found effective agents for the cure of all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the blood, but aggravate pulmonary affections, and have proved injurious in some cases of that nature.

Recent improvements have placed the springs in a fine

condition, with good facilities for bottling the waters, which enables the superintendent, Gilbert P. Smith, to ship them with their medicinal properties unimpaired.

Aside from their curative virtues, the springs are in a country abounding with beautiful scenery, and the Adirondack regions, as well as the St. Lawrence, are close at hand, thus lending them additional popularity as a summer resort. The accommodations for visitors are ample and good, there being, besides numerous boarding-houses, the Harrowgate, Bentley, Wheeler, and Hatfield hotels. The latter is a magnificent edifice, erected on the site of the old "United States," in 1872, at a cost of \$75,000. For architectural beauty and massive proportions it is unexcelled in northern New York. In it may be found all the conveniences of the modern city hotel, and all the appointments are first-class. Massena Springs has also a store, a telegraph-office, and about 75 inhabitants.

#### MASSENA VILLAGE.

This flourishing place is pleasantly located on both banks of Grasse river, principally on the south side, and extending almost to the springs, a mile distant from the business centre. It contains many fine houses, and is the seat of an active country trade, whose importance is increasing annually. The inhabitants, numbering about 800, are noted for their zeal and interest in educational and religious matters.

Among the first to make a beginning at this point were Calvin Hubbard and Stephen Reed, who erected a dam and saw-mill at the falls in 1803. Other pioneer settlers were Benjamin Phillips, U. H. Orvis, J. B. Andrews, J. Clark, L. E. Waterbury, W. S. Paddock, H. A. Campbell, M. P. Crowley, John Stone, Royal Polley, and E. F. Taylor.

Although early a place of importance, its growth as a village began in 1831, when 35 acres were plotted into 71 lots, upon which a number of buildings were soon after erected. Until that period the mills here, and a mile below, were the most prominent features. In 1808, Hubbard and Reed built the first grist-mill,—a small structure, with a single run of rock-stone. In 1810, James McDowell, of Montreal, who held the lower property, purchased the upper mills also, which he owned until 1828, when U. H. Orvis became the proprietor. Two years later Orvis built a stone mill, with three run of stones, and in 1848 the present mill, built of brick, with four run of stones. The lower property was improved by L. Haskell, and the mills erected by him and his family are widely known. The old stone mill was changed into a woolen-factory, which has been continued. A large stone structure was put up for a starch-factory, which has been supplied with machinery for wood-manufacturing purposes. There are, also, a tannery, several carriage-shops, a furniture-factory, marble-works, and mechanic-shops. A cement-bed near the place was profitably worked a number of years about 1837.

The mercantile interests of the village were first represented by Benjamin Phillips, U. H. Orvis, J. Clark, and J. B. Andrews, who were in trade many years; and most of whom were succeeded by their sons, who are yet in business. J. O. Bridges, one of the leading merchants, has been in trade since 1853. There are at present about a dozen



stores, representing the various branches of trade, occupying substantial business blocks.

The hotels of Massena have attained a wide celebrity for their excellence and size. As early as 1810 a large three-story house was erected for this purpose, where John Stone and others kept an inn which was the boast of the country. H. A. Campbell erected an opposition house, which was afterwards favorably known as the Eagle hotel. Upon its destruction by fire, in 1864, the proprietor, H. B. White, erected the present structure, an imposing brick, three stories high, the main building 66 by 36 feet, and a wing of the same height, 32 by 71 feet. The house is conveniently arranged, with accommodations for 75 guests, and is still under the proprietorship of Mr. White. In 1876, the Allen House, also a fine brick, and with good appointments, was erected by A. A. Allen.

The medical profession has been ably represented, Dr. W. S. Paddock having located here at an early day. Others of equal eminence followed, among them Doctors J. H. Ripley, E. Whitney, J. H. Grinnell, O. McFadden, and A. L. Gagnon. All of the latter named still reside in the place.

A custom-house office was established many years ago. Since 1866 W. S. P. Garvin has been the collector, with the main office at White's hotel, and sub-office at Massena Point and Dodge's Landing, on the St. Lawrence. The business of the office is increasing, and it ranks as one of the most important outside of larger places.

The post-office was established Sept. 19, 1811, Calvin Hubbard, postmaster. His successors in office have been John Stone, J. B. Andrews, A. H. Andrews, Wm. M. Fuller, Silas Joy, C. Barney, J. O. Bridges, H. S. Ransom, E. F. Taylor, and O. McFadden.

August 1, 1870, it was made a postal money-order office, and the amount of its business is considerable. The office has a daily mail from Norwood, with which place the village has also stage communication. The Montreal telegraph company has a line to the town, and offices at the village and Springs.

#### MASSENA LODGE, NO. 513, F. AND A. M.,

was chartered June 19, 1861, having worked under a dispensation the previous year with about a dozen members, and M. J. Chamberlain, W. M., Orson Davis, S. W., and W. S. P. Garvin, J. W. Regular meetings have been held since that period, and there are at present seventy-five members, with O. H. Tilden, W. M., D. A. Fuller, S. W., and J. Patterson, J. W.

This is the second Masonic lodge organized at the village. Some time prior to 1810 there was a flourishing lodge of the mystic brotherhood, which erected a large hall for the use of its meetings, and which embraced as members the principal citizens of those times, but who have long since passed off the earthly stage "from labor to refreshment." This lodge met the fate common to such bodies during the Morgan excitement, and its meetings were never resumed. Its records also have been lost, leaving its history obscure and conjectural.

A short time after the formation of the lodge a chapter of Royal Arch Masons was instituted, which was transferred to Potsdam.

#### PINE GROVE CEMETERY

was formed, in 1874, by an association bearing the same name, and composed of H. H. Andrews, Richard Stearns, J. L. Hyde, Horatio Clark, H. B. White, and William W. Goodrich, trustees; Hamilton Andrews, president; and J. O. Bridges, secretary. Seven acres of elevated ground, with superb natural drainage, on the north side of the river, and overlooking the village, were purchased, and about \$3000 expended in its improvement. The plan contemplates a burying-vault, walks, drives, and lawns, which, in connection with the noble pines planted by the hand of nature, will make it a lovely spot. Three hundred and thirty lots have been located, and the first interment was made Oct. 17, 1874, when the remains of Harriet H., consort of L. B. Shepard, were mingled with the quiet dust of Pine Grove.

#### MASSENA UNION FREE SCHOOL

was formed, under the general act, of districts Nos. 2, 11, and 16, April 11, 1866, and the following board of education chosen: H. F. Crooks, J. O. Bridges, W. H. Paddock, E. Whitney, J. L. Hyde, F. P. Balch, Cephas Nightingale, H. S. Ransom, and L. E. Waterbury. Measures were at once instituted to erect a suitable school edifice, and a beautiful tract of three acres, on the divide between the rivers, was selected for its location. Here a commodious and handsome three-story brick structure, with a well-proportioned tower, was completed in 1868, under the superintendence of W. S. P. Garvin, at a cost of \$14,000.

The first regular session of the school was held in 1869, under the principalship of Thomas Kinney. Subsequently, Principals Peck, Ball, and J. A. Haig have been employed and appropriate departments formed. As at present constituted, these are known as primary, junior, intermediate, and academic departments, the latter being under the control of the State board of regents, and has well-graded courses of study, its graduates being prepared to enter college. The attendance in all the departments is more than two hundred, with an increase from abroad. The school has a cabinet of philosophical apparatus, ample for practical purposes, and a library of four hundred volumes of standard books, including the "New American Encyclopædia" and "Chambers' Cyclopædia."

The present corps of teachers is composed of J. A. Haig, principal; Miss J. S. Haig, intermediate department; Miss Amanda Martin, junior department; and Miss Florence Stearns, primary department. The school board is composed of W. S. Paddock, president; H. Anderson, secretary, and J. D. Bridges, Cephas Nightingale, W. W. Goodrich, Henry Douglas, Joseph E. Clary, H. G. Talcott, W. H. Cubley, trustees, who are active in promoting the welfare of the school and advancing the cause of education.

#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MASSENA.

Ministers of this faith held services in town as early as 1825, among the pioneers being Elder Parr. About 1827, U. H. Orvis erected a frame house in the village for religious meetings, which was nominally owned by the Baptists, and was used by them many years.

The first record of a regular church organization bears date Sept 20, 1843, although it is probable that one may

have existed a number of years previous, whose records have been lost. At the date above mentioned, a council of Baptist ministers was called to examine Elder Nathaniel Martin and his church in doctrinal points, who reported that they were worthy of fellowship; thenceforth they were regarded as the regular Baptist church of Massena. There were 21 members, of which number C. Clark and Earle Stone were deacons, and Ephraim Hyde church clerk. Other prominent members were Moses B. Russell, J. B. Stone, and H. D. Hyde. Rev. E. Goodspeed succeeded as pastor, and meetings were held in the church at the Centre and at the school-house near Dr. Paddock's. In the mean time several societies had been formed in town, with doctrines so nearly allied to the regular church that it was deemed advisable to effect a union upon some basis which would not compromise the Christian standing of the regular church. A union was effected February 22, 1850, and the articles of faith and church covenant of the St. Lawrence association were adopted. Thirty-six names were appended to this agreement, and on the 8th of March Earle Stone and Peter Ormsby were chosen deacons, and J. B. Stone clerk. Services were now alternately held at the village and Massena Centre, being essentially one church with two places of worship. This practice yet prevails, with some modifications.

The present village church edifice was erected in 1859, the corner-stone having been laid June 23, 1859. It contains the names of the then pastor, J. H. Walden; Deacons Stone, Ormsby, Russell, Clark, Squire; Clerk, R. J. Horton; Trustees, Hiram Fish, Moses Russell, Allen W. Russell, Peter Ormsby, Stephen R. Squire, William S. P. Garvin, R. J. Horton, J. E. Clary, and J. E. Orvis; and also the names of more than 150 members. The house was opened for services in 1860. It is a substantial brick, tastily finished. In 1875 a parsonage was built, the one at the Centre meanwhile having been sold, which with the church adjoining is worth \$10,000.

The entire membership of the church is 147, which is under the pastoral care of Elder J. T. Seeley. The present trustees are S. R. Squire, L. F. Baker, J. C. Stone, Herbert Robinson, E. W. Kinney, and David Hennegan.

A Sabbath-school is under the patronage of the church, having a membership of seventy. W. H. Cubley is the superintendent, and Miss Hattie A. Secley secretary.

#### ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MASSENA.

Occasional services were held by visiting Episcopal clergymen many years ago, but it was not until June 21, 1863, that an effort was made to establish the work of the church. At that date Rev. J. F. Winkley, of Norfolk, commenced regular services in the town-hall, and there the first communion was held, Mrs. Joseph Harrison and Miss Eliza A. Taylor being the only communicants. The members were organized into a parish Sept. 13, 1869, as the *Church of the Great Shepherd*, Harvey H. Chittenden and Henry F. Clark being elected wardens; George A. Snaith, H. F. Crook, J. E. Clary, J. O. Bridges, Joseph Harrison, and William N. Gibson, vestrymen. The certificate of incorporation was recorded Sept. 15, 1869. On the 21st of the same month Rev. John F. Winkley was chosen rector.

and about a year later the parish was admitted into the diocese of Albany.

Sept. 28, 1871, the name of the corporation was changed to "The Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Church of Massena," Rev. E. G. Prout being the rector. During his connection the old Methodist chapel was purchased by the parish, and has since been used for services. On the 1st of August, 1874, Rev. Joshua N. T. Goss succeeded to the rectorship, and still serves the parish. Under his ministrations the communicants have been increased to seventy, and the parish extended to Barnhart's island, Helena, Hogsburg, and Long Saut island, having communicants at each place. Steps have been taken to erect a handsome chapel at the village in 1878, at a probable cost of \$6000; the movement which led to this purpose having been inaugurated by the Children's Aid society.

The present official members of the parish are: Wardens, H. T. Clark and H. H. Chittenden; Vestrymen, J. O. Bridges, G. A. Snaith, H. F. Crooks, J. E. Clary, G. W. Bayley, and L. Fowler.

The Rector's Ladies' Aid association was organized June 6, 1875, with Mrs. Wm. M. Bayley, president; Mrs. Mattoon Smith, vice-president; Mrs. J. N. T. Goss, secretary; and Mrs. H. B. White, treasurer. It is an active working body, having twenty members and maintaining regular meetings.

#### THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF MASSENA.

Here, as well as elsewhere, the Methodists were among the first to occupy the country. Missionary services were held in many pioneer homes and humble school-houses at an early day, and classes were formed at the village and at Raquette river. In 1843 these formed a part of the Louisville and Massena circuit, which then had eighty members, and was served by Rev. Isaac Puffer. Five years later, while Rev. I. L. Hunt was the elder of the then constituted district, Massena became a separate circuit, the class at the village having 34 members and the one at Raquette 23. Rev. E. Pease was the pastor in charge. From this time the existence of the work became well defined, embracing as its general interests the two classes mentioned; and these yet form the principal charges of the circuit. The first quarterly meeting was held at Raquette, Oct. 14, 1848, when an official board was constituted of J. Payne, B. Payne, C. Cooper, Wm. M. Bayley, Ethan Allen, John Magowan, John Darling, John Wilson, Lemuel Southworth, and Alfred R. Colburn. The meetings at the village at this time were held in a very small building, but a brick chapel was commenced in 1848, and completed in 1849, which was used twenty years, and then sold to the Episcopal society.

The increased membership necessitated a larger house, and in 1869 the present commodious edifice was erected,—a brick structure, 40 by 60 feet, with a basement and tower containing a fine bell and a first-rate clock. Including the parsonage, the church property is estimated worth \$14,000. This society and the one at Raquette have 225 members, and Rev. E. E. Kellogg as pastor. The present trustees are H. S. Tilden, J. L. Hyde, John Magowan, Levi Payne, John M. Kinney, Wm. M. Bayley, S. M. Benson, and A. L. Gaeron.



HIRAM FISH.



MRS. MARTHA M. FISH.



RES. OF HIRAM FISH, MASSENA, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y.



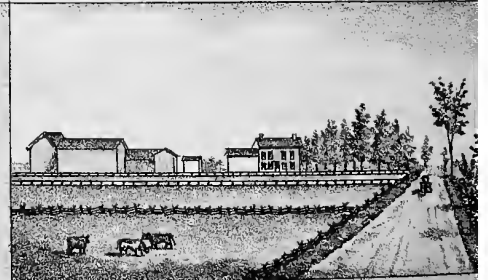
DANIEL ROBINSON.



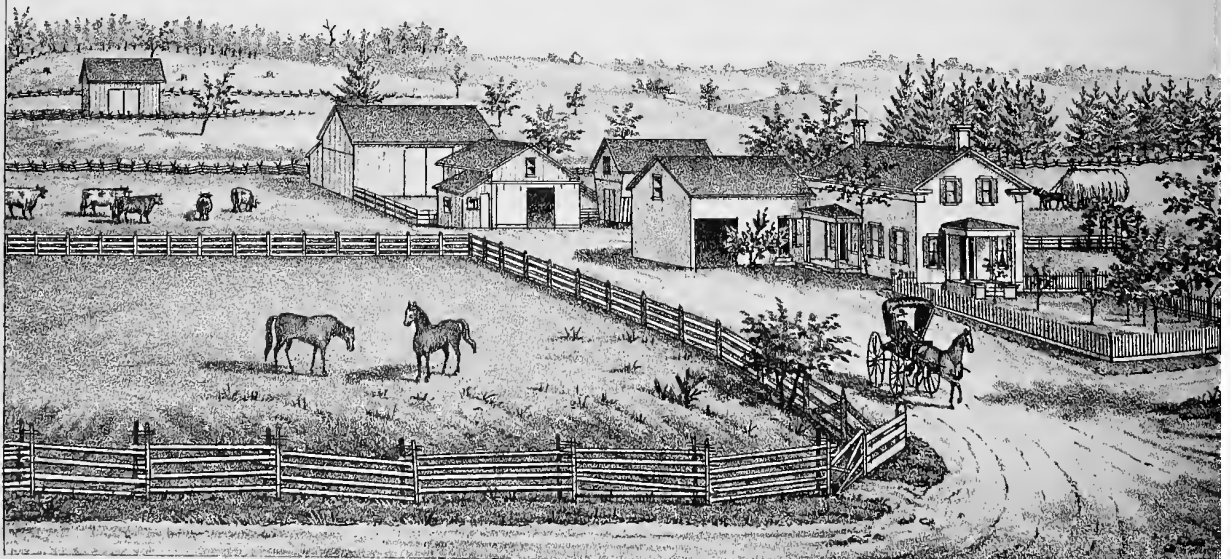
H.N. ROBINSON.



MASSENA POINT FACTORY.



OLD HOMESTEAD.



RESIDENCE OF H.N. ROBINSON, MASSENA, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

A Sunday-school of 130 members, having Ivan Burney superintendent, is connected with the church at the village.

#### THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

of Massena was formed in the village Sept. 4, 1834, of 33 members. It was then, as now, under the pastoral care of clergymen serving this and the First Congregational church. The first meetings were held in the school-house and other places, but in 1844 a commodious brick church was completed, in which worship has since been maintained. In 1868 this house was thoroughly repaired, at a cost of \$2000, and it now presents a neat and attractive appearance. A parsonage, costing \$3000, was erected in 1874, making the aggregate value of the church property about \$8000. The membership of the church has been reduced by death and removals to about 60, over which Rev. Olney Place presides as pastor. The Sunday-school is superintended by J. A. Haig.

On Oct. 15, 1844, the "Second Congregational society" was incorporated, with Silas Joy, William S. Paddock, Samuel Tracy, Benjamin Phillips, Robert Dutton, John B. Judd, and J. B. Andrews, trustees. The society has enjoyed a successful existence, and is at present officered by H. S. Ransom, H. Andrews, L. C. Howard, William Alden, Henry Nightingale, trustees; and J. H. Grinnell, clerk.

#### ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

was formed, in 1838, by Father John McNulty, of twenty families. The same year a frame house of worship was erected a little north of the village, and the business interests of the church were represented by John Flaherty, Wm. Quinn, and Dennis McCarthy, trustees. The building was subsequently enlarged to 24 by 48 feet, and the membership had a flattering increase under the spiritual tutelage of Father James Keveny. A cemetery of two acres was inaugurated in connection with the church, and is still used.

In 1873, measures were taken to erect a new church, and Thomas Flaherty, Joseph Patterson, and James Fox were appointed a committee, under whose direction the work was begun. An acre of ground was purchased near Massena Springs, and the foundation laid that year. The house was completed by an official board composed of Bishop E. P. Wadhams, Vicar-Gen. James Mackey, Rev. J. J. Brennan, Jere. O'Neil, and Dennis Farrell. It is a handsome brick, 46 by 90 feet, and 25 feet high, and was dedicated, July 27, 1875, as the "Church of the Sacred Heart." There are 400 communicants, under the spiritual direction of Father J. J. Brennan.

#### THE CHRISTIAN ADVENT CHURCH OF MASSENA.

The seeds of this faith were sown in Massena, in 1843, by missionaries who proclaimed the second coming of Christ with such zeal that many favored the doctrine. The marked preaching of Elder S. J. Mathewson, about 1868, resulted in the conversion of thirty persons, who were formed into a church with the above name, and Royal Polley and James Danforth chosen deacons. Services were now held periodically at Massena Centre by evangelists, and in April, 1871, Rev. Cornelius Pike was called as pastor, which relation is yet maintained. As most of the members lived nearer the

village, it was decided to erect a church at that place, and, on Nov. 14, 1874, a very tasty chapel, costing \$3600, was dedicated, free of debt, by Elder J. Couch. A year later, a good parsonage was built on the same lot, for \$1400. The membership of the church has increased to 60, and a Sabbath-school, having J. Cline as superintendent, is maintained. The official board is composed of W. H. H. Jones, Holland Smith, and Gardner Earl, trustees; and Royal Polley and Franklin Atwood, deacons.

#### THE WAR OF 1812.

Although living upon the Canadian border, the people of Massena were not often subject to hostile incursions from the enemy's country; on the contrary, though nominally at war, the friendly intercourse between the people living on the river was continued, and the neighborly offices were exercised as before; and thus were relieved many privations which are inseparably connected with war. Yet this section was not without its episodes, brought on by the struggle, and the following incidents, related by Dr. Hough, are worthy a place in the history of the town:

"Early in the summer, 1812, an American Durham boat, on its way up from Montreal, was stopped at Mille Roche, a corporal's guard was put on board, and it was ordered to Cornwall. The militia officer (Mr. Grant), being somewhat a stranger to the river and its channels, gave up to the captain and crew of the boat its management, and the latter in running it down steered across the foot of Barnhart's island, and before the guard on board had time to realize their situation, they were moored to the shore and taken prisoners by the inhabitants, who, seeing the boat approaching and comprehending the movement, had seized their arms and rushed to the water's edge to await them. The boat's crew had, moreover, carelessly spattered water upon the guns of the guards, rendering them entirely useless. A militia training was then in progress at Massena village, and thither a messenger was dispatched for help, but before they could arrive the boat and the guard had been secured, and the latter were on their march to the village as prisoners. Their leader thenceforth bore the title of 'Commodore Grant,' and the thing was looked upon as a good Yankee trick. The boat was never recovered by the British, but the guard, having been handsomely treated, were dismissed on parole.

"During the same summer the inhabitants of Massena village, by voluntary labor, undertook to inclose a portion of their premises with a stockade. This was built of timber set into the ground, with two sides hewed to make the joints somewhat perfect, and the tops cut off about twelve feet from the ground and sharpened. A difference of opinion having arisen in relation to where the line of pickets should run, and what premises should be included, the work was abandoned, and of course never afforded any protection, if indeed any was in reality required. Quite an amount of labor was expended on this work. During the months of July and August of the same year a barrack was erected at Massena Centre, north of Grasse river, at the expense of the government, under the direction of Lieutenant Emerson. It was a frame building, about one hundred feet in length, and occupied by militia of the county, under the command

of Colonel Fancher, of Madrid, for about three months. The numbers posted here were about 200 or 250. At the expiration of this period a part of these returned home and a part repaired to Ogdensburg.

"In September, 1813, a company of some 300 provincial militia of the county of Stormont, in Canada, and under Major Joseph Anderson, crossed the St. Lawrence in the night, burned the barrack, and took several prisoners, who were subsequently released. A building which had been used as a store-house for provisions, etc., was spared, on the representation that it was private property. They also destroyed several Durham boats that had been sunk in the river, and which were partly exposed by the low water. This party crossed at the foot of Barnhart's island, and returned by way of Grasse river, up which the boats that had brought them over had been sent to meet them."

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HIRAM FISH

was born in Ira, Rutland Co., Vt., Sept. 3, 1805. His parents, Preserved and Abigail Fish, were natives of Massachusetts. They were farmers in good circumstances, and extensively and favorably known. The elder Fish was not only a thrifty and successful farmer, but largely identified with the political history of his county and district. He filled the offices of selectman, magistrate, and assemblyman, and that he was very popular and discharged the duties imposed upon him to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, is evident from the fact that he was member of assembly seventeen years, magistrate twenty-one years, and selectman for the same time. He was blessed with a family of twelve children, eleven boys and one girl. Hiram was the eighth child, and remained with his father until he attained his majority, when he was engaged by a paper company, in whose employ he remained one year. At the expiration of that time he purchased a farm which he carried on with profit for three years. His next venture was the purchase of a hotel; but the business not proving congenial to his tastes, he sold it and came to Massena and purchased the farm where he now resides, a view of which, in connection with portraits of himself and wife, may be seen in another part of this volume.

Mr. Fish is now living, at the advanced age of seventy-two, and still retains much of his former energy and vigor. He has been successful in all his operations, and has secured a well-earned competency. He was instrumental in the organization of the Farmers' National Bank of Malone, and is at present one of its principal stockholders. In all matters devoted to the interests of his town, Mr. Fish has taken an active interest. He is a consistent member of the Baptist church of Massena, and contributed liberally towards the construction of the present church edifice.

In 1827, Mr. Fish was married to Miss Maria Newton, of his native town. She died in 1831. He then married Minerva Chapman, by whom he had three children, two of whom died in infancy; the third, Marcus, grew to man-

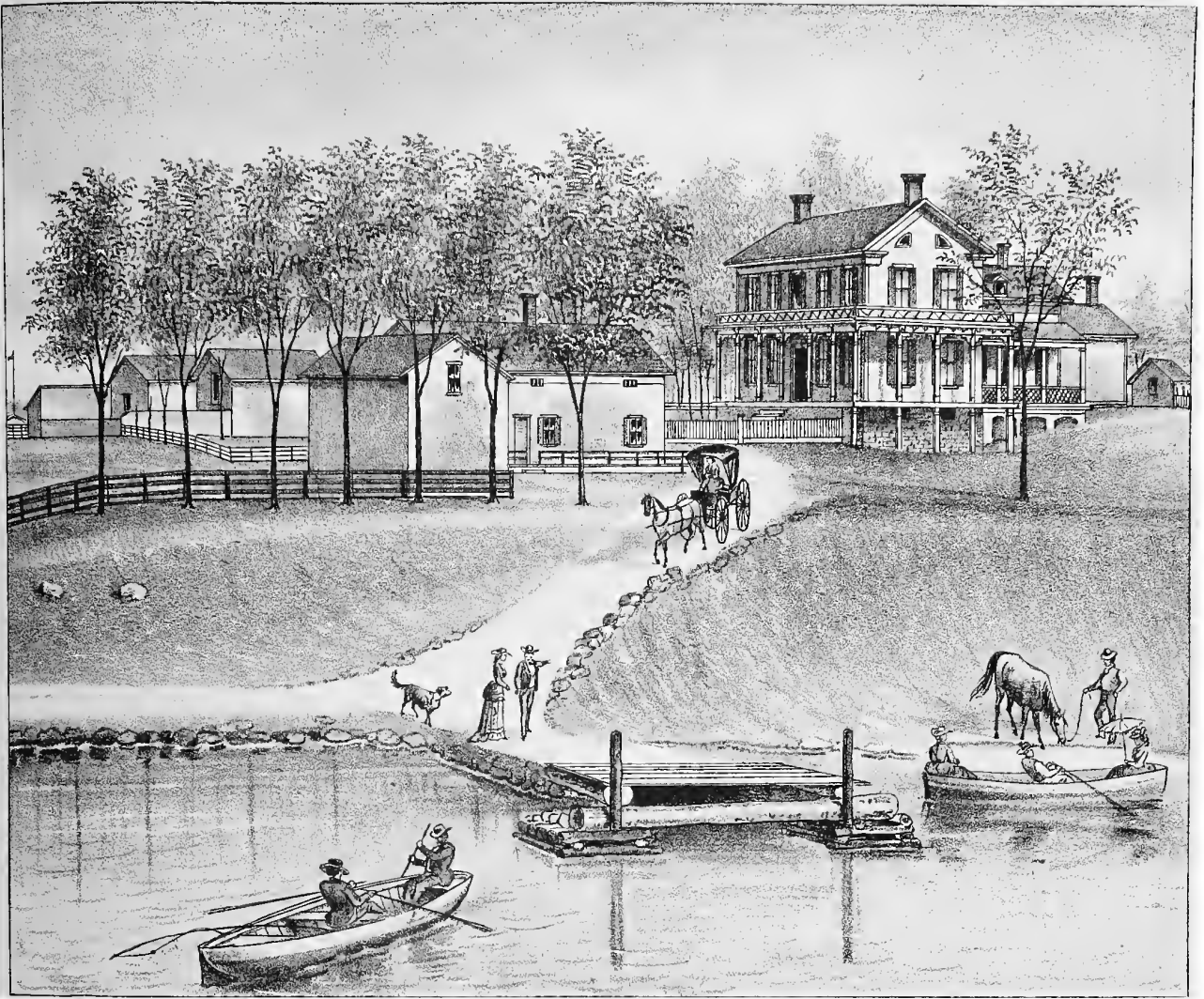
hood, and at his death, which occurred in 1876, he was deacon in the Baptist church. In December, 1846, he was again married to Miss Martha M., daughter of Jesse D. and Betsey (Bradley) Rice, of Franklin Co., N. Y. Mr. Rice was a native of New Hampshire, and one of the prominent farmers of the town of Dickinson, Franklin Co. By his last marriage Mr. Fish has had four children,—George P., Betsey N., Hiram R., and Jessie M. Fish.

### HORATIO N. ROBINSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Massena, April 17, 1806. He is the eldest son in the family of Daniel and Esther (Kilborn) Robinson, which consisted of nine children, six of whom grew to maturity. The elder Robinson was a native of Barry, Berkshire Co., Mass., where he was born in 1774. In 1799 he was married, and in 1802 emigrated to the town of Massena and purchased three hundred and fifty acres of land, to which he afterwards added seven hundred acres. Mr. Robinson was an energetic farmer, and one of the valuable citizens of the town; he died in July, 1855, preceded by his worthy wife, who died in 1828. She was born at Bel lows Falls, N. H. Horatio has always resided upon the old farm. In 1837 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary M., daughter of Ira and Chloe Goodrich. They came into the town in 1825, from Sutton, Caledonia Co., Vt. Mr. Goodrich was an able man, and extensively identified with the politics of his native State; he was a member of the Vermont legislature in 1822 and 1825, and was an officer in the war of 1812. He was supervisor of the town of Massena for five or six years; he died in Massena in 1871. We present in another part of the work the portraits of Mr. Daniel and Horatio N. Robinson, in connection with a view of the farm.

### LUTHER H. ROBINSON.

The subject of this sketch was the second son in the family of Daniel and Esther Robinson, one of the old and prominent pioneer families of the town of Massena. He was born on the old homestead, December 19, 1808. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, receiving as good an education as the district schools of that day afforded. His father was a very energetic man, and taught his boys those lessons of industry, integrity, and economy which have been instrumental in giving them the honorable positions they enjoy in their social and business relations. When twenty-nine years of age his father deeded him one hundred acres of land where he now lives. It has never been the desire of Mr. Robinson to attain anything more than a reputation of being an honest farmer and a reputable citizen. He has been reasonably successful in his business, and is enjoying a competency, the result of a long life of industry, economy, and honorable dealing. In December, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda M., daughter of Sparrahawk and Perca Burpee, living at the time in Massena, but originally from Essex Co., N. Y.



"FAIR VIEW," THE RESIDENCE OF A. J. BARNHART, BARNHARTS ISLAND, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.

### BARNHART'S ISLAND.

This beautiful island lies near the head of St. Francis lake, very near the Canadian shore, and much of it north of the 45° of north latitude. From its situation it was regarded as English soil, and its inhabitants were treated as British subjects until after the treaty of Ghent, when the island was assigned to the United States as an offset for the half of Grand island, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, which in justice would have been divided. It is about three miles long, with an irregular shape and width, containing about two thousand acres, and was named after George Barnhart, of Cornwall, Canada, who, in 1795, leased it for nine hundred and ninety-nine years of the St. Regis Indians, at a rental of thirty dollars per year. Ten years later the Indians became dissatisfied, and insisted upon a renewal of the lease at an increased rent. Accordingly, a perpetual lease was secured for a consideration of sixty dollars yearly. It was customary for the British government to grant patents upon the issue of similar leases, and it would doubtless have done so in this instance if proper application had been made.

In 1804, George Barnhart, Jr., a son of the lessee, came as the first settler, and was shortly afterwards followed by his brothers, John and George, and other settlers, who at once began improving the island. In 1806, George and Jacob Barnhart erected a saw-mill on the north shore, where the channel of the river was narrow, and a few years later a grist-mill and a woolen-factory at the same point. These were largely patronized, being the first mills in that section of Canada, and the islanders were in a prosperous condition. The settlers at this time held their lands by deeds granted by Barnhart.

In 1823 this island, in common with others in the St. Lawrence, was purchased of the State by David A. and Gouverneur Ogden, upon their representation that it was unoccupied. Having obtained possession of the title, they gave the settlers the alternative of leaving or suffering an eject-

ment. As they did not comply with the terms, the State ejected them and in 1849 they applied to the legislature for redress. An act of that body, passed April 10, 1850, commissioned Bishop Perkins, George Redington, and John Fine to examine these claims, who awarded the petitioners \$6597, distributed among the following claimants: George Barnhart, \$1475; Jacob Barnhart, \$3284; George Robertson, \$1127; George Gollinger, \$402; and George Snetzmyer, \$309. These amounts being deemed inadequate for the damages sustained, a further remuneration was asked, and was granted several years later.

A career of prosperity again returned, and the improvement of the island went on apace. The soil is very fertile, affording comfortable homes for the twenty families composing the inhabitants.

In 1832 the mills erected by the Barnharts were swept away by an ice freshet, whose peculiar action at this point is explained in the history of the town. The saw-mill was rebuilt, but was again destroyed about 1850.

In 1830, Seth Fenton opened a store on the island, which he continued several years. Others in trade were E. Miner, George W. Campbell, and James Averell. The building is at present a farm-house. In 1846, A. J. Barnhart opened a store on the east end of the island, which he still continues.

About 1816 the Barnhart brothers erected a two-story edifice in the northern part of the island, which was designed for a school-room and an Episcopal chapel, and is still used for these purposes. Church services were held by visiting clergymen, without an organization, until April 12, 1876, when *The All Saints' Mission* was formed, connected with the diocese of Albany. There are thirty-five communicants, served by Rev. Goss, Rector of St. John's church, Massena. The vestry are Daniel Barnhart, senior warden; W. D. Sheldou, junior warden and clerk; James D. Barnhart, vestryman and treasurer.



ASAPH J. BARNHART.



WM. G. BARNHART, SEN.



WM. G. BARNHART.



MRS. WM. G. BARNHART.



Mr. Burpee was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was engaged in the battle of Plattsburg. He was a gentleman in all that the name implies, and highly esteemed by all who knew him for his integrity and moral worth. He died in Massena, in June, 1854. Mr. Robinson is now living in the home of his father, at the scriptural age of threescore and ten, having been identified with the interests of the town for more than an average lifetime.

#### THE BARNHART FAMILY.

The noted family of whom we write is one of the oldest and most honorable in the county of St. Lawrence. From father to son, for four generations, its whole record has been marked by zeal, energy, and unbounded hospitality. The doors of the paternal mansion on Barnhart island have for more than threescore years and ten swung wide to troops of friends, who have ever found beneath its sheltering roof the most generous entertainment and welcome; and when the messenger of the dark and shadowy wing has brooded over its halls, these friends have testified, by their presence and sympathy, how strong an abiding place these old-time companions and hosts have found in the hearts of the people.

The family is of German extraction, an ancestor having emigrated from the fatherland some years previous to the American Revolution, and settled on the banks of the Delaware, where George Barnhart, the grandfather of the immediate subjects of this sketch, was born. But little is known of the early history of George Barnhart, save that he was a man of worth and ability. About the year 1780 he removed with his family to Cornwall, Canada, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1811. He was a farmer by occupation, and with a keen appreciation of the beauty and fertility of the island which now bears his name, and foreseeing its future value, he secured a perpetual lease of the same from the *St. Regis* tribe of Indians, who then claimed it. The history of this transaction, and the subsequent action of the government concerning it, is given in the history of the town of Massena.

WILLIAM GEORGE BARNHART, SR., son of the last named, was born in Cornwall, in 1780, and was a man of great energy, keen foresight, and excellent business tact, and was, per consequence, a successful farmer.

Previous to coming to the island in 1804, he married Miss Mary Gray, of Salem, N. Y., by whom ten children were born to him, seven of whom survived him, his death occurring on the island, in the old homestead, in 1870, when he had entered the last decade of a century from the date of his birth. In 1804 he came to the island as the first white settler, and began its permanent improvement, erecting flouring-, saw-, and woolen-mills upon the north part of the same. At this time the island was a wilderness, and these mills were the only ones of the kind in all that section of the country.\* They were destroyed by an ice-freshet in 1832. Soon after he came, his brothers,

Jacob and John, came also to the island, and with him devoted themselves to its improvement. In 1811, on the death of their father, the sons inherited the lease of the island; but on the action of the Ogdens in securing the title to the island, as detailed in the town history of Massena, rather than repurchase his own rights, John transferred his interest in the island to his brothers, and retired therefrom, locating in Toronto, where he became one of the prominent men of that city, and where he died. Jacob and George repurchased the island, and, with the exception of one hundred and fifty acres, it is at the present time entirely owned by this family. Jacob resided upon the island until his death, leaving a large family, many of his descendants being still located thereon. The brothers built, in 1816, an elegant building for church and school purposes, which is still standing, and is used for the same purposes; the Episcopal society of the island, of which this family has ever been devoted members, holding its services therein.

ASAPH J. BARNHART, the fourth child of Wm. G. Barnhart, Sr., was born on the island, Oct. 12, 1812, and passed his boyhood days thereon till the age of sixteen years, when he left home and engaged as a clerk, which position he filled until 1846, when he entered business on his own responsibility. In 1846 he married Miss Catherine, daughter of Austin and Sophia (French) Shearer, by whom he has three children, Mary, Catherine, and Francis A. Mrs. Barnhart died in 1863, and in 1865 Mr. Barnhart again married, his present wife being formerly Marcia M. King, of Nashua, N. H., and a niece of the Governors Washburn, of Maine and Wisconsin, and the other noted statesmen of that name in the Union.

Mr. Barnhart is a gentleman of good native abilities, is finely cultured, and has gained an enviable experience by extensive travel; which, together with his genial nature and lavish hospitality, makes him a most entertaining companion and excellent neighbor.

WILLIAM GEORGE BARNHART, JR., was born on the island, April, 1809, where his youth was passed. At twenty years of age he entered the mercantile trade, to which he added subsequently the business of contractor and farmer. In 1850, and four following years, he prosecuted successfully the claims of the family for compensation for the rights of which they had been despoiled by the conveyance of the island to the Ogdens, spending five or more winters in Albany in so doing. He was one of the prominent farmers of the county, and carried off the highest premium awarded to farmers at the county agricultural society for several years. He was president of that society for several terms. He was a devoted member of the Episcopal church, and died in that communion in 1872, leaving four sons and one daughter, of a family of seven children born to him, viz., James O. and Samuel L., now in possession of the old farm, William N., Harvey P., and Adelaide O., now Mrs. H. D. Thatcher, of Potsdam.

Two other sons of William George Barnhart, Sr., David and Daniel, still reside on the island.

\* Jehiel Hawley, of Mille Roche, built a nail-factory in 1826.

## B R A S H E R.

BRASHER embraces the greater portion of the original townships of Grange and Crumack, and was erected from Massena April 21, 1825. Its bounds were enlarged, April 11, 1827, by the addition of the northern part of township No. 16, but which was again set off in 1828, when the town of Lawrence was formed, leaving its area 54,026 acres. The act of erection provided for the *pro rata* division of the poor moneys, and fixed the time and place for holding the first town-meeting. It was the intention of the petitioners that the town should bear the name of *Helena*, and as such the assembly reported the bill; but the senate altered it and bestowed the name of *Brasher*, in honor of Philip Brasher, of Brooklyn, a large land-holder in the town, and who had been a member of the legislature several years previous to the passage of the bill. In the division of land among the original proprietors this town was divided into three portions, running north and south. The eastern part, containing 12,235 acres, was conveyed by McCormick to Samuel Ward, Dec. 15, 1794, and passed thence to Samuel Havens, of Dedham, Mass., Dec. 6, 1806. In 1834 the tract was surveyed into 33 lots, and sold, Aug. 10, 1842, to T. P. Chandler, of Boston. It was densely timbered, and but a limited portion has yet been brought under cultivation. The middle tract was conveyed to Joseph Pitcairn by McCormick, by a deed dated July 6, 1818, who took immediate steps to settle it; and on this tract the first improvements were made, although it was then supposed to be on the Haven tract. The west third was confirmed by McCormick, Constable, and Maccomb to Harrison and others in a partition executed Jan. 19, 1801. It ultimately became the property of Thomas Marston, and later, by inheritance and purchase, of Philip Brasher, Mr. Marston's son-in-law. The latter had acquired his title from G. V. Ludlow, master in chancery, March 18, 1809, the tract thus conveyed having been set off to Jonathan Dayton, July, 1801, in a division among Dayton, Gilchrist, and Fowler.

The surface of the town is level, and in many places swampy, and was originally well timbered with pine, cedar, maple, beech, elm, and other woods, which were for many years the principal source of revenue of the settlers; and the lumber products of the town yet form an item of considerable importance, probably one-fourth of the area remaining uncleared. The annual forest fires have greatly diminished the value of timber property, thousands of acres having by this means been rendered almost worthless, and farm-property in their vicinity has often been endangered and destroyed. The soil of the town is a sandy loam, varying in localities from a stiff clay to a light sand, and differs greatly in fertility. Although producing the cereals, it

is better adapted to grazing, and dairying is the chief occupation of its inhabitants, who numbered 3485 in 1875. Brasher is well watered by the Deer and St. Regis rivers, which enter the town from the south and flow through it in a general northerly direction until the latter stream receives the waters of the Deer, when it takes a northeasterly course. Both afford water-power and give the contiguous country good drainage. There are also a number of brooks, *Squeak*, in the northern part of the town, flowing north and emptying into the Raquette river, in Massena, being a fair-sized stream.

A saw-mill, erected on Deer river, a short distance above the iron-works, by G. B. R. Gove, in 1815, was the first improvement in town; and on the 17th of March, 1817, the first settlement was made near Helena village by a company of men brought on by the proprietor of that tract, McCormick, through his agent, Russell Atwater, of the town of Norfolk. The accessions were slow, and in May, 1819, when Benjamin Nevin came to the town, consisted of the following, who were regarded as permanent settlers: William Johnson, Amos Eldridge, Jeremiah Schoffs, Enoch Hall, Francis Brown, and Francis Nevin, most of whom resided in the vicinity of Helena; and then were made the beginnings which characterize every new country. At this place, too, was born the first child, a son in the Schoffs family, Nov. 11, 1818, who was named in honor of the proprietor, Joseph Pitcairn, and who is yet a resident of the town. The first wedding, it is said, was that of Henry Evans and Sophia Hilliard, several years later. Robert Means was the first blacksmith, James Nicholson the first miller, and James Platt the first carpenter. The first sermon was preached by Squire Chase, a Methodist missionary.

After Mr. Pitcairn's purchase a number of settlers came on, whose names will be given in connection with the villages near which they resided, and the people soon required a

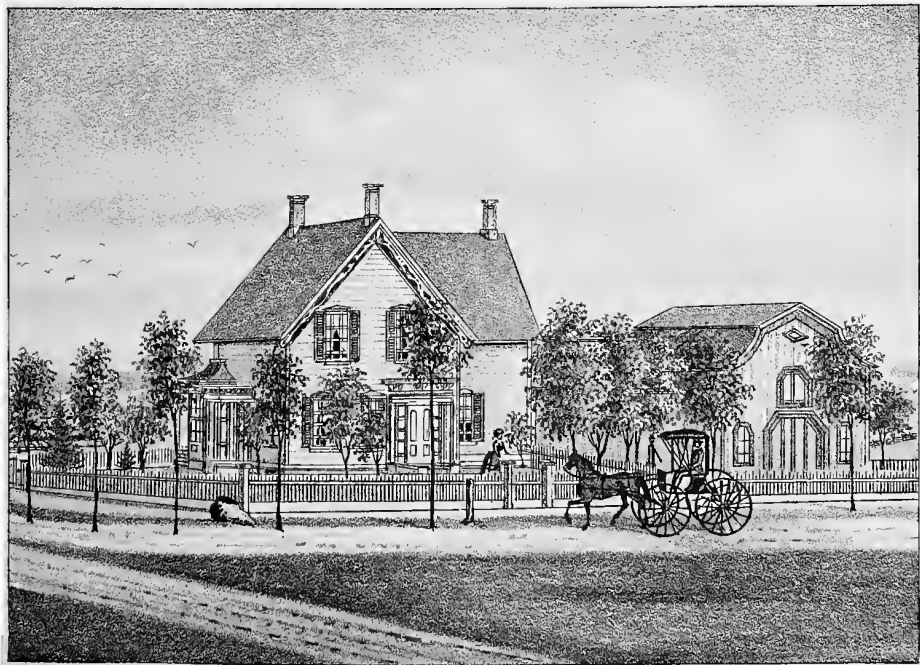
### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Agreeably to the act of organization, the first town-meeting was held at the house of Benjamin Nevin, June 6, 1825, when the following officers were chosen:

Benjamin Nevin, supervisor; Daniel McMurphy, town clerk; William Stowell, Jehiel Stevens, and Benjamin Watts, assessors; John Burrows, David Richardson, and Peter Corbin, commissioners of highways; Benjamin Watts, constable and collector; Francis Nevin and David Richardson, overseers of the poor; Luman Kibbe, Jehiel Stevens, and Francis Nevin, commissioners of common schools; David McMurphy, Benjamin Nevin, and William Stowell, inspectors of schools.



*RES. OF MAHALON LOWELL, BRASHER FALLS, N. Y.*



*RES. OF J. P. STAFFORD, BRASHER, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.*



The supervisors since the town was formed have been :

1825. Benjamin Nevin.	1852-53. Hannibal Andrews.
1826-28. Jehiel Stevens.	1854-55. Oren Partridge.
1829. B. Nevin.	1856-58. Horace Houghton.
1830. J. Stevens.	1859-60. C. T. Hulburd.
1831-33. Benjamin Nevin.	1861. Joseph A. Jacobs.
1834. Jehiel Stevens.	1862-64. David Nevin.
1835-36. David Richardson.	1865-66. Jehiel Stevens.
1837-38. Nicholas Watts.	1867-68. Barnaby Lantry.
1839-41. Jehiel Stevens.	1869. C. T. Hulburd.
1842-43. John Phelps.	1870-73. Barnaby Lantry.
1844-47. Joseph A. Jacobs.	1874-77. George Kingston.
1848-49. John Phelps.	William H. Cox, town clerk in
1850-51. James H. Morse.	1877.

In October, 1860, the town was divided into two election districts, and the places of holding elections fixed at Helena and Brasher Falls.

A special meeting was held May 19, 1846, to determine whether the sale of spirituous liquors should be licensed; 75 voted no license, and 60 for license. April 27, 1847, the matter was again submitted to the electors, when out of a vote of 155 a majority of 9 decided in favor of no license. At present (1877), the excise commissioners of the town grant license.

A special war-meeting was held at Brasher Falls, Aug. 30, 1862, to consider the military situation of the country and to take action to raise the required quota of volunteers. David Nevin, O. D. Edgerton, Joseph A. Jacobs, Elijah Wood, C. T. Hulburd, Harrison Lowell, and William Curtis were appointed a committee to report what action should be taken, and who advised that a tax of \$3500 be levied to secure volunteers. At another meeting, Dec. 21, 1863, a committee of twelve reported a measure whereby the supervisor and town clerk were authorized to issue certificates, to be countersigned by a justice of the peace, granting \$400 to each volunteer, provided that the amount of such orders do not exceed \$16,000. The legislature was petitioned to authorize the supervisors of St. Lawrence County to levy a tax upon the town to defray the issuance of such orders. Subsequent war-meetings resulted in the adoption of similar measures.

#### ROADS, TELEGRAPHS, AND STAGE-LINES.

Owing to the level nature of the country the early roads of the town were poor, and in some localities almost impassable. But measures were taken at the first town-meeting to improve them. Seven districts were formed, and Enoch Hall, Henry Hammill, Francis Nevin, Minor Hilyard, John Keenan, Joseph Macumber, Justin Bell, and William Arnold were appointed overseers. These districts have been subdivided, until at present they number forty-eight; and although there are more than a hundred miles of roads in the town, they have been worked into a fair condition. Liberal appropriations have been made for bridging the streams of the town, and the structures erected from time to time, numbering six, more than a hundred feet in length, are models of strength and beauty. The bridge across the St. Regis river, at Helena, deserves especial mention. It is a wrought-iron King's pattern, with two spans of 142 feet each; the structure was completed in 1871, at a cost of \$10,875.65, exclusive of commissioners' fees. There are, also, similar smaller bridges at the Landing and at the

Iron-Works. The Montreal Telegraph company affords facilities of that nature at Brasher Falls and at Helena; and a stage-line through the principal places communicates with the railroad at Stockholm depot.

"Some importance was at an early day attached to the navigation of the St. Regis river, in this town, and a boat capable of carrying ten barrels of potash was run between Hogsburg and the Landing, seven miles below Brasher Falls. The inhabitants of Stockholm and Hopkinton availed themselves of this communication in reaching market. To promote this, an act of March 25, 1828, made it the duty of the assessors of the town of Brasher to designate in their next assessment all lands lying west of and within two miles of the St. Regis river, and above the place usually called the Landing. The board of supervisors were authorized from this to levy a tax not exceeding twenty cents on an acre, in addition to the ordinary tax, to be expended by the road commissioners of the town in improving the roads through these lands."\*

#### SCHOOLS

were taught in different parts of the town at an early day, and the support voted was always equal, and in some cases double, the aid given by the State. In 1877 there were 19 school buildings in the town, valued at \$5418; and the number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years was 1411. From this number a daily attendance of 1001 pupils was secured. There were 10 male and 25 female teachers employed, and paid \$3054.62; and the total expenditures of the year were \$3868.96. One of the most notable schools was that taught in

#### THE QUAKER SETTLEMENT,

about 1830, and the years following. A plank building was erected by a number of individuals, who thus secured its use for religious meetings, in which Lemuel Munsen, Mary Staples, Beriah Ames, Horace Chamberlain, and other teachers taught a hundred pupils daily; and the instruction here received helped to shape the destiny of many of the citizens of the town.

Settlement at this point was made in 1824, by Peter Corbin, John Phelps, and David Blowers, who came from Grand Island, Vermont. A company of Quakers had purchased a tract of land several years previous, with a view of founding a colony of this faith; but only a few came on, and the project was abandoned. To these settlers were soon added Aaron Chamberlain, E. and U. Pease, Thomas Kinney, Samuel Chambers and his sons,—Charles, James, George, and Thomas,—Samuel, Thomas, George, and William Kingston, Richard Tyner, Elijah and Abiah Wood, Asa Tyler, Abel Kelsey, and others. Joseph Merrill having located here in 1830, opened a small store, which was conducted a short time in connection with an ashery.

A class of Methodists, of which the Chamberlains, Kingstons, Phelps, Peases, and Chambers were members, was organized at this point, a parsonage erected, and services were held many years in the old plank school-house. Most of these families have removed, and the work was long ago abandoned.

\* Dr. Hough.

## HELENA.

This pretty hamlet is situated in the northern part of the town, at the mouth of Deer river, whose descent into the St. Regis affords a water-power which has been well utilized. The latter stream flows placidly by, forming a beautiful view in connection with the surrounding country, whose fertility and adaptation for farming purposes is very seldom surpassed. The place received its name from Helen, only daughter of Joseph Pitcairn, the proprietor of this tract of land, whose purpose was to spend his summers in this locality. With this view, he caused to be erected a large stone mansion, on the left bank of the St. Regis, overlooking the settlement which was formed on the right bank, but domestic affliction in his family prevented him from carrying his purpose into effect. Under the agency of Russell Atwater, of Norfolk, Jeremiah Schoffs, Morris Gehan, Niel McIntyre, John Bonar, Robert Means, James Nicholson, and a few others settled here in March, 1817. Francis Nevin came shortly after, and was followed in May, 1819, by his brother Benjamin, who succeeded as agent. The father, John Nevin, and his sons, Holmes and David, came in 1820. The latter is still a resident of the village. After several years, the Brown, Wait, and Hall families, and Amaziah Jacobs, with his son Joseph A., then a lad of fourteen, from the State of Vermont, came to Helena and vicinity. Among early settlers were James Platt, Benjamin Watts, David McMurphy, the Lantry and the Houghton families.

In 1817, Joseph Pitcairn caused Mr. Atwater to build a saw-mill on Deer river, which soon after had a run of stones added. This was used for grinding purposes until Benjamin Nevin had built a regular grist-mill. Upon its destruction by fire, in April, 1828, he immediately rebuilt it, and it remains to-day, in most respects, as it was erected. Lantry and Kingston are the present proprietors. An oat-meal mill was operated several years in connection with the grist-mill, but was found unprofitable. The saw-mill operated by A. & John Eldridge is the third which has occupied that site.

A. and L. Burgett had a tannery on the brook, near the village, which was carried on about thirty years.

A store was opened in 1823 by Stowell & Burrows. Among other merchants of the place were L. Gory, Joseph Hall, and S. C. P. Thorndyke. Before these opportunities to trade were offered, the settlers were accustomed to go to Cornwall, Canada; and for a number of years a United States custom-house was located at Helena, over which the genial William Wright presided. He was in sympathy with the toiling settlers, and often winked at the advantages which a trip across the border afforded them.

The only house of entertainment the place has ever had is the present hotel, changed from a residence about 1840, by Ezra Ballard.

The post-office was established Feb. 13, 1827, David McMurphy postmaster. His successors in office have been B. Nevin, D. Nevin, Hannibal Andrews, Joseph A. Jacobs, A. Mears, and Wm. H. Hamlin. The mail service is daily from Stockholm to Hogansburg.

Dr. M. B. Buck was the only resident physician the place has ever had.

The first school was taught in a frame house, erected for this purpose by Joseph Pitcairn in 1826, the teacher being a Mr. Smith. Jehiel Stevens followed as one of the early teachers. The present school building was erected in 1853. In addition to the foregoing, there are three stores and the usual number of mechanic-shops in the place, which has nearly two hundred inhabitants.

## THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN AND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

of Helena was organized June 1, 1837, with Benjamin Nevin, Linus Kibbe, and Grant Johnson trustees. A neat frame church was built in 1838, and services held by Revs. Deming, Howe, Jones, and others as stated supplies. The present board of trustees is composed of David Nevin, Jos. A. Jacobs, and Linus Kibbe. The house was renovated and repaired in 1868, and is worth three thousand dollars. No regular worship is maintained.

## BRASHER CENTRE,

three miles below the falls on St. Regis river, is a small cluster of mills and houses of those engaged in operating them. The beginning at this point was made in 1832 by John Crapser, who built a saw-mill on the east bank of the river. Among the settlers were the Johnson families, Jonas Crapser and his son E. S., and Stephen Curtis and his sons, William, Otis, and Lafayette.

There is a good saw-mill and a starch-factory, having a capacity of 40,000 bushels of potatoes annually, both owned by E. S. Crapser. A forge was erected in 1850 by John Crapser, which, after being operated five years, was discontinued and the building demolished. A short distance above this place is a complete lumber-manufacturing establishment, containing shingle-machines, a planer, and a matcher, operated by Crapser & Wilkinson.

Joseph Hall sold goods at this place about 1837, and was succeeded in trade by Jonas and Michael Crapser, and, in 1858, by William Curtis, who closed up the business in 1876.

## BRASHER CENTRE LODGE, NO. 640, I. O. OF G. T.,

was organized June 12, 1868, with twenty-six members. This was increased to a membership of eighty before the lodge was discontinued, several years later.

## THE NORTH BRASHER M. E. CHURCH

was incorporated in 1848, Downer Wait, G. Carter, Benj. Bell, Luther Carter, and Thomas Andre trustees. Rev. E. Arnold was the first pastor. A small church was erected, west of the Centre, in which services were held, the membership of the church having been fifteen. The work has been abandoned.

At the Centre a class of seventy Methodists, worshipping in the school-house, have services at stated times by the pastor of the church at Brasher Falls.

## BRASHER IRON-WORKS

is a small hamlet, on Deer river, two and a half miles above Helena. The first beginning here was about the 10th of September, 1835, by Stillman Fuller, formerly from Fuller-

ville Iron-Works. Mr. Pitcairn had known of the existence of bog ores in this town, and induced Mr. Fuller to come and examine the ores and, if practicable, to erect a furnace. The first contract ran ten years, and allowed Mr. Fuller the sole right of digging ores on his tract by paying a tribute of twenty-five cents a ton. The furnace at Norfolk had previously been in part supplied from this town, but the new contract cut them off from all further supplies from this quarter. A furnace was erected on the left bank of Deer river, which was thirty-one feet square on the ground, of the same height; inside diameter, seven feet; lining, sandstone from Potsdam, which was found to answer the purpose of a firestone admirably. It was made a quarter furnace, and at first fed by a cold blast. It was got in operation and the first casting of iron made on the 29th of October, 1836. The first blast continued till the last of January following, without delays or accidents, and about two hundred and fifty tons were made on the first trial. At the end of the second blast, in the latter part of 1837, the premises were sold to Isaac W. Skinner, from Buffalo, and R. W. Bush, of Ogdensburg, under the firm-name of Skinner & Bush, who continued about three years. At this time, Wm. H. Alexander, of Syracuse, took the place of Bush, under the firm-name of Alexander & Skinner, and the business was thus conducted until 1855, when Mr. Skinner assumed exclusive control of the works, and directed their operation until his death in 1874. The furnace was run exclusively on bog ore, whose yield was about twenty per cent. of iron of a good quality. At first this was exported in the pig, but was afterwards manufactured into stoves, castings, etc., on the premises. Two cupola furnaces were erected for remelting the iron for castings, and, in 1843, a machine-shop was put up for finishing mill-irons and other articles, which did a large amount of business. The furnace was four times burned or seriously injured by fire, and was fed with charcoal produced near the place.

"An accident happened at the furnace in September, 1843, which destroyed the building and fatally burned one of the laborers. This was caused by the blowing up of the furnace, an accident to which those supplied by loam ore are more liable than others, and against which nothing but the greatest care of those having charge can effectually guard. It is caused by the clogging up of the inside, by which the mass of ore and fuel does not settle down as the parts below waste away before the blast, thus forming a cavern of intensely glowing heat. When the mass above becomes detached and falls, the water in the damp ore being instantly changed to steam, expands with terrific violence, always throwing out of the furnace whatever it contains, and usually setting fire to the wood-work on the premises, and effectually putting a stop to the blast. On the occasion of the blowing up of this furnace in September, 1843, the liquid iron at the bottom was thrown out by the violence of the explosion, fatally burning one of the firemen, who died a few hours after in the greatest agony.

"In 1856 the blast furnace again exploded, fortunately injuring no one, and as ore had become scarce in the locality, the smelting of iron from ore was discontinued.

"In 1849 the place was overrun by a very destructive

fire, which spread through the woods from Norfolk across the towns of Brasher, Bombay, Fort Covington, and Westville, taking in its course everything combustible, and killing most of the standing timber, which still remains, a dismal monument to its ravages. Many thousands of dollars' worth of pine and other choice timber were destroyed; in some places everything valuable of the soil was burned, fields of grain were overrun, miles of fences swept away, and many houses and barns burned. The work of destruction continued several weeks, but was most violent and uncontrollable about from the 15th to the 20th of July. The efforts of the inhabitants succeeded in some instances in checking the conflagration, but in other cases human efforts were unavailing, and the flaming surges swept onward without restraint. The scenery of the burning forests, especially at night, is said to have been awfully sublime and impressive."\*

In 1856 the place was again visited by a fire, which destroyed property worth \$21,000; and on the 25th of May, 1857, a forest fire swept over the place, enveloping in the short space of three hours every building in the place but three, and caused the destruction of the furnace, shops, and residences, valued at \$52,000. Nothing daunted, Mr. Skinner began at once to rebuild his works,—and what remains at present was erected that year,—immediately giving employment to the workmen, who had been rendered homeless by the fire. For sixteen years he carried on an extensive business, manufacturing stoves, threshing-machines, farming implements, and mill machinery. The shops were idle from 1874 to 1877, when J. F. Skinner resumed work with eight men, and is engaged in manufacturing stoves and farm machinery, using imported iron for this purpose. Mr. Skinner is a nephew of the late I. W. Skinner, and came to this place in 1852. The latter had settled here in 1839, and removed to Ogdensburg in 1849. He was born Sept. 20, 1793, and was a pioneer manufacturer. In Cayuga county he assisted Jethro Wood in bringing his celebrated cast-steel plow before the public, and there, in 1821, he sustained the first of nine losses by fire, any one of which would have discouraged a less persistent man. His death, June 7, 1874, was greatly mourned by his employees, and those who had formed his acquaintance.

The saw- and shingle-mill on Deer river, at this place, was swept away by a flood in 1875.

A store was put up soon after Mr. Skinner's settlement, which is at present conducted by J. F. Skinner. In connection with it a post-office was established July 14, 1849, and I. W. Skinner appointed postmaster. The office has subsequently been in charge of Angus McDonnell and J. F. Skinner.

A hotel was erected in 1846 by Samuel Fletcher, which was replaced by the present house in 1857, and is conducted by C. H. Farwell.

#### THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Brasher Iron-Works was incorporated March 7, 1859, with I. W. Skinner, J. F. Skinner, R. W. Thickens, W.

\* Dr. Hough.

H. Hamilton, and M. B. Dreene, trustees. Through the munificence of I. W. Skinner, a neat frame church, costing \$1600, was erected the same year, and Rev. E. Briggs secured as pastor. The membership numbered twenty, and regular services were maintained, but which have been discontinued. The present trustees are R. W. Smith, M. B. Dreene, A. C. Bristol, E. G. Holcomb, and J. F. Skinner.

#### BRASHER FALLS.

This flourishing village of six hundred inhabitants is situated on both banks of St. Regis river, about a mile below the junction of its branches, from which place its descent is marked by a series of rapids which culminate in a succession of falls at the village,—whence the name. The volume of water is large and never-failing, and admits of repeated use within a short distance. A well-constructed dam and a series of trunks, or flumes, on both sides of the stream supplies power, having a level of from eight to eighteen feet, which gives the place especial facilities as a manufacturing point; and its proximity to the railroad, being about a mile from Stockholm depot, gives it easy access to the market.

The first improvement was made by John Crapser, in the fall of 1826, who, being attracted by the advantages of the place, built a dam and saw-mill on the falls, and made an effort to found a colony. With this view he induced a number of Hollanders to come on, and provided for their maintenance by erecting buildings and supplying tools to carry on their avocation. The newness of the country discouraged them, and nearly all left within a year. But Crapser remained, operating the mill, and inaugurating other enterprises, which soon brought in a permanent class of settlers. Among those who came to this locality at an early day were William and Joseph Stevens, Orin Patridge, Joseph Estes, David Blowers, Asa Winters, Ethan Johnson, the Merriam family, Jehiel Stevens, Justin Bell, Samuel Blodgett, Amariah Harrington, and David Richardson. William Stevens erected a block-house on the road to Stockholm, which yet remains as the dwelling of O. Patridge. The place was originally a pine forest, and its settlement was slow and unremarkable until 1840. The year before, Calvin T. Hulburd had purchased six hundred acres of land, including the water-power and the village site, which he at once began to improve. Mr. Hulburd and his brother, E. S., came from the town of Stockholm, where their father settled at an early day, and brought with them that energy which pioneer life so strongly develops. The former is still a resident of the village, and although his usefulness has extended beyond the limits of the town, he continues to manifest an interest in its affairs.

In 1841 the Hulburds erected a good stone grist-mill, with four run of stones. This, with some modifications, is the present structure. Above the mill, on the site of the old saw-mill, a saw- and shingle-mill of large capacity was erected in 1876 by E. Church. A woolen-factory was built below the mill in 1845 by Joseph Merrill. It was subsequently enlarged, and is at present operated by Moses Rich and J. B. Stafford. There are three hundred and thirty spindles, and about twenty-five thousand yards of cloth are produced annually.

Farther down the stream, Davis & Co., from Maine, established a manufactory of agricultural implements and a foundry in 1852, which was extensively and successfully operated for a number of years. In 1873 several of the shops were destroyed by fire, and have never been rebuilt. Dishaw and Kennehan at present use the main shop for the manufacture of farm implements, and for general foundry purposes.

In 1857, H. M. Hulburd & Co. erected a potato-starch-factory, which at present occupies several large buildings, giving the factory a capacity of three hundred bushels per day.

A fork- and hoe-factory was established on the east side of the river in 1846 by F. and T. R. Taylor, the business having been transferred from Bicknellville, to give it better facilities. The manufacture of these articles was begun at Parishville in 1831, and increased steadily until, at Brasher Falls, from 20,000 to 30,000 forks, and about 15,000 hoes, were produced yearly, and shipped to every part of the country. In 1857 their manufacture was discontinued, and the shops converted for other purposes. In 1862 a fire destroyed them, and their site is at present occupied by Herne's furniture-factory and other shops.

In 1867, L. C. Hall erected a pump-factory, whose yearly products are from 3000 to 5000 pumps; and a large shop, built in 1877, by J. G. Taylor, is intended for a novelty-shop. There are also a tannery, with 25 vats, operated by G. W. Ryan, and the usual complement of mechanic shops, some of which are supplied with water-power.

John Crapser was the first to engage in mercantile business, about 1828, having only a small stock of goods. In 1834, Joseph Merrill opened a store in a long frame house, one part of which he occupied as a dwelling. Subsequently he kept a store on the east side of the river, and C. T. Hulburd sold goods on the west side. J. H. Morse soon followed, and carried on a large trade for a number of years. Nathaniel Buck and others came soon after, and H. M. Hulburd has been engaged in business continuously since 1852. In 1876, E. S. Crapser erected a very fine two-story brick block, which contains three stores. In addition to these the place has several more stores and shops devoted to trade, transacting, in the aggregate, considerable business.

John L. Stevens erected a tavern in 1840, in which for thirty-five years he presided as host, retiring in 1875. This house, at present kept by A. Aldrich, is the only tavern ever kept in the place.

The first to heal the sick was Martin Smith, but he was no regular practitioner. Dr. Nathan L. Buck located about 1842 as a regular physician. The profession is at present represented by Doctors Chaynon, Sprague, and Hall; and the law has a representative in L. C. Lang, former attorneys having been R. A. Wilcox and G. A. Kingston.

The post-office was established July 22, 1840, and the succession of postmasters has been C. J. Hulburd, N. L. Buck, Jehiel Stevens, A. Newland, T. W. Wells, and H. Wells, the present incumbent. It is a postal money-order office, and the amounts drawn are about \$550 per week;



paid, \$379. About 100 letters are sent, and an equal number distributed daily, while the number of papers received weekly aggregates 400.

**THE NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY** was organized at Brasher Falls, July 1, 1851. Up to Oct. 1, 1852, it had issued 1386 policies, and had at that time at risk \$897,562.50. It has been closed up for several years.

#### BRASHER FALLS LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS

was organized October, 1872, with 18 members, and Moses Rich, W. C. T. The membership had been increased to 70, but was diminished, and the lodge discontinued in 1875.

#### BRASHER FALLS LODGE, NO. 541, F. AND A. M.,

had its dispensation granted in 1863, and was chartered June 10, 1864, with nine members, with H. F. Taylor, W. M.; N. W. Baker, S. W.; and Chauncey Buck, J. W. The lodge-room and property, in the Kingston block, were destroyed by fire in 1876, but a new hall has been secured in the Crapser building. The membership of the lodge is 70, and H. F. Taylor is W. M.; W. J. Waugh, S. W.; and H. Caple, J. W.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Brasher Falls was organized by Rev. Elijah Wheeler, at the house of William Stevens, in January, 1827, with David Richardson class-leader. Among the pioneer members were the Stevens, Richardson, and other families, who maintained worship in school-houses and private residences. A society was formed April 10, 1848, with David Richardson, Heman Holmes, Joseph Estes, Ethan Johnson, and John S. Hall trustees, and steps taken to erect a church. In 1851, Rev. Hiram Shepard dedicated the present house, which was repaired in 1875 at a cost of \$1500, and re-dedicated by Rev. Samuel Call. It is a neat edifice, with 300 sittings, and, with the parsonage, is worth \$5000. The present trustees are S. B. Herriman, J. P. Stafford, L. R. Smith, Platt Palmer, and Henry E. Russell. Rev. William H. Bury is the pastor, and there are 80 members. A Sunday-school, maintained by the church, was organized about 1840, is under the superintendence of the pastor, and has a membership of 50.

#### THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BRASHER FALLS.

The following sketch of this body is compiled from a sermon by the pastor, J. Leonard Waugh, A. M.:

"On the 8th day of July, 1844, was organized the first Presbyterian church of Brasher Falls. The Rev. Mr. Birge, then preaching for the Congregational church of East Stockholm, had preached in the school-house for the year previous. The history of the organization is thus given in the session book of the church: 'On the 8th of July, 1844, twenty-four persons, presenting articles of faith and letters of commendation for their union in a church of Jesus Christ, were solemnly constituted the first Presbyterian church of Brasher Falls. Deacon Alvin T. Hulburd, of their number, was elected ruling elder, and accepting the office was thereupon duly ordained by prayer, with the laying on of hands. The Rev. B. B. Hotchkiss, in behalf of

St. Lawrence presbytery, the Rev. B. B. Culter, of St. Lawrence consociation, and the Rev. S. S. Howe, of Chemung presbytery, were the ministers who officiated by particular request on this occasion; whereupon the church thus constituted authorized the Rev. B. B. Hotchkiss to communicate this request to St. Lawrence presbytery, and asked to be taken under its care. The presbytery, at a special meeting at Helena, Aug. 20, 1844, accordingly received the church under their care.'

"The names of the twenty-four original members are as follows: Calvin T. Hulburd, Mrs. Jane I. Hulburd, E. S. Hulburd, Mrs. Lorinda Hulburd, Hubbard G. Kelsey, Mrs. Lucy Kelsey, Wm. B. Hubbard, Mrs. Lucina Hubbard, Sylvester Pettibone, Mrs. Eliza Pettibone, Edward Munson, Mrs. Philomela Stevens, Martin Smith, Sidney K. Smith, Rodney Smith, Mrs. Julia Kelsey, Hiram Holeomb, Mrs. Lucinda Holcomb, Anah Dewey, Roderick Seager, William Hubbard, Nelson T. Hubbard, Stephen Smith, and Mrs. Harriet E. Smith.

"A meeting of fourteen persons was called Feb. 24, 1845, to form a Presbyterian society. Hiram Holeomb and Justin Bell were elected trustees for one year, E. S. Hulburd and Sidney Kelsey for two years, Jehiel Stevens, Martin Smith, and Elijah Wood for three years. Jehiel Stevens has continued to hold the office of trustee of this society, being re-elected at the expiration of every term of service. At the same meeting the society appointed a building committee to take into consideration the erection of a church edifice, and to circulate a subscription in contemplation of that object. That committee consisted of the trustees, with Joseph Merrill and C. T. Hulburd added.

"The footing of the subscription paper amounted to \$1995. The seats were afterwards sold, and the proceeds applied to the building fund. The site was presented to the society by E. S. Hulburd, and the building begun, and was dedicated June 9, 1848.

"In May, 1871, the church was closed for repairs, and work was commenced June 1, 1871. About \$5000 were expended in repairs. The form and somewhat of the dimensions were changed. The audience-room was enlarged and entirely refitted, and the comfortable and beautiful structure was re-dedicated for God's worship Feb. 14, 1872. The sermon was by the Rev. Andrew M. Millar, of Malone. Remarks were also made by Rev. Dr. Miller, of Ogdensburg, and by Rev. Dr. Bush, of New York.

"The following have been trustees of the first Presbyterian society of Brasher Falls: Hiram Holeomb, Justin Bell, Ebenezer S. Hulburd, Sidney Kelsey, Jehiel Stevens, Elijah Wood, Martin Smith, Joseph Merrill, Stephen Smith, Thomas W. Wells, J. H. Morse, Ira Bell, N. L. Buck, Henry M. Hulburd, S. Wilder Davis, Henry F. Taylor, James G. Taylor. The clerks of the society have been Calvin T. Hulburd, Hiram Holeomb, and Thomas W. Wells. The clerk of the session has been, since the organization, C. T. Hulburd."

The Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe was the first pastor, and had a number of successors in that relation. The present pastor has occupied the position since July 3, 1873. The Sabbath-school is under the superintendence of Calvin T. Hubbard, and has eighty members.

## ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

of Brasher Falls, was organized, with about sixty families, in 1850, by Father James Keveny. A church was erected east of the village the same year, having seven hundred sittings, at a cost of \$3000. Father John McDermott had the first spiritual care of the church, and was followed by Father Michael Maleny. After an interregnum of six months, Fathers J. R. Scanlan and Welch succeeded. Upon the close of the latter's pastorate, Father Haire, secretary of the diocese, ministered to the church until August, 1876, when Father James Smith succeeded to the pastoral office. The membership of the church is one thousand, and the board of trustees is composed of James Smith, Patrick Murray, and J. Kailer. The cemetery by the church was formed in 1850, and is under the control of the trustees. The other cemeteries of the town are in the care of individuals living in their respective localities.

Besides the churches and religious societies mentioned in the foregoing pages, the Baptists and the Free-Will Baptists had formed small societies in Brasher, which were soon discontinued.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

## MRS. HELEN RICH.

The lady whose name appears at the head of this article is the wife of Moses Rich, and has attained to a considerable eminence as an authoress and lecturer. The notices of the press are very flattering in their commendations of her readings and lectures, which have thus far included the following subjects: "Modern Heroism," a poem; "The Times," a temperance poem; "The Wills, Won'ts, and Can'ts of History," "Home and Temperance," "The Temperance Reform," "Our Best Society."

We here append a beautiful poem written by her, as a good specimen of her abilities in the realm of poetry:

## "A DREAM OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

"O mystic mountains! sleeping in the dim  
Celestial blue of yonder throbbing haze,  
Purpling horizon's cloud-caressing rim,  
Fading to mist before my yearning gaze,  
Speak to my spirit of thy beauty wild:  
Waft me the sighs of piney monarchs old;  
Whisper thy legends, never yet defiled  
By breath of fashion or debasing gold.

"Tell me bold deeds of huntsmen, brave and grim;  
Swart Hiawathas, in the deadly strife  
Of love with famine, till my eyelids swim,  
And soul stands quivering 'mid the woes of life,  
Sick of the shallow nothingness that fills  
The idle sails of folly's airy bark,  
Pleading for nature, and for truth that thrills  
The brain with fire from its immortal spark.

"Chant me, ye breezes, as those torrents hymn  
Sublimest praises to the Father there,—  
While the rich blossoms fairy lakes shall limn,  
Angels may stir with breath of holy prayer.  
Waft me the incense hoarded in the cells  
Of saintly lilies, as the 'aves' float  
From glens responsive to the song that swells  
From shining waters, or some bird's soft throat.

"Snow-lighted mountains, somewhere in the rifts  
Of splintered gorge, or on thy summit ealm,  
In elfin grotto, holdest thou the gift  
Of perfect rest, of sorrow's precious balm?  
Within the silence of thy columned fane,  
Deep in thy sylvan solitude, there lies  
A charm to bring forgetfulness of pain,  
And sleep serene to weary, waiting eyes.

"Where some fierce Titan, smiting from his throne  
The sceptered king of all the mountain world,  
Crushed in the conflict, maketh saddest moan  
Beneath the wreck of granite masses hurled;  
Or, poised in heaven, above the eagle's scream,  
To trace the river, faint as silver bars;  
Of life beyond to ponder and to dream;  
At night to feel the heart-beat of the stars;

"To float on waves as virgin as the rock  
Where Alpine flowers bedeck the brow of storm;  
To smile exultingly above the shock  
Of thunders terrible, in dusky form;  
To hold high converse with primeval things;  
Alone with awful mysteries, to press  
The pulse of centuries; to fold the wings  
Of restless thought in Heavenly blissfulness.

"Never to thee, thou white and peerless thio, g,  
Whose golden heart the crystal waters lave,  
The hot, fierce breath of monster steam shall bring  
Destroying whisper where thy banners wave.  
Oh, gorgeous linden! golden to the tips  
Of leaves that flutter in the azure tide,  
No murky shadows on the breast that dips  
The cloud with seagull joyousness and pride.

"Forever barred, ye flaunting, soulless forms,  
Shaming our nature with the sickly growth  
Of all that braves the bitter, biting storms  
Of Fortune—victims of consuming sloth.  
Never the drawling lisp, the brailess speech,  
The laugh unmeaning, the envenomed shaft  
Of slander to these fair abodes shall reach,  
Nor shrewd diplomaey employ his craft.

"Hoar Adirondacks! sentinels to me,  
Guarding the realm of poetry, where lies  
The pure, the beautiful, the grandly free!  
The slumbering heart of Nature! prophecies  
Of Time's fulfillment of man's broader life,  
The unstirred depths of being, love divine  
O'er-mastering selfishness, and deathful strife,  
Mind's own enchanted and enchantiog elime.

"Thanks to His power, the weird and dusky fells,  
Heights inaccessible, the tangled ivies drape,  
Shield the great oracle that yet repels  
All that the world's weak vanities would ape—  
One sacred shelter from the rushing mart,  
One august temple consecrate to Him  
Before whose majesty the human heart  
Trembles to see earth's pageantry wax din.

"Within these shades the poet, yet to be,  
Some bard, like Avon's swan, divinely taught,  
Probing thy secrets,—rock, and shell, and tree,—  
All the sweet wisdom science vainly taught,  
To his clear vision gloriously revealed,  
His harp repeat the melodies that stir  
The myriad forms of loveliness that yield  
Supreme delight to reverent worshiper.

"In the far ages hence—the peaceful days  
Of men who reach 'the stature like to His,'  
And walk secure in God's illumined ways,  
While all love prayed and sighed for surely is—  
This our Arcadia, fresh and green as first  
In the creation's glad, effulgent morn,  
Its crowning peaks in lefty splendor burst,  
And all of vast sublimity was born."

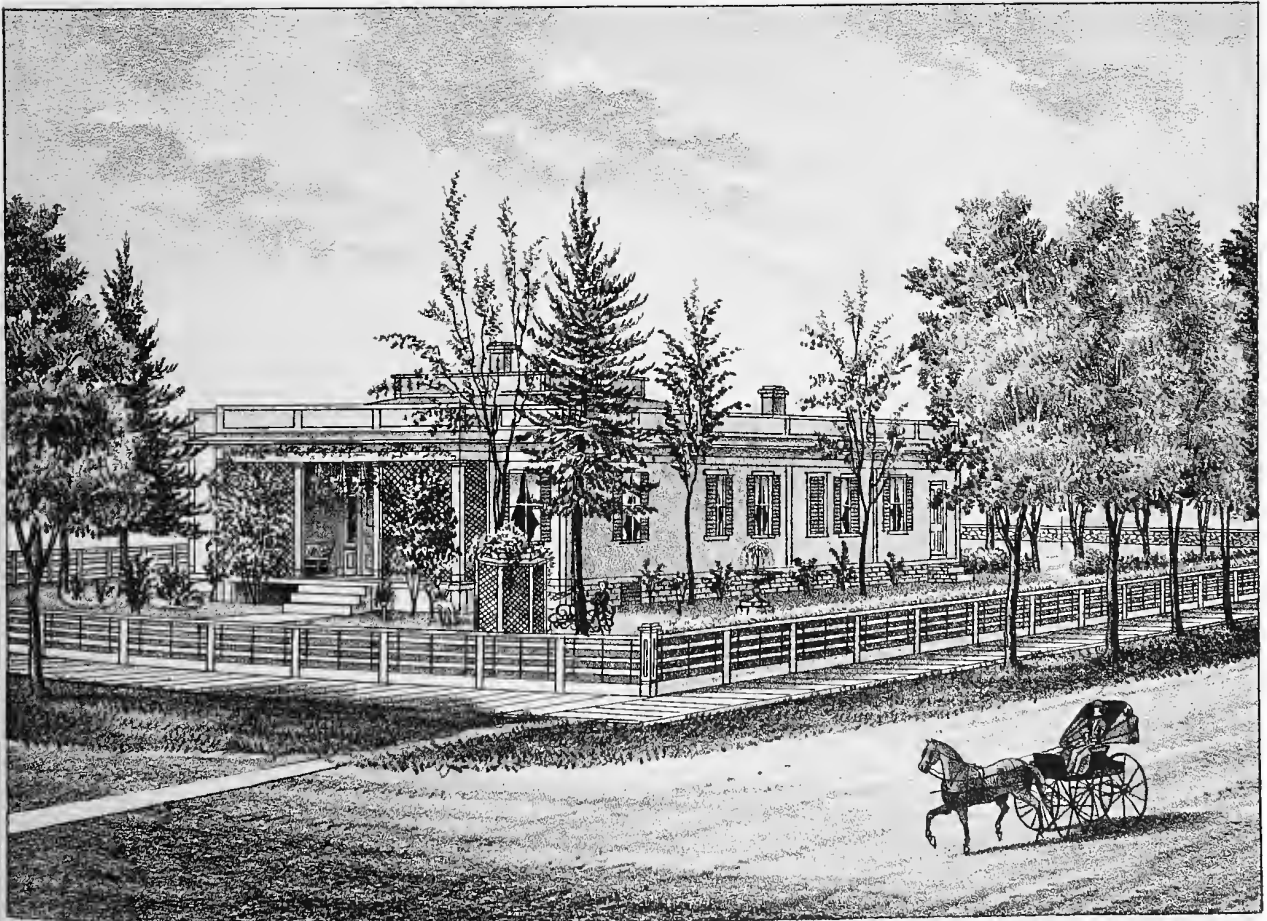


MRS. MOSES RICH.

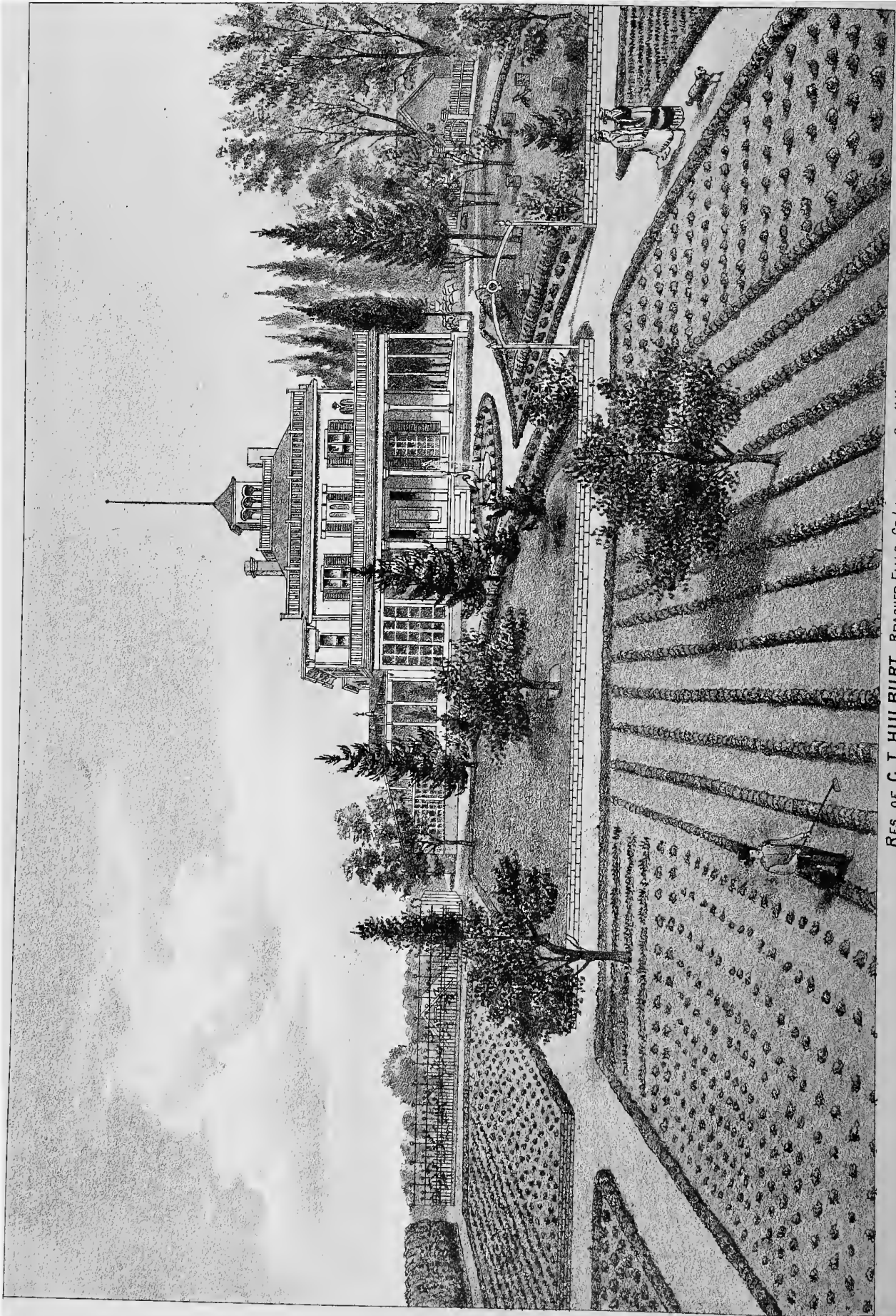


MOSES RICH.

(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM.)



RESIDENCE OF MOSES RICH, BRASHER, NEW YORK.



RES. OF C. T. HULBURT, BRASHER FALLS, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.

## L A W R E N C E.

THIS town is the third from the north of the eastern tier of towns, and borders on Franklin county. Its name is derived from William Lawrence, of New York city, who, after a successful career as a merchant and business man in this and foreign countries, retired from trade and, to relieve the tedium which attaches to an inactive life, purchased the unsold portions of the town of Chesterfield. The title is as follows: The proprietors to Harrison, Jan. 1, 1801, and from the latter to Lawrence, Feb. 17, 1820. Mr. Lawrence passed a portion of his time in the summer on his demesne. He died in New York, in 1824, when his son, D. Lynch Lawrence, inherited a part of the estate in the town. This has been sold to actual settlers by his agents.

Until its erection as a separate town, April 21, 1828, Lawrence formed a part of the towns of Hopkinton and Brasher.

"The act of organization provided that the poor-moneys be equitably divided, and a part of the town having been formerly set off from Massena to Brasher without their knowledge or consent, and without any division of the poor-fund, it was also made the duty of the supervisors of Lawrence and Massena to meet and divide this fund in the same manner, and subject to the same appeal as above stated."\*

The area comprised by this division is 28,479 acres, most of which is susceptible of cultivation. The surface is level in the northern part, but is somewhat undulating in the east and the south, with intermediate low ground. This was originally covered with dense forests of cedar, beech, elm, maple, and other woods. The ridges were more lightly timbered, and were, for that reason, selected as the places for the first settlements. The soil is a sandy loam, more or less mixed with clay, and in the lower places is a rich alluvium, which is especially adapted to grazing. Hence dairying and stock-raising are among the chief industries, the conditions for these occupations being rendered especially favorable by the many springs and brooks which liberally water the town. Besides these smaller streams, Deer river flows through the eastern part of the town in a northerly direction, and the east branch of the St. Regis bounds it for many miles on the south, both affording water-power, which has been judiciously employed, and which engages many of the citizens in manufacturing. Hop-culture also receives considerable attention, many fine yards and dry-houses abounding; and the general crops can be profitably cultivated.

"The first settlement in Lawrence was made by a man named Brewer, who came, as a sub-agent for the proprietor,

to show lands to settlers, and located on the farm now owned by Carlton McEwen, where he erected a shanty in the summer of 1801 and remained till the summer following, when he sold out his interest and agency to Samuel Tyler. In the fall of 1806, Joseph and Samuel Tyler, from Piermont, N. H., Joseph St. Clair and Avery Sanders, from Middlesex, Vt., Ephraim Martin, from Bradford, Vt., and Abijah Chandler, from Lebanon, N. H., came in and selected farms, but did not move their families till the next spring. Having made a bargain with the agent, Judge Bailey, of Chateaugay, for land, Abijah Chandler and the others above named moved in to reside, most of them having families. Mrs. Chandler was the first white woman who came into town.

"These families first came to Hopkinton by sleighs, and proceeded thence to their destination after the snow had gone. Most of them settled in the central and northern parts of the present town, except Mr. Chandler, who settled a short distance from the present village of Nicholville. In May, 1807, these families were followed by Ira Allen, James and Jonathan Pierce, and Sidney Duntun. In June, Jonathan Stevens, Ambrose Lewis, and families, and Jonathan Hartwell, without his family, located in town. The latter moved on in the following spring.

"In July, 1807, Jonathan, Green, and James Saunders, and D. C. Bastin, and in the same year John Howard, Asa Griffin, and John Prouty came in. In 1808-9 the settlement was largely increased from Vermont and New Hampshire, and continued till the war, when every family but five are said to have left, and most of them never returned. From this time the settlements languished, and the pioneers were exposed to unusual hardships from the difficulty of reclaiming their lands and bringing them under cultivation. This arose from the very level surface, which, when covered by forests, was wet and swampy, but which, now it is cleared up and cultivated, forms one of the finest and most valuable agricultural districts in the county. Deer were unusually plenty, and consequently wolves. An old lady, in relating these hardships, added, that, 'had it not been for the deer, they must all have starved, as venison was often the only food they had.' "†

The first framed house was built in 1808, by Samuel Harris, who came the year previous from Middlesex, Vt. It was constructed of basswood "shakes," so adjusted as to form a frame. David Harris lives on the homestead where this was erected.

The first school was taught in 1810, by Miss S. Tyler. Meetings were held in 1808 by a Quaker from Peru, N. Y.

\* Dr. Hough.

† Ibid.

After the cold season of 1816 the influx of settlers steadily increased, among them being the McEuens, the Merchants, Ellithorpes, and many others mentioned in connection with the villages of the town.

The population in 1875 was 2641.

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

According to the terms of the act organizing Lawrence from Brasher and Hopkinton, the first town-meeting was held on the first Monday of March, 1829, at the house of Carlton McEuen, when the following officers were chosen: Carlton McEuen, supervisor; Myers G. Peck, town clerk; James Trussel, Nathaniel Smith, N. H. Lampson, assessors; Enos Burt, collector; James Trussel, Myron G. Peck, overseers of the poor; Giles Hart, David S. Murray, John Ferris, commissioners of highways; Enos Burt, Warren Day, constables; George P. Farrar, Samuel Bent, James Ferris, commissioners of schools; Dwight N. Higgins, David S. Murray, Levi H. Powers, inspectors of schools.

Since the town has been formed the following have been the supervisors: 1829-32, Carlton McEuen; 1833-34, George P. Farrar; 1835, Carlton McEuen; 1836, Myron G. Peck; 1837, Luther Whitney; 1838-39, Walter Smead; 1840, no choice; J. F. Saunders and C. McEuen each having received 140 votes, the justice appointed the latter, who declined to serve; and a special meeting was held March 30, when J. F. Saunders was chosen; 1841, J. F. Saunders; 1842-43, Lucius Hulburd; 1844, J. F. Saunders; 1845, Jude Clark; 1846-48, Carlton McEuen; 1849-50, Milo L. Burnham; 1851, Peabody Newland; 1852, Noah D. Lawrence; 1853-54, Lyman Day; 1855-56, Carlton McEuen; 1857-58, John Ferris; 1859-60, Wm. Romaine; 1861-62, William Fortune; 1863-64, Henry Stickney; 1865-66, George A. Burt; 1867-70, Tiras H. Ferris; 1871-74, Rufus S. Palmer; 1875-76, A. E. McEuen; 1877, Sumner Sweet.

From the town records we learn that in 1833 fence-viewers were to be compensated at the rate of twenty-five cents a day; this liberal remuneration was reduced to nothing in 1836.

A special town war-meeting was held Dec. 18, 1863, to devise means to raise volunteers to fill the president's call for 300,000 men. O. F. Shepard, Sumner L. Hazen, and T. H. Ferris were authorized by a unanimous vote of the electors assembled to issue certificates of \$300 for each volunteer required; and the legislature of the State was petitioned to authorize the supervisors of St. Lawrence County to assess the town of Lawrence to raise the money to pay any certificates issued by the committee or their successors in office. At subsequent special meetings like bounties were voted, and the above committee was appointed to audit expenses.

#### ROADS, STAGE-ROUTES, AND RAILWAYS.

A few roads had been surveyed and were partially worked while the town was yet a part of Hopkinton; and a State road from Port Kent to Hopkinton, through the southern part of the town, was located in the spring of 1827, by John Richards, Ezra Thurber, and Jonah Sanford. In 1829, \$25,836 was voted by the State to aid in its construc-

tion. Toll was charged on this road, gates having been put up, but which were removed as soon as the towns were able to keep the road in repair. A line of stages was inaugurated on this road in 1833. Another stage thoroughfare, known as the Northwest Bay road, also passed through the town.

At the first town-meeting \$250 was appropriated to improve the roads, and the town was divided into 7 road districts. These have been increased more than fourfold; and there are about 90 miles of roads in a fair condition, and having good bridges where they cross streams. Deer river is spanned by wrought-iron bridges at Lawrenceville and North Lawrence, whose combined cost is nearly \$4000. These structures were erected in 1876.

The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad was completed through the town in the fall of 1850. The line runs from east to west 7.70 miles in the town, and the road-bed is about 330 feet above tide. The grades are easy, and the road is in good repair. Its completion gave value to the lands of the town, and aided largely to develop its resources. By this means a ready market is afforded for the dairy products and live-stock, nearly a hundred car-loads of the latter being shipped annually from the station at North Lawrence, where the company has erected a depot 50 by 100 feet, a small repair-shop, and a wood and water station. Large quantities of merchandise are discharged as freight, and the United States and Canada Express Company has an office at the depot. Telegraphic communication is afforded at all the villages of the town by the Montreal company.

#### LIVE-STOCK AND DAIRY INTERESTS.

Lawrence is pre-eminently a dairy town, its lowlands being more profitable for grazing than for general farming purposes. There are many private dairies, and the number of milch cows in 1875 was several thousand. A cheese-factory is operated at Lawrenceville, and Ellithorpe and Parks have a large creamery on Deer river, two and a half miles east of Nicholville, using the milk of 300 cows. B. D. Babeock's butter-factory at Nicholville manufactures 35,000 pounds per year.

Attention has been paid to improved live-stock by William Kingston, E. M. Dana, who breeds the Jersey strain, and by Cyrus Merrill.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The town is divided into thirteen school districts, each having a school-house, eleven being frames and two brick, and all valued, with their sites, at \$6245. Twenty-three female and six male teachers were employed for the school year of 1876-77, and paid \$2451.66; 670 scholars attended the schools. The total expenditures for the year were \$2972.90.

#### NORTH LAWRENCE.

The first improvement at this point was made by Chauncey Bristol, who built a small shanty in 1826, and commenced the erection of a saw-mill, but which was swept away before it was completed. In 1827, John W. Bean, from Orange Co., Vt., came on and made the first actual settlement. The place was then an unbroken forest, and was generally spoken of as a cedar swamp. Bean built the first frame house, about 1830, near the spot where it yet stands.



Photo. by Sarony, New York.

*T. H. Ferris*

#### T. H. FERRIS.

The subject of this sketch was born at Willistou, Chittenden county, Vermont, February 12, 1834. He removed at an early age to Lawrence, St. Lawrence County, New York.

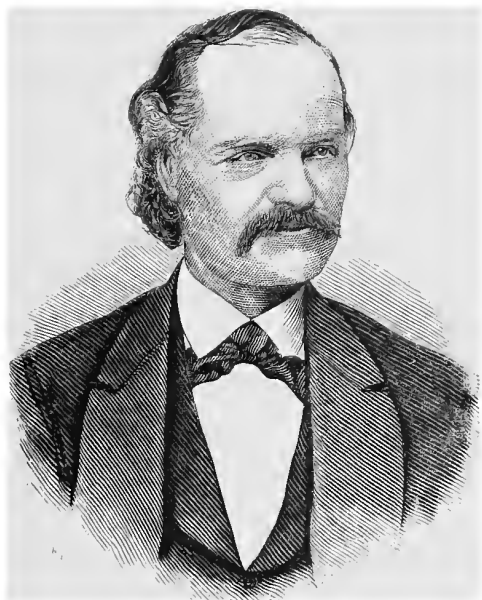
He was educated in district and select schools, at Bakersfield academy, Vermont, and the State normal school, Albany.

In 1856 he was appointed by the board of supervisors school commissioner for the third assembly district. In 1857 he was elected to the same position, resigning

in 1859 to accept the appointment of deputy county clerk, in which capacity he remained three years.

From 1863 to 1870, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lawrenceville. He was for several years a magistrate of the town of Lawrence and supervisor of the town during the years 1867 to 1870 inclusive, and chairman of the St. Lawrence County board twice. He was executive clerk of the New York State senate during the years 1868 and 1869.

In the fall of 1870 he was elected county clerk of St. Lawrence, and re-elected in 1873, serving in that position for six years.



*W. S. Taggart*

*Jennette M. Taggart*

WILLIAM S. TAGGART,

son of Samuel and Ann Taggart, was born in Charlotte, Chittenden Co., Vt., September 29, 1824. His father, Samuel H., was born in Antrim Co., Ireland, in December, 1794; whose father was born in Scotland, and emigrated to Ireland. William S. Taggart's mother was born in Antrim, Ireland, June 12, 1800; her parents emigrated from Scotland to Ireland. Samuel H. Taggart and wife were married in 1816, and emigrated to America, and settled in Chittendon Co., Vt., in 1819, and continued to live there till 1839, when they removed to St. Lawrence County, and settled in Lawrence. They reared eleven children, ten of whom lived to be men and women, and nine are still living. Samuel H. was a farmer, and reared his family to industry. At his death he was buried in Hopkinton. The widow is still living.

William S. Taggart is the fourth of a family of eleven children. His early advantages for an education were very limited, indeed, but after he became of age he attended Franklin academy, at Malone, three summers and taught school winters. He taught school four winters, and in 1846 went into the mercantile business at Lawrenceville,

and continued till 1855. During this time he was in company with his brother Hugh. In 1855 he began to deal in general produce and real estate. In 1860 he added to his business by forming a co-partnership with Jas. Sherar in the mercantile trade at Nicholville. Continued four years, and then closed his partnership with Mr. Sherar. He married Miss Jennette M. Lobdell, of Hopkinton, November 28, 1860. She was born September 18, 1835. Her parents were from Plattsburg, New York, and settled at Canton, St. Lawrence County, when Mrs. Taggart was about nine years old. By this union of Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, two daughters, Agnes B. and Anna L., have been born, and are now living with their parents.

Mr. Taggart is a large representative farmer of Lawrence, having now 641 acres, besides doing an extensive business in his general produce trade. Mr. Taggart was at first a Democrat, but upon the organization of the Republican party he joined it. He has always been deeply interested in schools, and has done what he could to make our common schools better. A fine view of his place may be seen opposite, and portraits of himself and wife above this biography.





RES. OF W. S. TAGGART, NICHOLVILLE, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF HON. O. F. SHEPARD, LAWRENCE, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y.



*O. F. Shepard*

HON. O. F. SHEPARD.

Among the intelligent and representative men of Lawrence none deserves a better mention upon the pages of our county history than the subject of this sketch. He is of English origin; his ancestors emigrated to America and settled in Massachusetts prior to the Revolutionary war. His father, Heman, was a native of New Huntington, Vt., and was born Nov. 3, 1789; his mother, Lorette Rockwell, was born in Middletown, Rutland Co., Vt. They were married about Jan. 1, 1813, and settled at Middletown. By this union eight children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. On Nov. 17, 1826, the family settled in Lawrence. Heman Shepard was a farmer, and reared his children to industry and economy. Mrs. Shepard died June 8, 1844; then followed five children. Mr. Shepard died July 31, 1874.

O. F. Shepard, son of Heman and Lorette, was born in Middletown, Rutland Co., Vt., Nov. 15, 1813. He received an academic education, having graduated at the Potsdam academy in the fall of 1836. He taught school for twenty-two consecutive years, and gave general satisfaction. Immediately after leaving school he commenced surveying, and has followed it more or less ever since. He married Miss Elizabeth A. Wilber, a native of Grand Isle, Vt., September 17, 1838. She was born April 13, 1818. By the above union three children were born, all of whom are still living.

March 14, 1839, Mr. Shepard located on the farm where he now resides, working the farm during summers and teaching during winters.

Mrs. Shepard was a member of the Congregational church at Lawrenceville. She was a faithful wife and an affectionate mother, and, after a brief illness of three days, died Feb. 10, 1874, and was buried in the cemetery at Lawrenceville.

*"How sweet she shone in social life,  
As mother, sister, friend, and wife."*

Mr. Shepard married, for his second wife, Mrs. Jane A. Romaine, widow of Wm. Romaine, of Lawrence, Feb. 24, 1876. Mr. Shepard has made all the improvements on his farm, a fine view of which may be seen in another part of this work. In politics Mr. Shepard was at first a Democrat, but upon the organization of the Republican party he joined it, and has ever since adhered to it with unswerving fidelity. He held the office of town inspector of schools for many years, and for the last twenty-four years has held the office of justice of the peace, and is holding the same to-day. In 1857 he was elected from the third district as member of the assembly, and again re-elected in 1858. He was one of the most influential men of that body, both on the floor of the house and as a permanent member of the standing committee on claims, the second year being elected chairman of the same. He is an advocate of temperance, and he and his wife are members of the Congregational church. He is an intelligent, honest, straightforward citizen.



*M. B. Conlin*

M. B. CONLIN.

A true record of a successful life merits careful consideration. Much may be learned of profit in the history of a man who commences life under adverse circumstances, and unassisted secures a competency, and a reputation for integrity above reproach.

The subject of this sketch was born in Longford Co., Ireland, Oct. 1, 1830. His father, Michael Conlin, was a farmer, and followed this branch of industry during life. He was a native of Ireland, born Oct. 1, 1787, and lived to the ripe age of eighty-three, and was buried in the cemetery at Potsdam. His mother, Mary Flannagan, was born May 10, 1793, and is still (1877) living. When he was two years of age his parents emigrated to America, May, 1833, and located at Shelbourne, Vt. In 1838 they removed to Franklin county, and a few years later settled in Lawrence, St. Lawrence County. Here Mr. Conlin passed his early years at work on his father's farm. He was also employed by the month for a time, and proved himself a valuable and willing employee.

His opportunities to secure an education were limited, never having attended school a full term. Mr. Conlin's early experience, privations, and personal efforts merit a fuller mention than limited space will permit. By careful husbanding of means he secured a nucleus of a competency, and by the proper employment of leisure time he secured an education that fitted him to make an engagement as traveling salesman with Goodwin, Holden & Co., of Watertown. He continued in this firm's employ for a period of three years, and later represented the house of C. P. Clark, of Ogdensburg. He served his employer in an accept-

able manner for a period of seven years. At the expiration of that time he made an engagement with Arnold & Co., of Ogdensburg, and represented them until he established himself in business at North Lawrence. Mr. Conlin's traveling experience reaches over a period of seventeen years. In 1867 he was seriously disabled by a railway accident on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain railroad, and in a manner that has prevented him from making active business exertions since that date. He was married March 29, 1860, to Miss Mary Blount, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Blount, residents of Canton, St. Lawrence County. Mrs. Conlin's father was a native of Lancaster, England, and was born July 20, 1805. His wife, also a native of Lancaster, England, was born 1806, and died July 16, 1848. Mrs. Conlin was born Jan. 6, 1844. Two children gladden their home,—Fred. B. and Robert Emmett, aged respectively eleven and five.

In politics Mr. Conlin is a Democrat, and labors for the best interests of his chosen party. Liberal in his views, he is the friend of every measure that has for its object the improvement of the best interests of society. He has donated freely to the building of the several church buildings in his village, and takes an active interest in the educational interests of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Conlin reside in one of the most pleasant homes in North Lawrence, surrounded by all the comforts of life, the result of well-directed industry and commendable economy. In connection with this biography appears Mr. Conlin's portrait, that the future may remember him a successful business man, esteemed and respected, and well deserving the place he occupies in the history of his county.

It is now the dwelling of C. Alvord. Bean is yet a citizen of the town. Bristol rebuilt his saw-mill in 1831, and operated it a number of years. He died in town in 1870, aged ninety-three years. A Mr. Barlow, another aged citizen, has attained his ninety-eighth year, and was married the second time when he was ninety-seven. His family was noted for its longevity, not a death occurring for seventy years, when his first wife departed her life. Zebulon Moore, A. H. Barnes, John C. Williams, and Simon Austin settled here about 1832. The village was begun on lands owned by A. H. Barnes, and was merely a small mill settlement until the railroad was built, in 1850; since which time its growth has been quite rapid, having at present a population of 600, who are employed principally in the mills and factories of the place. The location of North Lawrence, on both banks of Deer river, has given it some prominence as a manufacturing point, there being five dams across the stream within a mile. A gang-saw mill, having thirty saws, was erected in 1849 by T. P. Chandler, which has been changed into a circular mill, and is operated by Moses Quinell. A large shingle-mill is below this dam. A pail- and tub-factory, farther down the stream, was established in 1862, and produces 20,000 tubs and 10,000 pails yearly, employs six hands, and is operated by Garfield & McHollister. The first grist-mill was erected in 1855 by Amasa Townsend & Co., and had three run of stones. It was destroyed by fire in 1875, but was rebuilt the same year. The present mill has four run of stones, is supplied with improved machinery, and is the property of E. S. Crasper. A potato-starch factory, having three large buildings, was put up, in 1877, by E. S. Crasper. Above the village a stove-factory and a butter-tub factory were erected about 1860, which were lately discontinued. There are also a number of wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops operated by water-power. The first smith was Timothy Draper, an Advent preacher. Dennis Toomey has been located here since 1854. E. C. Newcomb was the first wagoner, in 1852, and still conducts a shop. A store was kept below the village, about 1847, by J. W. Hakins and N. W. Baker. In the village, R. Barnard sold the first goods, in 1848. Andrew Montrait was the first to open a good store soon after, continuing in trade until 1860. There are at present 3 general stores, 1 hardware, 1 furniture, 2 drug-stores, 3 groceries.

Edson Crawford was the first to open a hotel, in 1850, building a part of the present "Union House." Here James Brownell served as host twenty-three years. James Caul succeeded in 1872. There are two hotels at present.

The professions had a representation in the person of Dr Bowman at an early day. The present practitioners are Drs. Graves and Dunton. C. A. Hosford is a dentist; and N. P. Hays and M. S. Scanlan are attorneys.

The post-office was established Dec. 12, 1850, John H. Conant, postmaster; the office has since been held by N. W. Baker, L. R. Townsend, and Miss C. E. Bean. It was made a postal money-order office, July 1, 1871. The orders drawn in 1877 amounted to \$5093.84; paid, \$1830.80.

The first school was taught in 1834, by Miss S. Mix, in a small plank house. The present school-house is a handsome two-story brick edifice, erected in 1869, and the school is well attended.

#### THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF NORTH LAWRENCE

was organized Aug. 17, 1852, among the members being Deacon H. A. Barnes, J. H. Conant, J. W. Bean, Joseph Eggleston, and seventeen others. Rev. George B. Rowley was the first pastor. The society of the above church was formed Sept. 4, 1852, with sixteen members. Jacob Williams, S. H. Barnes, and Nelson Williams were chosen trustees. A frame church was erected in the southern part of the village in 1853, at a cost of \$1400. An interest in this building was sold to the Free-Will Baptist society, April 21, 1867. The Congregationalists have discontinued their services, and at present have but twelve members.

#### THE NORTH LAWRENCE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was formed in 1853, a class having existed some years previous, including among its thirty-one members D. H. Davis, Reuben Clark, David Finney, and Wolcott Broadwell. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas Richey, the present is Rev. Wm. C. Goodwin. The membership of the church is sixty, of the Sunday-school ninety, and Edward Smith is the superintendent. A very fine church, costing \$4600, was erected in 1858, and destroyed by fire in 1865. Worship is held in the vestry-room. The church property, including a fine parsonage, is estimated worth \$2000.

#### THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY

of Lawrence was formed July, 1838, by Elder Benjamin Bundy, with five members. Samuel Newell was one of the first pastors. Services were held in school-houses until 1867, when an interest in the Congregational church was secured. The society was reorganized May 25, 1867, and H. J. Perry, Ira Butler, and Leman Bristol elected trustees. The pastors have been Mark Atwood and Richard Parks. The church has thirty-five members, and is without a pastor.

#### THE ST. LAWRENCE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

of North Lawrence was formed in 1875, by Father John O'Haire. Dennis O'Lara, Jeremiah Shinnock, and James O'Connor were appointed trustees. A handsome brick church, 65 by 40 feet, costing \$6000, was erected in 1876. Father James Smith is the present pastor of the sixty members comprising the church.

#### MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY

is controlled by an association bearing the same name, formed May 24, 1872, of fourteen members, with Henry Austin, A. N. Trussell, Julius Martin, H. Butler, J. D. Hakins, and Walter Follet, trustees. Three acres of ground were purchased for a cemetery, half a mile south of the village, which have been neatly improved. Hugh Taggart was the first interred, July, 1872. The present officers are N. P. Hays, president, and M. B. Conlin, secretary.

#### LAWRENCEVILLE

is near the centre of the town, on both sides of Deer river, where crossed by the main road from Malone to Potsdam. The location is pleasant, and, being in a rich agricultural

district, the place has considerable business. The population is about five hundred. The first improvement at this point was a saw-mill, by Ephraim Martin, in 1809. A freshet took away the dam, and nothing further was done until 1821; but a settlement was made in this locality about 1807 by Asa and Joseph Tyler, who had an orchard bearing apples in 1813, and, to prevent the British from eating the fruit, chopped down all the trees. George Everett, Morda Lavery, James Ferris, David C. Bastin, Luther Ferris, Jacob and Josiah F. Saunders came soon after; and Beriah M. Newland, Amasa Harrington, Heman Shepard, Nathan Mallory, Ezra Terrell, William Hulburd, Luther Whitney, J. C. Rockwell, George Wilber, James Johnston, A. Reid, Carlton McEuen, George McEuen, Asa Ballard, Eben Mix, James Bentley, Enos Burt, P. Newland, John Shepard, David Blish, and many others came prior to 1830. The first settlers had to go many miles to get their supplies, and six miles to mill, following wood paths, the one horse in the neighborhood being required to perform this service almost daily; and at a wedding in those days the feast consisted of pea soup and venison, the table cutlery being limited to one set of knives and forks, which had to serve the entire company. Better times and greater prosperity came about 1820. The year following Charles Kellogg built a saw-mill on the site occupied by the present structure. In 1822 he got into operation a corn-mill; and about 1835, Luther Whitney put up a grist-mill, with three run of stones. The present mill is the third erected on this spot, and was completed in 1865. It is operated by F. Brewster, and has a capacity of 300 bushels per day.

A tannery was built by William Taylor, which is at present carried on by Delano & Raymond, dressing 3000 sides annually.

A potato-starch factory was built by L. Hulburd in 1847, who is the pioneer in the business in the eastern part of the county. He has had three factories destroyed by fire, and erected the present one in 1873. Its capacity is 25,000 bushels of potatoes a year.

David Blish was the first wheelwright, and a shop has been carried on by him or some member of his family ever since his settlement. James Pearl came in 1842, and has worked at the wagoner's trade ever since. Hardin Clark was one of the first smiths, and he and his son James have carried on the trade many years.

A store was opened in 1822 by Josiah F. Saunders, who remained in trade a long period. In 1848 a union store, No. 399, was opened by 30 members, and O. F. Shepard, James Harris, Peabody Newland directors. R. McEuen closed up the business in 1863, paying a dividend. In 1871 a union stock company was formed, with 21 members, to carry on a store at the village. O. F. Shepard, Lucius Hulburd, and R. McEuen were chosen directors, and the name of Lawrenceville Union selected as the title of the firm.

In 1872 the company erected a commodious two-story brick store-house, 40 by 50 feet, in which they opened a store that year, and have conducted it successfully ever since. There are 16 members; L. Hulburd, president; and Wm. C. Blish, secretary.

John Shephard had an inn about 1820 in a log house. He afterwards kept a hotel in a frame. The present tavern was used for this purpose since 1842, and by M. & M. V. Barney since 1855.

Dr. John Inman settled here in 1828 as the first physician in town. In 1830, J. F. Carpenter commenced his practice, and remained until his death. At present Doctors H. H. Carpenter, H. A. Boland, and Luther Hawkins are the practitioners. D. L. Bugbee is the attorney of the village; other lawyers were Wilson, Lamb, and Lang.

The post-office was established April 7, 1829, Josiah F. Saunders postmaster. The office has been held since then by L. Hulburd, J. Galusha, and E. M. Dana. There is a daily mail from North Lawrence to Fort Jackson.

Lawrenceville has 2 general stores, 1 drug-store, 2 millinery establishments, and eight or ten shops for the various trades. A seed-farm is near the village, on which are annually raised several thousand pounds of beet, turnip, carrot, and flower seeds. The business was established in 1853 by J. C. Rockwell, and has since his death been conducted by L. M. Rockwell.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 107, F AND A. M.,  
was organized at this point previous to the anti-Masonic times, and has been removed to Moira.

DEER RIVER LODGE, NO. 499,  
of the same order, was chartered at Nicholville, July 3, 1860, removed to North Lawrence, and finally located at Lawrenceville. J. F. Saunders was the first Master. There are forty members, and the present officers are M. V. Barney, W. M.; George A. Kastner, S. W.; J. F. Saunders, J. W.

DEER RIVER CHAPTER, NO. 197, R. A. M.,  
had a dispensation granted in 1864, and was chartered in 1866. Josiah F. Saunders was the first, and is the present H. P. The chapter has twenty-four members.

THE LAWRENCEVILLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION  
was formed in 1862, with a general membership of the citizens, who chose P. Newland, J. S. Saunders, L. P. Ferris, Horace Bugbee, W. C. Blish, and E. M. Dana trustees. The association assumed charge of the ground, deeded for burial purposes to P. Newland, by Lawrence, in 1843, and has improved it to its present condition.

Miss D. Meads, now Mrs. J. F. Saunders, taught the first school in 1823, in a log hut where the academy now is. She had a large school for those times, having as pupils nine children belonging to the Tyler family, who had but one pair of shoes among them. Her wages were one dollar per week, payable in corn, which cost her one-half of what it was worth to get it to the market. The present school of the village is well attended, and is taught in a good house, rebuilt in 1877.

LAWRENCEVILLE ACADEMY  
was established to supply the demand for higher education, by an association formed March 6, 1860. The capital was not to be less than \$3000, distributed in shares of \$25 each. From one to ten shares each were taken by sixty-five citi-

zens, among the most active promoters of the project being P. Newland, William T. Hall, O. F. Shepard, W. C. Blish, L. Hulburd, and S. B. Goff. On the 29th of March, 1860, trustees were chosen, consisting of Miller Heath, P. Newland, W. C. Blish, O. F. Shepard, L. Hulburd, G. B. Wilbur, Joel Hitchcock, Enos Burt, William Romaine, N. R. Miller, J. W. Newland, and H. J. Thomas. An eligible location of two acres of ground was secured, and a fine three-story brick edifice, 36 by 60 feet, was erected in 1860, at a cost of \$4500. The house is surmounted by a belfry, and is a conspicuous object for miles around. March 25, 1861, application was made to the State regents for an academic charter, which being granted, the trustees were increased to twenty-four members. The school was opened in the spring of 1861, with John B. Young principal, and Mrs. Young preceptress. From the first it has been well attended, and at present numbers one hundred and thirty-five students. The academy is well supplied with apparatus, and has the nucleus of a fine library. Three departments of study—namely, the preparatory, the academic, and the classical courses—were formed; and each department has been thoroughly graded, requiring from three to five years to complete the studies. The present officers are Lucius Hulburd, president, and W. C. Blish, secretary of the trustees; and the faculty is composed of Barney Whitney, principal; Miss C. Swift, preceptress; Rev. W. W. Staples, professor of languages; and Miss Abel, teacher in the preparatory department.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY

of Lawrenceville was incorporated Aug. 3, 1840, with Heman Shepard, Avery Collins, and John W. Bean, trustees. Rev. B. B. Cutler was one of the early pastors. The pastoral office is at present filled by Rev. Thomas Griffith. The church, a frame structure, 36 by 50 feet, was thoroughly repaired and refitted, at a cost of \$2000, in 1877, and is very attractive in its appearance. The membership of the church is 71. The present trustees are O. F. Shepard, L. Hulburd, and A. K. Rowell. A Sunday-school of 50 members is maintained; D. L. Bugbee, superintendent.

#### THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

of Lawrenceville was formed in 1827, with seven members, among them being Beriah Newland, Seth Bond, and Edmund Merchant. Worship was held in school-houses until 1841, when a plain frame church, which has since been changed to a dwelling, was built in the village, by the "First Baptist Evangelical Society," which was formed Nov. 19, 1840, and reorganized May 14, 1842. The first trustees were Peabody Newland, Walter Smead, and Stephen Hammond. The present board are A. D. Thayer, George Kastner, and Joseph A. Farrington. The present church was erected in 1868, and is valued at \$4000. There are 300 sittings, and the church has 62 members. Rev. W. W. Staples is the pastor in charge. A. D. Thayer is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has 30 members.

#### THE M. E. CHURCH

of Lawrenceville was incorporated April 6, 1842. David Blish, John Shepard, Charles Kellogg, Samuel Meacham,

Chase S. Wise, John F. Carpenter, and Thomas Hale, trustees.

A frame church was built soon after, which has been repaired and renovated, and a tower built in front. The property is valued at \$2500. Barney Whitney, George Nash, and H. Meacham are the present trustees. The members number 68, and Rev. William C. Goodwin is the pastor. A Sunday-school was organized at an early day, having at present 40 members, and R. Hawkins for superintendent.

#### THE ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was erected in 1874, under the supervision of a building committee composed of Rev. Mr. Randall, William Kingston, and James Whiteside. It is a very fine frame edifice, with a well-proportioned tower, and cost \$4200. The work is a mission, was begun in 1870, and has for some time been without a rector, Rev. William Cooke having last served in that capacity. The communicants number 35, and William Kingston is the senior warden. A Sabbath-school was organized in 1871 by Milton Heath, superintendent.

#### NICHOLVILLE.

This enterprising village of 500 inhabitants is situated in the southern part of the town, on the east branch of the St. Regis river. The stream is crossed at this point by the old turnpike, and a portion of the village is on the Hopkinton side, settlement having first been made there. For many years the small cluster of buildings around the saw-mill erected in 1817 by Samuel Wilson was known by no other name than "Sodom;" as the place grew, and extended across the river, it was named Nicholville, in honor of E. S. Nichols, the executor of the estate of William Lawrence. Besides Wilson, Eli Bush, Chester Armstrong, Calvin Converse, and Horace Higgins purchased and settled here about 1820. Other early settlers at this point and vicinity were Thomas Day and his sons,—Lyman, Joel, Warren, Russel, and Hosea,—Joseph Stearns, Jude Clark, Beriah Sweet, Elihu Ayers, Dennis Stacy, Lyman Page, Abijah Chandler, with six sons and six daughters; Otis Farrar, John Thomas, James Trussel, Myron G. Peck, Royal Smith, Andrew Squier, Elisha Spencer, Asa Miller, Hiram Blanchard, James Sherer, and John W. Witters.

The St. Regis, being a rapid stream, with a deep narrow channel, affords good water-power, which has been utilized to a considerable extent. In 1822 a grist-mill was put up by Samuel Wilson, which was carried away by a flood in 1830. William Lawrence caused a stone grist-mill to be erected in 1826, which was used until 1863, when the upper part was removed and the present frame superstructure added by A. N. and H. N. Woodard, producing a mill 45 by 60 feet, with four run of stones. This is operated by B. D. Babcock. Below this mill is a saw- and shingle-mill and a sash- and door-factory, giving employment to 10 men, conducted by L. Page. On the opposite bank Page Bros. have a starch-factory, with a capacity for working up 300 bushels of potatoes daily; Griffis & Son have a tannery, with 20 vats; Ezra Hyde operates a carding- and fulling-mill, which was erected many years ago;

and S. B. Goff has a large shingle-factory and saw-mill. There are also several carriage-shops in the same locality. Several miles above Nicholville, on the St. Regis, A. L. Blake & Co. have a very extensive starch-factory, a large circular saw-mill, and 3 shingle-machines; and on the opposite bank Harvey Day has an English gang-mill and a shingle-machine. These mills produce several million feet of lumber annually.

C. Palmer built the first house on the north bank of the river at the village in 1827; S. Stevens and Daniel Munger built soon after. All the buildings were of wood, until 1866, when the Merritt block was erected. This is an imposing brick structure, three stories high, 54 feet front and 45 feet deep. Subsequently fine blocks of the same material were put up by James Sherer and Hiram Smith.

The first store in Nicholville was kept by Zephaniah Platt, in 1828. Lyman Day began trade soon after, and continued many years; James Sherer, in 1846, and was in active trade until 1874; and Sumner, Sweet & Co. have traded continuously since 1857. The New England Protective union store, No. 301, was opened in 1846, and discontinued in 1867. In April, 1868, 70 persons associated themselves and formed the present Co-operative union store company. Jonah Sanford was chosen president, and G. A. Burt secretary. The store is at present managed by J. A. Martindale, and its aggregate sales amount to \$30,000 per year. The village enjoys an enviable reputation as a trading-point, and has 3 dry-goods, 1 hardware, 1 furniture, 3 drug, and several fancy-goods stores, and the usual complement of shops and mechanic establishments.

James Trussel built the first hotel, in 1830, on the site of the present house, which was erected upon the destruction of the former by fire in 1866, and is the only tavern in the place.

Dr. Henry Sprague was one of the first to engage in the practice of medicine about 1843. Dr. H. Smith has been here since 1856.

The attorneys have been Silas J. Pratt, Mark White, and D. S. G. Stacy, who has an office here at present.

The post-office was established Jan. 7, 1831, C. C. Palmer, postmaster. The office has been held since by George Farrar, Dennis Stacy, Mark White, and by Mrs. M. White. There is a daily mail.

#### ELK LODGE, NO. 577, F. AND A. M.,

C. A. Fisk, W. M., and G. O. Merrill, Sec., meets in a fine lodge-room in the Merritt block.

#### NICHOLVILLE LODGE, NO. 260, OF GOOD TEMPLARS,

was organized Oct. 17, 1874. There are 52 members, and E. J. Sanford is the W. C. T.

The first school at this point was taught in a board shanty, in 1843, by Sallie Farrar. The present school building, the third that has been erected for this purpose, was built in 1869, is a roomy two-story brick, with a cupola, and the school is attended by 100 pupils.

#### THE MOUND HILL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was formed Nov. 10, 1862, with eighteen members. Royal Smith, T. S. Simonds, Russel Day, Geo. Everett, B. F. Hilliard, Warren Day, Lyman Day, Hosea Carr, and Richard Amadon were elected trustees. The old burying-ground, of which M. G. Peck, E. Ayers, and Wm. Ellithorpe were trustees, was secured and enlarged to its present dimensions. The cemetery is neatly improved, has 312 lots, and is well managed. The first interments were made in 1833, Mrs. Lyman Day and Mrs. Joseph Stearns being inhumed the same day.

#### THE NICHOLVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed at Hopkinton, Sept. 11, 1808, by Elder Samuel Rowley, with six members; and on the 12th of the same month the sacrament was administered for the first time. Among the pioneer members were Abijah Chandler, Asa Moon, Seth Abbott, Samuel Eastman, Seth Putnam, and Thomas Remington. A society was formed soon after the church, with A. Chandler, Jonah Sanford, S. C. Kelsey, and Samuel Eastman, trustees, which united with the Congregational society, in 1815, in building a union house of worship at Hopkinton. In 1831 a small church was built at Nicholville, which was used until the present edifice, erected in 1852, took its place. On the 5th of August, 1843, the Hopkinton part of the work was abandoned, and the church permanently located at Nicholville. The present church was dedicated in 1853, has 300 sittings, and a membership of 84. Among the pioneer pastors were Solomon Johnson, B. H. Leach, and Silas Pratt. Rev. A. K. Sutton at present sustains this relation. A Sabbath-school with 110 members, and a library of 175 volumes, is superintended by J. A. Martindale.

#### THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Nicholville was organized about 1840, with 42 members. Rev. Justin Alden was the first pastor. For many years the society worshiped in the union church, but in 1876 the present spacious and handsome edifice was erected, at a cost of \$5000. The house was formally dedicated in February, 1877, by Revs. I. S. Bingham and I. Call. Rev. J. Fletcher Brown is the pastor, and the church has a membership of 164. The trustees are H. Hedding, A. M. Hawkins, B. D. Babcock, Almon Bibbins, and E. J. Sanford. Titus S. Simons is superintendent of a Sunday-school having 76 members.

#### THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

of Nicholville was organized about 1840, some of the principal members having been James, John, and Guy Ferris, Elisha Ayers, Hiram and Silas Wood. A Rev. Mr. Squires was one of the first pastors. The society was re-organized in 1872, and was under the spiritual tutelage of Prof. J. S. Lee until 1876, when the membership was 50. An interest in the old union church, which was rebuilt in 1857, is held, and occasional services are there maintained.





(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM, N. Y.)

*George Berry*

*Mary Berry*



RESIDENCE OF GEO. BERRY, NORTH LAWRENCE, NEW YORK.



CAPT CARLTON M<sup>C</sup> EUEN.



*A. E. McEuen*

(PHOTOS BY N. L. STONE, POFSDAM)



RES. OF A. E. M<sup>C</sup> EUEN, LAWRENCE, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

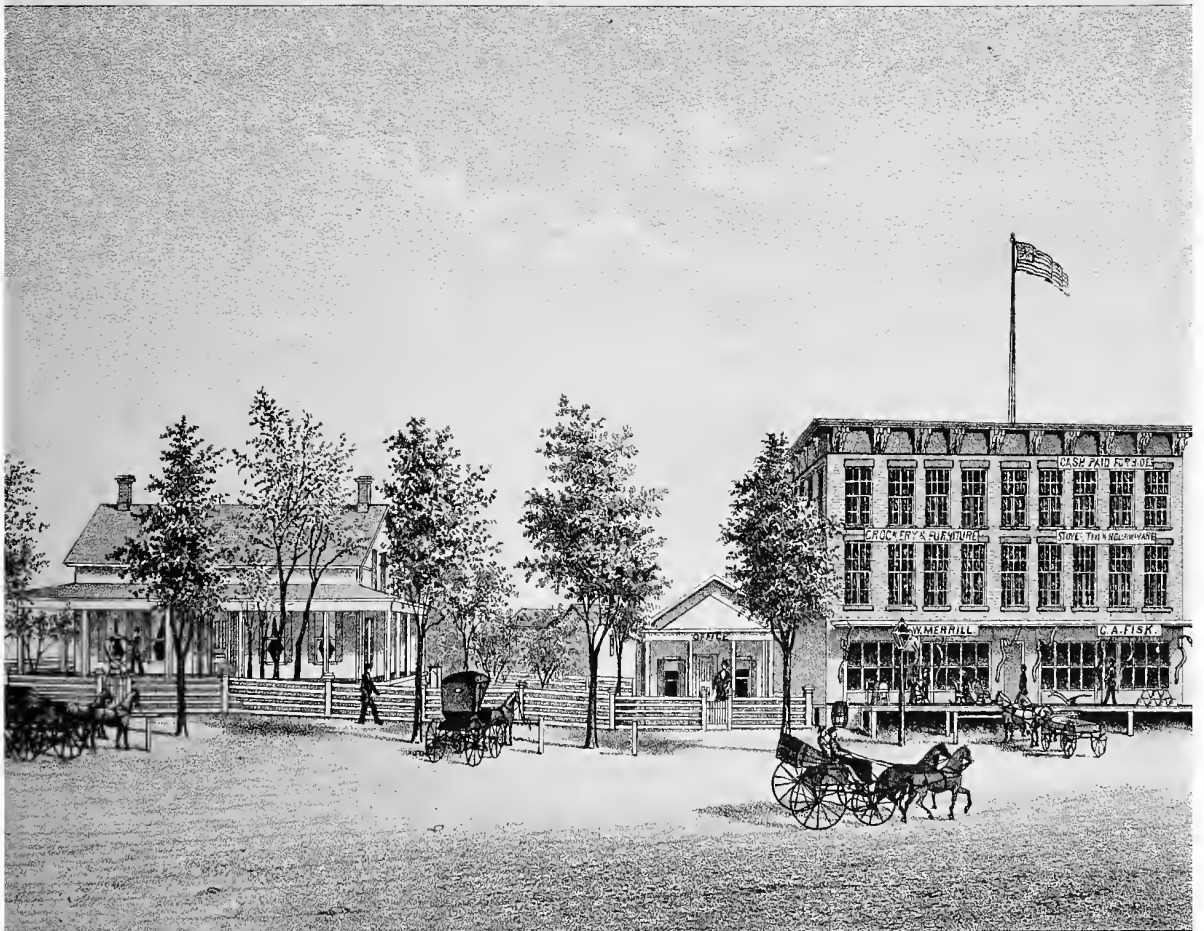


MRS. D. L. MERRILL.



D. L. MERRILL.

( PHOTOS. BY N. L. STONE, POTSDAM, N. Y. )



RES. & STORE OF D. L. MERRILL, NICHOLVILLE, NEW YORK



*R. S. Palmer*

**HON. R. S. PALMER.**

[NORTH LAWRENCE.]

HON. RUFUS S. PALMER was born, of New England parentage, October 11, 1835, in Bangor, Franklin county, New York. He has resided in Lawrence, St. Lawrence County, New York, since 1839, with the exception of two years.

He received a common-school education, and taught schools in winter when quite young. He was brought up a farmer, along with his four brothers. His father, Leonidas Palmer, was one of the early settlers of the town of Lawrence.

The subject of this sketch began clerking in the mercantile business in 1856, which trade he followed till 1862. He was deputy clerk of Franklin county,

New York, in 1863. He was a successful merchant from 1864 to 1870, from which time he has dealt in produce, real estate, and securities. In 1867 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he has held since. He was elected supervisor in 1871, '72, '73, and '74.

Mr. Palmer has always voted with the Republican party, and served as a member of the Republican county and district committees. He was elected a member of the assembly as a compromise candidate in 1877, with a majority of 1402, against Sumner Sweet, Democrat; but Mr. Palmer never sought nor asked for any office.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## A. E. McEuen,

son of Carlton and Phebe McEuen, was born in Lawrence, Jan. 17, 1834. His father, Captain McEuen, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., March 25, 1791. Captain Carlton McEuen is of Scotch origin. His father, George, was one of the pioneers of Hinesburg, Vt., removing there, at the close of the Revolutionary War, from Shaftesbury, Vt. He had come originally from New Milford, Conn., his (George's) grandfather having emigrated from Edinburgh, Scotland. Captain Carlton McEuen was one of seven children, all of whom lived to be men and women; he was reared on the farm; he married Miss Wealthy Calkins, of Hinesburg, Vt., February, 1816. She was born in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1797; they had three children; two of them (George and Wealthy R.) are living. She died May 10, 1826, in Lawrence, N. Y. Mr. McEuen married Miss Phebe Millington, of Lawrence, March 11, 1833. She was born in Fairfax, Vt., Sept. 27, 1799, and removed to Lawrence in 1832. By this marriage four children were born; two only (A. E. and Robert H.) are living.

Mr. Carlton McEuen settled in Lawrence in 1825, and located on the farm where he continued to reside till his death; it is now owned by his son, A. E. His first purchase was four hundred and fifty-five acres, which he continued to hold till he gave some to his children. He made all the improvements on his farm in Lawrence, a view of which may be seen in another part of this work, together with his portrait, and that of his son, A. E.

He was a deacon of a Free-Will Baptist church, and continued to hold it till old age compelled him to resign, and his son, George R., was elected in his place; his wife is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. McEuen was one of the most influential and liberal men in his town, and in his death society lost a true friend; he did what he could to make society better. In politics, was at first a Whig, then Abolitionist, and then a Republican. He has held all the important offices of his town, being justice of the peace and supervisor for a great many years; was also a candidate for member of assembly on the Abolition ticket when that party was in its infancy. He held the position of captain of State militia, and was known as Captain McEuen. After living a long and useful life, having lived to see the abolishment of American slavery, for which he so long and so earnestly prayed, he passed away Feb. 2, 1866, and was buried in the cemetery at Lawrence Centre. His widow, now aged and infirm, is still on the "old home." She has had several partial paralytic strokes, and is therefore impaired in mind and body.

A. E. McEuen, son of Captain McEuen, was reared on the farm, received a common-school education, and was married to Miss Martha Witherell, of Hopkinton, March 14, 1860. She was born in Orwell, Vt., Oct. 7, 1841. They have had three children; one son, J. W., died at the age of thirteen, Aug. 27, 1876. Mr. McEuen has held several offices in his town, among which is supervisor; was elected to that position in 1875, and served two years. He is living in the same house built by his father, and owns

the "old home" of two hundred and eighty acres. He has always affiliated with the Republican party since its organization. He sees that an honorable mention is made of his parents in this work; also portraits of his father and the "old home" in memory of them.

## DYER L. MERRILL

was born in Tunbridge, Vt., on June 10, 1809, and was the second child of seven children. His grandfather, John Merrill, emigrated from England about the year 1750, and settled at Concord, N. H. He served in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. Two years before the war closed he married Sally Robinson, of Concord, N. H., by whom he had six children. The oldest, John Merrill, Jr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Concord in 1784. When John Merrill, Jr., was seven years of age the grandfather removed to Tunbridge, Vt., where he died in 1812. John Merrill, Jr., married Sally De Graw, of Half Moon, N. Y., in 1804, and shortly afterwards removed to Tunbridge, Vt., and resided there until 1832, when he emigrated to the town of Franklin, Franklin Co., this State. During the war of 1812-15 he was captain of a Vermont militia company, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. He was also stationed there for six months. He was a justice of the peace of the town of Franklin, and represented it on the board of supervisors for several years. He died at Franklin in 1874.

Dyer L. Merrill, the subject of this sketch, resided with his father at Tunbridge until he was of age, when he left his home with nothing but a new suit of clothes, then called a "freedom suit." He lived in Vermont until he was twenty-three years of age, when he removed to the town of Franklin, where he had the year before located, and taken up 200 acres of land. In 1837 he married Susan C. Lamson, daughter of Benj. P. Lamson, Esq., a justice of the peace of Franklin. The same year he removed to Hopkinton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and within five years afterwards settled upon the "Baldwin farm" of 230 acres, and to which he afterwards added 110 acres of adjoining land, constituting one of the best farms in town. Upon this farm seven children were born to them, four of whom are now living. In 1858 he built on the farm a potato-starch factory, using steam for power, and was engaged extensively in manufacturing starch there until 1865, when he sold his farm and factory, and removed to Nicholville, N. Y., where he now resides. Shortly after removing from the farms he purchased a starch-factory at Dickinson Centre, N. Y., which for several years he carried on successfully. He and his son, Geo. O., now own and carry on the starch-factory at Hopkinton village. The year after he removed to Nicholville he and a Mr. Kellogg built a large three-story brick building on Church street, known as the Merrill and Kellogg block.

His oldest son (now living), S. W. Merrill, is engaged in business at Nicholville as a furniture and crockery dealer, occupying one-half of the above-named block. Is married and comfortably settled. His son, Geo. O. Merrill, the youngest child (now living), is a farmer, and manufacturer

of starch. Is married and resides in Nicholville. The oldest daughter married S. P. Reynolds, a farmer, who resides near Nicholville; and Sarah M., the youngest daughter (now living), married M. R. Page, an extensive manufacturer of potato-starch, and resides in Nicholville.

Mr. Merrill has also buried three children. James Hiram Merrill, the eldest son, was a graduate of the State normal school at Albany, N. Y., at twenty years of age, and one of the most promising young men of the town of Hopkinton. He engaged in teaching, but died at the early age of twenty-one years, lamented by all who knew him.

He had also two daughters,—Thurra Merrill, aged sixteen years, and Emma S. Merrill, aged three years,—whose deaths were singular and unusual, both being taken sick with typhoid fever, and died so suddenly as to be both buried in the same coffin, leaving their friends plunged in the deepest grief.

Mr. Merrill and wife are now living in one of the pleasantest residences in Nicholville, and are enjoying the fruits of their early labors and economy. They furnish another example of that Yankee pluck, perseverance, and economy which, starting in life without a dollar, accumulates at middle life an ample fortune.

#### GEORGE BERRY,

son of Samuel and Rebecca Berry, was born in Brasher, St. Lawrence Co., Oct. 8, 1838. His parents were born in Cork, Ireland, and were farmers by occupation. His father was married three times, the last wife being the only one of them who had children. They had nine, seven of whom

are living. Five of the nine were born in Ireland. Samuel Berry and wife emigrated to America in 1831, and settled in Brasher, and followed his occupation till his death, which occurred Dec. 11, 1872. Mrs. Berry died in May, 1875. They were both buried in the Maple Grove cemetery, at North Lawrence.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. About the age of twenty-two he commenced dealing in live stock, and this, in connection with farming, has been his occupation ever since. In May, 1869, he purchased his present fine home, and rebuilt the same in 1875. He married Miss Mary Keeler, a daughter of Wm. C. and Rosanna Keeler, June 24, 1869. She was born in Augusta township, Grenville Co., Ontario, March 31, 1845. Mrs. Berry's grandparents moved from New Jersey to Canada in the year 1794. Her father was a native of Ontario, and her grandfather, James Keeler, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving under General Washington. Mrs. Berry's mother was a native of Lewis Co., N. Y. They had eleven children, of whom Mrs. Berry is the sixth. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have two children, Watson Banks, born June 29, 1870, and Blanche Stella, born Aug. 30, 1872. Mr. Berry removed into his present home in November, 1869. He has one of the finest homes in the town or county, a fine view of which, together with portraits of himself and wife, may be seen in another part of this work.

In politics Mr. Berry has always affiliated with the Republican party, and has filled some of the town offices. Mrs. Berry is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Berry is an advocate of good schools, and helps to build up the best interests of society.

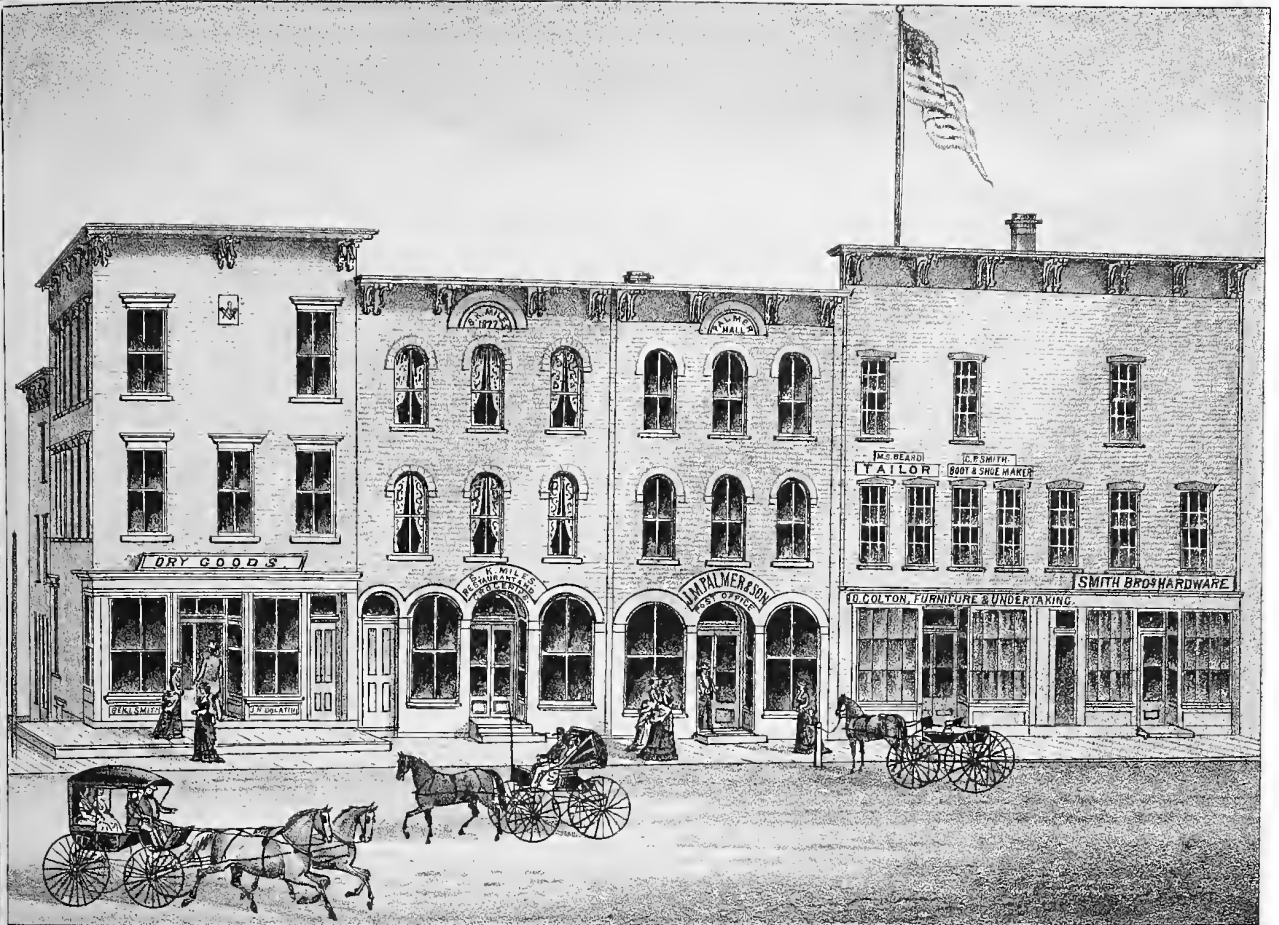
## RUSSELL.

THIS town derives its name from Russell Attwater, who had made land purchases of McCormick in 1798 in this part of the county, and who explored it with the view of settlement in the summer of 1804. As formed by an act of March 27, 1807, from what was then Hopkinton, the town embraced the whole of great tract No. 3, except so much of township No. 3 as is now included in Pierrepont, which by this act was attached to Potsdam. By the formation of other towns, this area has been reduced as follows: Rossie was taken off Jan. 27, 1813; a portion of Fowler, April 15, 1815; Pierrepont, April 15, 1818; and a portion of Fine, March 27, 1849. The territory of Russell was thus limited to a part of De Witt, the north half of Saratoga, and the whole of Ballybeen,—about 58,000 acres. The latter township was called after McCormick's native place in Ireland, and it was his wish that the new town should bear this name, but the preference was given to the name which it now bears.

Russell is south of the centre of the county, and extends

southward into the highlands of the same, the southern portion of the town being rather mountainous. In shape it is nearly rectangular, its width extending from east to west, and is bounded on the north by the town of Canton. The general surface is elevated, and somewhat broken by hills along the water-courses, whose summits are often crowned with bare rocks, some of them rising to a great height, and bearing evidence of volcanic phenomena, with traces of mineral wealth.

The northern part of the town is the most level, and this entire section was originally heavily timbered with the various hard woods of this part of the State. South of Grasse river was a considerable quantity of pine, cedar, and hemlock, as well as the hard woods. The soil is generally very fertile, especially in the small valleys. Indeed, it was the evidence of its great fertility which attracted the early immigrants, some corn planted among the logs by those first coming in having yielded enormously. The cereals can be profitably cultivated, and hops are successfully



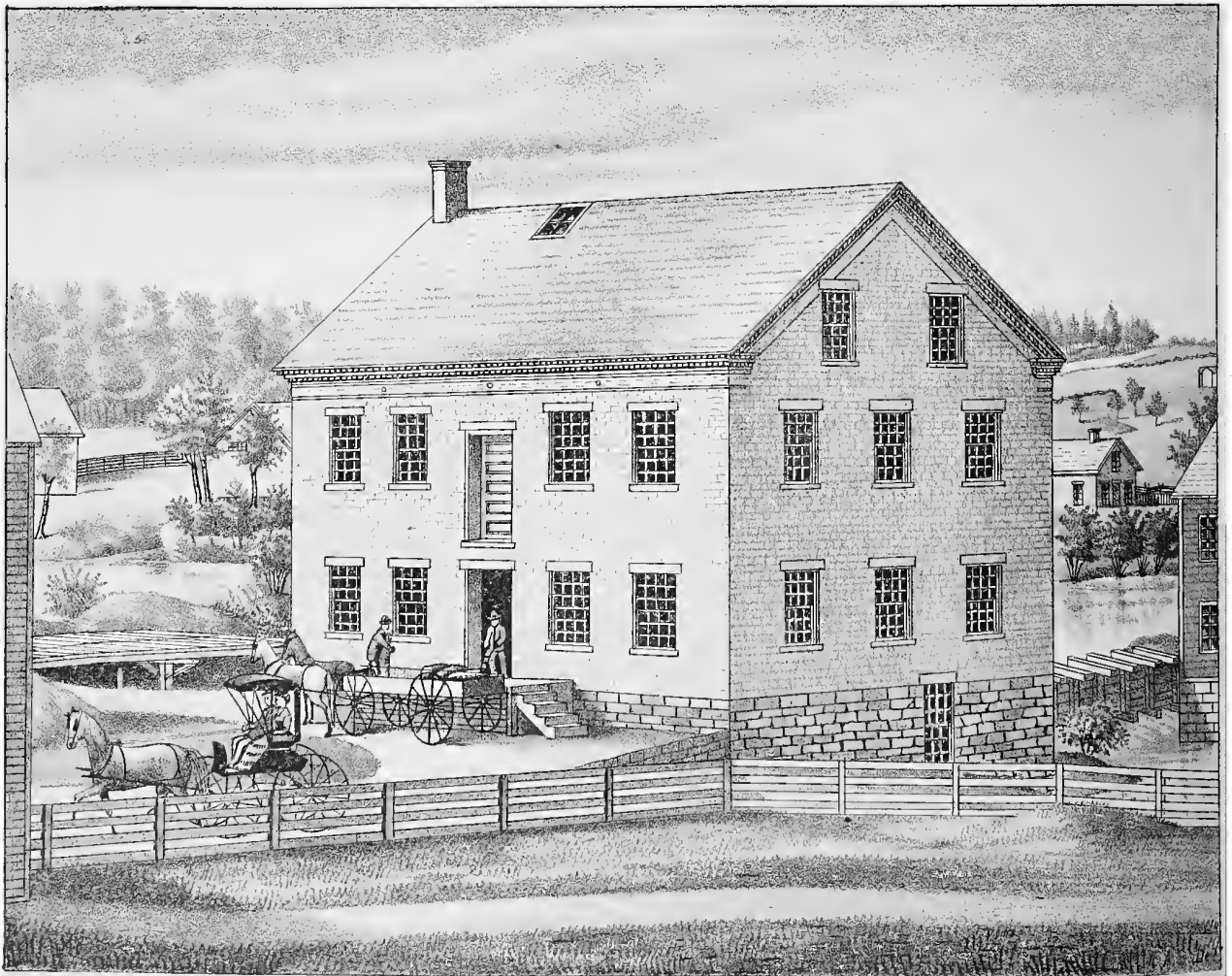
UNION BLOCK , RUSSELL, N. Y.



RES. OF O. G. WESTON, RUSSELL, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



*Hiram Bartlett Elvira Bartlett*



MILL OF HIRAM BARTLETT, RUSSELL, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



grown on the uplands, but the town is especially adapted to grazing, and dairying has become the principal interest.

Russell is well watered. Grasse river flows nearly diagonally through the town from the centre of the east line, where its branches unite and receive the waters of Plum creek and numerous tributary streams. Elm creek, in the western part of the town, flows north, and Van Rensselaer creek, in the northeastern part, has a similar course. All these afford water-power, and their basins have sufficient descent to secure excellent drainage.

"Of the purchases made in town by Mr. Attwater, all but the north half of No. 5 was reconveyed to McCormick, and subsequently became the property of Joseph Pitcairn. The Attwater tract comprised about 13,600 acres, and was purchased at about forty cents per acre. This land was surveyed in 1805 by Timothy Blair, from Blanford (Mr. Attwater's home), and on it the first settlements were made. The party, consisting of Attwater, Blair, Nathan Knox, Heman Morgan, Elias Hayden, Loren Knox, Reuben Ashman, Jesse Bunnell, Elihu Morgan, and David Knox, who came in the spring and built a shanty in which they lived, on a place east of the village, on land at present belonging to Enos Gordon, getting their provisions from Canada. The entire season was spent in making a small clearing and surveying and opening roads. Nathaniel Higgins was the first to bring on his family, settling in the same neighborhood; and in the fall Joel Clark, from Granby, Mass., settled on Plum creek. These families spent the winter of 1805-6 in town, the surveyors and young men having returned to Massachusetts in the fall.

"In April, 1806, Mr. Attwater returned with many others who proposed to form a settlement, and proceeded by way of the Black river country and the State road to Washburn's, in Macomb, and thence crossed to Foote's settlement, in Canton, and proceeded thence to their destination in the present village of Russell. A Mr. Alvin White, from Granville, Mass., lived near the south line of Canton, and was the only settler on the route. Deacon Joseph Hutchinson, of Shoreham, Vt., Michael Coffin, of Vt., Philip and Sampson Viall, John Potter, and John Cooper, from Willsborough, N. Y., Calvin Hill, and a few others joined them.

"The settlement was increased in 1807 by the addition of the following families: Simeon Stiles, Elihu Phelps, Samuel Clark, John Watson, Horace Dickenson, Euos Bunnell, Luther and David Phelps, Philetus Clark, and others.

"Calvin Hill and Harriet Knox were the first persons married in town. The ceremony was performed in the summer of 1806 by the Rev. Royal Phelps, who also held the first religious meeting in Russell. The first child born was Russell Attwater Ashman, in October, 1806, who grew to manhood and removed to Ohio. A daughter was born in N. Higgins' family in the May following."\*

The favorable reports of these settlers induced a large immigration, and as several public works were carried on soon after—from 1810 to 1816—many were led to locate in town. There was an activity and enterprise apparent

which was not excelled by any settlement in the county. Many even predicted when the arsenal was erected that the court-house would also be located at Russell. Prosperity reigned on every hand, and the usual lot of the pioneer was much lightened by the conveniences which soon abounded.

A season of adverse fortune followed. In an unfortunate business transaction, Mr. Attwater was induced to mortgage his lands to the Mohawk Valley bank. Not being able to meet the payments a foreclosure ensued, and this was the first intimation the settlers had that their titles were also affected. Disappointment and gloom prevailed, and it was only with the utmost persuasion that many could be induced to remain and redeem their lands. And it has often been remarked that if it had not been for the sturdy pioneer mothers, who preserved their courage better than their husbands, Russell would again have become an untenanted wild. Happily, the lands had passed into the hands of the philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, who exerted himself to induce the settlers to remain, and did not resort to any oppressive measures to retain his own before giving them an opportunity to secure good titles. After a few years of denial and privation, prosperity and contentment were again restored, and the development of the town went on apace.

Among those who became identified with the interests of the town as pioneer citizens, at a later day, were Rollin Smith, Philip Viall, Ezra Moore, Stephen Kimball, James Williams, Timothy Kimball, Enos Wright, Consider Hall, Benj. Gibbons, James Mathews, John Boyd, Anthony C. Brown, Enos Green, David Loop, Wm. Danforth, Elanson Ray, Thomas Gibbs, Royal and Justus Stiles, Erastus Lloyd, H. Van Ornam, Charles and Benjamin Smith,—the latter came to the county in 1805, settling in the town of Potsdam. He is yet in active business at Russell village. Still later came the Hosfords, Fannings, Farmers, Grays, Kelseys, Reeds, and Van Brocklins, to swell the population and improve the town.

The comparative population of the town for the past thirty years is as follows: 1845, 1499; 1850, 1808; 1855, 2108; 1860, 2380; 1865, 2625; 1870, 2688; and 1875, 2417.

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

By the terms of the act forming the town, the first meeting was held at the house of Reuben Ashman. The officers elected were as follows: Russell Attwater, supervisor; Reuben Ashman, town clerk; Ezra Moore, Joseph Hutchinson, Philip Viall, assessors; Calvin Hill, constable and collector; John Knox, Joseph Hutchinson, overseers of the poor; Samuel Eaton, John Watson, John Knox, commissioners of highways; John Watson, Thomas Gillmore, fence-viewers; Azel Clark, Simeon Stiles, Elihu Morgan, and Joel Clark, overseers of highways.

The supervisors, since the formation of the town, have been: in 1808-9, Russell Attwater; at a special meeting, March 27, 1809, Reuben Ashman; 1810-14, Reuben Ashman; 1815-17, Anthony C. Brown; 1818, Reuben Ashman; 1819-21, Phineas Attwater; 1822, Reuben Ashman; 1823-27, James Williams; 1828-33, Rollin Smith; 1834-38, Elihu Phelps; 1839-40, Holmes Nevin; 1841-42, Rollin Smith; 1843-46, Benjamin Smith; 1847, Rollin Smith; 1848, James Williams; 1849-50, Nelson Doolittle;

\* Dr. Hough.

1851-54, Rollin C. Jackson; 1855, Nelson Doolittle; 1856, Wm. B. Rose; Sept. 27, 1856, John Goodside was elected to fill vacancy; 1857-59, Joseph H. Gibbons; 1860-61, Charles Smith; 1862-66, Julius M. Palmer; 1867-68, Wm. E. Boyd; 1869-70, Benjamin Smith; 1871-76, Hiram Bartlett; 1877, Wm. H. Lewis, Jr.

The records of the town have been preserved from the time of the first meeting, and contain much interesting matter. The following extracts deserve a place in this connection:

1809.—It was voted that the second town-meeting be held at the house of John Knox. \$250 was raised for the support of the poor.

1810.—A pound-master elected, and "the *hovel* belonging to John Knox be improved for a pound, for the present." \$250 was raised for the poor, to be lent on good security; \$150 for wolf bounties, to be paid in \$5 each for every wolf killed in town. At the State election, April 24, 1810, Jonas Platt received 17 votes for governor, and Daniel D. Tompkins 20 votes for the same office.

1811.—The same wolf and poor taxes were raised as in 1810. "Voted, that the books sent to the town of Russell by the Hampshire missionary society be left in the care of Moses A. Bunnell, and to be returned to him within three months after being taken away." "Voted, that a sled shall be four feet wide; a fine of \$2 shall be inflicted for going on the public highway with a sled that is not four feet wide." The same rule was re-enacted in 1812. At a special meeting, January 11, "Voted, to grant the request of Benjamin Pike, acting in behalf of the citizens in that part of the town called Somerville, for annexation to the town of Gouverneur."

1812.—At the general election this year 47 votes were polled; \$5 wolf bounty was voted, and \$100 to be raised for this purpose; \$250 for the poor; \$1 penalty for knowingly letting Canada thistles go to seed.

1813.—\$5 wolf bounty, to be paid out of moneys previously raised.

1814.—\$250 to be raised for the poor.

1818.—"Voted, that the town clerk's fees be \$10 this year." Fifty years later the salary was not more liberal.

1820.—\$5 bounty for wolves, payable from the money raised for this purpose in 1810, 1811, and 1812; and the following year a committee of three was appointed to examine and see if there is any money in town raised for the destruction of wolves in the years mentioned. "Resolved, That such balance as may be found due shall be collected and paid to the supervisor for the purpose of paying a bounty on noxious animals, at the rate of \$2.50 for each wolf, panther, and bear, and \$1 for each fox. The next year this balance was ordered to be paid for work done on roads and bridges; and in 1823 "voted to give up to Reuben Ashman \$150 of the money raised in 1810, on his securing the remainder of the amount raised."

1830.—At the general election 145 votes were polled for governor.

1832.—"Voted, that the territory called Scriba and Bloomsfield be set off into a separate town, on condition that they will not call for any of the public funds on hand, except road money."

1838.—The electors remonstrated against the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Edwards "to have townships 12 and 14, now belonging to Russell, set off to the town of Edwards."

1843.—"Voted that all *orderly* neat cattle may run at large after the 10th day of May next until October 10."

1849.—"Voted, to separate from the county, in the support of the poor, and the town support its own poor or paupers."

1867.—"Resolved, That the supervisor be instructed to oppose any measure that may entail upon the town any portion of the \$35,000 that is by law authorized to be apportioned for the construction of the building for a normal school at Potsdam."

1876.—At the State election, in November, Edwin D. Morgan, Republican, received 373 votes, and Lucius Robinson, Democrat, 211 votes, for the office of governor, a total of 584 votes; an increase of 547 votes since 1810, in a much smaller territory than the town at that time comprised.

#### ROADS AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERESTS.

The first official road surveys were made in November, 1807, by Philip Viall, John Knox, and William Merrihugh, commissioners of highways. Five roads leading to the principal points of the town were located. Number one is thus described: "Beginning at a stake on the north bank of Grasse river, 70 rods (as the north bank of the river runs, from the western extremity of the rock at the falls) east of the falls, near the centre of township No. 5, and running north 100 rods; thence N. 29° W., 34 rods; thence N. 10° E., 10 rods; thence N. 37° E., 43 rods; thence N. 30° E., 49 rods; thence N. 5° W., 55 rods; thence N. 16° W., 48 rods; thence N. 260 rods; thence N. 20° W., 291 rods; thence N. 796 rods to the south line of the town of Canton. The other roads varied from a straight course fully as much as this, all following, as a rule, along the hollows leading to Grasse river and its tributaries. Later surveys have somewhat modified the direction of these roads, but, in the main, their original course is well preserved. Provision was early made for the improvement of the roads, and liberal appropriations were frequently voted to bridge Grasse river. At present this stream is spanned by wooden bridges at Russell village and at the Wood farm. The town has increased its road districts from 4 to 60, and its highways are in a fair condition.

Several of the most important State roads of the county were located through Russell, and at one time there was a prospect for its having the principal thoroughfare to the southern part of the State. Provision was made for locating such a route, by a law of April 1, 1808, by taxing the lands adjoining the road, from Canton to Chester, in Essex county. The State appropriated further sums, from 1810 to 1814, and caused the road to be opened under the direction of Russell Attwater. A number of miles were made passable for teams, and the route indicated by blazed trees to Lake George, by which name the road was known. Not being improved its entire length, it soon fell into disuse. Another road was directed to be opened, from the foot of sloop navigation of the St. Lawrence to Albany, June 19,



WIERS FORDHAM.



MRS WIERS FORDHAM.



CHARLES F. FORDHAM.

( PHOTOS BY MRS DR. J. HITCHCOCK, CANTON. )



RES. OF WIERS FORDHAM, RUSSELL, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y.



1812, which for several miles followed the course of the other road, south through Russell, then bore to the right, towards Albany. This was also improved by Mr. Attwater, about 1816, but was never completed, and was soon abandoned.

The *St. Lawrence Turnpike Company*, incorporated April 5, 1810, and the first organization of the kind in the county, in locating its route from Malone to Carthage, passed through the town of Russell, following along the foot-hills of Grasse river, and crossing that stream at Russell village. The route was favorable for a good road, and from its southern location was the most important thoroughfare from east to west during the War of 1812. This road, like the others, was constructed under the direction of Mr. Attwater, and gave employment to many laborers, some of whom became residents of the town. But the more rapid settlement of the river towns, and the increased navigation of the St. Lawrence, caused the turnpike to lose its importance, and in 1829 it was divided into road districts by the towns through which it passes. The name of Russell turnpike still attaches to it, and it continues to form one of the chief roads of the town. Other State roads were located in Russell in 1816, but were never much improved, nor specially remarkable as highways.

The Montreal telegraph company constructed a line through town about 1870, establishing an office at the village.

At the annual meeting of the town, in 1813, Reuben Ashman, Moses A. Bunnell, and Horace Dickinson were appointed a committee to improve the cemetery and procure a deed for the same from Russell Attwater, and in 1817 a committee of ten was appointed to alter the burying-ground. This cemetery at present occupies a part of the lot known as the commons, on which the old arsenal stands, and is kept up by individual subscriptions, although nominally controlled by the town.

#### THE SCHOOLS, PAST AND PRESENT.

Believing that "education is the bulwark of the nation," the early settlers established schools at the same time that they built their own humble homes. The first house dedicated to this purpose was a commodious log building, at first roofed with bark, in the Knox settlement. Phineas Attwater was the first teacher of the nineteen pupils from the Knox, Clark, Merrihugh, Hutchinson, and other families. The school was also attended by several young settlers, who had taken lands the fall previous. Miss Emeline Clark taught one of the first summer schools, and Rollin Smith followed as one of the early teachers. In 1809, \$250 was raised for the support of schools, and from 1815-19 the town voted three times the amount of the aid received from the State for the encouragement of education. In January, 1814, three school districts were formed: "No. 1, containing all the land south of the division line between townships No. 5 and 3, as designated on the map, and known as No. 3, of Macomb's purchase." District No. 2 included "all north of townships 5 and 3, and the south line of the town of Canton. District No. 3 was along the St. Lawrence turnpike, from Higgins' land to the Fitz Williams tract." These bounds have been modified,

and at present there are 19 districts in town, employing 20 teachers. The amount paid by the commissioner to these districts was \$1985.85, in 1876, and the number of children in town, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, was 861; the average daily attendance, 348. Most of the districts are provided with fair school buildings.

#### LIVE-STOCK AND DAIRYING INTERESTS.

Russell being pre-eminently a dairy town, considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of live-stock, and there are some fine herds. Among these may be mentioned the herd of Jerseys, belonging to O. G. Weston; the Ayrshires, bred by A. Doolittle, J. L. Clark, and others; and the short-horns, by C. Halstead and Chauncy Clark.

There are many private dairies whose products have a good reputation, and a creamery, established in 1877, by D. C. Gray and George Gilman, at North Russell. East of this factory is the North Russell cheese-factory, established in 1869, by C. M. Clark, and at present operated by Leonard Clark. The products in 1877 were 65,000 pounds.

The Beach Grove factory, north of the village, was established in 1865, by Bent & Cottrell. The products are 75,000 pounds per annum, and C. H. Brown is the proprietor.

The Russell factory, at the village, was also established by Bent & Cottrell, in 1868, and is at present operated by P. G. Carr. The milk of three hundred and fifty cows is used, and the arrangements for manufacturing are very complete.

The settlement north of the village to the Canton line, and generally known as

#### NORTH RUSSELL,

has from the first been one of the most important in town. Here settled the Knox family, with nine members, of which Calvin H. and Harry F. still remain as descendants of John Knox, who, in 1805, brought their father, Chester Knox, to this locality; and here, the following year, Joseph Hutchinson found a home in the forest wild. A son, Benjamin Hutchinson, remains near the old homestead. In 1807 came Samuel Clark, making the journey from the "Green Mountain State" with an ox-team, with his sons, Samuel, Edmund, Lester, John, James, Chauncey, Linus, and his daughters Emeline, Hepzibah, and Rhoda, all of whom settled along the Canton road, and became well-known citizens. Nearly all have passed away, after a life of toil to make the country what it now is; but James L. still lives as a representative of John's family, and Chauncy M. and Edmund of the family reared by Edmund.

At a later day came Rollin Smith and Dr. Elanson Ray, the latter practicing medicine many years, as well as following agriculture. North of these, in the town of Canton, yet near enough to share the interests of North Russell, was Alvin White, from Granville, Massachusetts, living in the last house south of Van Rensselaer creek. On this stream, half a mile south of the town line, Jacob Huchins erected a log grist-mill in 1806. He was an ingenious man, and of the right stamp to make a pioneer. Not only did he construct the mill, but also the machinery, getting his "burr-stone" from the ledge near by and dressing it with such rude tools

as he could command. The mill had but one run of stone, and was used for grinding corn only.

At a later day, Joseph Pitcairn caused Dr. Ray to erect a saw-mill at this point, which was swept away after several years' operation. The present mill is known as Gillman's, and is complete in its arrangements for manufacturing lumber and shingles. At the same point are blacksmith-, cooper-, and paint-shops, where these trades are carried on. Farther up the stream, near the Pierpont line, are two saw-mills, known as Prue's and Robinson's, both now operated by J. McFadden, and west, on Grasse river, is H. S. Hart's mill.

The post-office at North Russell was established Feb. 17, 1848, at the house of John Clark, and his son, Linus A., appointed postmaster. Subsequently the office has been held by John Ray, C. M. Clark, and James L. Clark, the present incumbent. At present the mail is carried by the neighbors from Canton, the government having discontinued the old route to Russell.

The North Russell cemetery is a beautiful little tract of ground, on a knoll by the highway, and was deeded for this purpose by E. Ray, about twenty years ago. It has been tastily improved, and contains many fine monuments. The cemetery is controlled by a board of trustees, selected by the citizens of this locality. The present board are Edmund Clark, Wm. Moon, and James L. Clark.

The school in the neighborhood has been reputed one of the best in the commissioners' district, and has added much to the character of the town. The house is also used for religious meetings by the Methodists and other denominations.

#### RUSSELL VILLAGE,

near the centre of the town, is a flourishing place of several hundred inhabitants. It is located on both banks of Grasse river, the valley at this point widening to afford ample space for improvements on both sides, and the stream affords good water-power. This, in connection with its being the last village north of the wilderness, causes it to be the seat of an active and increasing trade. There are several fine business houses, and a number of comfortable residences. The first settlers located near this place in 1805, and Nathaniel Higgins made a permanent home that year just beyond the village. Russell Attwater and his family came on the following year, and settled on the south bank of the river. Reuben Ashman, Nathan, David, and Loren Knox, Jesse and Moses A. Bunnell, Arba Collister, and a few others came the same year. In 1807, the Phelps brothers, Horace Dickinson, John Watson, and Dr. Goddard were added to the settlers. That year the manufacturing interests of the place began by the erection of a saw-mill by Russell Attwater. This site has been occupied ever since for similar purposes, the present mill being owned by R. W. Judson. Previous to the erection of Attwater's mill, Joel Clark had a saw-mill near the place, on Plum creek, which was put up in the fall of 1805. On this stream are at present lumber-mills operated by R. B. Gates, J. W. Palmer, and E. Whitmarsh; and on Grasse river, at Monterey, Mr. Palmer had a large establishment, which was destroyed by fire in 1877.

About 1810, Russell Attwater put up a small grist-mill

at the village, near the present mill. This structure is a fine brick, 40 by 50 feet, three stories high, with a four run of stone, and a large flouring capacity, and was erected in 1863, by the proprietor, Hiram Bartlett.

Close by a large building was put up for a fanning-mill manufactory, which has been converted into a general machine-shop by Palmer & Boyd.

About 1828 a man by the name of Skinner carried on a small cloth-dressing business, which was taken in 1832 by George L. Hosford, and enlarged. The trade is at present carried on in a small way by M. Van Brocklin. In 1825, Acastus Warren, a tanner, located at the village, and for thirty years carried on his trade, as well as shoemaking, in a building near the bridge.

A forge was erected in 1845, by Benjamin Smith, which was operated several years. It had two fires, and was capable of making 400 pounds of bar-iron a day. It was worked with magnetic and bog-ores, procured from Clifton and Van Rensselaer creek, and scrap-iron. An axe-factory was established in 1850, to which a small furnace was added. These have long since been discontinued. The mechanical pursuits are at present limited to the ordinary trades, carried on in half a dozen shops.

Anthony C. Brown, afterwards a lawyer at Ogdensburg and a county judge, was the first to engage in mercantile pursuits, opening a store about 1814. William Danforth and J. P. Moulton came soon after as pioneer merchants, and, later, John Goodrich engaged in trade, remaining many years.

Subsequently, Hiry Derby and J. M. Palmer established themselves, and have remained ever since, being at present leading merchants. Charles Smith and O. Baker have also been in trade many years. A destructive fire in 1874 laid many of the business houses in ashes, but they have been replaced by the fine blocks herein illustrated. The place has ten good stores in the different branches of trade, and the merchants are reputed enterprising men.

The first tavern in the place was a good-sized brick, put up in 1812, by Moses A. Bunnell, and kept by him a number of years. Other hosts at the old stand were Nathan Knox, George L. Hosford, E. Phelps, and Benjamin Smith. This house shared the fate of the neighboring buildings in 1874, and was burned. The present hotel was erected on the same site in 1875.

Dr. Pliny Goddard was the first physician in town, locating at the village in 1807. He remained in practice a number of years, and was followed by Doctors Ames and Ashley, and in 1845 by Doctor J. H. Gibbons, who practiced from that period until 1876. He died in town in 1877. Dr. Derby and others were also in practice a short time. The present practitioners are Doctors F. S. Baker, L. J. W. Miller, and J. S. Howard.

The post-office was established June 27, 1812, with Pliny Goddard postmaster. The office has since been held by Elisha Phelps, Reuben Ashley, J. P. Moulton, H. Knox, Benjamin Smith, Nelson Doolittle, Hiry Derby, and J. M. Palmer; the latter has been the incumbent since 1868. There are about 90 money-letters registered per quarter, and 400 papers distributed per week. The mail service is daily from De Kalb Junction.



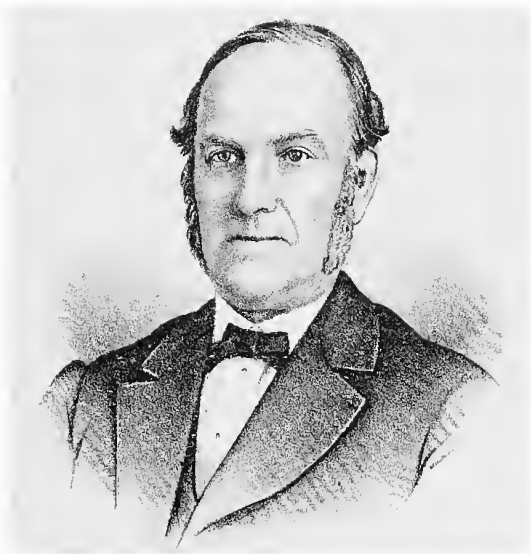
DANIEL C. GRAY.



MRS. DANIEL C. GRAY.



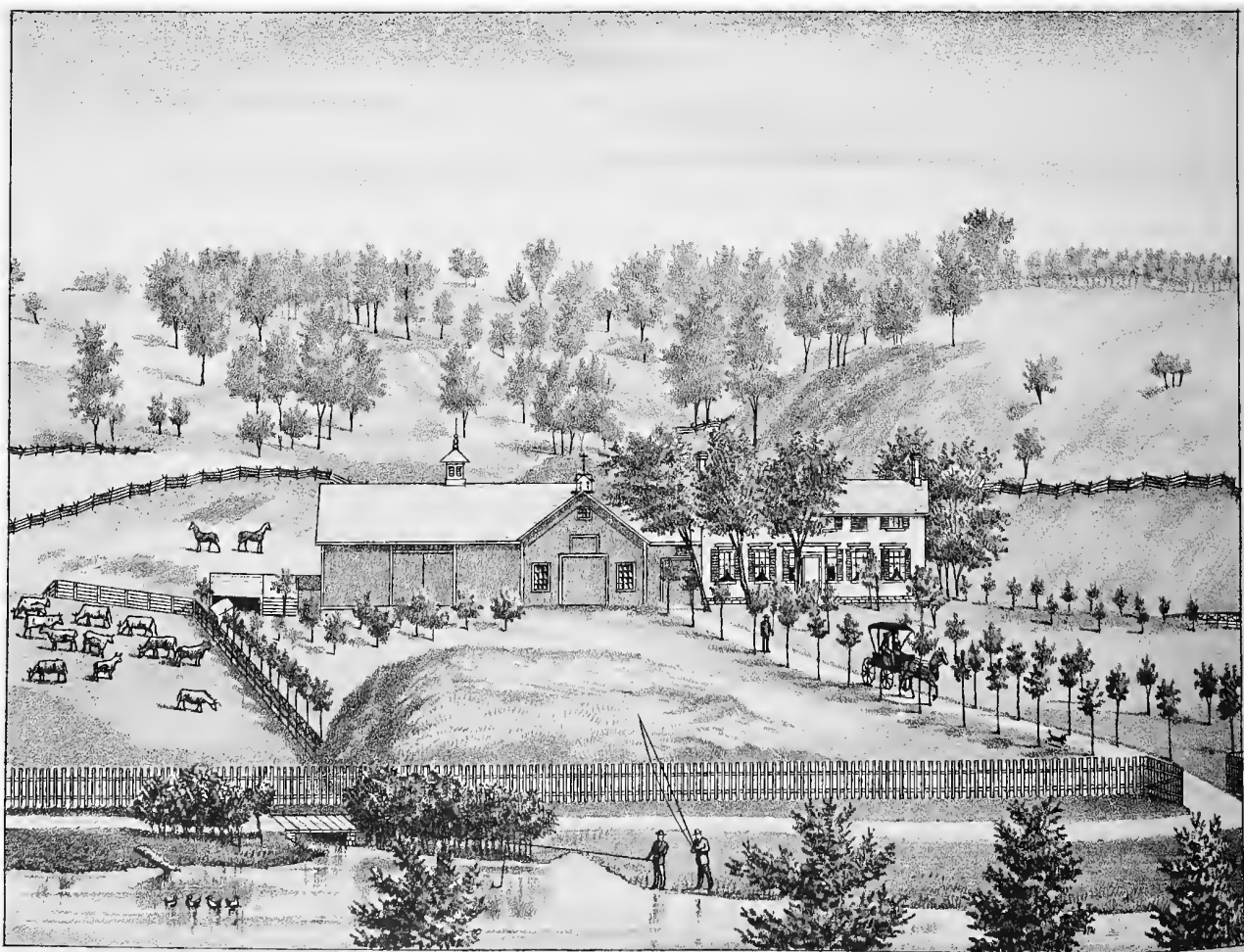
RES. OF DANIEL C. GRAY, RUSSELL, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



A. B. SHAW.



MRS. A. B. SHAW.



RES. OF A. B. SHAW, RUSSELL, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



## THE ARSENAL.

"An act was passed Feb. 24, 1809, which directed the governor to cause to be deposited, if he should deem necessary, an amount not exceeding 500 stand of arms, in such place in St. Lawrence County as he should select, with such quantities of ammunition and military stores as in his opinion would be necessary in case of invasion. The village, from its being interior and on the St. Lawrence turnpike, was selected, and a building erected. It stands on a commanding elevation, a little north of the village, on a lot given to the State by Mr. Attwater for the purpose of an arsenal, and is a massive stone building, three stories high, 30 by 50 feet on the ground, and originally surrounded by a high stone wall, bristling with iron spikes. The lower story was designed for artillery, the second for small arms, and the third for ammunition. During the war, a guard was posted around the premises for its protection, but since that period no further supervision has been maintained than the care of a keeper, who was a citizen residing in the vicinity. In the summer of 1850 the arsenal building was sold at auction, in pursuance of a general law, for the sum of \$525. The arms, amounting to four hundred stand, and some twenty thousand cartridges, were sold in small lots at the same time."\*

It had been purposed to convert the building into a high school, and one Col. (?) Miller took it with this view. After a short career as a principal, it was found that he was simply an adventurer, with no other credit or qualifications than polished manners and an unlimited amount of assurance. After remaining unoccupied for some time the building was purchased by the school district, and has since been used for its purposes, although select schools are occasionally taught there. The house is yet in a fair state of preservation, its massive walls being unaffected by time, and with its wooden figures of cannon and shot on the upper portion of the building is a striking memorial of the exciting scenes of 1812. Although Russell was thus made an objective point for the incursions of the British, very little fear of an attack was apprehended, and the guard before alluded to felt itself adequate for the defense of the place. As near as can be recollected, this guard was composed of Corporal Horace Dickinson, Aaron Pratt, Henry Hill, C. Phelps, Benjamin Hutchinson, Joseph Hutchinson, and John Hutchinson, and perhaps a few others.

## RUSSELL LODGE, NO. 566, F. AND A. M.,

was organized under a dispensation in 1864. On the 26th of June, 1865, it was duly chartered, with Samuel V. Padget, W. M.; W. L. Derby, S. W.; Smith Chase, J. W.; F. S. Baker, Sec.; Hiram Bartlett, Treas.; P. G. Carr, W. E. Boyd, H. Derby, and a few other members. The lodge has increased its membership more than fivefold, numbering at present 58. The officers are, S. V. Padget, W. M.; J. A. Jenney, S. W.; James Sheridan, J. W.; W. H. Lewis, Sec.; and Hiram Bartlett, Treas.

The lodge-room and all its fixtures were destroyed by fire, July 26, 1874, but a new and spacious hall has been

erected by the members, giving them a room equal to any found in country villages.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN AND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES OF RUSSELL.

The first religious meetings in town were conducted by the Rev. Royal Phelps, a Presbyterian missionary, in 1806, at the house of Russell Attwater. Occasional meetings were subsequently held, and a religious society of this faith formed. After the lapse of several years the Congregational usage was adopted, and an effort made to establish a church of this creed. Among the members who were thus associated were Deacons James Williams and Enos Wright, Eli Stewart, Thomas Gibbs, B. Boyd, John Lampson, Geo. L. Hosford and wife, Mrs. Jonas Knox, and Mrs. Nathan Knox. The pastoral office was filled by Revs. Montague and Graves, meetings being held at stated times, in connection with their labors on other charges. The membership in 1840 was about 30, and the formation of a society to erect a church was contemplated. But the removal of some of the leading members prevented this purpose, and the services were soon after altogether discontinued.

## THE SION EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Russell was formed April 10, 1819, with Russell Attwater and Jesse Bunnell, wardens; Justus Ives, Levi Frost, John Boyd, Moses A. Bunnell, Reuben Ashman, Phineas Attwater, William Attwater, and Nathan Knox, vestrymen; and a small membership from the above-named families. The first meetings of this denomination were held in 1807, by Bishop Hobart. The church never had a regular rector, and after a few years the work was abandoned.

## THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF RUSSELL

was organized July 15, 1809, with seven members, by the Rev. Samuel Rowley, a missionary. An Elder Shaw had previously preached in town, the early meetings being held at the house of Philip Viall. At a later day they were held in a school-house. In 1845 a small frame church was erected, being the first church edifice in town, which was formally dedicated Oct. 15, 1845. A society connected with this church was incorporated Dec. 29, 1846, with H. Van Ornum, William G. Gibbons, and Gilbert Stewart, trustees. The present board is composed of C. V. Gale, C. P. Smith, and A. E. Barbour, trustees, and J. M. Palmer, clerk.

In 1874 the old church was thoroughly reconstructed, a basement and tower added, and finished off in fine style. This improvement was rendered possible by the munificence of one of the members, J. M. Palmer. The house was rededicated in August, 1874, by the Rev. A. W. Barnes, and bears favorable comparison with any village church. It is estimated worth \$4000. The membership of the church is at present 78, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. E. E. Brown, of Hermon. Other pastors of the church have been Revs. Baker, Wilder, Brand, Maine, Barker, Sheldon, and L. G. Brown.

A Sabbath-school connected with the church has 86 members, and is superintended by Warren Earle.

\* Dr. Hough.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MONTEREY

was organized in that settlement, in June, 1877, by Rev. L. S. Baker, with about 25 members, most of whom had withdrawn from the above church for this purpose. A. Colton and A. A. Baker were elected deacons. Services are held in the school-house, and the membership is steadily increasing under the pastoral labors of Elder Baker.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF RUSSELL

was formed in 1847, of the following eight members: Champion Reaves and wife, Caleb Aldrich and wife, Malachi Van Brocklin and wife, and Orrin Case and wife. Prior to this, Rev. Wm. D. Moore had preached in town, but Rev. Silas Kinney came as the first regular preacher, holding services at the village of North Russell and at Elm Creek. In February, 1851, the society connected with the church was incorporated, with Hiry Derby, M. Van Brocklin, and Charles Rundell, trustees, and the same year a parsonage was erected in the southern part of the village. In 1857 a substantial frame church was built, and dedicated in the fall of that year by Elder C. L. Dunning, the Rev. William Harrison being the pastor in charge. Since that time the house has been renovated and a session-room added. The church has 250 sittings, and with the parsonage is worth \$2500. The official board is composed of Trustees Richard Bennett, Hiry Derby, William B. Hamilton, I. J. Hamilton, Elijah Law, and Clerk, William Bevitt. The membership of the church is 160, having Rev. M. R. Pierce as pastor, and preacher in charge of the Russell circuit, with appointments at North Russell, Silver Hill, Belleville, South Russell, and Monterey school-houses, members of the church residing in these localities.

Among the clergy who served this circuit were Revs. Kinney, Hitchcock, Graves, Brown, Harrison, Danforth, Parker, Lent, Woodward, Smith, Holmes, and Pierce.

There are on the circuit several prosperous Sunday-schools, the one at the village having 100 members. Geo. H. Knox is the superintendent.

The Universalists and other denominations also maintain services in town, without an organization.

REBELLION RECORD.

The history of the town would be incomplete without an account of its record during the late civil war. Every effort was made to assist the government, and probably a greater proportion of men and money were furnished than by any other town in the State. From the report of the treasurer of the volunteer fund we learn that

“Russell claims to be the Banner Town of the State of New York, and to substantiate that claim presents the following statement: She has had in actual service in the field 31 commissioned officers, as follows: 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 8 first lieutenants, and 12 second lieutenants. She has furnished 423 volunteers, as follows: From the commencement of the war to the 1st of July, 1862, 155; under the calls of July 2 and Aug. 4, 1862, 98; under the draft of July, 1863, 22 responded in person or paid the commutation of \$300; under calls of Oct. 17, 1863, Feb. 1, and March 14, 1864, 71; under call of July 18, 1864, 54; and under call of Dec. 19, 1864, 23. Of the above number 72 enlisted for one year, 22 for two years, and 329 for three years, making in all 1103 years' service.

“The following amounts have been raised by subscription, or paid by individuals, aside from all State, county, or town taxes:

“ July 13, 1861, subscription for benefit of soldiers' families...	\$1,065
Aug. 22, 1861, for the Ellsworth Regiment.....	40
Sept. 13, 1862, subscription to indemnify town committee....	2,580
Commutation paid by individuals.....	4,500
Paid for substitutes by individuals.....	5,400
Sub. bounty under call of July 18, 1864.....	3,200
Sub. bounty under call Dec. 19, 1864.....	4,084
Aid to Sanitary Commission.....	500

Total amount..... \$21,369

“The valuation of real and personal property in the town for the year 1863 was \$276,000. The entire enrollment-list, as completed in the spring of 1863, numbered 318. The population of the town in 1860 was 2380. The largest vote polled in the town was in the fall of 1860, numbering 518. Thus we have furnished to the government one-sixth of our entire population, ten-twelfths of the legal voters, and 105 more than the entire enrollment-list.

“In addition to the large town and county bounties which have been paid by tax, the inhabitants have paid by subscription and otherwise eight per cent. of our entire valuation.

“Had all the towns in the State furnished the same proportion of men as Russell, it would have made an army of 675,000 volunteers. And the same ratio of subscription would have constituted a fund of \$116,366,385.

“Seventy-one of our brave boys are now sleeping in soldiers' graves, which is a good evidence that our volunteers were always found at their post.”

Besides these individual contributions and efforts, the town as a corporate body has made a good record. A special meeting was held Aug. 30, 1862, when \$2500 was voted to encourage enlistments, to be paid in bounties of \$50 for each volunteer required. A committee of five was appointed “to select a committee to see to this tax,” who reported the names of twenty-eight of the leading citizens of the town to be charged with this duty.

Feb. 29, 1864, at a special meeting, \$300 bounty was voted for all volunteers raised under that call; and March 29, 1864, the above bounty was reaffirmed, and the town-board authorized to issue bonds of indebtedness to cover all amounts necessary to fill the quota. It is also worthy of note, that so liberal had been the individual contributions that at the close of the war the treasurer, J. M. Palmer, had a surplus of nearly \$1000, which was returned to the subscribers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JULIUS M. PALMER.

Among the prominent business and representative men of St. Lawrence County, Julius M. Palmer, of the town of Russell, occupies an honorable position. He was born in Wilna, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1830, and at the age of seventeen years removed with his parents to Russell, St. Lawrence Co., in which town he has ever since resided. He received a good common-school education, and at the age of eighteen years commenced the study of surveying with the Hon. Benjamin Smith, and practiced the profession more or less for some years. At the age of nineteen years he entered the service of Captain Hiry Derby, as clerk in a dry-goods store, and soon after purchased a half-interest in the business, which he retained two years, when he disposed of it.



*J. M. Palmer*

*Mary Palmer*

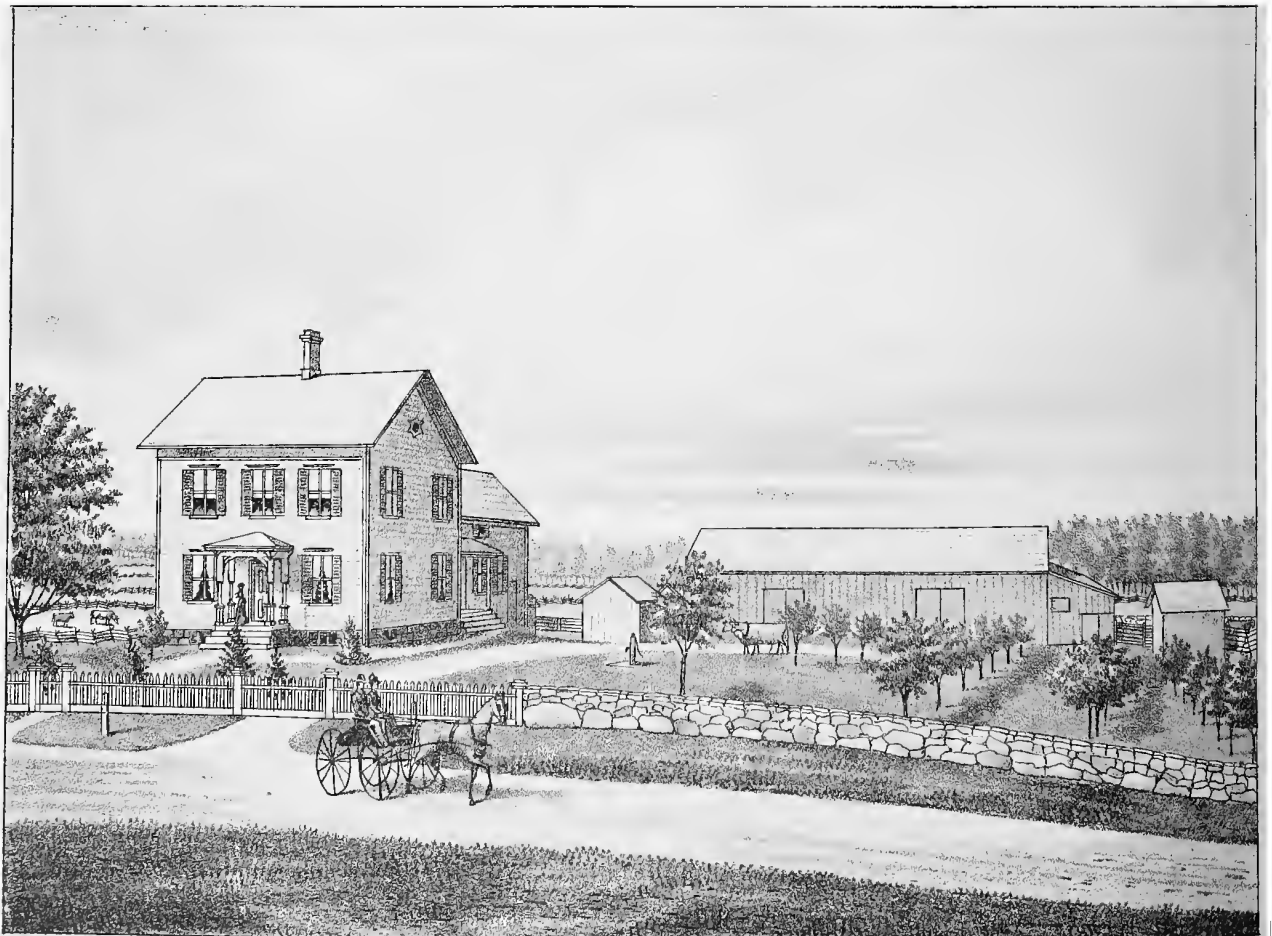




CALVIN H. KNOX.



MRS. CALVIN H. KNOX.



RES. OF CALVIN H. KNOX, RUSSELL, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

On April 25, 1852, he married Mary, a daughter of Harry Van Ormun, and in the same spring built a residence on a farm two miles southeast of the village of Russell, and removed thereto, where he remained two years, and then returned to the village and re-entered mercantile life, which he has continued in to the present time. He occupied the store on the corner of Main and Mill streets until 1860, when he sold that location and built a new and more commodious store on the latter street. This store was destroyed by the disastrous fire of 1874, together with its contents and a new store unoccupied, entailing a loss of \$12,000, no insurance being carried on the same. Previous to this fire Mr. Palmer had associated with him in his mercantile business his son, Harry F. Palmer, which partnership continues at the present time.

Immediately after the fire, a temporary structure was erected for the post-office, which Mr. Palmer then held as postmaster, and a new block, now occupied by Smith Bros. and Daniel Colton, was begun, completed, and occupied by Mr. Palmer in October of the same year. In the spring of 1877 the brick block adjoining was built, and occupied by the firm August 1 following, which is at the present writing as pleasantly and conveniently arranged as any store to be found in the county.

In the summer of 1868, Mr. Palmer built his present residence in Russell village, a view of which we present to our readers on another page of our work, together with portraits of himself and worthy helpmeet.

Mr. Palmer has also been an extensive dealer in real estate, having purchased, since 1869, five thousand five hundred acres in the town of Russell, the greater portion of which has been resold, or is now under contract for sale. He has also been extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and is now the proprietor of two saw-mills, planing-mill, etc., in the southern part of the town, and also a joint owner of the cheese-box and rake manufactory and planing-mill in the village.

He has always taken an active interest in the growth and prosperity of the town and village, and on the occasions of the several conflagrations that have laid waste the business of the village, has been prompt and active in restoring the former prosperity of the place.

He aided largely in rebuilding the very neat house of worship of the Baptist society of the village, of which society he has been a member since 1853, and chorister for the past twenty-four years.

In politics Mr. Palmer is a Republican, having been connected with that party since its organization. He has held the office of town clerk of Russell for six consecutive terms, from 1856 to 1861 inclusive. In 1862 he was elected supervisor of the town, and was re-elected for five consecutive terms, and, although unaminously nominated for the seventh term, declined further service. As supervisor, he discharged many important trusts satisfactorily to his own townsmen, as well as to the people of the county at large,—notably his action on the equalizing commission of the board of supervisors of 1866, being the author of the report of that commission. As supervisor, he was chairman of the bounty fund of Russell, and recruiting officer of the town during the Rebellion, and was earnest and effectual in

filling the quotas of the town, leaving the town free from debt at the close of his official term, with a surplus of eight hundred and thirty-six dollars returned to subscribers to the fund.

He was appointed postmaster of Russell by President Lincoln in May, 1861, which position he has ever since retained, with the exception of the time between November, 1866, and May, 1869, when he was removed by President Johnson. In 1867, Mr. Palmer was chosen a member of the assembly from the second assembly district of the county, receiving a majority over W. H. Sawyer of 2121 votes. He was re-elected in 1868, and again in 1869. In 1868 he was chairman of the committee on internal affairs of towns and counties, and served on other important committees during his entire term of service. He is now notary public and acting justice of the peace.

Mr. Palmer and his family spend a portion of the summer months at the Thousand Island Park on Wellesley island, in the St. Lawrence, near Alexandria bay, he having built the first cottage erected on the grounds of the association, and being one of its first purchasers in 1875.

Mrs. Palmer is the daughter of Harry and Zilpah Van Ormun, and was born in Russell, December 12, 1832. Her mother died when Mrs. Palmer was about four years old, and shortly after her father removed to the village, where she resided at the date of her marriage. Mr. Van Ormun is one of the oldest settlers of the town, having removed there in the year 1813, when he was but ten years of age. Mrs. Palmer is the mother of five children, three of whom still survive, aged respectively twenty-three, fifteen, and ten years.

#### WIERS C. FORDHAM.

Among the substantial and solid farmers of the town of Russell, the subject of our sketch holds a prominent position. He is the son of Jesse Fordham and Lydia Allard, the former born in Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1794; the latter in New Hampshire, in 1796. His parents settled in Russell, when he (Wiers) was about ten years of age, on a small farm of twenty-one acres, upon which they erected a primitive log shanty. The land was covered with timber, and required the hardy toil and perseverance of the pioneer to bring it into a state of cultivation. His father remained an honest farmer until his death in 1862. His mother followed her husband to the grave in 1864. They had a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters,—all living but one.

Wiers was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1816. He spent his youth on his father's farm, attending the district school in Russell; but at the age of seventeen went to Syracuse, where he engaged in boiling salt, remaining there about three years. He then removed to New York city, and embarked on a whaling cruise, and followed that hazardous calling for eleven years. After this he settled in New York, and remained there sixteen years, acting as stevedore for John H. Jones, the owner of a line of vessels. In the fall of 1868 he removed to St. Lawrence County, and settled on his present farm in the town of Russell, which he had previously bought and paid for. He now

owns a finely-cultivated farm of two hundred acres, supplied with every modern agricultural implement now in use. An illustration of his buildings, with portraits of himself, wife, and adopted son, can be seen elsewhere in this history.

On April 14, 1861, he was united in marriage with Alma, daughter of Smith B. and Mima Layton, of Long Island, N. Y., who still survives. They have had no children of their own, but adopted a son, Charles F., a promising young man, in whom the worthy couple take a parental interest. He was born in Lowell, Mass., Aug. 31, 1859.

Mr. Fordham is a staunch Republican, and is liberal to all religious and educational enterprises, though not a member of any church. He is honest and fair in his dealings with his fellow-men, and hence is greatly esteemed by all who know him.

#### CALVIN H. KNOX

was born Dec. 3, 1824, in the town of Russell, and is a member of the Chester Knox family, and a grandson of the late John Knox, who immigrated from Blanford, Mass., in 1805. His boyhood was spent under the parental roof; but when he attained his majority Calvin began life for himself by serving as a farm-laborer at a monthly stipend of from ten dollars to twelve dollars per month. This practice was continued until he was thirty years old, when he applied his earnings to the purchase of a farm of one hundred and ninety-three acres, at thirteen dollars per acre. The land was but slightly improved, and the present condition, as shown in the illustration elsewhere, was brought about by the industry and perseverance of Mr. Knox, who is a thorough-going farmer and business man. His taste and energy extend beyond his own interests, and have resulted to the good of his community. Mr. Knox is an active, earnest citizen, and has a deep interest in the welfare of his town, which he has served in various trusts.

His domestic relations began March 2, 1858, when he married Priscilla Barker, having by her two children, Ella C. and J. E. He was bereft of his consort, March 9, 1864, but was again united in marriage, March 8, 1865, with Lucinda, daughter of Hiram and Mary Barber, who settled in Potsdam in 1828, who has assisted in making one of the most comfortable and pleasant homes in the town.

#### HARRY F. KNOX

is the oldest son of Chester and Sophia Knox. His father was a son of the well-known John Knox family, and was but a lad six years old when he came to Russell, having been born Oct. 21, 1799, and grew to manhood in that then new country. His advantages for obtaining an education were very meagre, and limited to the pioneer school; but he applied himself to study so faithfully that he was fairly educated, and able to discharge his duties as a citizen in an intelligent manner. On Nov. 26, 1820, he married Sophia Fanning, who was born in Russia, N. Y., April 10, 1797, and who still survives her husband, who died April 15, 1872.

The family which this worthy couple reared was composed of Harry F., born July 19, 1822; Calvin H., born

Dec. 3, 1824; George C., born Oct. 26, 1827; and Elsie, born May 27, 1834. The first three are still living, and the first named forms the subject of this sketch.

Harry F. Knox was bred to the life of a farmer, and has always pursued agriculture on the old homestead, which is herein illustrated. He is a man of plain, unassuming manners, devoted to his occupation, and has the respect and confidence of his fellows. He was married July 19, 1862, to Sarah L., daughter of Warren and Nancy Read, of Hermon. Mrs. Knox was born Sept. 6, 1831.

#### HIRAM BARTLETT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Le Ray, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1821, and is the third son of Phebe and Levi Bartlett. They were natives of New England, and finally settled in the town of Russell in 1840. Here the mother died July 26, 1850, and the father, Nov. 12, 1873. At the age of seventeen Hiram began life for himself working by the month, and served in this capacity for ten years. After this he worked in a saw-mill until he had accumulated enough to purchase a grist-mill in 1856, associating his brother Charles with him for this purpose. This partnership was continued two years, since which Hiram has continued alone in the business. In 1863 his mill was destroyed by fire; but with characteristic pluck, and that indomitable perseverance which has marked all his actions, he rebuilt it, and soon had the satisfaction of possessing it free from every incumbrance, as well as a neat balance to his account.

This same business tact and energy has placed him among the representative men of one of the foremost counties of the Empire State. Mr. Bartlett is a Democrat in politics, and has served his town as supervisor with credit and effect.

On December 1, 1857, Mr. Bartlett married Mrs. E. Clark, a widow, whose maiden name was Knox, one of the oldest families in town.

#### ABIJAH B. SHAW

was born in Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., March 20, 1817. His father, Samuel Shaw, was of English descent, and a native of Berkshire Co., Mass. There he married Delight Barker, whose family was of Scottish origin, and engaged in his life avocation,—farming. When young Shaw was two years of age his parents moved to Warren Co., N. Y., where they abode four years, and then became residents of the town of Russia, Herkimer Co., remaining until 1851, when they again moved to their final home in Russell, St. Lawrence Co. Here the mother died Nov. 17, 1856, and a year later, Jan. 12, 1858, the father followed his faithful consort to their heavenly home.

Of the family of nine children given to this worthy couple, Abijah was the fourth son, and remained with his father until he had attained his seventeenth year. He now hired out to do farm work at eight dollars per month, the wages being paid to his parents. At the age of twenty-one he purchased his first tract of land in Herkimer county. Several years later, March 12, 1843, he was united in mat-



Henry Derby



Ann D. Derby

### CAPTAIN HIRY DERBY.

Captain Derby can trace a line of honorable descent, reaching back on his mother's side to the "Mayflower" and "Plymouth Rock," and coming down through Revolutionary sires on both sides of the family tree.

The Rev. Charles Brewster, the ancestor of Captain Derby's mother, was chaplain of the first Plymouth colony, coming to the Rock with the first Puritans; and his grandfather Brewster and grandfather Derby were both at Quebec,—the former with Arnold, as an officer of infantry, and the latter with Montgomery, as major of artillery. At the death of Montgomery, Dec. 31, 1775, he fell into the arms of Major Derby, who was with the gallant officer when he breathed his last.

Captain Derby was the son of Benjamin and Polly (Brewster) Derby, and was born in Huntington, Chittenden Co., Vt., Sept. 18, 1817, and with his parents removed to Jefferson county when eleven years old. His father had accumulated considerable property, of which he was stripped by unfortunate indorsements for friends. He entered the United States army, and held a commission therein as first lieutenant.

Captain Derby resided in Wilna, Jefferson Co., until 1848, at which time he purchased a large tract of land of Gerrit Smith in Russell, St. Lawrence Co., and removed to that town, where he has since resided. He has dealt extensively in land since then, having purchased up to the present time seventy-five thousand acres. In 1849 he commenced the mercantile business, in which he has been continuously engaged, with the exception of about one year and a half. While a resident of Jefferson county he taught school, having prepared himself for that profession by an academic course of instruction. He also taught for a time in St. Lawrence County, and for five years was one of the superintendents of schools in the latter county, and is still connected with schools in his town, and has been ever since his first residence therein to a greater or less degree.

Captain Derby did not prove recreant to the blood in his veins in the Mexican war or in the War of the Rebellion. When the former war was declared, and volunteers were called for, a company of cavalry which he commanded in Le Ray offered their services as such troops; but the offer was declined by the war department unless they would serve as infantry. This the company declined to do, and before the application could be reconsidered the necessity for troops was ended by the cessation of hostilities.

In the war for the Union, Captain Derby recruited several squads of men in St. Lawrence County for different commands; and being offered the command of a cavalry company raised to its maximum in Jefferson county, he took the offer under advisement for a week, when, it becoming known, a company was recruited in Russell before the week expired, and Captain Derby was tendered

the command, which he accepted, and led the company to the field. It was known as Company L, 9th New York Cavalry. He, with it, participated in the Peninsular campaign, being at Yorktown and West Point, and with Sigel's 11th corps at Antietam.

Having become enfeebled in health, he tendered his resignation on the day after the battle last named, and, though urged by his superior officers to withdraw it and accept of detached service in Washington, declined to do so, not wishing to leave his company while he remained in the service. He accordingly left the army after about a year's service, returned to his home in Russell, and re-engaged in business.

In political affiliations Captain Derby is a Democrat, and entered the ranks of the army to preserve the Union his grandfathers fought to create and his father to vindicate.

His official stations have been those in the town, which he has filled with satisfaction to his townsmen, who elected him to the positions though opposed to him politically.

His business ventures have generally proved successful, and he has amassed a handsome property, mostly, however, the result of his real estate business.

On Nov. 1, 1838, Captain Derby was united in marriage with Ann Davidson Wood, a daughter of Jonathan Wood, of Jefferson Co., N. Y. She was born in Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1819. Ten children were the fruits of this marriage, viz.: Washington L., Dewitt C., Edmund Eugene, Benjamin F., and Edward D., now deceased; Helen E., Laura A., Mary E., Earl, and H. Stanley, now living.

Washington L. married Martha A. Spaulsbury; Helen E. married Truman G. Hamlin, now deceased, and has since married Edgar S. Burnham; Laura A. married Newman J. Alexander; Mary E. married Frank R. Judson; Earl married Nettie J. Harris.

The great sorrow of the lives of Captain and Mrs. Derby was the death of their second son, Dewitt C., who was accidentally killed while on a hunting excursion in vacation, while preparing for college. His older brother, Washington L., was with him at the time, and, in his haste to carry the terrible news to his father and procure assistance, overheated himself, and died from the effects of his exhaustive efforts on that day about twelve years later.

Captain Derby has spared no trouble or expense in giving his children an excellent and superior education, and is gratified with the results of his endeavors in that direction, so far as his plans have not been interfered with by that power whom no earthly hand can stay or fore-ought elude. Mr. and Mrs. Derby are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, having connected themselves therewith in early life.



GERRY KNOX.



MRS. GERRY KNOX.

### GERRY KNOX

was the third son of John and Anna Knox, and a brother of Harvey Knox, of Canton. He was born in Blanford, Mass., and removed with the family to Russell in the spring of 1806. Here he at once took a leading position among the pioneers of the county, and remained until his death one of the most prominent men of his neighborhood. In social life his character was stainless, and his public conduct was above reproach. His fellow-citizens recognized these admirable qualities, and elected him to the office of justice of the peace for twenty-four consecutive years. His decisions as a magistrate were characterized with so much good sense and sound judgment, that he was frequently called upon to adjudicate difficulties among his neighbors. Nor was he consulted only as a magistrate. His clear conception of a case, and his strong love of justice, fitted him eminently as an arbitrator, and as such his services were sought with satisfactory results, often avoiding recourse to a trial according to law. Mr. Knox also served his townsmen in other capacities, and always represented them fairly and honorably, and was a captain in the State militia.

In his domestic life Gerry Knox was a pure and temperate man. He early took a positive position against the use of intoxicating liquors, and was known for fifty years as a decided and outspoken temperance man. His sobriety char-

acterized all his relations in life, and made him a loving husband and a kind and devoted parent.

Mr. Knox was married August 24, 1814, to Mariam Brooks, who had come to St. Lawrence County with her brother's family in 1813. She was the daughter of Joel and Mariam Brooks, of Cheshire, Connecticut. After their marriage the Knoxes settled on a farm, then in a comparative wilderness, and which they lived to see changed from a forest to the bloom of well-cultivated fields and gardens, and which from the privation of the pioneer's home was changed to one of comfort and plenty. Three children came to bless this home and add joy and happiness to the family circle. One of them, Harriet, died in childhood; the other two, also daughters, attained mature years, and have become worthy wives of well-known citizens. Elvira is the consort of Hiram Bartlett, and to her is due the honor of perpetuating the memories of her parents by means of this memoir. Mary O. is the wife of William M. Griffin.

Mrs. Knox ended her earthly pilgrimage August 6, 1872, mourned by a large circle of friends to whom she had become endeared for her amiable disposition and Christian virtues. Five years later, on the 27th of July, 1877, Gerry Knox followed his devoted wife, and thus terminated the life of a very useful man and worthy citizen.





HARRY F. KNOX.



MRS. HARRY F. KNOX.



RES. OF HARRY F. KNOX, RUSSELL, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.



EZRA STILES.



MRS. EZRA STILES.



RES. OF EZRA STILES, RUSSELL, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.

rimony to Mary J. Dodge, of Wilna, Jefferson Co., the daughter of Ebenezer and Susan Dodge, of Booneville, Oneida Co., and who were natives of New Hampshire. Mrs. Shaw was born Nov. 17, 1818, and was twenty-four years of age at the time of her marriage. Their union was blessed with five children, three of whom are yet living. A daughter, Ellen M., is the wife of Wm. Stewart, of Elyria, Ohio; and Jennie A. and Charles D. yet live at home.

Commencing life as a farmer in Herkimer county, Mr. Shaw had no other capital but that furnished by willing hands and a sound judgment; yet he has prospered, owning at different times twenty-four farms, and is now reputed one of the solid men of St. Lawrence Co., having a pleasant home, with all its attendant comforts. A view of the homestead appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Shaw has resided at this place since 1874, having removed from the town of Potsdam, where he had lived since 1848. He is eminently a self-made and self-reliant man, and although having many business transactions outside of his chosen calling, his dealings have always been attended with success. In politics he is a Republican, having belonged to that party since its organization.

### EZRA STILES

was to the manor born, in St. Lawrence County. His parents at that time resided in the town of De Kalb, where, in 1837, Ezra was born, the first of four children. The following year they moved to their present home in the town of Russell, where three more children were added to the family, named Niles, Aaron, and Henry.

When Ezra was twenty-one years old he was united in matrimony with Juliet Clark, of Canton, who was at that time aged eighteen years. They at once began a home for themselves a short distance from the Stiles homestead, where they have since resided, honored and respected as good neighbors and worthy citizens. Mr. Stiles has always been engaged as an agriculturist, and his success indicates skill, prudence, and enterprise, as well as industrious, persevering habits. Three children have come to bless the family relations of Mr. and Mrs. Stiles, who were born in the following order: Bertie, May 23, 1861; Frank, Sept. 10, 1863; and Addie, Oct. 1, 1877.

A view of the Stiles homestead, and portraits of its master and mistress, may be seen on another page of our work.

## HERMON.

HERMON is an irregularly-shaped town situated southwest of the centre of the county. It was originally organized under the name of Depeau, after Francis Depeau, of New York, who was the proprietor of a large tract of land in Jefferson county. He was also interested in the middle third of this town, which had passed from McCormick to George Lewis, July 12, 1804, who sold to John and Curtis Bolton, Aug. 1, 1823, and the latter sold to Depeau, June 6, 1828, and Depeau conveyed to Sarah, wife of John Bolton, May 3, 1830. It originally embraced the town of Fitzwilliam, on township No. 4, and a strip one mile by six, from the southeast side of De Kalb. On the 17th of November, 1852, the board of supervisors annexed a tract of the southeast corner of the town to Edwards, leaving the area of Hermon 32,686 acres.

The name of the town was changed from Depeau to Hermon, Feb. 28, 1834, owing to the similarity of the former to Depeauville, in Jefferson county, which led to frequent errors in the transmission of the mails. A post-office, called Hermon, had been established in what is now the northeastern corner of the town, Dec. 20, 1828. The name is derived from the Scriptures, being Hebrew in its origin, and signifying, in that language, *curse*, but the bounties of Providence have been bestowed on the town, regardless of the signification of its name.

The surface of the town is generally rolling, in places hilly, particularly in the south part, where it is broken and

sterile. The soil is sandy loam interspersed with tracts of sand, and is admirably adapted to grazing. It rests upon a substratum of gneiss and white limestone, in which occur some interesting minerals. A vein of hematite extends in a southwest and northeast direction, and crops out at intervals for several miles. Mining operations are carried on, reference to which is made farther on in the history of the town.

No extensive streams exist in the town,—Elm, Tanner, and Carter creeks being the only water-courses of importance. Trout lake, so called from the abundance of trout it contains, is located in the south part of the town, while a little southwest of it is a portion of Cedar lake.

### THE EARLY SETTLEMENT

of the town constitutes the most important and interesting part of its history. A large portion of its pioneers came from Vermont, and were an industrious, hardy, and thrifty class of people. They underwent the usual hardships and trials incident to pioneer life in every new country, and, by perseverance and unremitting toil, surmounted every obstacle which lay between them and success. At first they were content with the primitive log cabin; by degrees, and as the country developed through their efforts, the log habitation gave place to the comfortable frame house or the substantial brick dwelling, which now abound on every hand, monuments to pioneer enterprise and industry.

The first white man to break the silence of the forest by the sound of his axe was James Taylor, who began a small clearing, in the western part of the town, about the year 1805. Philemon Stewart, Ariel Inman, and Rufus Hopkins soon followed, but, on the breaking out of the War of 1812, they left, and never returned. Thomas, father of Harry Tanner, came in March, 1809. He is now the oldest resident of the town, was born April 28, 1789, and has lived in this town for sixty-nine years. He has held various town offices,—notably that of supervisor, in 1834, '35, '36. For a man in his eighty-ninth year, he is remarkably well preserved, both physically and mentally, and remembers very distinctly many events in the early history of Hermon.

Among other very early settlers were David McCollum, who came in from Canada in 1812; originally from Rutland Co., Vt., and who has four sons—Martin, John, Jefferson D., and Samuel—and other descendants in this town, and various parts of the county. Samuel now occupies the old homestead; Roger Story, in 1813; Germain Sutherland, in 1816; whose son, Moses H., resides in De Kalb, and his daughters,—one the wife of H. B. Hamlin, Esq., and the other the wife of Rosalvo Healey, of Hermon village; Joseph H. Baird, Orle Gibbins, who has descendants living in the town; William Teall, the first supervisor of the town; Benjamin Healey, first town clerk, whose representatives are numerous in the town; Clark Main, Ralph Fisher, Lorenzo H. Sheldon, Chester Winslow, Shubael Parker, Benjamin Healey, father of Rosalvo Healey, Wilkes Richardson, one of the first assessors of the town, and Ferdinand\* and King R., his sons—the latter deceased—his son Adolphus T. resides in the town; William D. Gilmore, William H. Underwood, Henry Reed, Orlando Babbitt, Dr. H. Alexander, Reuben L. Willson, John Gardner, and Asa his son, Frank Matteson, Ransom and John Day, Noah Hamilton, Ezra Leonard, Alexander Brown, Almon and Amos V. Farnsworth, Silas Williams, A. F. Gates, a prominent dairyman and farmer, William Rasback, Thomas Thornhill,\* Alvin A. Corey, William A. Scripser,\* E. J. Stewart, son of Philemon Stewart, an early settler.

The first farm opened in the town of Hermon was by James Taylor, in the west part of the town, in 1805.

The first road opened through the town was from De Kalb to Russell, just prior to the War of 1812. The second road was from the present village of Hermon to De Kalb, in 1818.

The first store was opened by William Teall, in the northern edge of the town, in 1823.

The first school was kept in the dwelling of David McCollum, by Wm. D. Moore, in the winter of 1817–18.†

The first marriage was that contracted by Asahel Tryon and Harriet McCollum, July 4, 1821.

The first death was that of Peter, infant son of Germain Sutherland, in 1818.

The first post-office was established Dec. 20, 1828, at Hermon village. The first postmaster was Benjamin Healey. The mail-route was from Hermon to old De Kalb,

and the mail was carried on horseback, by Harry Tanner, his compensation being the proceeds of the postage, which was very little in those days. The mail is now carried from De Kalb Junction by stage, which connects at Hermon with a daily route from Russell. Four trips a day from the former place to the Junction are made, and a daily mail from all parts on the line of the railroad is received and forwarded. The stage-line is operated by Elisha Burnham & Son. The present postmaster at Hermon is B. R. Stone.

#### CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Hermon was formed from De Kalb and Edwards, April 17, 1830.‡ The first town-meeting was held at the school-house near Nathaniel Kent's, May 4, 1830, and the subjoined is a list of the first town officers elected at that time: William Teall, supervisor; Benjamin Healey, town clerk; Wilkes Richardson, Isaac C. Pool, Silas Williams, assessors; Martin L. Cook, John Matoon, overseers of the poor; Simeon Peterson, Jesse Worden, Shubael Parker, commissioners of highways; Wilkes Richardson, Robert Gotham, Harry Tanner, commissioners of schools; Benjamin Healey, Aaron Teall, C. D. Morehouse, inspectors of public schools; Charles C. Redfield, collector; Ariel Wrisley, Charles C. Redfield, constables.

#### SUPERVISORS.

The names of those who have filled the office of supervisor from the organization of the town to the present (1877) are as follows: William Teall, 1830–32; Reuben L. Wilson, 1833; Harry Tanner, 1834–36; Silas Williams, 1837; Henry P. Cook, 1838–39; Nathaniel Kent, 1840; H. P. Cook, 1841–42; Silas Williams, 1843–47; Seymour Thatcher, 1848–51; David W. Weeks, 1852–53; William E. Tanner, 1854–55; Orlando Babbitt, 1856–57; Horace Barnes, 1858; Clark Maine, 1859–60; William E. Turner, 1861–64; Alanson A. Matteson, 1864–67; Dolphus G. Lynde, 1868–70; Otis Earle, 1871; A. A. Matteson, 1872–73; Z. W. Babcock, 1874; A. A. Matteson, 1875–77.

#### PRESENT TOWN OFFICERS.

A. A. Matteson, supervisor; John J. Haile, town clerk; William G. Brown, E. B. White, Justus B. Pickit, Hezekiah B. Hamlin, justices of the peace; Joseph L. Arnin, Henry Gale, Abram F. Gates, assessors; Asa Gardner, commissioner of highways; Stanley Johnson, overseer of the poor; James H. Graham, collector; Jay W. Clegborn, Clark Main, William D. Gilmore (appointed), inspectors of election; William W. Matteson, George V. Scofield, L. W. Campbell (appointed), town auditors; Stanley Johnson, De Grass Foster, Charles D. Rice, James H. Graham, Spencer H. Ladd, constables.

#### DAIRY INTERESTS.

The rolling nature of the surface of the town of Hermon, together with its general adaptability to grazing purposes, makes it one of the best dairying towns, its area considered, in the county. There are six cheese-factories in

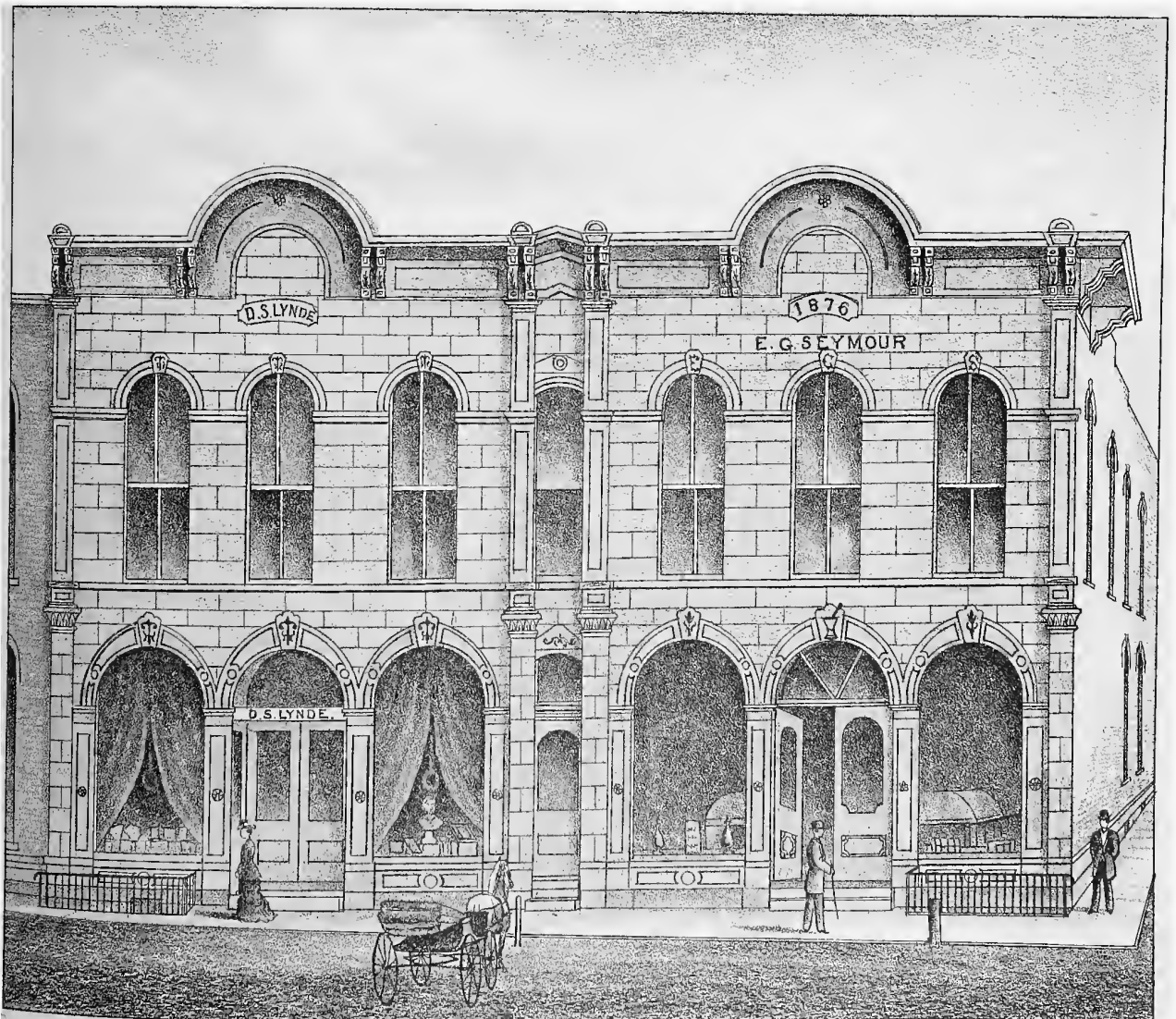
\* See in biographical department of our work.

† See under head of "Educational and Statistical."

‡ See further description, *ante*.



HENRY GALE.



BUSINESS BLOCK OF D. S. LYNDE.

BUSINESS BLOCK OF DR. E. G. SEYMOUR.

HERMONVILLE, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N.Y.



the town, the aggregate annual product of which is about 700,000 pounds of cheese. The names of these factories, with their owners, number of cows used by each, and products, are as follows, viz. :

Factory.	Owner.	No. of Cows.	Pounds of Cheese.
Hermon Village.....	Charles Risley.....	750	200,000
Hermon Centre.....	A. F. Gates.....	500	140,000
West Hermon.....	A. F. Gates.....	450	120,000
South Hermon.....	Geo. La Lenc.....	400	110,000
Porter Hill.....	Daniel Hill.....	375	100,000
Parker Factory.....	Asa Parker.....	100	30,000
		2575	700,000

MINING INTERESTS.

The mineral facilities of the town of Hermon are being developed, and the immense deposits of hematite ore that abound in it, and the towns of De Kalb and Rossie, are being utilized. Mining operations on an extensive scale in this vicinity were commenced by Mr. J. W. Lowden, an eastern capitalist, in 1864, who, in addition to his mining enterprises, erected a furnace at Cooper's Falls, in the town of De Kalb, and utilized the magnificent water-power that there exists. To accomplish this, and to bring his vast undertaking to a successful issue, required not only a large capital, but also great energy and business ability and acumen. All of these qualities Mr. Lowden possesses in a remarkable degree. In 1872, Mr. Lowden sold out his interest to the "Union Iron Company, of Buffalo," Buffalo, New York, of which Aro Pardec, the millionaire coal operator, is president; George Beals, treasurer; T. Guilford Smith, secretary; and James Jenkins, superintendent. John Webb, Jr., of Gouverneur, acts as local agent for the company.

The superior quality of the ore found hereabouts is shown from the subjoined analysis, made by a professional assayer :

Peroxide of iron (yielding metallic iron, 67.30)....	96.15 per cent.
Silica.....	2.50 "
Carbonate of lime.....	.35 "
"    "    magnesia.....	.22 "
Sulphur.....	.60 "
Moisture and loss.....	.10 "
	100.00

From an experimental blast for one week, made by Mr. Lowden, 58½ per cent. of iron was obtained, and the general average is about 57 per cent. Materials for mining were brought into Hermon, and twenty-five men were employed, a shaft sunk to the depth of 175 feet, and operations continued until recently, when, owing to the general stagnation of the iron trade, operations were temporarily suspended. The engines, lifting- and pumping-gear, and the rest of the paraphernalia requisite for mining on an extensive scale, are at the mines, and about 8000 tons of ore are upon the surface. When the demand for ore returns, operations will doubtless be resumed.

Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Lowden for the development of the vast mineral wealth of this section of country, and to him it is right and proper to ascribe the honor on the pages of this history.

HERMON VILLAGE

is pleasantly situated on Elm creek, in the northeast angle of the town. The first settlement on the present site was

made by Roger Story, early in the year 1816, who immediately on his arrival began to build a plain log house, which was the first house in the village. He was soon followed by Germain Sutherland, who came in the same year. He left two daughters now residing in the village, one the wife of Rosalvo Healey, the other the wife of Hezekiah B. Hamlin, Esq., who has held the office of justice of the peace for about twenty years. Among the early settlers in the village might be mentioned Alexander Brown, Nehemiah Barker, Thomas Gilmore, Elisha Burnbam, David Wesley, Samuel McCollum, William D. Moore, and William Martin, the latter having opened the first store in the place in 1823. From the erection of the first store to the present the village has continued to grow steadily, and has become a place of considerable business importance. Its prosperity has been greatly retarded by the visitation of fire, two extensive conflagrations having occurred within a few years, notably the "great fire" of April 27, 1875, when nearly the entire business portion of the village was laid in ashes, involving a pecuniary loss of upwards of \$100,000. With promptitude and energy the people of Hermon, whose property had been destroyed, immediately commenced to rebuild, and that, too, in a more substantial manner than before. As an evidence of the general thrift displayed, it is only necessary to point to the elegant structures erected by Hon. D. S. Lynde and Dr. E. G. Seymour, the lower portion which is now occupied by them for their respective stores, and the upper part for various purposes, especially Dr. Seymour's hall, for amusements, and similar enterprises. An illustration of this beautiful block adorns our pages elsewhere.

The village of Hermon was incorporated by a vote of the citizens, which resulted 75 for incorporation and 31 against; and the first election of officers was held Nov. 17, 1877, at which the following were chosen to serve in the offices opposite their names respectively: W. W. Matteson, president; Elisha Burnham, Martin R. Folsom, William M. Green, trustees; James K. Hale, treasurer; John J. Haile, collector.

The business interests of the village are represented by 22 stores and places of business, classified as follows: three dry-goods and grocery stores, of which D. S. Lynde's is the principal; one dry-goods store; three drug-stores, of which the most extensive is that of Dr. E. G. Seymour; four grocery-stores, the leading one being that of John J. Haile; one hardware, one furniture, and one merchant-tailoring and clothing stores, two boot and shoe stores, two millinery establishments, three harness-shops, one butcher-shop, and two livery-stables.

Its manufactories are one tannery, operated by J. Harwick & Son; one cheese-factory, by C. H. Risley; an extensive carriage-factory, by James Kelley; planing-mill, by G. V. Seofield; grist-mill, by T. A. Sheldon; saw-mill, by John Grandy; four blacksmiths, and various other mechanics. It has three church organizations,\* and two houses of worship; a Temperance Reform club, a lodge of F. and A. M., a semi-monthly newspaper, a well-managed graded school, three resident physicians, three ministers of

\* See pages 438, 439.

the gospel, three lawyers, two dentists, and one barber. The population of the village is fairly estimated at 800. Hermon is rightly entitled to a prominent position among the most flourishing villages of the county.

#### GRIST-MILLS.

The first grist-mill in what is now the village of Hermon was erected by Milton Johnson in 1819, and stood on the east side of Elm creek, about opposite the present mill; he also built a distillery at the same time, both of which enterprises have long since ceased to exist. The present grist-mill was built by John Stokes, and was operated by him several years. In 1865, T. W. Sheldon purchased the property, and has since continued to operate the mills. There are four run of stones, and he ground during 1877 thirty thousand bushels of grain for flour and feed.

#### THE HERMON TANNERY

was first erected by J. H. Harwick, in 1853, and was destroyed by fire in 1861. It was rebuilt on the original foundation by Solomon Powell, since which time several additions have been made to it. The present proprietor is F. D. Harwick, son of the founder; and two thousand sides were tanned in it the present year.

#### CHEESE-FACTORY.

The Hermon village cheese-factory was built by Charles Risley, its present proprietor, in 1868. Its annual average capacity is two hundred thousand pounds, and the average number of cows of which the milk is used is seven hundred and fifty. It is a very successful and important enterprise.

#### HERMON LODGE, NO. 500, F. AND A. M.,

commenced work under a dispensation granted by the Master of the Grand Lodge April 4, 1860. A charter was granted on the 6th of July, of the same year. The first officers were A. P. Sherwin, W. M.; W. D. Gilmore, S. W.; E. T. Chaney, J. W.; George Converse, Treasurer; O. A. Hinc, Secretary; J. Dillenback, S. D.; M. R. Folsom, J. D.; Robert Moore, Tyler. The present officers are D. S. Lynde, W. M.; E. T. Chaney, S. W.; Stanley Johnson, J. W.; James Graham, Treas.; J. J. Hale, Sec.; James Graham, S. D.; H. N. Scott, J. D.; C. E. Page, Tyler. The present membership is seventy-five. The lodge meets over Conant's drug-store, on the first and third Wednesday of each month from March to September, and every Wednesday night the balance of each year.

#### THE HERMON REFORM CLUB

was organized Dec. 22, 1876, with forty-five members. The first officers were James Kelly, president; Edward T. Chaney, vice-president; C. P. Day, secretary; E. B. White, corresponding secretary; John J. Haile, treasurer; Rev. J. B. McCullough, chaplain. The present (1877) officers are James Kelly, president; E. T. Chaney, vice-president; Dr. O. Bliss, secretary; J. J. Haile, corresponding secretary; Cyrus Fuller, treasurer; Rev. J. B. McCullough, chaplain. Membership, one hundred and eighty-three.

#### THE HERMON CORNET BAND.

The Hermon cornet band was organized on the 1st of January, 1877, with fifteen members, namely, Charles W. Hall, leader; L. H. Fuller, E. O. Reynolds, John Williams, W. R. Ormiston, W. A. Leonard, L. A. McCollum, Alden Morgan, M. A. Green, Thomas Given, James Given, D. E. Green, Willie Johns, D. M. Dow, and Charles Craig.

#### HERMON CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was incorporated Jan. 18, 1851, with Peter Clintsman, Calvin Rhodes, P. D. Miller, Chester Winslow, J. B. Miller, and R. M. Hall trustees. The cemetery grounds are located on the road from Hermon to Russell, and contain four and a half acres, which are ornamented by a number of beautiful and tasty monuments. The present officers are W. W. Matteson, president; Z. W. Babcock, secretary. Benjamin Cleghorn, James Kelly, John C. Gibbons, A. A. Matteson, Harrison Maine, William M. Green, Eli Beard, and the two officers above named compose the board of trustees.

#### CARRIAGE-MANUFACTORY.

Among the important industrial establishments of Hermon is the extensive carriage-manufactory of James Kelly, which was established by him in 1856. He employs eight hands, and has a capacity for twenty-five. The work he turns out is excellent in every particular, and has acquired an enviable reputation wherever used.

#### MARSHVILLE

is a hamlet, situated on both sides of Elm creek, almost one mile south of Hermon. The second saw-mill in town was erected here about 1825, by Abram Fisk. In the following year Amos Marsh, father of Horatio Marsh, bought the premises and built a grist-mill. From him the place received its name. Among the early settlers here were the Marshes, Clark Main, William H. Dodge, L. W. Campbell, J. M. McCollum, and others.

#### THE MARSHVILLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was one of the earliest institutions in the place. It was incorporated March 11, 1850, with Edmund Allen, Sr., Martin McCollum, Clark Main, Ralph Fisher, Isaac C. Sherwin, Thomas Campbell, trustees. The last election of trustees occurred March 14, 1853, when the above were re-elected, with the exception of Isaac C. Sherwin, who was replaced by Alfred Barnett. Since this time the corporation has been allowed to die out.

The place now contains twenty-three dwellings, a church, belonging to the Christian denomination; a common school, a saw-mill, a cheese-box-factory, two cooper-shops, a blacksmithing- and carriage-shop combined, a paint-shop, a carpenter-shop, a millinery establishment, and almost one hundred inhabitants.

#### THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HERMON

was formed at an early day, probably about 1820; the precise date, owing to the absence of the records, is not obtainable. That there were religious services in this town, according to the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal





WM. M. SCRIPTER.



MRS. WM. M. SCRIPTER.



RES. OF WM. SCRIPTER, HERMON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., N. Y.



church, soon after the cessation of hostilities with Great Britain, there exists no doubt, but the regular organization of a class did not occur until about the date above mentioned. Preaching was had in the house of Roger Story, by Rev. Mr. Goodwin, in 1816. The society proper was incorporated as the "First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hermon," November 1, 1847, at which time Samuel I. Bingham, Seymour Thatcher, Col. Joseph H. Baird, Lorenzo H. Sheldon, Orin Nichols, Timothy B. Hatch, and Daniel McIntire were elected trustees. The year following the incorporation of the society they erected their present church edifice, to which they subsequently added a fine-toned bell. The house cost originally about \$1400. Its present value is \$3000. It will comfortably seat 325 persons. The present trustees are Joseph McLean, Solomon Bixby, Alvin Corey, Charles Loucks, John Loucks, Jacob Harwick, and Joseph Firth. The present pastor is Rev. J. B. McCullough, under whose ministrations there have been added to the church 68 members, making the present number 180. The present stewards are Jacob Harwick, John Merrill, John Loucks, Joseph Firth, Elmer McCollum, David Ames, K. W. Hale.

There is a flourishing Sabbath-school connected with the church, which has 30 officers and teachers, and 200 scholars. Its superintendent is Solomon Bixby.

"Kent's Appointment" is in the Hermon charge. It has no house of worship, but the meetings are held in the school-house. Its membership is 50. The stewards are Benjamin Parker and Darius Briggs; pastor, Rev. J. B. McCullough. The Sabbath-school has a membership of 10 officers and teachers, and 40 scholars. Superintendent, Benjamin Parker.

#### THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HERMON, .

at Hermon village, was organized in January, 1818, having at that time thirteen members. A council was called from the churches of Gouverneur, Oswegatchie, Russell, and Madrid, for the purpose of forming the Hermon church, some of the early members of which belonged to the churches of Gouverneur and Russell. The society was incorporated December 3, 1845, with Horatio Marsh, Daniel K. Babcock, Edward Maddock, Wm. E. Tanner, Theodorus Frisby, and Orle Gibbons, trustees. They erected their house of worship in 1849; it has a seating capacity for about 400. The first pastor was Rev. Elder Payne; the present incumbent is Rev. E. E. Brown; the present membership is 95; number of officers and teachers in the Sunday-school, 13; scholars, 100; superintendent, Charles W. Hall. The present trustees of the society are E. Baird, E. B. Rhodes, Burton Blandon, and A. M. Philbrick; deacons, E. B. Rhoades and W. E. Haskill; church clerk, A. M. Philbrick.

#### THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF HERMON

was first formed by Elder Spooner, in 1826, and in 1827 we find it with a membership of 30. Elder Spooner was followed in the pastorate by Elders Peterson, Smith, Woodward, and Joseph Starkey, the latter having served the church for the past forty years, excepting a short interval which was filled by Elders Worden, Sayles, and Warren.

Among the early lay members were Messrs. Day, Reed, Cook, Carpenter, and Emons, and in later years, Allen, Fisk, Barnet, and Smith.

In 1859, a meeting-house was erected, which has since served the congregation. It is of wood, and located at Marshville. The records show the names of 300 members, but death and removals have left the present membership at about 30. The present deacon is J. B. Smith; clerk, Edmund Allen.

#### THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

was organized March 8, 1858, with ten members, namely, William Freeman, George A. Sheldon, Hubbard Riskey, Rosalvo Healey and wife, A. P. Sherwin, Sacket Comstock, Charles Bissell, Edward T. Chaney, and M. R. Folsom. The congregation meets in Seymour's hall, and have regular worship there. The present pastor is Rev. F. S. Rice; membership, 26. The Sunday-school has 8 officers and teachers, and 30 scholars; Superintendent, Edward F. Chaney. The trustees of the society are Benjamin Claghorn, John Westcott, and Henry W. Haile; Clerk, Dr. O. Bliss. The society contemplate erecting a house of worship as soon as possible.

#### A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in Hermon about the year 1835, and its members used to worship in White's school-house. Elder Eastman was the first regular pastor. Among the early members of this society, which is now disbanded, were Wilkes Richardson and wife, Ezra Leonard and wife, John Matoon and wife, and others, most of whom subsequently affiliated with the Richville church, which most of those professing the Congregational faith now attend.

#### EDUCATIONAL AND STATISTICAL.

The first school taught in this town was in the house of David McCollum, near the present village of Hermon, by William D. Moore, in the winter of 1817-18, and the following winter a school was taught in the same place by Wesley McCollum. In 1826 a school was taught in the present village by Miss Huldah Wickerson, the main feature of interest being the primitive nature of the heating apparatus. It appears that an inverted potash-kettle, with a stove-pipe inserted in a hole through the bottom, was made to answer the purpose of a stove. The first school district organized in the town after its formation was district No. 1, formed on the 10th of June, 1830. It included quite an extensive territory, namely, "from the southwest corner of lot 4; thence running south to the southeast corner of lot 42; thence west to the southwest corner of lot 47; thence north to the town-line of De Kalb; thence along the line to the corner of lots 17 and 8; thence along the road to the corner, near Smith R. Tucker's, at the corner lots 5, 6, 12, and 13; thence east in the town-line to the place of beginning." The formation of other districts has materially altered the above. The present number of school districts is 13; number of school-houses, 13; number of scholars, 629; number of teachers, 15; amount of State appropriation, \$1558; amount raised by taxation, \$1979; value of school property, \$6000. The village of Hermon has

a departmental school, with three teachers, and is governed by a board of education. It was organized Oct. 13, 1868, and the first board consisted of A. M. Spalding, Otis Earle, Harris Bartholomew, W. W. Matteson, and Z. W. Babcock; the present board is composed of E. B. White, H. C. Main, Benjamin Cleghorn, John C. Gibbons, and W. W. Matteson.

The statistics of the village school are included in those of the town, as above given, but we divide them so as to show the relative status of the town and village schools. Number of teachers, 3; number of scholars, 205; amount of State appropriation, \$430; amount raised by taxation, \$750; value of school property, \$2000. The population of the town of Hermon for each lustrum, from 1845 to 1875 inclusive, has been as follows: in 1845, 1580; in 1850, 1690; in 1855, 1648; in 1860, 1690; in 1865, 1667; in 1870, 1792; in 1875, 1806.

We are under obligations to the following authority and persons for information and assistance in the compilation of the above history of the town of Hermon, namely, Dr. Hough's "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties," Harry Tanner, the oldest pioneer, Ferdinand Richardson, C. C. Leonard, Noah Hamilton, Wm. H. Dodge, A. M. Philbrick, J. J. Haile, town clerk, Dr. O. Bliss, Wm. M. Scriptor, A. F. Gates, John McCollum, John Gardner, Rosalvo Healey, H. B. Hanlin, Esq., Z. W. Babcock, A. A. Matteson, James Kelly, Asa Gardner, Thomas Thornhill, Wiers C. Fordham, Rev. J. B. McCullough, Elisha Burnham, and many others.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### FERDINAND RICHARDSON.

This gentleman comes of a long line of distinguished ancestors, dating back in English history several centuries and in the annals of American history for more than two hundred years. In the American branch of the family are included such men as Wm. A. Richardson, secretary of the treasury under President Grant, several soldiers and patriots, jurists, and other noted personages.

Ferdinand Richardson was the third son in a family of nine children. His father, Wilkes Richardson, was born in Barre, Mass., in 1772; removed to Hermon in 1826, and was elected one of the first three assessors of that town at the first town-meeting, May 4, 1830. He died April 22, 1867. He was preceded to the grave by his wife, Melitable, who died Dec. 24, 1863.

The subject of our sketch was born at Champion, Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 28, 1811. He moved with his father to Hermon in the spring of 1826. On Oct. 28, 1834, he was united in marriage with Lonisa Matteson, who was born in Clarendon, Vt., Aug. 8, 1811, and removed with her parents to Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1822. They had no children of their own, but adopted the following: Chase, born July 3, 1836; married Emma Stevens;

has two children, Albert and Allie Belle. Ida, born June 4, 1864; now living at home; attends school.

Mr. Richardson placed his adopted son, Chase, on a fine farm of 150 acres, located near his own homestead. The daughter he is educating in a manner which speaks well for the young lady's future.

By occupation, Mr. Richardson is a farmer, and for many years held the position of deacon in the Congregational church of Richville (formerly of Hermon). He has been assessor, justice of the peace, and always an important and worthy member of society. His wife is a lady of kind heart and generous impulses, and, with her husband as a ready coadjutor in charitable enterprise, does much good.

An illustration of the homestead, with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and their daughter, adorn our pages elsewhere in this work.

### WILLIAM MANNING SCRIPTER.

son of John Scriptor, who was born in New England in 1788, and settled on a farm in the town of Oswegatchie, at what is known as the "Vermont Settlement," in 1822, and there resided till his death, which occurred on Jan. 5, 1831. The mother of William M., Elizabeth Haywood, was also of New England birth.

William M. Scriptor was the third child and second son of a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters,—five of whom are now living, three in St. Lawrence County, one in Wisconsin, and one in Kansas. He was born in Massachusetts, Sept. 4, 1815. He spent his youth on his father's farm, and attended the common schools in Oswegatchie. On Feb. 23, 1843, he was united in marriage with Tirzah G. Flack, of Lisbon, who was born in that town on April 23, 1815. Her parents, John and Tirzah Flack, were among the pioneers of Lisbon. Their union has resulted in the following children, namely: Marion V., born Dec. 21, 1843, married William Hale, of De Kalb; William M., born Jan. 2, 1846; Lavonia S., born March 24, 1847, married H. J. Richardson, of Hermon; Oscar W., born Aug. 15, 1849, died March 6, 1852; Warren C., born Oct. 5, 1854, died Dec. 25, 1854; Truman F., born Jan. 28, 1856, died April 1, same year.

On attaining his majority, Mr. Scriptor left his father's farm, and purchased a piece of woodland in Heuvelton, from which he took the timber. He continued to live on this land until after his marriage, when he removed to his present farm, which he had previously purchased from his savings in 1842. It contained 60 acres, to which he has added by subsequent purchases adjoining tracts, until he now has a comfortable homestead of 230 acres, of which, with the substantial buildings thereon, an illustration, with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Scriptor, can be seen elsewhere in this work. Whatever they possess is the fruits of their individual labor and economy. In politics, Mr. Scriptor is a Republican, to which party he has belonged since he became a voter. He never sought political preferment. Religiously, he believes in universal salvation. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian church at the time of



FERDINAND RICHARDSON.



IDA RICHARDSON.



MRS. FERDINAND RICHARDSON.



RES. OF FERDINAND RICHARDSON, HERMON, ST. LAWRENCE Co., N.Y.



her marriage, and leans towards the doctrines of that faith at present.

Mr. Scriptor is a good, practical farmer, and an accommodating neighbor, and a man of general good character. As such, he enjoys the respect of the community in which he resides.

### THOMAS THORNHILL

was the third son of a family of six children of John and Mary Thornhill, of Lincolnshire, England, of which family he is the sole survivor. He was born in the town of Luddington, Lincolnshire, England, June 9, 1803. He spent



THOMAS THORNHILL.

his youth on his father's farm, in his native town, and attended the national school of Luddington. In 1823 he married Sarah Backus, of Appleby, in the same shire, and remained in England until he arrived at his twenty-seventh year. His marriage resulted in two children, namely, Mary, born in England, June 14, 1827, died in Hermon in 1867; Hannah, born in De Peyster, Sept. 21, 1832, married R. U. Silsby, of Stockholm. His wife died in Ogdensburg in September, 1833. On the 19th of April, 1834, he married Sarah Bean, of Oswegatchie, but formerly of England, by whom he had the following offspring, namely: Thomas, born June 14, 1835; Harriet, born April 25, 1837, married Lorenzo Monroe, of Worth, Jefferson Co., N. Y., died April 27, 1875; John, born Nov. 25, 1839; Sarah, born April 18, 1842, married John Holder, of Fine, died Oct. 6, 1865; Albert, born May 11, 1844; Henry, born Jan. 3, 1848, died Feb. 20, 1848; Annette, born Aug. 6, 1849, married Judson Dewell, of Hermon; Emma J., born Nov. 13, 1851, married Stanley Pickard, of Hermon.

In 1830, Mr. Thornhill came to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and leased a farm in the town of Oswegatchie, where he remained until 1835, when he removed to Hermon and settled on the farm upon which he now resides. It then consisted of seventy-seven acres of timbered land, which he cleared up himself, and has by various purchases added thereto until he now owns two hundred and thirty acres of well-improved land in a body, and has also other lands amounting to seventy-six acres. When he commenced he had no capital but his health, industry, and ambition, which he rightfully utilized, with the present gratifying results. In fact he was a little in debt when he commenced, but is in quite comfortable circumstances. His farm is a fine one, while his residence and buildings are substantial.

In politics, Mr. Thornhill is a Republican, having joined that party at its organization. He served as commissioner of highways in his town for two terms. In religious sentiment he is a Methodist, but not in communion with any church. He is a man of unblemished character, of a public-spirited disposition, and enjoys the respect of the community in which he resides.

### HENRY GALE

was born in Houndsfield, Jefferson Co., Nov. 21, 1819. He was the fifth son in a family of six children, three of whom are now living. His father, Nehemiah Gale, a descendant of Solomon Gale, was born in Sutton, Vt., Aug. 24, 1788, and settled in Champion, Jefferson Co., N. Y., at the commencement of the War of 1812. He soon enlisted in the United States service, and was engaged in frontier service at Sacket's Harbor, and was also in the attack made on Prescott. At the close of the war he settled in Houndsfield, and in 1829 removed to Le Ray, where he died June 9, 1844, in his fifty-sixth year. Henry was ten years of age when his father removed to Le Ray. Here he spent his youth on the farm and in the common schools, except the last two years, during which he attended the academy at Evans' Mills. On Jan. 12, 1848, he married Miss Edith R. Griffin, of Pamela, Jefferson Co. The result of this union was Lucy A., born May 8, 1849, married J. W. Cleghorn, of Hermon, died Oct. 30, 1875; Alonzo D., born June 30, 1851, died Jan. 10, 1863; and Henry P., born Dec. 13, 1859.

After his marriage, Mr. Gale settled in Canton, St. Lawrence Co., on a farm of two hundred and fifty-five acres of partially cleared land. Here he remained till the spring of 1855, when he sold his farm and removed to the village of Hermon, where he has since resided.

In early life he was a Whig, but joined the Republicans upon the formation of that party. He has filled the office of assessor of his town for seventeen years, and has been elected justice of the peace for four years. As a citizen and neighbor, Mr. G. is honored and respected by all who know him.

# EDWARDS.

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IN Great Tract No. 3, of Macomb's purchase, one of the fifteen townships into which it was divided received the name of Edwards, in honor of Edward McCormick, a brother of Daniel McCormick, the proprietor to whom the township was assigned in the division. The township (numbered 8 of the tract) was a square, of which the four boundary lines indicated the cardinal points of the compass.

The survey-townships which adjoined it were, Fitzwilliam on the north, Sarahsburg on the east, Portaferry on the south, and Killarney on the west. The first named of these is now Hermon, and the last is Fowler. Sarahsburg is divided between Russell and Fine, and Portaferry is the town of Pitcairn; while Edwards retains the name and (excepting a small extension at the northeast corner) the original boundaries of the township.

The main branch of the Oswegatchie enters at the southeast, from Fine, and flows through the town for a distance of more than ten miles; first in a northwesterly course past the villages of South Edwards and Edwards, and then, after doubling upon itself in one of the abrupt bends for which this stream is so remarkable, it turns at nearly a right angle and passes out across the west line, after receiving the waters of the south branch, which comes down from Fullerville, entering Edwards only a half-mile above the confluence. In the south-western part of the town are Bonner, Beaver, Mud, and Clear lakes, out of which flow small affluents of the Oswegatchie; and on the Hermon line, partly in Edwards, is Cedar lake, which sends its tribute to Grasse river.

In the best parts, along the river and the branches of Elm creek, the surface is rolling, but elsewhere it becomes more rugged and broken; and in the northwestern and southwestern sections there are vast uninhabited areas, which have never been considered eligible for settlement.

The township was patented to McCormick in March, 1795. It was surveyed in 1806, by Reuben Ashman, of Russell. McCormick transferred it to Joseph Pitcairn about 1816. Mr. Pitcairn died in the summer of 1844, bequeathing his interest in these lands to Alexander O. Brodie. It was under the proprietorship of Mr. Pitcairn that the settlement of Edwards was chiefly made, though commenced under that of McCormick.

## THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Before any white man's habitation had been built in Edwards, the Russell turnpike was laid out across its territory; and it was the construction of this road which brought the township into notice, and hastened its settlement. The original route of this highway crossed the west branch of the Oswegatchie, about three-fourths of a mile below where

Fullerville now is, and running thence in a northeasterly course, crossed the island and the two channels of the main river at the present site of Edwards village. The section embracing Edwards was built by Enos Chapin, contractor, who commenced the work in 1810, and completed it in 1812. In January of the last-named year, Asa Brayton, the first settler, brought his family to the town and settled on the south side of the new road, near where it crosses the creek, about midway between the two branches of the Oswegatchie. During that season and the following winter, three families named Johnson, and those of Guy Earl, Samuel Jones, John Britton, Joseph M. Bonner, Elijah Jones, and some others, located and built dwellings. Among those who came at that time was a Mr. Partridge, whose residence here was destined to be but short, for he was killed by the falling of a beam, at the raising of a building, in 1813. This was the first death among the settlers, though it is said that a Mr. Shipman had died in the township two years before, while engaged in the construction of the turnpike. The first birth in the settlement occurred in the fall of 1812. The child was a son of Asa Brayton, and was named John B. He is now living in the village of Fullerville. The first marriage of which there is record was that of George Allen and Sally Chapin, in 1821.

In 1813, Orra Shead came in from Russell and commenced preparations for the erection of a grist-mill, which was completed the following year, and was a great acquisition to the settlers. It was located on the east bank of the river, where the turnpike crossed it. Five years later he built a saw-mill just below this, on the spot now occupied by the Rushton saw-mill at Edwards village. These were the first mills in the township.

About 1816, Phineas Attwater became Mr. Pitcairn's agent for the sale of lands and the promotion of settlements, being the first who acted in that capacity for the proprietors. In 1819 he was succeeded by George Allen, who came in at that time and located at Shead's mills.

In 1818 and 1819, Edwards received a considerable accession by the arrival of a number of Scotch immigrants who settled chiefly in the north and northeastern portions of the township. Among these were James Grieve, Robert Watson, John Whitehead, Alexander Noble, William Andrew, Alexander Kerr, James Wilson, Alexander Laidlaw, William Cleland, and Robert Brown. The two last named are still living in the town, at very advanced age, but the others have passed away, Mr. Grieve having died during the present year (1877).

From 1819-20 the increase was quite rapid, but the settlements were confined almost exclusively to the vicinity of the river and the line of the Russell turnpike.—a pe



culiar feature which has been noticeable in Edwards until the present time. In fifteen years from the entrance of the first settler the population had become sufficient to accomplish a separation from the parent town of Fowler.

#### TOWN ORGANIZATION—LIMITS—OFFICERS, ETC.

By act of legislature, passed April 7, 1827, Edwards was erected a town "comprising the original township of Fitzwilliam and Edwards, formerly included in the town of Fowler, in the county of St. Lawrence." At the first annual meeting, held at the house of William Martin, May 1, 1827, the following-named officers were elected: Orra Shead, supervisor; John C. Haile, town clerk; James C. Haile, Asa Brayton, Jr., and William Teall, assessors; Roswell Lillie, Arba Collister, Peleg Haile, commissioners of highways; Warren Streeter, Guy Earl, overseers of the poor.

By the erection of the town of Depean (afterwards named Hermon), April 17, 1830, the township of Fitzwilliam was taken from Edwards, thus leaving the boundaries of the town identical with those of survey-township No. 8; and so they continued until November 17, 1852, when, by act of the board of supervisors, a rectangular block of land, embracing subdivision lots Nos. 32 to 37 of the Ashman survey, was taken from Hermon, and added to Edwards, upon the north line, and at the northeast corner of the town, thus establishing its present limits.

The office of supervisor of Edwards, from the time of its organization until the present, has been filled by the following persons, viz.: Orra Shead, 1827-28, 1830, '31, '32, '33; Wm. Teall, 1829; Hubbard Goodrich, 1834-35; John C. Haile, 1836 to 1840, inclusive; J. B. Picket, 1841-42, and 1850; Ingraham Winslow, 1843, '44, '45, and 1848; James Noble, 1846-47; Elijah Shaw, 1849 and 1851; Horace Barnes, 1852; Mark W. Spaulding, 1853-54; Joseph Brodie, 1855, '56, '57, '60, and '68; George Smith, 1858-59, 1869, and 1870; Thomas Todd, 1861-62; Henry Rushton, 1863, '64, '65; L. M. Gardiner, 1866-67; Cornelius Carter, 1871 to 1877, inclusive. Other town officers for 1877 are Cornelius Carter, Ira A. Hammond, Charles Murray, and C. K. Raymond, justices of the peace; John Cousins, town clerk; Charles H. Brown, assessor; William Grant, collector; J. McFerran, highway commissioner; J. H. Winslow, Alexander Kerr, overseers of the poor; Henry Webb, B. F. Noble, David Noble, board of audit; Amos Newton, A. P. Sherwin, K. McCollum, board of excise.

#### VILLAGES AND SETTLEMENTS.

The erection of Orra Shead's grist-mill, in 1814, was the commencement of the village of Edwards. The site was the most eligible in the township, for it possessed not only the advantage of the great highway, but also of the ample water-power of the Oswegatchie at that point. In a new settlement every one is compelled to visit the grist-mill, and thus its vicinity becomes a proper point for the establishment of trade; and this was the case at Shead's, where a store was opened soon after. Then came the building of the saw-mill, and, in the same year (1819), the arrival of Mr. Pitcairn's agent, George Allen, who established here

his residence and the land-office; all of which materially augmented the importance of the place.

The first store—a small establishment—was started by Mr. Shead, who was also the first postmaster, appointed at the establishment of the Edwards office, Jan. 4, 1828.

One of the most enterprising men of the early days in Edwards was William Martin, who opened the second store, the first hotel, and also a distillery, at the northeast end of the present village. The next store was opened by J. B. Picket. The second public-house (and the principal one in Edwards until the erection of the present fine hotel) was opened by Nathan Hunt, on the island, where it is still standing, though no longer open to the public. After Hunt, it was kept by J. B. Picket, Horace Barnes, W. A. Livingston, S. M. Farmer, Earle & Allen, and others. For many years after the opening of this house the island contained a great part of the business of the place, and there were many who believed that this advantage would be permanent; but it became evident that the space here was too circumscribed, and so the population and industries of the village gradually established themselves on its present proper and natural site. It now contains more than 400 inhabitants, and is the centre of a prosperous local business. Its hotel, the Rushton House, standing upon the main street, is one of the largest and most costly public-houses in the county. It was built about 1860, by Henry Rushton, and its first landlord was E. E. Brand. It afterwards passed to the proprietorship of George Converse, whose successors have been — Baker, John Cole, and William Burlingame.

The mill, standing on the east bank of the river, and now operated by Padget & Co. as a planing-mill and sash-, door-, and blind-factory, was built and put in operation by Henry Rushton, as a grist-mill, a successor to the old Shead mill, which stood a short distance above it. It is still owned by Mr. Rushton. The saw-mill and shingle-mill adjacent to the above-mentioned is also owned by Mr. Rushton. This is the successor (and stands upon the site) of the Shead saw-mill, built in 1819. The new and excellent grist-mill, with four run of burrs, standing upon the island, and taking its power from the western channel of the river, was built about five years since, by Mr. Rushton, who is its proprietor at the present time. The tannery of Gilbert & Co. is upon the west side of the river, opposite the island. It was built and put in operation by Gilbert & Carr, in 1864. In 1871 it was rented to Rice & Emery, of Boston, Mass., and by them operated until 1874. It is not now in operation.

Besides the business above mentioned, the village contains four stores (including drugs), one hardware- and tin-store, two harness and saddlery, two blacksmith-shops, and one wagon- and cabinet-shop. The cheese-factory, the school-house, and the church we notice elsewhere.

South Edwards village is near the southeast corner of the town, upon the main Oswegatchie, five miles above Edwards. The first settler here was Job Winslow, who, having explored the locality in 1823 and noted the advantages offered by the immense water-power of the river at this point, purchased the land around the falls, removed his family here from Potsdam in 1824, and erected a saw-mill.

In the following year he also built a grist-mill, and these became the nucleus of a village. The successors of Winslow in the ownership of these mills were John Austin and Pasco Whitford, from whom the property passed to — Woodbury, then to Almeron Thomas, then to Spaulding & Pratt, and was burned about 1850. It was rebuilt in an excellent manner by Chester Van Ornum, but was again destroyed by fire a few years since. The first merchant was Elijah Shaw, who, with his brother Noah, came in 1825. Elijah soon became the most influential man in the settlement, which received on this account the name of Shawville, by which it is still known. Shaw afterwards took a Mr. Sears as partner, and they engaged in the manufacture of potash and other business outside of the store. Then Sears purchased Shaw's interest, and the latter retired to his farm, a little north of the village. Sears afterwards removed to Canton, and the business passed to other hands.

The post-office of South Edwards was established under John Quincy Adams' administration, Sept. 16, 1828, through the influence of Judge Fine, of Ogdensburg. The first postmaster was James C. Haile. Among his immediate successors was Roswell Lillie, under whom the office was for a time kept at the Pond settlement instead of Shawville. Afterwards the appointment was held by Abraham Van Ornum. The present postmaster is Ira A. Hammond.

A carding-mill and clothery was built at an early day by Ingraham Winslow. In the course of events its business died and the machinery was removed, after which the building was destroyed by fire. The hotel was built by Mr. Woodbury, the successor of Austin & Whitford in the store. In 1871, Messrs. Dickinson & Lawrence, of Bangor, Franklin county, built and put in operation here a mill for the manufacture of potato-starch, which is still in operation under the same proprietors. Its annual consumption of potatoes is over 30,000 bushels. Besides this factory, the post-office, and the hotel above mentioned, South Edwards contains a saw-mill, by Jonathan Hendricks, the grist-mill of G. & E. Lumley, one store, and two or three mechanics' shops. As a village its importance has decreased in the past twenty-five years.

On the main river, four miles by its course below Edwards, is a point which was once known as the village of Freemansburgh, a name received from Capt. Alfred Freeman, who erected a furnace there in 1830. It was operated on ores from the Little York ore-bed, and also on those from the Kearney mine, with bog-ores obtained in Edwards. In 1843 a forge was added for the manufacture of blooms, but was not continued in operation for more than three years. A store was also opened by Capt. Freeman in connection with his works. The furnace was destroyed by fire in 1847, and since that time no business of any kind has been done at this place. It is still the residence of Geo. W. Freeman, a son of the proprietor of the iron-works.

The Scotch settlement, or "Scotland," is a locality in the northeast part of the town, peopled by the thrifty descendants of the Scotch immigrants of 1818. The "Creek settlement" is a neighborhood located about two and a half miles southeast of Edwards village, on the road to South Edwards and Fine. The "Pond settlement" is in the southeast part of the town, along the Pitcairn road. Con-

stant Wells was one of the earliest settlers in this vicinity, he having settled here as early as 1823.

#### MASONIC.

Wildwood Lodge, No. 477, F. and A. M., was organized July 6, 1859. The officers under the charter were Amos Newton, W. M.; Otis Earle, S. W.; Joseph Brodie, J. W. The present membership is sixty-two. The officers for 1877 are James H. Winslow, W. M.; Amos Newton, S. W.; Alva P. Brown, J. W.; Harvey Woolever, Treas. Charles Brown, Sec.; William Grant, S. D.; Henry Webb, J. D.; Cyrus Cleveland and Percival H. Brown, Masters of Ceremonies. The lodge meets in Masonic Hall, Edwards village.

#### RELIGIOUS.

The only dedicated house of worship in the town of Edwards is the Union church in Edwards village, which was erected in 1850, at a cost of \$1000, by Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Universalists, by whom it is owned at the present time. It is open to all denominations of Christians.

The earliest worship in Edwards was by the Methodists, their first services having been held in 1819 by Rev. Elijah Morgan, a local preacher of the town of Russell. Their first class, consisting of five persons, was formed by Rev. Ezra Healey, at the "Creek settlement," in 1823. The first class-leader was Nehemiah Payne. Their first preaching was by Rev. E. Morgan. Rev. Hiram May came in 1825, and was succeeded by Rev. Godfrey Barney. The class at Edwards village was formed by Rev. E. Morgan in 1826, with Asa Brayton as first class-leader. Henry Newton was made leader of this class in 1831, and so continued until his death, in 1855. In 1831, Rev. Nathan Crary was their preacher, and was succeeded by Revs. Lyndon King and James Erwin in 1832 and 1833.

The records of the church were destroyed by the burning of their parsonage in 1852, and on this account the names and time of service of the different ministers cannot be given with absolute accuracy; but among those who have served this church since 1833 may be mentioned the Revs. John Wallace, Reuben Reynolds, H. Shepherd, L. L. Adkins, Ora Squires, J. W. Armstrong, Jesse Penfield, L. D. Stebbins, A. E. Munson, Benjamin S. Wright, Herbert Graves, S. Slater, — Woodruff, J. C. Vandercook, Benj. Paddock, E. E. Kellogg, — Richey, — Zimmerman, B. E. Whipple, and D. Simmons. The present pastor is Rev. Henry Ernst. Their early meetings were held in school-houses, dwellings, and sometimes in barns; but since the erection of the Union church this has been their regular place of worship. At South Edwards their meetings are held in public school-house No. 4. The present membership is about 50. A Sabbath-school was established in 1831, with Jacob Green as superintendent, and this has lived and prospered until the present time.

The Baptist church in Edwards was organized in January, 1822. Among the few original members were Aaron Pratt, Silas Pratt, and William Pratt, and their wives. One of their first preachers was Elder Stephens, and others following him were Elders E. J. Davis, H. Maine, R. Jones, and S. Maltby. Their present pastor is Rev. H. C. Dike,

who commenced to serve them Jan. 1, 1866. Like the Methodists, they held their meetings in residences and school-houses for more than a quarter of a century, until the erection of the Union church, which has since been their place of worship. At South Edwards their meetings are held in school-house No. 4.

#### THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

Universalism was preached only a few times in the school-houses, by Rev. O. Wilcox, Rev. G. Swan, and Rev. Mr. Hickock, before the erection of the Union church in 1850. This church was owned by the four societies,—Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Universalist,—as above named. Rev. G. Swan preached the sermon in behalf of the Universalists at its dedication. Among the Universalists who aided in building the church, and in maintaining meetings in it, were James Wilson (2d), Alfred Freeman, John C. Haile, Joel White, Guy Earle, William Robinson, Joseph Brodie, Harvey Woolever, Horace Barnes, Roswell Lillie, Asa P. Brayton, Albert White, Geo. W. Freeman, John Rushton, Henry Rushton, J. B. Picket, and Otis Earle. The ministers who have preached here since the church was erected are Rev. G. Swan, Rev. G. S. Abbott (12 years), Rev. J. T. Goodrich, and Rev. Prof. J. S. Lee, D.D. (13 years), who is still supplying. The theological students of Canton have also occasionally supplied. The society numbers some 20 families.

A Union Sunday-school has been kept up for many years. Universalists, instead of maintaining a school of their own, have joined with this, and supplied it with scholars and teachers.

The Presbyterian sentiment was brought in by the Scotch settlers, and was formerly very strong in the town. The "First Congregational Church and Society in Edwards," an organization composed of Presbyterian and Congregationalist members, was formed May 10, 1828, with Robert Brown, Levi W. Gleason, of Pitcairn, Robert Watson, Calvin Phelps, John Whitehead, Arba Collister, and Orra Shead, trustees. One of the deacons was Constant Wells, now living in Pitcairn. From 1830 to 1837 they were very flourishing in point of numbers. In 1852 they had diminished to 18. At present they have neither organization nor worship in the town.

The Christian church was organized in South Edwards in 1827, under Rev. Isaac Banister, who remained their pastor until his death in January, 1852. At that time the society numbered more than 25 members, but it has since disintegrated, and ceased to maintain public worship.

#### BURIAL-PLACES.

The most ancient of the burial-grounds in Edwards was located upon a spot nearly opposite where the church now stands in the village. This has long since been removed. A later ground was established near the river, below the main street, and is the present place of burial for Edwards village and vicinity. The "Edwards cemetery association," an unincorporated body of citizens, enlarged this cemetery by the purchase of additional ground in 1876, and it is to

be improved and beautified in accordance with the modern ideas of cemetery adornment.

The "Pond settlement burial-ground," in the south part of the town, near the Pitcairn line, was commenced as early as 1825, and contains the ashes of many of the old settlers of that section. The "Harmon burying-ground," in the Creek neighborhood, the "Gates burying-ground," on the Pitcairn road, in the southeast part of the town, and the grave-yard on the elevation a little north of South Edwards village, are of somewhat more recent date, but have become quite populous.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught in a log house at Shead's settlement, about 1814. A few years later a stone school-house was built, which at the time was regarded as exceptionally excellent and commodious. It may still be seen standing on the southeast side of the main street in Edwards, but has long since ceased to shelter pedagogue and pupil.

From the first, the inhabitants of Edwards evinced a rather unusual spirit of liberality in the provision made for the support of schools. At their first annual meeting it was "resolved, that the town raise all the school money for the support of common schools that they can lawfully." At the same meeting James C. Haile, Asa Phelps, and Wilkes Richardson were elected commissioners, and John C. Haile, George Allen, and William Teall, inspectors of common schools, these being the first school officers of the town. In 1839 it was voted to raise for schools "as much as the law will allow," and this vote was repeated at each annual meeting for many years; but is thought by some residents in the town that in the later years this liberal spirit has experienced a material diminution.

For the school year ending Sept. 30, 1877, the number of children of school age in the town was shown to be 418, and the total average daily attendance at school 188.77. The amount of public school money apportioned to the town was \$993.62. The number of school districts is 9. Both male and female teachers are employed, but the latter preponderate. The highest salary paid is \$60 per month, and the wages paid to female teachers range from \$3.50 to \$7 per week. District No. 1 (Edwards village) owns an excellent school-house, erected a few years since at a cost of about \$2500.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The town of Edwards contains 38,583 acres, but its area of cultivated land is comparatively small. The methods pursued by the farmers in their vocation differ but little from those employed by their brethren in the other elevated portions of the county. The production of grain is not great, while that of fruit is still less; and if more attention is given to the cultivation of the potato here than in many sections, it is because of the demand created by the manufacture of starch within the town. The ordinary crops are produced to a limited extent for home consumption, but the source of revenue most relied on by the farmers is the manufacture of cheese, which is here a rapidly-growing industry, though there are as yet but two factories in Edwards. These are the North Edwards cheese-factory, in

the northeast corner of the town, carried on by Mr. Mott, and having a patronage of about 350 cows, and the factory owned and operated by John D. Kingsbury, at Edwards village, which takes the product of about 750 cows.

The Patrons of Husbandry have no organization in the town.

#### POPULATION.

The population of Edwards three years after its erection as a town was 633. In 1835 it had increased to 739. In

1840 it was 956; in 1845, 1064; in 1850, 1023; in 1855, 1180; in 1860, 1287; in 1865, 1180; in 1870, 1076; and in 1875, 1094.

We are under obligations to the following: Hon. E. W. Abbott, Gouverneur; Dr. B. F. Drury, Gouverneur; Hon. Cornelius Carter, Esq., and John Newton, Edwards; Rev. H. C. Dike, Diana, Lewis Co.; Rev. J. S. Lee, Canton; Constant Wells, Pitcairn.

## F I N E.

THIS town lies in the extreme southwestern corner of St. Lawrence County, against Herkimer and Lewis, the towns of Pitcairn and Edwards adjoining it on the west, and Russell and Pierrepont forming its northern boundary. Its territory was included in Great Tract No. 3, of Macomb's purchase, embracing the entire survey-townships of Scriba,\* Bloomfield, and Emilyville,† and the southern half of Sarahsburg. Various proprietors succeeded Macomb, and among these were William H. Averell, of Otsego, Frederick De Peyster, of New York city, and Hon. John Fine, of Ogdensburg, who, associated in partnership, became purchasers of the eastern half of the township of Scriba, then an unbroken forest, which bore no mark of civilization, and through which there echoed no sound but the weird voices of the wilderness and the monotone of the tumbling Oswegatchie.

The object of these proprietors was, of course, to promote settlements on their tract; and, on the 24th of October, 1823, they effected a contract with Elias Teall, in pursuance of which the latter entered upon the land at a point on the south side of the Oswegatchie, above the mouth of Little river, and near the east line of Scriba, where he made a clearing and erected a rude mill. This bold commencement had the natural effect to attract other immigrants, and for a time it seemed as if the foundation of a permanent settlement had been laid; but they soon sickened of their remote and isolated location, and one by one they abandoned their meagre improvements to seek other and more congenial homes. After a time Teall himself followed their example, and the mill, the cabins, and the clearings were left silent and desolate in the solitude of the woods.

Five years after Teall's entrance upon the tract James C. Haile, of Edwards, made a similar contract with the proprietors (Sept. 6, 1828), under which he erected a saw-mill on the main river, and built a house and barn. He also soon after built a small grist-mill, with a single run of stones, made from the rock of the vicinity, but without bolt or equipment for flouring, which indeed was hardly neces-

sary, as the settlers who followed him raised little or no wheat, depending for food wholly on their small patches of Indian corn and potatoes, and upon the wild game, which was abundant and easily taken. Very little thrift or enterprise were exhibited by these settlers, and there seemed to be little in their surrounding circumstances calculated to develop these traits. This second attempt at settlement proved not much longer lived than its predecessor, and, in May, 1833, 4 years and 8 months after his commencement, Mr. Haile, having been already deserted by his fellow-settlers, turned his back upon the place, and left it again deserted.

Amasa I. Brown, afterwards a well-known citizen of Fine, was undismayed by the two preceding failures, and on the 28th of March, 1834, removed with his family to the clearing and buildings vacated by Haile, he having purchased these improvements and an additional tract of land from Averell, Fine & Co., and being constituted by them their resident agent for the sale of their lands and the promotion of settlements. More than 10 miles of pathless forest intervened between him and his nearest neighbor at the Shaw settlement in Edwards, and he must have possessed a resolute spirit to plant himself there upon a spot marked only by failure and disaster. But before the summer came a Mr. Luther had settled near him; and during the succeeding autumn about 20 others had contracted for lands in the neighborhood, of whom two came on immediately, making a community of 4 families, who remained there through the winter of 1834-35. Several of the purchasers of the preceding year came in the spring of 1835, and it appeared as if at last a permanent and prosperous settlement had been founded; but the season proved unpropitious, the scanty crops planted by the new-comers turned out badly, and these discouragements, augmented by the severity of the succeeding winter, caused some to abandon their improvements, so that in the summer of 1836 only 3 families remained in the township, these being Amasa I. Brown, his nephew Amasa Brown, and George Robinson, all living in the vicinity of the place where Haile had located in 1828. From this time the number of settlers slowly increased, and there was no subsequent general abandonment. In due time a road or track of some sort was cut through along the

\* Named in honor of George Scriba.

† Named for Emily, daughter of William Constable.

valley of the river to Shawville (now South Edwards), and by 1843 there were in the present limits of the town some 45 voters, besides several male adults of foreign birth who were not naturalized.

The population having thus increased, the project of separate town organization was agitated, and a petition to that effect was presented in 1843, but refused. In the following year it was again petitioned for, and this time successfully.

#### CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Fine, embracing the territory within its present boundaries, was erected by act of the legislature on the 27th of March, 1844. It was partitioned from the towns of Russell and Pierrepont, and received its name in honor of Judge Fine, before mentioned as one of its principal land proprietors.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Charles Scott, June 18, 1844, and resulted in the election of the following officers, namely, Amasa I. Brown, supervisor; Joseph M. Beckwith, town clerk; James Marsh, J. M. Beckwith, and Elijah C. Hill, assessors; Amasa I. Brown, Joseph M. Beckwith, and Elijah C. Hill, justices of the peace; John K. Ward, collector; William H. Perkins, John Marsh, and George Young, commissioners of highways.

#### SUCCEEDING OFFICERS—TOWN-MEETINGS.

Following are the names of the persons who have held the office of supervisor in Fine, and the dates of their election: Amasa I. Brown, 1844-45, 1849, and 1851; Daniel Truax, 1846-47-48, 1850, 1852, and 1853; Michael Griffin, 1854; William P. Smith, 1855 to 1860, inclusive; Joseph Anderson, 1861 to 1867, inclusive; H. E. Anderson, 1868-69; F. L. Whittier, 1870-71-72; and Archibald Muir, 1873 to 1877, inclusive. The other town officers for 1877 are J. H. Church, town clerk; L. L. Gay, F. L. Whittier, and Charles Williams, assessors; William Muir, commissioner of highways; J. H. Church, Eliakim Pickett, Myron Brown, and Marcus O. Carr, justices of peace; Eliakim Pickett, overseer of the poor; David A. French, collector; E. H. Dowling, Thomas Miller, and Charles I. Colby, board of audit.

The town-meetings and general elections in Fine were for years held at the house of Charles Scott. The town has never erected a hall for this use, and the meetings have continued to be held at the hotel until the present time.

#### SMITHVILLE,

the only village in Fine, has usually been designated as Smithville, from William P. Smith, one of its earliest citizens. Another name which has sometimes been applied to it is that of Andersonville, but its post-office bears the name of the town. Its location is five miles southeasterly from South Edwards, upon the north side of the Oswegatchie, and its main street is nearly, if not exactly, on the old township line between Scriba and Sarahsburg.

The first improvement here was a saw-mill erected by William Hosford, upon the Oswegatchie, at the extreme easterly end of the present village. In 1853 this passed into possession of William P. Smith, who also opened a

store adjacent to it. In this store was located the first and only post-office of the town, established in 1853, with Mr. Smith as first postmaster. His successors have been Stowell Brigham, Benjamin C. Brown, Marcus O. Carr, William H. Bradt, and Edwin H. Dowling, the present incumbent. The location of the office is now a considerable distance farther down the river, in the central part of the village. The old saw-mill erected by Hosford was rebuilt about 1873, and is now owned by Nelson Mabie.

The first building erected in what is now the business part of the village was the dwelling-house at present occupied by Nelson Mabie. This was built in 1855 by Marcus O. Carr, Esq., who came from Russell, and located here as the agent of Messrs. Spalding & Butterfield, proprietors of a large amount of land in Fine, originally belonging to the Piteairn, or Brodie, tract, but by them purchased from Oliver A. Morse, of Otsego county. The Brodie lands were sold about 1868 to John H. Gilbert & Co., of Otsego, who are the present owners.

The next improvement in the village was a saw-mill and manufactory of boat-oars, started by Spencer, Anderson & Co., in 1858. Four dwelling-houses were also built in connection with these works. Their water-power was purchased from Spalding & Butterfield. The establishment is now carried on by Joseph Anderson.

A grist-mill was built about 1858 by Henry Rushton, of Edwards. Various inhabitants of the village and vicinity contributed towards the enterprise an aggregate of \$500. The mill was afterwards sold to Zacheus E. Ladd, and remained in his possession until destroyed by fire in 1875. It was equipped with three run of stones and two bolts. The town has now no grist-mill.

The principal manufacturing establishment of the village and town of Fine is the "Scriba Tannery," owned and operated by Rice, Emery & Co., of Boston, Mass. This firm purchased in the fall of 1871, from Joseph Anderson, a property lying on the river in the easterly part of the village, consisting of twenty-six acres of land, with a saw-mill and buildings which had been erected and used for the manufacturing of butter-tubs and shoe-lasts. The last machinery had been taken out and removed to Utica, and the tub-factory was not in operation. The purchasers demolished the buildings (except the saw-mill), and in 1872 erected in their place the extensive works of the tannery, with the necessary buildings, and ten dwelling-houses for those employed in the establishment. The works were located at this place on account of the inexhaustible supply of hemlock-bark furnished by the neighboring forests. Four thousand cords of this article are consumed annually, and this production is no insignificant item in the material resources of the town of Fine. Fifty thousand sides of sole-leather are annually manufactured here from foreign hides, which are brought by railroad to De Kalb Junction, and thence transported to the tannery by horse-teams, which return the manufactured leather by the same route. The property of Rice, Emery & Co., in Fine, is valued in the town assessment at \$60,000. Their tannery employs thirty men, besides numbers of others whose main support is derived indirectly from them, such as those engaged in the transportation of stock, and in the peeling and hauling of

bark, etc.; from which facts it may easily be seen that the Scriba tannery contributes far more to the prosperity of the town than all its other manufacturing industries combined. The establishment is under the superintendence of Frank M. Burdick, Esq.

The first public-house was opened and kept by Charles Scott. The present hotel, the Oswegatchie House, was built in 1874 by Charles A. Scott, whose successors have been Lewis Knox, David French, and Richard Allen. There is no other public-house in the town.

There are at the present time about 30 dwellings and 150 inhabitants in the village, which contains, in addition to what has already been mentioned, 1 school-house, 1 physician, the Fine post-office, 2 blacksmith-shops, and 4 stores. In the hunting and fishing season its life and activity is increased by the presence of sportsmen from abroad, who make this a point of departure and a base for their operations in the great south woods.

The progress of the town in population has been as follows: In 1845, the year succeeding its organization, Fine contained 243 inhabitants; in 1850, 293; in 1855, 316; in 1860, 519; in 1865, 487; in 1870, 603; and in 1875, 760; a very encouraging rate of increase.

#### OSWEGATCHIE LODGE, NO. 687, F. AND A. M.,

was chartered in 1868; the charter members being as follows: A. P. Sherwin, Seth Curtis, Lorenzo L. Gay, E. H. Dowling, David Anderson, Richard Allen, Charles A. Scott, and Zacheus E. Ladd.

The first officers were Azariah P. Sherwin, W. M.; Seth Curtis, S. W.; Lorenzo L. Gay, J. W.; E. H. Dowling, S. D.; David S. Anderson, J. D.; H. E. Anderson, Sec.; Joseph Anderson, Treas.

The lodge meets in the Masonic hall, Anderson's building, Smithville. Present membership, 32. The officers for 1877 are Archibald Muir, W. M.; W. J. Hitchcock, S. W.; D. A. Stevens, J. W.; Joseph Anderson, Treas.; F. L. Whittier, Sec.; D. A. Powell, S. D.; Edmund Chase, J. D.; Isaac French, Chaplain; Silas Marshall, Marshal; Albert Forsyth, S. M. C.; Lorenzo L. Gay, J. M. C.; E. G. Evans, Tyler.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the town was at the Amasa I. Brown settlement, and was taught by his daughter, Miss Lucia Brown. The first superintendent of common schools was William H. Perkins, elected in 1844.

By the commissioner's report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, it is shown that the amount of public school money received by the town was \$743.61, and that the amount raised by tax was \$669.83; total, \$1436.41; which was apportioned among eight\* school districts, in each of which school was taught, by licensed teachers, for a period of 28 weeks, excepting district No. 7, in which the time taught was 30 weeks. No male teachers were employed. The wages paid in winter were from \$3.50 to \$7 per week, averaging \$5.56. In summer the range was from \$3 to

\$4.50, making an average of \$3.81 per week. Total amount paid for wages, \$1136.57. Paid for school-houses, sites, etc., \$104.31. Total valuation of school-buildings and sites, \$3400. The total number of children of school age in the town was 290.

#### RELIGIOUS.

The first religious worship in Fine was held by the Methodists, who organized a class in the town, about 1845. One of their first circuit preachers was Rev. Thomas D. Mitchell, and a little later came Rev. M. R. Pierce, now of Russell. They have no church building, but, in common with other denominations, have always held their worship meetings in the different school-houses. They are now held chiefly in the house at the village, but occasionally also at the school-houses in the Colton and Scott neighborhoods, and at Vrooman Ridge. The present membership in Fine is about 60, and the Rev. Henry Ernst, of Edwards, is the preacher in charge.

#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN FINE

was organized Oct. 11, 1874, under Rev. H. C. Dike, who is still in charge, and has been their only pastor. At its organization, the church consisted of seven members, namely, Joseph and Mary Irwin, Albert and Anna Kilbourn, Lana Stevens, Anna Austin, and Charles Colby. The present membership is 22. Their meetings are held in the Smithville, Colton, and Vrooman Ridge school-houses. They have no Sabbath-school.

In the west part of the town are a few of the denomination known as Seventh-day Baptists, and these hold occasional worship under preachers from abroad. There are no organized Presbyterians or Universalists in Fine, and the town has no church edifice.

#### BURIAL-PLACES.

There are three interment-grounds in Fine, viz.: one about one and a half miles from Smithville, on the road to Pitcairn; a second about three miles above the village, on the right bank of the river, the lot having been purchased from the farm of John Walts. A third is the Colton burial-ground, on the south side of the river, and about three and a half miles above Smithville. Neither of these are very old grounds.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Fine has never held a high rank as a farming town. Though perhaps moderately well adapted to the raising of wheat, comparatively little of that royal cereal has ever been produced. The principal crops raised are Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple-sugar, though the last-named belongs as much in the list of manufactures as in that of agricultural products. It is stated that in some of the sugar-orchards in Fine as many as 1500 trees are annually tapped. In the predominant interest of St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties—dairying—the town of Fine takes scarcely any part. She has no cheese-factory, sends no cheese to market, and nearly the same is true in regard to the article of butter. Her forests are still a principal source of revenue, both the bark and the sap of their trees being turned to profit, and their wild game being still largely relied on for

\* A ninth district has been organized, but too recently to be included in this report.

food. The cleared area is yet comparatively small, and there are vast tracts of dense woods where the hemlock shadows are as dark as they were when Elias Teall first invaded them more than half a century ago.

To the following persons we would express our obligations for information furnished: Marcus O. Carr, Esq., J. H. Church, Esq., Frank M. Burdick, Esq., and E. H. Dowling, of Fine; and C. Carter, Esq., of Edwards.

## PITCAIRN.

THE north and northwest lines of Pitcairn are formed by the towns of Edwards and Fowler, its southwest line by Lewis county, and its eastern and southern sides join the town of Fine. Its principal stream is the south branch of the Oswegatchie, which enters across its southwestern boundary from Lewis county, and flows through the town in a general northerly direction into Edwards. Several small tributaries fall into this stream in Pitcairn, the principal of these being Big creek, which takes its rise in Fine, and in Portaferry lake, near the northeast corner of Pitcairn, and flows thence in a southwesterly course into the main stream. Black creek and Clear creek enter it from the west. The southeastern portion of the town is a wilderness, and nearly the same is true of large tracts in the north and northwest. The surface is rough and rocky, and the natural features generally wild and forbidding, though the valleys of the streams in many places are exceptions to this rule.

This town was a part of Great Tract No. 3 of Macomb's purchase, and is identical with the survey-township of Portaferry\* in that tract, except that in the division of Pitcairn from Fowler the northwestern point of Portaferry was retained by Fowler, viz.: "a triangular portion lying west of a line commencing three miles southeast of the west point of said township, and running at right angles to the southwest line till it intersected the line of number 7;" the number 7 referred to being the survey-township of Killarney, from which the town of Fowler was formed. In the division of the Macomb tract the township of Portaferry was assigned to Daniel McCormick, was patented to him in March, 1795, and was in 1816 or 1817 transferred by him to Joseph Pitcairn, in honor of whom the present name of the town was given. Mr. Pitcairn was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, the son of a clergyman of that country. In early life he came to the United States, and subsequently for several years resided in the East Indies. At one time he held the office of consul for our government at Paris, from which office he was removed by Jefferson. Most of his life was spent in the capacity of a merchant, at Hamburg, in Germany. In 1817 he came into the northern part of the State, appointed agents, and took measures for commencing settlements in Pitcairn, Edwards, Brasher, and other places. At one time he contemplated making the village of Helena,

in Brasher, his summer residence. He died in New York, in June, 1844, and by his will, dated May 9, 1837, made Alex. O. Brodie his executor and heir to his estate, including these lands. The Brodie interest was sold, in 1868, to John H. Gilbert, of Otsego.

### SETTLEMENTS AND SETTLERS.

The first clearing in the woods of Portaferry was made by James Streeter, of Fowler, in the fall of 1824. He did not, however, remove his family upon his improvement until the following year. It is reasonable to suppose that his pecuniary circumstances were somewhat straitened, as was usual with the pioneers in the wilderness in those days, and it may not be uninteresting to recount how he had at once replenished his purse, and also gained great fame as a hunter, by an exciting and fortunate adventure in these same woods during the previous winter.

He, with one or two companions, had come up from Fowler for a deer-hunt, and had encamped in the vicinity of Big Creek, a little distance to the northeast of the hamlet of Pitcairn Forks. Streeter was hunting along the frozen water-course, and apart from his comrades, when, in the snow, which lay deep upon the ground, he saw the well-known foot-marks of the panther. Upon a closer examination he found that no less than five of these beasts had been there, and had crossed the creek upon the ice. Without a moment's hesitation he followed on their tracks, which led him to a spot where they had pawed a basin in the snow, for their lair of the previous night. A short distance farther on he started a large male panther, which took to a tree, but was brought down by the first ball from Streeter's rifle. A little beyond a cub was treed, and killed at the second shot, and soon after another young one was found in a spruce-tree, and brought to the earth by a single bullet. Two of the monsters remained, but darkness came on and they had not been found. Streeter returned to camp, carrying three panthers' heads as trophies, and at daylight on the following morning returned, with a comrade, to renew the pursuit. It was not long before they started an old female, and dispatched her without difficulty. The remaining brute was now soon brought to bay, and proved to be a male, of extraordinary size and ferocity, and of such tenacity of life that it was not until he had been shot through again and again that he yielded his head to the hunters. As the bounty on panther scalps was then \$25, Streeter probably

\* So called by the proprietor from a town in Ireland, his native country.

realized more money from this hunting expedition than from the yearly product of his farm.

A considerable number of other settlers came to select lands during the autumn of 1824. Among these were Nathaniel, Elisha, and Joseph Lamphear, Joshua Sloper, Aaron Geer, Dayton Merrill, George Peabody, Levi W. Gleason,\* Nathaniel C. Scovil, and Nathan Dickenson, with his five sons,—Nathan, Justin, Anson, Leonard, and Hubbard Dickenson. Most of these came from Potsdam. The elder Dickenson located in the northeast part of the town, on lot No. 4, where E. W. Gleason now lives, a short distance west of the East Pitcairn post-office. The lands of his sons were taken in the same vicinity. Levi W. Gleason also selected a location in lot No. 4, a short distance northwesterly from Dickenson. N. C. Scovil purchased a little farther south, on lot No. 7, land now owned by E. W. Gleason. The Lamphears settled on the east side of the river, near the mouth of Big creek, in the immediate neighborhood of the spot selected by James Streeter. Aaron Geer located on the west side of the river, above Clear creek, and not far from the southwestern line of the town. His sons, George, Lorenzo, and Richard, are still living in the vicinity.

Most of those who came in 1824 made small clearings, and commenced the erection of log dwellings, but none brought their families to occupy them in that year except Justin Dickenson, who removed to his new home in December, and was the only actual inhabitant of the township of Portaferry through the winter of 1824-25. And to-day he is the only one remaining in Pitcairn† of all those first settlers. He is now eighty-two years of age, and resides with his daughter, Mrs. Fenton, at East Pitcairn, near the place where he settled more than half a century ago. Mr. Constant Wells, who came to Pitcairn only two years later than Mr. Dickenson, is still living in the same neighborhood, and is the only one remaining of the immigrants of 1826. Samuel Gustin, George P. Burdick, Samuel Walling, and Freeman Anderson were among the settlers of 1827, and Stephen Seabury came in the following spring.

The first white male child born in the town was Calvin Scovil, son of Nathaniel C. Scovil, born in June, 1825. He became a physician, and died in Michigan. The first female child was Harriet, daughter of Levi Gleason, born Sept. 24, 1825, and now living in Mendota, Ill. The first death among the settlers was that of the wife of Daniel Woodcock, in 1828. The first marriage was that of Aaron Bingham to Caroline, daughter of Nathan Dickenson, in 1830. Mrs. Bingham died in Michigan, in May, 1877.

For a considerable time after the commencement of settlements they were most numerous in the Gleason neighborhood, in the northeastern part of the town; but the advantage in this particular was afterwards gained by the other portion along the river and Big creek. No locality within the town, however, has ever attained to the importance of a village, and scarcely any industry but that of agriculture has been prosecuted. The erection of grist-mills usually

follows close upon the planting of new settlements, but there are none of these in Pitcairn, although water-power has not been lacking for the purpose.

#### A SAW-MILL,

the first in the town, was erected in 1828, by Maj. P. Jenne, upon the creek which now bears his name, a short distance above its confluence with Big creek. Another, known for many years as the "Charles Harris mill," was built a few years later on a small, failing stream near East Pitcairn. Mills are still in operation on both these sites, and a good saw-mill has recently been completed and put in operation by Lorenzo D. Geer, Esq., on the river, in the southwesterly part of the town. These are the only mills now in Pitcairn.

#### A PUBLIC-HOUSE

was opened at a comparatively early day by Nathaniel Lamphear, and was kept by him and others who succeeded him for several years. This house was frequently designated as the place for holding town-meetings. It stood, and still stands, at the road-crossing on the east side of the river, near the line of Lewis county, but it has ceased to be kept as a public-house. The project of a hotel was started a few years ago at "the Forks," by two brothers named Griffiths, but was abandoned before completion, and still remains as they left it. There is now no public-house in Pitcairn. A store was in existence for some years near the Lamphear tavern, and another at "the Forks," which last named still survives,—the only mercantile establishment in the town. At this point, which, on account of the store, is more important than any other at Pitcairn, there is also a blacksmith-shop, a wagon-shop, and a saw-mill,—the successor of that built by Maj. Jenne in 1828.

#### CIVIL HISTORY.

Although no villages were formed and few industries established other than that of agriculture, new immigrants slowly spread themselves over the limited portion of Portaferry township which was eligible for settlement, until, at the end of twelve years from the commencement, they had become, as they believed, sufficiently numerous to demand a separate town organization. Steps were, therefore, taken in that direction, and on March 29, 1836, the town was erected, with its present name and boundaries, as mentioned and described above. The first town-meeting was held in June, 1836, at the house of David Brown, near Pitcairn Forks, and resulted in the election of the following persons as officers of the new town, namely: John Sloper, supervisor; Stephen Seabury, town clerk; Levi W. Gleason, Sylvester Bacon, and Aaron Geer, justices of the peace; Samuel Gustin, Almond Howard, and Robert Leach, assessors; Matthew M. Geer, collector; John Williams, Geo. P. Burdick, and Levi Gleason, commissioners of highways; George P. Burdick and Almond Howard, overseers of the poor; Matthew M. Geer and Constant Wells, constables. The succeeding incumbents of the office of supervisor, and the dates of their election, have been as follows: John Sloper, from the first election to the year 1840, inclusive; Sylvester Bacon, 1841-42; Horatio N. Dickenson, 1843-44; Asaph Green, to fill vacancy in 1844, '45, '46, '47, '51,

\* Mr. Gleason died at Gouverneur, in November, 1875, aged seventy-eight years.

† The writer has been informed that Mr. Nathaniel Lamphear is still living at Carthage, Jefferson county.



'52, '53, and '54; Eli R. Paul, 1848, '49, '50, and 1855; Lorenzo D. Geer, 1856, '57, and 1869; Volney M. Cartter, 1858, '59, and 1870 to 1877, inclusive; G. M. Gleason, in 1860, '64, '65, '67, '68; Joel Manchester, 1861, '62, '63; and Thomas P. Geer in 1866. The town officers for 1877 are, Lorenzo D. Geer, supervisor (appointed in place of V. M. Cartter, who was elected, but declined to serve); Aaron Hosmer, clerk; E. W. Gleason, A. G. Shipman, Safford Royce, and Lorenzo D. Geer, justices; John W. Laidlaw and George Miller, assessors; Hermon Parmelee, collector; Wm. W. Siver, commissioner of highways; Aaron Hosmer, E. A. Lamphear, overseers of poor; Simeon Wells, Charles Harris, auditors; Vincent Lamphear, Silas Bacon, commissioners of excise; C. L. Bacon, N. J. Hosmer, inspectors of elections; J. H. Siver, D. O. Manchester, C. M. Manchester, Hermon Parmelee, constables; William Lawton, game constable. Pitcairn has no town-hall. The meetings and elections have at various times been held at David Brown's, at Nathaniel Lamphear's hotel, at Reuben Streeter's, at John Miller's, and other houses; also at the school-houses at East Pitcairn, at the river, and at the Forks. They are now held in the building erected by Griffiths Brothers at the Forks.

#### POST-OFFICES.

There are two post-offices in the town, Pitcairn and East Pitcairn. The former was established June 5, 1840, John Sloper being the first postmaster. The position has been held by several persons since that time, among whom may be mentioned Henry C. Pierson, Eli R. Paul, and the present incumbent, George Miller. The office is now kept in Mr. Miller's store at Pitcairn Forks, but has in past years been sometimes located on the river-road near the Lamphear tavern. The East Pitcairn office was established Jan. 15, 1850, with Charles Bowles postmaster. His successor was Levi W. Gleason. Afterwards the office was kept by Mrs. W. R. Chadwick, and at the house of Porter Johnson. The present postmaster is Simeon Wells, and the office is located in the northeastern part of the town, near the point of the first settlement by Justin Dickenson.

#### RELIGIOUS.

For more than half a century from its first settlement the town of Pitcairn contained no church edifice, and all denominations met for worship in private houses, barns, or school-houses. But in 1875, Mr. Constant Wells, one of the oldest settlers, impelled by public spirit and a sense of duty, erected a building which he designed (to use his own expression) "as a house for all who love and try to serve God," and which he named "The Union Church of East Pitcairn." It is a building 40 by 26 feet, of which the cost was \$1000. It stands in East Pitcairn, upon a lot of one acre donated by Charles H. Bowles for the purpose, and this, with a contribution of six dollars from a gentleman of Brooklyn, was all the aid received by Mr. Wells in the construction of the church, all the remainder having been furnished by him from his own resources. It was completed early in 1876, and was dedicated June 9 in that year, with a very numerous attendance, the services being conducted by Mr. Streeter, of the Methodist denomination. Mr. Wells has since deeded the church, as a gift, to the

three adjacent school districts, to be used as a free house of worship, and it is so used for all religious meetings in that part of the town.

The first religious organizations here were by the Baptists and Congregationalists. The first Baptist church was formed in 1826, with the following members: Rev. Jonathan Paine, Pattie Paine, Nathaniel C. Scovil, Betsey Scovil, Anson Dickenson, Eliza Dickenson, Caroline Dickenson, Charles D. Merrill, and Jonathan Paine, Jr. Their first preacher was Rev. Jonathan Paine. Their church existence continued for about seven years, the last recorded meeting having been held Aug. 31, 1833.

The present Baptist church was formed in Pitcairn, in 1842, by Rev. Samuel Pomeroy, of Gouverneur, with Horatio N. Dickenson and wife, N. C. Scovil and wife, Susan Fenton, and Miranda Hosmer as members. Their first minister was Elder E. J. Davis, who was succeeded by Rev. R. Jones. In 1852 their membership was twenty-four. In 1855, Rev. H. C. Dyke was ordained their pastor, and is still serving them, in connection with the churches in Edwards and Fine. The present membership is seventeen.

The Congregationalist church in Pitcairn was organized about 1829 by Rev. James Murdock, of Gouverneur. Constant Wells, and about fifteen others, were original members. By death or removal, all are gone, except Mr. Wells, and there is now no Congregational worship in Pitcairn.

A Methodist class was formed in the town about 1830, by Rev. Godfrey Barney. There is no record found of the succession of preachers. The society at present numbers about twenty-five, who worship in the union church, and are under charge of Rev. Henry Ernst.

A society of the denomination known as Disciples exists in the west part of the town, under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Cooper. About 1872 their number had reached sixty, but has since decreased materially. There are also a small number of Free-Will Baptists, who hold occasional meetings for worship.

#### BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The two oldest burial-places in Pitcairn were located one on the spot where James Streeter made the first clearing, on the road which runs along the east side of the river, and the other in East Pitcairn, on the farm of Chas. H. Bowles, upon the road leading from Pitcairn Forks to Edwards. In both these the pioneers of the town were laid to rest. The former is still in use, but the last named has been discontinued, and the remains transferred to a newer one, which was laid out a little farther to the northeast, on the road to Fine. A burial-ground has recently been commenced on the road, a little to the eastward of Pitcairn Forks, on land purchased from Mrs. McDonald by individual subscriptions. The first interment here was that of Mr. N. A. Cartter, in 1876.

#### SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township of Portaferry was taught in 1826, in a log building, erected for a dwelling-house, not far from the present school-house of district number three. The first teacher was Caroline Dickenson, afterwards Mrs. Bingham, who died in Michigan during 1877. Among

the earliest teachers there were also Miss L. Griffin, Miss Lydia Bacon, Hastings Bacon, and a Miss Barlow.

A liberal spirit, as regards the maintenance of public schools, has, from the first, been manifested by the people of Pitcairn. At the first town-meeting it was "resolved that we will raise double the amount of money which we receive from the State for the support of schools." This amount was probably not large, but it should not be forgotten that the resources of the few inhabitants of the little town, which was two-thirds wilderness, were necessarily small. Constant Wells, Jonathan Paine, and Elijah Anderson were at that time elected the first commissioners of common schools, and Sylvester Bacon, Jonathan Paine, and David Brown school inspectors.

By the report to the school commissioner for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, it is shown that there are in Pitcairn eight entire school districts, in each of which there was supported a school, taught for an aggregate period of twenty-eight weeks, by licensed teachers. The total number of children for whom the town receives an appointment of public school money is 326, and the total number who attended school during the year was 251; the total average daily attendance being 126.54. The whole amount of public school money apportioned to the town was \$811.46; amount raised by tax, \$338.72; total, \$1150.18, of which \$1078.45 were paid for teachers' wages. Two male and 12 female teachers were employed during the year; the wages paid in the winter term ranging from \$4.50 per week (in district No. 6) to \$10.50 per week (district No. 3), the average being \$5.91. For the summer term the range was from \$3.50 per week (district No. 3) to \$4.60 (in district No. 7), averaging \$3.96 per week through all the districts. Each district is in charge of one trustee. The total valuation of the school-houses and sites is \$2640. For a town of the size, resources, and location of Pitcairn, her schools are very creditable.

#### MINERALS.

Deposits of minerals, which may in time become valuable, are known to exist in various parts of the town, but, with the exception of some excavations for lead, which only

resulted in pecuniary loss, and the experimental working of a bed of iron ore, no development has been attempted. The ore bed referred to is located in an unsettled portion of the town, near the southeast corner, and was opened a few years ago by Fullers & Peck, of the Fullerville iron-works. The ore is of the kind known as magnetic or primitive ore, and produced good results in the furnace, but the working of the bed was found unprofitable, and was abandoned by the firm about 1861. A little ore has since been taken out in the vicinity by Z. H. Benton and others, but work has been suspended for some three or four years, and now seems unlikely to be resumed.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Though Pitcairn cannot be said to hold a high or even a medium rank as an agricultural town, it contains a number of good farms, these being chiefly along the valley of Big creek,—a narrow region extending diagonally across the town from the northeastern to the southwestern part. Indian corn, oats, hay, and potatoes are the principal products, and some wheat is raised. Maple-sugar is produced in some portions to a considerable extent. In the neighborhood of East Pitcairn attention is being turned towards dairying, and a cheese-factory, the only one in town, has been started under the management of Mr. Bates. The proprietors of this are Messrs. W. & J. Grant, of Edwards. The town has no grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

#### POPULATION.

The population of Pitcairn at the end of each lustrum since its organization has been as follows: in 1840, 396; 1845, 553; 1850, 503; 1855, 531; 1860, 577; 1865, 558; 1870, 667; 1875, 868; these last figures being very gratifying, especially as contrasted with those of some of the neighboring towns, which in the same time show an actual decrease.

Our thanks are due, for information furnished, to the following: Hon. G. M. Gleason, Daniel Peck, Esq., Gouverneur; V. M. Cartter, Esq., L. D. Geer, Esq., Mr. Constant Wells, Pitcairn; Aaron Hosmer, Esq.

## CLIFTON.

THE town of Clifton was organized by act of legislature passed April 21, 1868, being taken from the town of Pierpont, and consists of the townships of Clifton and Chaumont. It is an interior town, lying south of the centre of the county, and contains 61,930 acres. It is watered by the Grasse and Oswegatchie rivers and their tributaries.

The first town-meeting was held in the school-house owned by the Clifton iron company, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of the act of organization, and Gen.

G. R. Myers, D. W. Baldwin, and E. W. Kingsland were appointed by the provisions of said act a board to preside at the first town-meeting, which meeting was held on the first Tuesday of June, 1868. P. H. Kennedy was appointed clerk of said meeting. The following-named officers were duly elected at that time: Eneas Ingerson, for justice of the peace; John Negus, for assessor and collector; John Baker, for constable; Alexander Ellwood, for constable; Wm. R. Bishop, poor-master; and Walter Robb, P. H.

Kennedy, and Wm. R. Bishop, inspectors of election. The meeting failed (by a tie vote) to elect a full board of town officers, and on June 30, 1868, at the office of Benjamin Smith, in the town of Russell, a meeting was held for the purpose of appointing the officers for the town of Clifton which were not elected. The following-named justices were present at said meeting: Benj. Smith and Wm. E. Boyd, of the town of Russell, and Encas Ingerson, of the town of Clifton. And the following-named officers were appointed, viz., Charles C. Snell, for supervisor; Hugh M. Gordon, for town clerk; Charles C. Snell, Wm. D. Murray, and Col. Chas. R. Brundage, for justices of the peace; for commissioners of highways, John De Lalancett and Chas. R. Brundage. There were 27 votes polled at the first general election held in the town of Clifton. The first school district was organized Oct. 31, 1868.

The first white settlers were the men brought by the Clifton iron company to work their mines, in 1866, and the first men who took up farms were Joseph Carlyle and Chas. Gotham, in 1866. The first log house was erected in 1865, the first hewed log house and the first frame house in 1866. The first road survey was made, Aug. 29, 1868, by D. W. Baldwin, Esq.

The first saw-mill was built in 1866. There are no flour-mills in the town. The first iron-furnace was built in 1866, but, owing to the depression in iron, is idle at present, operations ceasing in 1870. The first stores were kept by H. M. Gordon, Hubbard & Snell, and Charles R. Thompson & Co. The first hotel was kept by Guy Dun-

ham. First blacksmith-shop was built by the owners of the furnace, the Myers Steel and Iron Wire Co. The first physician was Dr. L. B. Baker. The Clifton iron company built a wooden railroad from East De Kalb to their iron mines, which was completed in 1868, but, proving a failure, was discontinued in 1870. There is a small village in Clifton, called Clarksboro', from which the post-office is named. There has always been a good school kept, generally 32 weeks in each year, since the district was first organized. There are no churches of any denomination in the town, and never were.

There are extensive iron mines in Clifton. The Clifton iron company opened their mine, but never did much underground mining, doing principally surface mining. The mines are now owned by the Clifton mining company. J. D. Judson, of Ogdensburg, owns a good iron mine in the town of Clifton, known as the Parish ore-bed. There are good roads in the town. Grasse river runs through the town, and there are several fine water-power privileges on said river, all owned by the Clifton mining company. Some of the falls are 50 feet in height. There is bog-ore and excellent brick-clay on the land owned by the Clifton mining company. There is not over 1500 acres of cleared land in the town. Population in 1870, 220; in 1875, 85. While the iron-works were in operation, the population of the town was about 700.

We are indebted to James Sheridan, Esq., the supervisor of Clifton, for the foregoing sketch of the town.

## COLTON.

THIS town was formed from Parishville by an act of the legislature, April 12, 1843, and embraced towns No. 10, Matildavale, No. 7, Granshue, No. 4, Harewood, and No. 1, Sherwood. The town of Parishville at the town-meeting of 1843 voted for the formation of a new town, to be named Springfield. Colton derives its name from the middle name of Jesse C. Higley, an old and esteemed citizen of the town. A post-office, called Matildavale, had been previously established, but was soon changed to agree with that of the town. In November, 1851, that part of Parishville known as mile squares, or lots, Nos. 1, 6, and 12 were taken from that town and annexed to Colton. Again in February, 1876, on petition of the inhabitants of this town, towns No. 8, Hollywood, No. 5, Jamestown, and No. 2, Oakham, were taken from the town of Hopkinton and annexed to Colton. It is now the largest town in the county. It contains 220,084 acres.

Town 10, or Colton proper, is well adapted to grazing. The surface is hilly and rocky, and the soil is sandy, the land lying back from the river, on each side about one mile, being the best and most productive. The timber on the hills is maple and beech; in the valleys elm, pine, and cedar. The principal business of the inhabitants is dairying and lumbering.

The Raquette river runs through the centre of the town, in a west and northerly direction, and at the various falls and rapids affords excellent water-power. Towns 7 and 8 are sparsely settled in the northern parts. These and the other towns, 1, 2, 4, and 5, are covered with forest, and watered by the Raquette, Oswegatchie, and north, middle, and south branches of Grasse river and their tributaries. Cranberry lake is the principal lake in the southern part.

The earliest settlement in this town was that made by Abel Brown and his son, James Brown, who moved in from the town of Parishville in March, 1824. They moved from Vermont into the latter town in 1812-13. In Colton, then Matildavale, they located on lot 7, on the west side of the Raquette river, about one mile above what is now the village. James Brown must have been something of a rover, as he afterwards moved to Oregon. Soon after the Browns came, Asahel Lyman, from Vermont, moved in and settled on the east side of the river, on lot 2, at what is called the Corners; also Wm. Bullard, from Potsdam, where in 1807 he was projector and agent of a community styled "the Union." When this dissolved he moved to Colton, and settled at the Corners. It is related of him that he dug a well on his place, and when nearly completed, as the workmen were laying the stones on the top of the wall and the

old man was leveling the dirt about the well, he fell in, head first, falling nearly fifty feet, but was "fished" out more scared than hurt. He lived several years after that. Pliny Hepburn, father of Mrs. Simon D. Butler, came into town in April, 1825, and located on lot 2. He was one of the officers elected at the first town-meeting, in 1844. Zina Hepburn came in at the same time with his brother Pliny, and settled near him on lot 2. His son, Hon. A. Barton Hepburn, is the present member of assembly from this district. The present is his third term, having been re-elected the present fall. Another son, Hawley S. Hepburn, is a druggist, and also the postmaster in the village. The homestead is in possession of the family.

Jesse Colton Higley was a pioneer, and located his land—98 acres—on lot 7, Nov. 10, 1824. Another old settler, and who is yet living on his farm, is Abial Smith. He located on lot 7, on the west side of the river, about one mile above the village. Hiram Pierce, another of the early settlers, and yet living, came in in 1826, and bought property on the east side of the river. He has held various offices of trust in his town, all of which he has filled to the satisfaction of the people and with personal credit. Paine Converse, an early settler, settled on the east side of the river, near the end of the bridge. A daughter, Mrs. S. Harvey, is living at Crary's Mills, in Potsdam. Mr. Converse was the first supervisor of the town, and for many years superintendent of the poor of the county. Silas Hawley was an early settler, moving in in 1832. A blacksmith by trade, his ability and industry placed him in comfortable circumstances. He was prominent in all public improvements, and served his town as magistrate and as supervisor for several years. He was one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge. When he died he had nearly completed the "threescore years and ten," and was buried with Masonic honors.

Among the pioneers of South Colton also may be mentioned Ezekiel French, who moved from Potsdam in 1836, and settled on Cold Brook. The farm is now in possession of his son.

Silas Wait moved from West Potsdam in 1837, and is still living in the village. R. C. Miles, an early settler, is living on the Colton road, on a farm on lot 21. Simon D. Butler lived on lot 21, and carried on milling and general merchandising at South Colton, and now lives at Colton village.

Hiram Leonard, now living in the village of Colton, moved from Pierrepont in 1837. He has the reputation of being the first white male child born in the town of Canton. He was the first constable and collector of this town. He is now in his seventy-fifth year, and still possesses the activity of a much younger man.

From the town records we take the following:

The first town-meeting was holden in the town of Colton, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1844, for the purpose of appointing town officers for such new town. Paine Converse was appointed by the legislature of the State of New York to preside at such meeting, and Jesse C. Higley and Hiram Pierce were appointed by the town as his assistants; James H. Bridge was appointed clerk by said board. The following were the officers elected:

Supervisor, Paine Converse; Town Clerk, James H.

Bridge; Justices, Zina Hepburn, Silas Hawley, Hiram Pierce; Inspectors of Election, S. Hawley, J. C. Higley; Assessors, J. C. Higley, J. S. Ellis, C. D. Norris; Superintendent of Schools, J. C. Higley; Commissioners of Highways, Israel C. Draper, Pliny Hepburn, H. Gibbins; Overseers of Poor, Zina Hepburn, Hiram Pierce; Constable and Collector, Hiram Leonard; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Wait Perry.

In 1844 the poor-moneys coming from Parishville were voted for the support of schools. In 1848 the town voted against the division of the county.

**SUPERVISORS.**—Paine Converse, 1844; James S. Ellis, 1845, '46, '47; James H. Bridge, 1848-49; Silas Hawley, 1850-51; L. Chamberlain, 1852-53; H. Averell, 1854-55; M. F. Collins, 1856; J. F. Bugbee, 1857, '58, '59; E. H. Butler, 1860-61; Geo. T. Stuart, 1862, '63, '64, '65; Wm. N. Jaquis, 1866-67; E. H. Butler, 1868, '69, '70; Silas Hawley, 1871-72; C. B. Fisher, 1873, '74, '75, '76.

**TOWN OFFICERS FOR 1877.**—Supervisor, C. B. Fisher; Town Clerk, J. A. Ayres; Justices, Charles Ansted, E. H. Butler; Commissioner of Highways, Simon D. Butler; Assessor, R. F. Flint; Collector, A. M. Robertson; Overseer of Poor, Geo. W. Stuart; Constables, Daniel Dailey, Robert H. Cooper, B. F. Reade, M. A. Jewett, Edson Potter; Inspectors of Election, district No. 1, Silas Hawley, J. W. Morrison, J. W. Spears; district No. 2, J. L. Armstrong, Wm. Close, E. Jenney; district No. 3, S. C. Chaney, I. H. Bixby, W. H. Ober; district No. 4, Jesse Irish, M. G. Dodds, John Cook; Town Auditors, James P. Howe, James Cook, Wm. Potter; Commissioner of Excise, D. L. Flint; Game Constable, Joseph Mathews.

#### COLTON VILLAGE

is situated on both sides of the Raquette river, in the north-west corner of the town, ten miles south of Potsdam and thirteen miles southeast of Canton. The river here has a fall of about sixty feet in forty rods, and is said to have a fall of two hundred feet within one mile. The wildness and grandeur of these rapids, when the river is swollen by the spring freshets, cannot be sufficiently admired. In favorable circumstances, the roar of these falls may be heard to the distance of six or seven miles. The village at present contains three churches (Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Methodist), one hotel, nine stores, one grist-mill, saw-mill, butter-tub factory, tannery, starch-factory, furniture-factory, and also the usual number of mechanic shops. The first frame house in the town was built by James Brown, and is still standing at the west end of the bridge. The second frame house, a large one and two stories high, was built by Hiram Pierce on the east side of the river in 1826, and is still standing. The first school in town was taught in the wood-shed of this house by Miss Young, in 1826. The first death was in 1829, and was a child of James Brown. The only accident occurring at the falls was that of Silas Barker, who, while at work on the timbers of the boom, was caught between the logs of the boom, and in the effort to release him the rope broke and he was carried over the falls and drowned.

The population of the village is about 700.

**Manufactures.**—In 1825, Horace Garfield, from Pots-

dan, became proprietor of the land on the west side of the river at the falls. He laid out his land into village lots, and erected the first saw-mill. In 1828, Jonathan Culver erected the first grist-mill. Samuel Partridge, also from Potsdam, built a forge at the head of the falls, on the east side of the river, in 1828, which had two fires. In 1829 it was purchased by Hiram Pierce, who kept it in operation until 1840. The products of this forge were flat and square bar-iron, made chiefly from magnetic ores. Bog ore was some used, but proved unprofitable, and was abandoned. Good ore has been lately taken out of the hill about a quarter of a mile southwest of the village. The Messrs. Parish in selling their lands reserved all the mineral rights.

In 1844, Mr. Pierce built the first potato starch factory erected in the State. It was run a few years, and made about thirty tons each year. At this present time a new factory is in operation here, employing seven men, and turning out about the same quantity. The factory is owned by parties at Bangor, N. Y. The completion of the Northern railroad gave a fresh impetus to the lumbering interests, and the immense forests in the south part of the county became of increased value. The excellent water-power at Colton and other points on the Raquette river were made available, and the village more than doubled its population in two years. In 1850 a gang-mill, having about seventy saws, was erected on the east bank of the river. This mill turned out a large amount of lumber daily. In 1852 another large gang-mill was built on the west bank of the river, which had sixty saws. It was burned a few years after. The first mill is still standing, empty and idle, its machinery having been removed. In 1852 a gang-saw mill was built on the west bank of the river, two miles above the village. The logs which supplied these mills, and others on the river, came from the remote recesses of the forest on the south border of the county and from the counties adjoining. The logs were cut and banked on the Raquette and on the streams tributary, and were run down in the spring floods. The decay in the lumbering interests of this village is owing to the distance which the manufactured lumber has to be hauled by teams before reaching a shipping-point. The supply of logs seems to be undiminished. They are now run down the river to the railroad, and there sawed into lumber.

Tanning now takes the place of lumbering, and is extensively carried on here by E. Spaulding, of Boston, owner of the St. Lawrence tannery, one of the largest in the State. The main building is 400 feet long by 42 feet wide. It contains three leaches, each 18 feet in diameter, 8 feet deep, and capable of holding 22 cords of bark. There are 320 vats in the building; 35 men are employed, and 5000 cords of hemlock bark are used annually. Sole leather is made exclusively. The capacity of the tannery is 40,000 hides per year. A large number of buffalo-hides are tanned here, some of them coming from Calcutta, India. Over 10,600 were received from the western plains in 1877. The tannery is warmed throughout with steam, and is under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Young.

The population of Colton town, in 1845, was 466; in 1850, 506; in 1855, 1040; in 1860, 1400; in 1865, 1481; in 1870, 1719; in 1875, 1586.

The first religious meetings were held by the "Christian" sect, at the house of Asahel Lyman. A Mormon missionary found his way to this town, and in course of time succeeded in making a number of converts, who were duly baptized by immersion in the river.

THE UNIVERSALISTS organized a society Dec. 15, 1851, and chose as trustees Alonzo Squares, E. H. Butler, and J. S. Ellis. In 1852 they erected a church edifice, but being few in numbers, they discontinued services, and their house of worship was sold.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC) was organized with 144 members in October, 1864. The society purchased the Universalist church at a cost of \$1200, with a capacity to seat 275 persons. Rev. P. J. McGlynn was the first priest; the present priest in charge being Father McDonald, of Potsdam.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH (REGULAR) was organized Feb. 25, 1860. J. H. Dorothy, Abel Turney, and J. Reynolds, Jr., were the first trustees. They had then 15 members. I. N. Hobart was the first pastor. A church edifice was built in 1870, at a cost of \$2500. At the present time they have no pastor.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL church edifice was erected in 1852. At this time they were connected with the Parishville circuit. July 26, 1856, they separated, having then seventy members. The first presiding elder was Rev. Peter D. Gorrie; the first pastor, Rev. D. Ferguson. The present charges connected with this circuit are High Falls and South Colton. The following have been pastors since the organization: Revs. A. S. Barter, R. E. King, F. C. Millington, G. W. Elwood, W. R. Helms, Alex. La Clair, W. H. Goodwin. The present pastor is Rev. E. Briggs. The church was erected at a cost of \$2000, and will seat 300 persons; present membership 110. The Sunday-school is under the charge of Geo. Stuart, superintendent, and the number of pupils in attendance is 150.

#### HIGH FALLS LODGE, NO. 428, F. AND A. M.

The only secret society of the town is in Colton village. High Falls Lodge was organized in 1854. The lodge-room and papers were destroyed by fire in 1873. The present officers are M. B. Hawley, W. M.; A. M. Robertson, S. W.; James Cook, J. W.; J. W. Morrison, Treasurer; George A. Whitmarsh, Secretary; L. B. Casey, S. D.; M. Cardinal, J. D.; Silas Hawley, Tyler.

#### SOUTH COLTON VILLAGE,

about five miles above Colton, was formerly known as Three Falls. The Raquette river here at the falls is wild and picturesque. Christopher Ripley was the first purchaser of the village site. The first saw-mill was built by Edward Crary, from Pierrepoint, about 1837. The first tavern was built by a man named Knapp. The first school in this village was in a log shanty, and taught by Nelson Gurley, about 1841. J. C. and J. Irish built and kept the first store. The post-office was in this store, and Thomas Magary was the first postmaster. The present postmaster is L. Robinson. Albert Town built the first grist-mill, in 1861. The village contains 1 union church, 4 stores, 1 tavern, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, and mechanic shops of various kinds.

# MILITARY HISTORY.

## LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS—EVENTS OF THE WAR OF 1812-15, WITH LIST OF SOLDIERS—THE PATRIOT WAR IN CANADA, 1837-40—WAR OF THE GREAT REBELLION, 1861-65, WITH MUSTER ROLLS.

THIS chapter has been made as complete as all the means of information at our command would allow. The list of Revolutionary pensioners living in the county in 1840 is from Dr. Hough's history, and is compiled from the United States census returns for that year. Additional information concerning these veterans of the "days that tried men's souls" will be found in the histories of the several towns where they resided. This list may possibly include some of the pensioners of the War of 1812-15.

### NAMES, AGES, AND RESIDENCES OF PENSIONERS.

*Parishville.*—Joseph Armsby, 76; Hephsebah Mitchell, 78; Simeon Howard, 79; Elijah Allen, 82.

*Hopkinton.*—Solomon Crittenden, 78.

*Stockholm.*—Ephraim Knapp, 83; Mercy Dunham, 78; Luke Fletcher, 81; Martin Brockway, 79; Rhoda Skinner, 83; Wm. Burrows, 81; Thomas Scott, 80; Elizabeth Whiston, 83.

*Lawrence.*—Elizabeth Sanders, 78; Sarah Barnes, 74.

*Norfolk.*—Daniel Bradish, 79; Tryphena Collamer, 79; Theodorus Woodard, 79; Elizabeth Lawrence, 81; Elijah Brown, 84; Jemima Sawyer, 75; Griffin Place, 78; Guy Carpenter, 56; Russel Attwater, 79.

*Massena.*—Daniel Kenney, 80; Elijah Flagg, 80; Daniel Kinney, 80; John Polley, 79; Eben Polley, 53; John Polley, 55.

*Louisville.*—Asa Day, 80; Oliver Barret, 79; Asher Blunt, 81; Elias Kingsley, 79.

*Pierrepoint.*—Frederick Squire, 45; Reuben Butler, 45; Joseph Dirnick, 73; Nathan Crary, 78; David Bradley, 81.

*Russell.*—Miles Cook, 75; John Knox, 81; Samuel Barrows, 73; Abraham Wells, 83; Gilbert Ray, 76; John Gillmore, 87.

*Fowler.*—Ebenezer Parker, 84; Jacob Deland, 78.

*Edwards.*—Abel Pratt, 83; Comfort Johnson, 87.

*De Peyster.*—Joseph Shaw, 79; Jonathan Fellows, 78.

*Oswegatchie.*—Sarah June, 81; Benjamin Salts, 78; Esther Dollestun, 78; Richard Van Ornum, 82; Noah Spencer, 87; Daniel Chapman, 81.

*Morristown.*—Phineas Maxon, 85; M. Demming, 80; Stephen Smith, 84; Sarah K. Thurber, 91; Wm. Lee, 74.

*Hammond.*—Emanuel Duke, 86.

*Rossie.*—Henry Apple, 86.

*Gouverneur.*—John Garrett, 85; Polly Hulbert, 72; Solomon Cross, 82; Eli Skinner, 81; Stephen Porter, 79.

*Hermon.*—David Page, 57; Asher Williams, 79.

*De Kalb.*—John C. Cook, 27.

*Lisbon.*—Isaac Mitchell, 80; Samuel Wallace, 80; Hughey Willson, 84; Amon Lawrence, 49; Jane Turner, 89.

*Canton.*—Asa Briggs, 88; Eber Goodnow, 75; Joshua Conkey, 80; Lucy Tuttle, 95; Isaac Robinson, 79; Lydia Low, 72; Olive Tuttle, 67; John Daniels, 80.

*Potsdam.*—Wm. Carpenter, 87; Eunice Perigo, 93; Elijah Ames, 79; Ebenezer Atwood, 74; Mary Aikins, 74; John Bowker, 85; Jane Dailey, 88; Stephen Chandler, 86; Lucy Chandler, 76; Daniel Shaw, 86; Nathan Estabrook, 80; Nathaniel Parmeter, 54; Nathan Parmeter, 81; Ku h Brush,

77; Dyer Williams, 81; Giles Parmelee, 76; John Fobes, 78; John Moore, 82; Ammi Courier, 75; Sylvanus Willes, 84; Thomas Palmer, 80.

*Madrid.*—John Erwin, 59; Samuel Daniels, 78; Abiram Hurlbut, 76; Peter Eaton, 58; Rebecca Packard, 66; Lucy Byington, 80; James Corry, 78; Isaac Buck, 77; Manasseh Sawyer, 81; Isaac Bartholomew, 78; Margaret Allen, 86; Jacob Redington, 81.—Total number, 118.

### EVENTS OF THE WAR OF 1812-15.

The county of St. Lawrence furnished quite a large number of troops for the War of 1812-15, many of the stirring incidents of which occurred within or near her borders.

Subsequent to the war several acts for the relief of volunteers, in various forms, were passed by the State legislature. The first was passed April 21, 1818, and entitled "An Act for the relief of certain volunteers and militia called into service for the defense of the frontiers of the State in the late war, and for other purposes."

Another act was passed, April 9, 1819, entitled "An Act to authorize the payment of claims for services rendered and supplies furnished by the militia and volunteers of the State called into service during the late war." Laws were also passed by the United States in 1850, 1855, and 1856, entitling soldiers to bounty lands.

An act was passed covering the above subjects by the legislature, April 15, 1859, of which Sec. 3 reads as follows:

"The proof to authenticate such services and expenses shall be the statement, on oath, of the services rendered and expenses incurred by the person claiming compensation, stating the time of such service, the place or places where such service was rendered, and the names of the officers commanding, and that the claimant has received or is entitled to bounty lands by virtue of the laws of the United States, passed in the year 1850 and the years 1855 and 1856, to be stated to the satisfaction of the adjutant- and inspector-generals, which may be verified before any officer authorized to take affidavits, to be read in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and such other proof as the adjutant- and inspector-generals may deem necessary in order to obtain the facts relating to said services and expenses."—*Laws of New York*, 1859, chap. 176, page 425.

It would appear that under this act a large number of the men who had been in the service made application for the relief provided for; not strictly as relief, but as a matter of right. We herewith furnish the names and residences in 1860 of one hundred and sixty-one of these applicants from St. Lawrence County, obtained from the records of the adjutant-general's office at Albany. This does not of course include all those who served during the war. Many of the soldiers of 1812 will be found mentioned in the history of the various towns.

### SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Alexander, James, Morristown.	Bedell, Seneca, Drasher.
Allen, Nathaniel, Russell.	Beebe, Richard, Fine.
Ames, Elijah, Jr., Canton.	Belmont, John D., Fowler.
Ames, Stephen K.	Berry, John, Pierrepoint.
Armstrong, Robert, Lisbon.	Bigelow, Ira, Hammond.
Anstin, Isaac, Hopkinton.	Bingham, Samuel, Canton.
Babbet, Samuel G., Hermon.	Bowhall, David, Hermon.
Bacon, Jacob P., Canton.	Bowhall, Demarkis, Madrid.
Balley, Ansel K.	Boynton, Ephraim, Jr., Potsdam.
Barker, Daniel, Macomb.	Briggs, Joseph, Hammond.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE OF EARLY MILITIA OFFICERS.

Roll containing the names and subscriptions of the several Military Officers in the County of St Lawrence who have taken and subscribed the Oaths required by Law to be taken before Joseph Edsall Esquire one of the Com: missioners appointed by virtue of a Commission in nature of a *Decimus Potestatem* - A.D. 1806

I do solemnly without any mental reservation or equivocation whatsoever swear and declare that I renounce and abjure all allegiance and subjection to all and every foreign King, Prince, Potentate and State, in all matters Ecclesiastical as well as civil, and that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the State of New York as a free and Independent State

Sworn before me this 11<sup>th</sup> day of August 1806  
 Joseph Edsall

Sworn before me this 15<sup>th</sup> day of August 1806  
 Joseph Edsall

Sworn before me 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1806  
 Joseph Edsall

11<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> Isaac Bartholomew <sup>Capt.</sup>  
 15<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> John H. Hawley <sup>Serjeant.</sup>

Nathan Stone  
 Abner Wright

Sworn before me this 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1806  
 Joseph Edsall

Sworn before me this 11<sup>th</sup> November 1806  
 Joseph Edsall

Sworn before me this 2<sup>d</sup> November 1806  
 Joseph Edsall

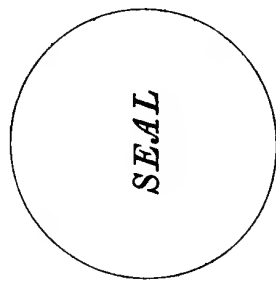
Colman <sup>Sept 28<sup>th</sup></sup>  
 Elisha Denison <sup>11<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup></sup>  
 Calvin Hubbard <sup>2<sup>nd</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup></sup>  
 Seth Mather

The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent:

To Benjamin Stewart Esquire . . . . . Greeting:

We, reposing especial trust and confidence, as well in your Patriotism, Conduct and Loyalty, as in your Valor, and readiness to do us good and faithful Service, have appointed and constituted, and by these Presents, Do appoint and constitute you the said Benjamin Stewart Captain of a Company . . . . . in the Regiment of Militia in the County of Saint Lawrence. whereof . . . Alexander S Turner . . . Esquire, is Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant: You are therefore to take the said Company into your charge and care, as . . . Captain . . . thereof, and duly to exercise the Officers and Soldiers of that Company, in arms, who are hereby commanded to obey you as their . . . Captain . . . and you are also to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from our General and Commander in Chief of the Militia of our said State, or any other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you; and for so doing, this shall be your Commission, for and during our pleasure, to be signified by our Council of Appointment.

In Testimony Whereof, WE have caused our Seal for Military Commissions to be hereunto affixed:  
Witness our trusty and well-beloved . . . Morgan Lewis . . . . . Esquire, Governor of our said State, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same, by and with the Advice and Consent of our said Council of Appointment, at our City of Albany, the . . . . . Third . . . . . Day of . . . April . . . . . in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and . . . Six . . . and in the . . . . . Thirtieth . . . . . Year of our Independence.



Passed the Secretary's-Office, the . . . 10<sup>th</sup> . . . Day of April 1806

Escha Jenkins

Secretary.

Morgan Lewis



Burlingham, Alfred, Russell.  
 Bush, Joseph, Hopkinton.  
 Clark, Shubael, Canton.  
 Clark, Warren, Potsdam.  
 Cole, Ira, Fowler.  
 Conkey, Asa, Canton.  
 Cotton, Woodly, Potsdam.  
 Crandall, Francis, Gouverneur.  
 Culver, Amos.  
 Dailey, Benjamin, Potsdam.  
 Dailey, Hazen, Potsdam.  
 Dake, Shadrach, Macomb.  
 Daniels, Aaron, Pierrepont.  
 Daniels, Michael S., Ogdensburg.  
 Davis, Joseph N., Potsdam.  
 Day, Benjamin, Fowler.  
 De Land, David, Edwards.  
 De Long, Francis, Hammond.  
 Dewey, Eleazer, Gouverneur.  
 Dewey, Lucius, Potsdam.  
 Dickison, Justin, Pitcairn.  
 Dings, Peter, Lisbon.  
 Dunlap, Robert, Potsdam.  
 Ehle, John, Morristown.  
 Ellsworth, Lyman, Canton.  
 Everts, Jesse, Stockholm.  
 Farmer, Ebenezer, Canton.  
 Farmer, Levi, Russell.  
 Farmer, William, Fowler.  
 Faville, Cors., De Kalb.  
 Fuller, Levi, Parishville.  
 Gill, Hugh, Edwards.  
 Gillet, Jebiel, Fowler.  
 Goodenough, Jonathan.  
 Gooden, Thomas, Madrid.  
 Gotham, Enoch, Canton.  
 Gould, Joel, Hopkinton.  
 Greene, John, Fowler.  
 Griffin, Nathaniel, Pierrepont.  
 Haskins, Jonathan, Gouverneur.  
 Hawley, Jesse B., Madrid.  
 Hepburn, Roderick C., Madrid.  
 Hepburn, Patrick, Parishville.  
 Higgins, Archibald, Hermon.  
 Hildreth, Amos, Fowler.  
 Hilt, George G., Gouverneur.  
 Hittman, Benj. (Ad'x), Waddington.  
 Hor, Peter, Gouverneur.  
 Hongh, Erastus A., Racketville.  
 Hutchison, Benjamin, Russell.  
 Johnson, Stephen, Madrid.  
 Judson, Francis N., Oswegatchie.  
 Kelsey, Sidney, Stockholm.  
 Kennedy, James R., Russell.  
 Killmer, William, Gouverneur.  
 Kingsbury, Ziba, Gouverneur.  
 Klock, Abraham, Morristown.  
 Knox, Nathan, Russell.  
 Krake, John, Morristown.  
 Lawyer, David, De Peyster.  
 Leat, John, Morristown.  
 Lobdell, Jacob, Pierrepont.  
 Lobdell, Lucius, Pierrepont.  
 Lockwood, Joseph.  
 Luther, Martin, Fine.  
 Lytle, James T., Lisbon.  
 Lytle, William, Lisbon.  
 Mathewson, Andrew, Canton.  
 Mattison, Thomas, Fine.  
 Miller, Thomas, Morristown.  
 Minick, Elias, Fowler.  
 Moore, Samuel M., Russell.

Moore, Charles E. (by Ad'x), Lisbon.  
 Nelson, Roswell, Stockholm.  
 Nichols, Aaron, North Potsdam.  
 Northrup, Emetus, Morristown.  
 O'Riley, John, Massena.  
 Page, Elias C., Canton.  
 Puige, Isaac C., Canton.  
 Parker, John, Fowler.  
 Parke, Elijah, Morristown.  
 Patridge, Jacob, Stockholm.  
 Payne, Pardon, Fowler.  
 Payne, Sammons, Massena.  
 Phelps, Samuel W., De Kalb.  
 Polly, Eben, Massena.  
 Polly, John, Massena.  
 Potter, William A., Gouverneur.  
 Proctor, John, Madrid.  
 Randall, Samuel (by Ad'r).  
 Raught, Jacob, Morristown.  
 Rich, Christopher C., De Kalb.  
 Richards, Joseph, Massena.  
 Robinson, John, Rossie.  
 Robinson, Samuel, Morristown.  
 Russell, Chester.  
 Sanders, Jacob B., Lawrence.  
 Sawyer, William M., Madrid.  
 Scarborough, Michael, Massena.  
 Schoughton, James, Russell.  
 Scott, Joseph, Lisbon.  
 Scriptur, Benjamin, Lawrence.  
 Sears, Elijah, Madrid.  
 Shaver, John, Gouverneur.  
 Shaw, Salmon, Potsdam.  
 Sheldon, Timothy, Gouverneur.  
 Shipman, Frederick, Pierrepont.  
 Sly, John, De Kalb.  
 Smith, Stephen, Gouverneur.  
 Smith, Thaddeus, Massena.  
 Starling, Adam P. (by widow), Morristown.  
 Stephens, William F., Massena.  
 Sterburgh, Peter, De Kalb.  
 Stewart, Eli, Russell.  
 Stewart, James S., Massena.  
 Stewart, Nicholas, Pitcairn.  
 Stowe, Christopher G., Norfolk.  
 Taggart, Joseph, Canton.  
 Tamplin, Timothy, Canton.  
 Tanner, Harry, Hermon.  
 Tanner, Isaac, Jr., De Kalb.  
 Timmerman, J. C. (by Ad'r), Potsdam.  
 Tucker, Joseph, Massena.  
 Turner, Miles, De Kalb.  
 Turner, Renben, Lisbon.  
 Tutbill, John, Gouverneur.  
 Van Buren, Thomas H., Gouverneur.  
 Van Zant, Joseph, De Kalb.  
 Wagner, Jos. P. (by widow), De Kalb.  
 Walling, Almon, Gouverneur.  
 Warren, Cyrus D., Potsdam.  
 Wheeler, John, Waddington.  
 Whipple, Elsha, De Kalb.  
 Winne, Cornelius, Hopkinton.  
 Winters, Asa, Brasher.  
 Woodbridge, Jos. E. (by Ad'x), Waddington.  
 Worden, William, Potsdam.  
 Worthen, Nathan, Potsdam.  
 Worthen, David, Potsdam.  
 Young, John C., Morristown.  
 Young, Robert, Massena.

pointments were made in Turner's regiment. Isaac Beach, adjutant; John King, paymaster; D. W. Church, quartermaster; Joseph W. Smith, surgeon; Powell Davis, surgeon's mate; Louis Hasbrouck, Timothy Pope, Timothy Crosset, Nathan Stone, William Perry, Thomas B. Benedict, Solomon Linsley, Jr., Isaac Bartholomew, Richard Flack, Elisha Deniston, and Benjamin Stewart, captains; Jehiel Dimmock, Kelsey Thurber, Samuel Armstrong, Martin Philips, Mcdad Moody, Potter Goff, Seth Gates, John Hawley, John W. Lyttle, Calvin Hubbard, and Benjamin Bailey, lieutenants; and Jacob Arnold, Jr., Thomas Lee, John A. Armstrong, Abner Wright, James Parkil, Jr., Joel Woodhouse, Daniel Greene, Nicholas Reynolds, Robert Jackson, Seth Matthews, and David French, ensigns. An artillery company was formed April 6, 1807, with Alexander Richard, captain; Amos Wells, first lieutenant; Joseph Freeman, second lieutenant. A battalion of four companies, under Alric Mann, major commanding, was formed in Franklin county, June 4, 1808, and belonged to Gen. Benjamin Moore's brigade. Our space forbids the use of the details collected in relation to subsequent organizations. The location of our counties upon the frontier made them the theatre of events that will be briefly enumerated, and checked their growth and settlement to a most lamentable degree; not so much by the actual as the dreaded evils of war, and the entire cessation of trade, which had mainly found an outlet by the St. Lawrence. With business stopped, the industry of the country palsied, and the brightest prospects of the future blighted, it is not surprising that the war was to a considerable degree unpopular, especially with those classes whose business was interrupted by the measure, and whose property was depreciated, and, in some instances, rendered valueless, by its occurrence. The measures which preceded and led to hostilities belong to our national history. Grievances had existed for several years, and efforts had been made to settle the difficulties between the two nations by diplomatic arrangements, but these failing, a resort to arms became the only means effectual in attaining these ends which could not be accomplished peaceably.

Dec. 22, 1807, congress laid an embargo upon all ships and vessels in the ports of the United States, and directed that no clearance should be furnished to any ship bound to any foreign port or place, except under the immediate direction of the president. In the event of the suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such changes in their measures as would render the commerce of the country safe, the president was authorized, by an act passed on the 8th of April following, to suspend in whole or in part the operations of the embargo. This applied to the lakes as well as the seaboard. Early in 1809, Capts. Samuel Cherry and Thomas Anderson were stationed at Ogdensburg to enforce non-intercourse, and occupied temporary barracks erected for their use. These two companies of troops are represented as the worst set of men that ever lived, and were charged with being needlessly officious in searching persons crossing the river, which led to jealousies that almost ripened into hostility with the citizens. The latter, for their own protection, organized a nightly patrol to protect their gardens and hen-roosts; and thus, between the preservation of national and personal rights, the village bore the discipline of a camp until, to the great joy of the citizens, the news arrived that the soldiers were to be withdrawn. This was too desirable an event to pass unnoticed, and preparations were made to celebrate it, which coming to the knowledge of the other party, an attempt was made in the night-time to seize an old French cannon, belonging to the village, which was to be fired on their departure, and to throw it from the bridge into the river. The plot was discovered, and the party sent was arrested by the citizen guard, and in the morning marched back to their quarters, and released at the solicitation of their officers. As they were leaving, a citizen, who went down to their boats to recover some stolen

The following account of operations along the northern border during the war with Great Britain is taken from Dr. Hough's History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, with additions and corrections:

On the 5th of April, 1805, a regiment was formed in St. Lawrence County, with Alexander J. Turner, lieutenant-colonel commanding; Joseph Edsall, first major, and David Ford, second major; and on the 11th a brigade, embracing Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence counties, was formed, having Walter Martin its brigadier-general. He had previously been lieutenant-colonel, and his place was supplied by Jonathan Collins, of Turin. April 3, 1806, the following ap-

property, was seized and thrown overboard, which instantly raised an excitement, and, as they left, they were followed by the hootings and erics of the irritated crowd. The old iron cannon, and the discordant music of a hundred tin horns with as many cowbells, assisted in expressing the general satisfaction. The books of a mercantile firm show an unsettled balance of \$300 against one of these worthies. Congress, April 10, 1812, required 100,000 men to be raised in anticipation of the war, which were to be officered with present militia officers, paid at the same rates as the regular army, and were not compelled to serve longer than six months after arriving at the place of rendezvous. It was stipulated that no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private should be subject to corporal punishment by whipping, but stoppage of pay, confinement, and deprivation of rations should be substituted. One million dollars was appropriated for this purpose. Gen. Jacob Brown, whose brigade included the county, wrote, May 2, 1812, to Col. Benedict, to raise 43 men, including non-commissioned officers, to be held ready at a minute's warning, and two competent men as lieutenant and ensign. These he required to be embodied and stationed in the village of Williamstown [De Kalb], as soon as possible. Col. Stone, of Herkimer county, was also instructed to raise 37 men and one lieutenant, to join the above. A company was accordingly raised, of about 80 men, with Darius Hawkins, of Herkimer county, captain; John Polley, of Massena, and Elisha Griffin, of De Kalb, lieutenants. These were sent on to Ogdensburg.

These troops arrived on the last of May, and for a few days were quartered in the court-house. The citizens, from their former experience, disliked the idea of having troops among them, and it is said that difficulty was experienced in getting their bread baked from this cause. The declaration of war, in June, 1812, was made known by the arrival of Major Darby Noon, to erect barracks, which were temporary, and located a short distance below the village. No sooner was the news of the declaration of war received, than the greatest alarm was immediately created on both sides of the lines, from mutual fears of hostile incursions from the other side of the boundary.

In St. Lawrence County, especially, this fear was greatly increased by rumors that parties of Indians were about to fall upon the settlements, then young and feeble, and lay waste the country with fire and tomahawk; but before the close of the season the minds of the settlers had become accustomed to these rumors, and they were but little regarded.

As soon as war was declared, Gen. Brown drafted six companies in the regiments of Cols. Benedict and Stone, which were under Cpts. Griffin, of De Kalb, Armstrong, of Lisbon, Cook and Hovey, of Lewis county, and Bell and Weaver, of Herkimer county. Oliver Bush, of Turin, was first major, and — Whitman second major, of Benedict's regiment. Col. Stone's regiment arrived soon after with several companies, among which was an independent rifle company, under Capt. Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion. The militia captains on duty during a considerable part of the summer of 1812 were as follows, in the order of their commissions: Nathan Adams, Nathan Cook, Imri Case, Jost Bell, Moses A. Bunnell, — Howland, Jacob Hovey. When war was declared, eight schooners were in Ogdensburg harbor, which, on the 29th of June, attempted to escape to the lake. Mr. D. Jones, an active partisan, residing near the present village of Maitland, on the Canada shore, seeing the movement, and appreciating the advantage that would result to the British interests if this fleet could be prevented from reaching Lake Ontario, raised a company of volunteers, and pursued them in boats till he overtook them near the foot of the Thousand islands, above Brockville. Two of the vessels, the "Sophia" and "Island Packet," were taken without resistance, as they were fitted for trade only, and had on board no armament. Several emigrant

families on board, with the crew and a part or the whole of their effects, were set on an island, and the vessels burned. The crews of the remainder immediately steered back to Ogdensburg.

Very soon after, the "Prince Regent," a new vessel of 10 guns, came down from Kingston, and fears were apprehended that an intention of attacking the town was entertained. On the 20th of July, Brigadier-Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer arrived, and a rumor prevailed that two more vessels were coming down to destroy the fleet. As afterwards appeared, several plans were laid to take the vessels, but none were attempted; as a further security, they were taken above the bridge, and during an armistice that occurred in summer were got up to the lake. Soon after the arrival of the "Prince Regent," the "Earl of Moira" and "Duke of Gloucester," the former of 18 and the latter of 10 guns, arrived at Prescott. A scheme was laid for destroying the "Duke of Gloucester" on the night of July 23, and from the original volunteer list before us it appears that about 60 men offered themselves for the service, who were to act under Cols. T. B. Benedict and Solomon Van Rensselaer. Three parties were to co-operate, but before night the vessel changed her position and the attempt was not made. In July, Gen. Brown dispatched the schooner "Julia," of the navy, armed with one 18- and two iron 6-pounders, and laden with military stores, under the command of Lieut. H. W. Wells, of the government brig "Oneida," and accompanied by Capt. Noadiah Hubbard, with a rifle company, in a Durham boat. She sailed July 29, and on arriving at Morristown she was met at three o'clock on the 31st by the "Earl of Moira," which, soon as they came alongside, dropped their anchors, brailled up their canvas, and commenced a cannonade which lasted three and a quarter hours without intermission, but, singularly enough, without loss of life, and with but little injury to the vessels. The "Earl of Moira" was hulled a few times, and the "Julia" received a slight injury from one shot. Near dark, the enemy's vessels were warped up to Elizabethtown (now Brockville), and the guns taken out and placed in battery on shore. The "Julia" weighed anchor and fell down the current, and by being towed by the Durham boat and the schooner's yawl, reached Ogdensburg before morning. She lay off in the stream, between Prescott and Ogdensburg, until the 5th of September, under the command of Capt. William Vaughan, sailing-master in the navy; Samuel Dixon and Abram Shoemaker, volunteers, acting master's mates. Lieut. Wells returned the day after the affair to Sacket's Harbor.

A scout had been sent to notify the "Julia" of her danger from the two armed vessels, but did not arrive seasonably. The firing being heard at Ogdensburg, and the occasion of it being surmised, Adjutant Church was sent by Col. Benedict to proceed with a party of volunteers to offer any assistance that might be possible. They hastily marched to the scene of the engagement, but did not arrive until after the affair was over. From Mr. Church the foregoing account was derived.

Samuel Dixon, who was on board the "Julia," and participated in this affair as a volunteer, had been in the employment of David Parish, as captain of the schooner "Collector." The principal merchant vessels on the lake were bought up by government on their reaching the lake, and fitted up with an armament. Capt. Mayo's schooner, the "Genesee Packet," had its name changed to the "Hamilton." "The Experiment," one of Mr. Parish's vessels, became "The Growler."

About the middle of September it was learned that a number of bateaux were coming up the river, laden with stores, and a party under Capt. Griffin, in a Durham boat, accompanied with a gun-boat, having eighteen men and a brass six-pounder under D. W. Church, left Ogdensburg in the evening, and late at night landed on Toussaint island, opposite the town of Lisbon, and near the place where the enemy lay. The only family on the island was secured, but the man

managed to escape by swimming and gave the alarm, and the provincial militia were hastily rallied. The bateaux lay under the north shore, behind the island. The party under Capt. Griffin took a position near its head, while Church was directed to station his gun-boat near its foot. A sharp firing soon began and was continued for some time, when the boat was abandoned with the loss of one man (Macomb), and one wounded. It drifted down the channel, and was taken up by the enemy before it reached the foot of the island. The gun-boat about sunrise came to anchor, and was immediately fired upon, at the second discharge having five of the eighteen wounded; but before the third shot the cannon was brought to bear, and very shortly after the regulars, who accompanied the enemy's boats, broke and ran. Failing in its object the party returned by land, and the gun-boat was sent to Hamilton. Adjutant Fitz Gibbon was said to have charge of the British party, two of which at the time were reported killed and several wounded. We had but one man killed.

Towards the close of the season Capt. Benjamin Forsyth, with a company of riflemen, arrived at Ogdensburg. Gen. Brown was frequently in the place. On the 2d of October about forty British boats, escorted by two gun-boats, were proceeding up the river towards Prescott, when a cannonade was commenced from the enemy's batteries upon the village to cover the boats, which was returned a short time, until it was found that long shots had but very little effect. On the 3d the firing was renewed, but not answered. On Sunday morning, the 4th, an attack was made by twenty-five boats and two gun-boats, which had proceeded up the river nearly a mile, and were then seen to turn their course towards the village. The morning parade had just been dismissed, but the order to rally was instantly issued, and a wooden battery near the stone warehouse was manned with the brass six-pounder, under Adjutant Church, and an iron twelve-pounder, under the orders of Joseph York, a volunteer citizen. There was but one embrasure, which was occupied by the brass piece, the other being stationed at its end, and without protection. The regiment, under the orders of Gen. Brown, and Forsyth's riflemen, which then lay encamped west of the Oswegatchie, was drawn up with the militia. The Americans numbered 1200 men. Firing commenced from the enemy's batteries with the embarkation of the troops, and continued as they advanced, and was returned by our troops as soon as the boats arrived within musket-range. The flotilla approached to within a quarter of a mile, when, one of their gun-boats having been disabled and two of their number killed, they returned to their own side. It was reported that one of their bateaux was sunk, but of this fact the author's informant was not certain. Not a drop of blood was lost on the side of the Americans, but some little injury was done to property and buildings by the shot of the enemy. About thirty rounds were fired from each of the two pieces at the wooden battery. The firing continued nearly two hours. The assailants in this attempt were commanded by Col. Lethbridge, and, according to the accounts published by the British, they numbered 750 men.

After this unsuccessful attempt of the enemy nothing further of consequence occurred till the close of the year. The winter set in early, and was very severe. The drafted regiment returned home, and left the place under the protection of Capt. Forsyth, with his rifle company, and a small detachment of Capt. Kellogg's artillery company of Albany volunteers. The remainder of that company had been detached to Sacket's Harbor.

On the 6th of February, 1813, about a fortnight before the attack upon Ogdensburg, Captain Forsyth being told, by spies and friends in Elizabethtown (Brockville), that a large number of Americans were confined there in jail, and pressing news being repeatedly received that they were treated with severity, that some were claimed as British deserters,

although they had become citizens of the United States, and that some of these would be executed by the authority of the British courts-martial, it was resolved to attempt their rescue. A party consisting of Capt. Forsyth's company, and citizen volunteers to the number of about two hundred, was organized and ready to start about nine o'clock in the evening, and, leaving the town in the care of Capt. Kellogg, of the Albany volunteers, and a few citizens, they proceeded on foot and in two or three sleighs (the latter in the rear) to Morristown. The expedition took along one light gun, but were obliged to leave it on account of great fissures in the ice. Having halted here a few moments and procured a guide,\* they crossed in two divisions, marching in open order on account of the weakness of the ice, Capt. Forsyth leading one division and Col. Benedict the other. Flank-guards were dispatched to each side of the town, to arrest such as might attempt to escape, while the main body marched into the village and stationed themselves in the square in front of the jail, which then occupied the same site as at present. Adjutant Church was ordered to detach platoons from the main body and station them at the corners of the streets and those points best calculated to prevent resistance or a combination of forces. Lieut. Wells commanded the right flank-guard, and Lieut. Johnson the left. Sergt. Foster, of the main-guard, who had been stationed with a few men on one of the corners, on hearing the approach of a company of men, hailed them with the challenge, "Who comes there?" He was answered by the reply, "Not friends of King George." Not hearing the first word in the reply, he fired and wounded one man. The party proved to be the left flank of the Americans, and an understanding was soon regained. Meanwhile Capt. Forsyth, with a few men, entered the jail and demanded the keys, which were surrendered without resistance, and every prisoner, with the exception of one confined for murder, was removed. He naturally begged hard to share the fortune of the others, but was left. Some of the more prominent citizens were taken prisoners and (with the exception of one physician, who was paroled at Morristown) taken to Ogdensburg, at which place the party arrived before daylight. The rescued prisoners and citizens brought back numbered about fifty-two, of whom six or seven were officers. One man was wounded by a shot from a window, with which exception no resistance was offered. The countersign of the party on this affair was *Americans*. Among the prisoners was Maj. Carley, three captains, and two lieutenants.

The following is a list of those taken, except officers: Stephen Chipman, David Wheeler, Charles French, Benjamin Gould, Wm. Graves, Winthrop Tufts, Zea Castle, Ichabod Wing, George Allen, Henry Staats, Timothy Bucl, Abram McCue, Thomas Darnhain, Alex. Campbell, John Davis, Daniel McMullen, Richard McBane, Joseph Trader, Isaac C—— (name illegible), Uri Stone, Archibald Ladd, David Wheeler, John W. Easton, Peter Whitman, Joseph Howard, Levi Stone, Thomas Thornton, Isaac Mather, Samuel Elliot, Joseph Woolley, James Smith, Horatio Bradshaw, Gamaliel Tuttle, John Green, Joseph Ryon, Norris Loverin, David Stevenson, Jehiel Smith, Thomas Rambley, Wm. Robinson, Richardson Cameron, Henry Smith, Cleveland Safford, John Joy, John Whitley. Total, 45, besides officers.

They also seized and brought away one hundred and twenty muskets, twenty rifles, two casks of fixed ammunition, and some other public stores, but no private property was either taken or destroyed.

This affair led the enemy to take measures for retaliation, and it was determined that Lieut.-Col. Pearson should proceed the ensuing morning to Kingston, while Lieut.-Col. McDonnell, second in command at Prescott, should make a demonstration upon the ice in front of Ogdensburg, as well with the view of engaging the attention of the troops as, by

\* Arnold Smith, who kept a public-house in the place.

drawing out their forces, to ascertain the strength of the garrison.

To afford the data from which to estimate the relative merit of the defense, the following account of the armament and force in garrison at Ogdensburg is given, as derived from the memories of citizens then in town. It had been learned from spies that the British were preparing to attack the town, and Capt. Forsyth had written to Gen. Dearborn, at Plattsburg, soliciting assistance. To this Gen. Dearborn sent word that he could afford him no help, and that he must do as well as he was able. If he could not defend the place, he was at liberty to evacuate it, and it was left optional with him to do this before or after making an attempt to defend it. In his letter he said that the loss of the place might arouse the American spirit, intimating that the town was to be made a sacrifice for the good of the country.

Upon receiving this letter, Capt. Forsyth assembled the officers around him, to whom he read the letter of Gen. Dearborn, and solicited their advice. The result of the deliberation that ensued was, that it was expedient to defend the place as long as appeared practicable, and to abandon it only when compelled.

The defenses of the place were as follows: Near the intersection of Ford and Euphania (now State) streets stood an iron twelve-pounder, under the command of Capt. Kellog, of the Albany volunteers. It was mounted on a wheel-carriage, and was one of the trophies won in the Revolutionary war from Burgoyne at Saratoga. In front of the arsenal,\* in Ford street, was a brass six-pounder, on a wheel-carriage, belonging to the State of New York. It was under the command of Joseph York, with a few men, mostly citizens and volunteers. A short distance north of the northeast corner of Parish's store was a rude wooden breastwork, defended by an iron twelve-pounder, which was mounted on a sled-carriage. It was also one of the trophies won from Burgoyne, and was under the command of Capt. Joshua Conkey, of Canton, but it is said was not fired, although it was so placed that it might have done the enemy much injury, and perhaps have checked them altogether. On the point where the light-house now stands was a brass nine-pounder, which is said to have been mounted on a sled-carriage, and was under the command of a sergeant in the company of Capt. Kellog. This piece was fired repeatedly with effect, and its commander was one of the last who retreated when the place was finally evacuated. Back of the old stone garrison were two old-fashioned iron six-pounders, which were mounted on sleds. They had formed a part of the armament of some gun-boats that had been dismantled the fall before. These pieces were under the orders of Daniel W. Church and Lieut. Baird, of Capt. Forsyth's company. In front of the gateway, between the two buildings which formed the stone garrison, was a six-pound brass piece, on a sled-carriage. This piece had been in the village during the summer, and for some time previous had been used in their exercises by a company of flying artillery then being formed, but which was absent or scattered at the time when the place was taken. About twenty feet to the left of this was a six-pound iron cannon, on a sled-carriage, which had been taken from a gun-boat. Besides these, there were several cannon which had been thrown from gun-boats upon the beach in front of the stone garrison, which were frozen into the ice, and which, together with all of those above enumerated, were taken by the enemy, and were never recovered.

Below the town, and not far from the present brewery, was an unfinished redoubt, which had been commenced towards the close of the season previous, but which was at the time not occupied or defended. It had been commenced under the orders of Gen. Brown, and was planned by M. Ramee, a French engineer, who had been in the service of Bonaparte,

\* A store on the west side of Ford, between State and Isabella streets.

and was to have been quadrangular in form, and bore the name of Fort Oswegatchie.†

The drafted militia had long since returned home, and Capt. Forsyth's company alone remained. Lieut. Lytle had received orders for raising a company of volunteers, and Joshua Conkey, of Canton, had arrived a little before with thirteen men towards a company. On the evening previous to the attack, an arrangement had been made that, in this case, Adjutant Church was to have charge of the piece at the garrison, and Sheriff York the brass six-pounder near the arsenal. Early in the morning of Feb. 22 the governor departed, and at the same time Lieut.-Col. McDonnell marched out on the ice in two columns, with an intention, as stated by British authorities, of only making a demonstration, but which he turned into a real attack. One of these, said to be 500 strong, directed their march to a point where the breastwork had been thrown up below the village, but which, at the time, was without defense, and the other, of about 300, approached from a point above the stone garrison. Besides the regulars, there were not more than 50 to show their faces to the enemy. Capt. Forsyth had drawn up his men in the rear of the garrison and facing the column that was approaching from that quarter, and, when within half musket-shot, he walked down in front of his men, and directed them to reserve their fire until the word of command was given. Near the right of the line Lieut. Baird was stationed with an iron six-pounder, and Adj. Church was about two-thirds the way down the line, with a brass six. No order was given to fire until the enemy had nearly reached the bank, where the snow had drifted about knee-deep, and here they first fired, but without effect. Capt. Forsyth then ordered his troops to fire, and a volley was at once discharged from the rifles and the two cannon. Upon hearing the order, the soldiers of the enemy fell prostrate, and immediately after the discharge the company jumped up and ran off without ceremony, leaving eight of their number dead on the ice. This detachment consisted of provincial militia and volunteers, under British officers. The column of 500 from below, under McDonnell, marched into the village without resistance. York and Kellog each fired upon them, but the gun of the latter was disabled by the breaking of the elevating screw at the first fire, which prevented it from being again used. York continued to fire till two of his men‡ were mortally wounded, and himself and party taken prisoners. Kellog and his men, after the accident which deprived them of further means of resistance, retired across the Oswegatchie, and joined Capt. Forsyth. Meanwhile, the greatest confusion and alarm prevailed throughout the village, and numbers of citizens were hastening away, most of them in the direction of Heuvelton. The nine-pounder, which was posted on the point under the charge of a sergeant, was fired with effect upon the first column, the moment they began to show disorder and commence retreat, but its position was such that it could not molest the other lower body. Capt. Conkey surrendered himself without resistance. These three cannon being in their possession, together with the village, the enemy next directed his efforts towards the position of Forsyth.

There were planted in front of the stone garrison, occupied by him, one iron and a brass cannon, both sixes. These were loaded by Church and Baird, but when about to be fired a white flag, borne by two men, was seen approaching. One of the bearers was Duncan Frazer, and the other Jonas Jones, who has since filled a high judicial station in Canada. The

† "The troops stationed here have been employed since last Thursday in building a fort; it progresses pretty fast, considering the number of men employed. It is believed, however, that it will not be finished before the winter sets in. The plan of the fort, we understand, was the production of Mr. Ramee, a French gentleman, who resides in this village."—Ogdensburg *Palladium*, vol. ii. No. 46, Nov. 10, 1812.

‡ Joseph Kneeland and — Hyde, both citizens.

object of their visit was to present the compliments of Col. McDonnell, and the conditional alternative of "if you surrender, it shall be well; if not, every man shall be put to the bayonet." Capt. Forsyth promptly replied, "Tell Col. McDonnell there must be more fighting done first." The bearers of the communication immediately returned, and had no sooner entered the ranks, which were drawn up in Ford street near the Hasbrouck place, when the two cannon before the gateway were immediately discharged. The brass piece was loaded with case-shot, and disabled eight men; but being a little too elevated, it had but little of the effect that would have been witnessed had it been properly pointed.\*

Immediately after this discharge the enemy retreated behind the stone store of Mr. Parish for shelter. Up to this time there had been none of Forsyth's company killed, and as there remained no enemy in sight the latter ordered his men within the gates, as the British began to fire at his company from behind various objects, by which several were wounded, among whom were men by the names of Squires and Clark. They were not so badly wounded but that they were able to retreat. Lieut. Baird lingered behind after the order for retreat was given, and only retired when a messenger was sent with a second command for him to leave. Soon after some of the party, among whom were Church and Baird, went out to load the cannon in the rear, which had been first used, hoping that some chance might occur for discharging them with effect, but on returning both were wounded, the latter severely. Deeming further resistance useless, Capt. Forsyth issued orders for his men to retreat and to rendezvous at Thurber's tavern, on Black lake, and thence they proceeded to De Peyster Corners, where they arrived in the evening. The British took prisoners all the men in the hospital, eight in number, and Sergt. Carr, who had care of the arsenal. Lieut. Baird was too badly wounded to retreat, and was conveyed to the house of Judge Ford, where he was taken prisoner. Adjutant Church, with the assistance of two of Forsyth's men, retreated. None of this company were killed, and with the above exceptions none taken prisoners. There were on the side of the Americans five killed and eighteen wounded. As the enemy were marching down Ford street some of the number, on entering the store-room used as an arsenal, were met by a lad at the door, by the name of Jones, from Canton, who discharged a musket and severely wounded one of their number, and was in the act of reloading his piece when the soldiers, enraged at this resistance, fired a volley upon the courageous boy, and finished their work with him by a thrust of a bayonet, which pinned him to the counter. Further resistance not being offered, the enemy proceeded to ransack the town for public property and pillage, carrying off or wantonly destroying private property to a great amount. Fifty-two prisoners were taken over to Canada, where citizens were mostly paroled and allowed to return home, excepting those who had been found under arms. Conkey and his men, Sergt. Rogers, Lieut. Baird, and a few others, believed to be about twenty, were sent as prisoners of war to Montreal, and thence by water to Halifax, until exchanged, except fourteen, of whom Rogers was one, who escaped from jail at Montreal and returned home.

The enemy continued through the day to seek and carry away whatever commodities their caprice or their wants indicated, among which was a large quantity of provisions from the stone store, of which they were said to be much in need and for which they paid the value. The prisoners in the jail, upon their own assertion that they were confined for political

reasons, were set free; but upon a true representation being made afterwards, several were pursued, recaptured, and given up to the sheriff.

The wanton destruction of private property, which is said to have extended to every house in the village except three, was perpetrated by swarms of the abandoned of both sexes from Canada and by numbers of the dissolute class who belonged to the American side, and who seized this opportunity to gratify a morbid passion for gain and for wanton ruin. The barracks were burned, and an attempt was made to fire the bridge, but without effect, as it was covered with ice and snow. The citizen prisoners captured at this incursion were exchanged for those taken at Brockville. It is but just to observe that the wanton plunder of the enemy was disclaimed by those in command, and some efforts were made to procure the restoration of a few of the articles stolen.

The British official account of this engagement gives the losses as follows: "1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 3 sergeants, and 38 rank and file, wounded. *Names of officers wounded*—Glengray Light Infantry, Lieut.-Col. McDonnell, Capt. Jenkins, severely; Lieut. McKay. *Militia*—Capt. J. McDonnell, Lieut. Emry, severely; Lieut. McLean, and Lieut. M'Dermott."

Capt. Forsyth announced to the secretary of war the event at Ogdensburg in the following letter, dated Feb. 22, 1813:

"Sir,—I have only time to inform you that the enemy, with a very superior force, succeeded in taking Ogdensburg this morning, about nine o'clock. They had about two men to our one, exclusive of Indians. Numbers of the enemy are dead on the field. Not more than twenty of our men killed and wounded; Lieut. Baird is among the latter.

"I have made a saving retreat of about eight or nine miles. I could not get all the wounded off.

"We have killed two of the enemy to one of ours killed by them. We want ammunition and some provisions sent to us, also sleighs for the wounded. If you can send me three hundred men, all shall be retaken, and Prescott too, or I will lose my life in the attempt.

"I shall write more particular to-day.

"Yours with due respect,

"BENJAMIN FORSYTH, Cap. Rifle reg. com'g."

The following extracts convey additional facts in relation to this affair, and from having been written soon after the occurrence of the events, possess additional interest. The first is from Mr. Rosseel, and the second is understood to have been written by Mrs. York to a brother in New York, and was published in Niles' *Weekly Register*:

"By the middle of the afternoon, having rigged out an apology for a one-horse sleigh, I left Ogdensburg, with the land-office papers, to rejoin my family, who left it the moment the place was being taken, and came within an ace of receiving the contents of a 32-pounder,† loaded with grape and canister, which stood at the Four Corners (near St. Lawrence tavern), in front of which the sleigh in which my family were was driving furiously along, undistinguished from the enemy, and the dread effect of which discharge I witnessed from my window. Several of the British fell at the corner of Mr. Parish's premises (in the fence, of which, what remains, may yet be seen to this day the marks made by the grape-shot). I had received from General Arnold, of the militia, who was here prisoner on parole, a commission for Capt. Forsyth, that he prepare for an attack that night. Forsyth and his rifle corps were at Kellogg's (about a mile southwest of De Peyster Corners, on State road), and I found the militia at Remington's (Henulston). They would not allow me to go farther till I told them my errand. The teamster who drove me was very drunk, and never minded the challenge from the pickets placed here and there along the road, which was narrow, I sometimes feeling their rifles touching our bodies. At Kellogg's I found almost all Ogdensburg, soldier and civil an, all pell-mell. But after I communicated to Capt. Forsyth my message from Gen. Arnold, the sound of the bugle cleared the room of riflemen, and the people breathed more freely. After placing my family in safety, I returned to Ogdensburg, between which place and Rossie iron-works my attention was divided."

The following extracts are from the letter above mentioned, dated Feb. 26, 1813:

"I did not leave the house until the British were close to it, and not till they had shot a great number of balls into it. I took nothing with me but some money and my table-spoons, and ran as fast as possible, with a number of other women; our retreat was to the distance of about fifteen miles. The next day I

\* The anecdote is related, that as Mr. Church was about to fire this cannon, Capt. Forsyth stepped forward and ordered him to elevate it more. The former replied that it was high enough; but the commander, impatient of contradiction, peremptorily renewed his order, which was sullenly obeyed. It has been suggested that an additional turn of the screw was given to prove the soundness of his argument, and thus the lives of many of the enemy were saved.

† This gun was a 12-pounder.

returned; our house was plundered of almost everything, and my husband a prisoner on the other side. You can easily imagine my feelings than I can describe them. They did not leave any article of clothing, not even a handkerchief,—they took all my bedding but left the beds; they broke my looking-glasses and even my knives. Thus situated, I determined to go over to Canada, and accordingly went to a flag of truce, which was then in this village, for permission, which I obtained. I went to one of my acquaintances on the other side, where I was favorably received. I applied to the commanding officer for the purpose of ascertaining whether I could procure any of my clothes; he assured me that I should have them if I could find them, but did not trouble himself to make any inquiry. My journey was not lost; I procured the release of my husband, who was paroled and returned with me. Most of the houses in the village were plundered. . . . You will be astonished when I tell you that they were not contented with what the Indians and soldiers could plunder during the battle, but after it was over, the women on the other side came across, and took what was left."

The partisan spirit of Mr. York, which was well known to the enemy, may have rendered his house an object on which to expend their antipathies.

Captain Forsyth having retired with his company to De Peyster, the place was thereby left defenseless, and the same day evacuated by the British. Gen. Brown having received news of the affair arrived the next day, but did not enter the town, and soon returned home, and Forsyth proceeded to Sacket's Harbor, in order to join the forces at that place, which a few months after participated in the descent upon Little York.

Most of the citizens who fled on the attack returned home, and the place was left entirely without military defense or any semblance of resistance during the remainder of the war. This defenseless condition occasionally exposed them to insult, and in May, 1813, some deserters having come over from the enemy, an officer was sent across with a flag, with a threat to commit the village to the flames if they were not restored. To this requisition Judge Ford, with his usual promptness, replied that they would do no such thing, for no sooner should he see them landing, *than with his own hands he would set fire to his own house, rally his neighbors, cross the river with torches, and burn every house from Prescott to Brockville.* The British officer seeing the consequences that might ensue, afterwards apologized for his conduct.

The following additional items were furnished by Mr. James W. Lytle, a citizen of Ogdensburg, still living, in his eighty-fourth year, who was a soldier and an actor in the events of those days. During the winter of 1812-13 a company of horse under command of Capt. Jehiel Dimick was stationed at Ogdensburg, and performed patrol-duty for some time on the river-roads and on the ice. On one occasion two men, J. W. Lytle and Joseph Brooks, were sent out on the regular patrol for the night. They proceeded up the river to Millis' tavern, about four miles above Ogdensburg, where they found two mounted men, one named Hanson, an officer in Capt. Forsyth's company of regulars, and the other named Drummond, who nominally belonged to Capt. Dimick's horse company, and became afterwards quite distinguished. After a short time the four men mounted and crossed over to the Canada side, and rode for some distance down the river, where they struck on the ice and moved down towards Ogdensburg.

They had not proceeded far when they discovered a party of fifteen or twenty men approaching upon the ice from an opposite direction. The larger party hailed, "Who comes there?" "Friends!" replied one of the smaller party. "Friends to whom?" Fearing they were British, and hoping to conciliate or escape them, Hanson answered, "Friends to King George!" In an instant the whole party fired upon them, killing the horses of Hanson and Brooks, and wounding the former by a buck-shot in the leg. The horse of Lytle sprang into the air, as the old gentleman expressed it, "*about four feet*, and made the best time he ever knew away from the spot," while Drummond immediately rode forward towards the firing-party and, by timely explanation, prevented any additional damage. Quite a number of the veterans of the Revolution had assembled at Ogdensburg, and were doing

duty as volunteers somewhat independent of military restraint, and this party was composed of a portion of them.

Mr. Lytle had been engaged in the affair at Brockville, where he captured a Col. Sherwood in a cellar, and, notwithstanding his liberal offer of money, turned him over as a prisoner to the commander of the expedition.

Hanson eventually recovered from his wound and did good service at Sacket's Harbor and other places, though he remained ever after somewhat crippled by the shot.

Robert Lytle, the father of James W. Lytle, was a Revolutionary soldier, and resided at the breaking out of that war in Washington county, N. Y. He was engaged in the battle of Bennington, and served in the campaign which ended with the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, in October, 1777. He was among those who turned out to do duty at Ogdensburg, where he contracted a cold which terminated in sickness that caused his death in January, 1813, at the age of fifty-four years. The family were originally from Ireland, having emigrated to this country about the year 1768. At the time of the War of 1812 they resided in Lisbon, St. Lawrence County.

In the fall of 1813, Col. Luckett, with a regiment of dragoons, forming a part of the regular service, was sent in advance of the army of Gen. Wilkinson, to examine the country and report. He is believed to have been instructed to make no demonstration that would create alarm to the enemy or lead to an attack. On the day of his arrival, Oct. 11, 1813, the town was filled with people, who had come to attend court, which was to commence its session on the following day. It was secretly reported the same evening, to persons still living, that there would be a flurry next day, the meaning of which in due time became apparent. The court met and had begun business, Benjamin Raymond presiding as judge, assisted by Daniel W. Church and John Tibbits, assistant justices. The grand jury had received their charge and retired, and a case was being tried, when a cannonade was heard from the fort at Prescott, which led to much uneasiness, and, after a little discussion, the session of the court was interrupted for the day by the withdrawing of a juror, and the room was hastily evacuated. The grand jury also hearing the cannonade, adjourned for the day, and left the house. Their room was above the court-room, in what is now a Masonic hall. In passing out the room was hardly cleared, and the last person of the number in the door, when a 24-pound shot entered the room, shattering an end beam in the house, cut obliquely across the seats,—but a moment before occupied by the jury,—and lodged in the partition beyond. Fortunately, no one was injured by the cannonade, but some damage was done to houses. As soon as the firing commenced Col. Luckett retired into the back country, and there are those who believe that a display of his force was designedly made to get up an excitement with the enemy.

In August, 1813, a direct tax of \$3,000,000 was apportioned throughout the United States, of which \$770 was drawn from Franklin, \$3000 from St. Lawrence, \$4610 from Jefferson, and \$1960 from Lewis counties.

Early in 1813 a plan of operations for the reduction of Canada was discussed in the cabinet, Gen. John Armstrong being the secretary of war, and Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn at the head of the northern armies.

July 8, 1813, Gen. Dearborn was withdrawn from the command of the northern army, and on Aug. 5 a communication was addressed to Gen. James Wilkinson, proposing a plan of operations, which he approved and undertook to execute. This was to bring a combined force upon Canada, a part to descend the St. Lawrence, and another portion by way of Lake Champlain, which were to unite and co-operate as circumstances might dictate. The former of these was to be under the command of Gen. Wilkinson, and the latter that of Gen. Wade Hampton. It remained to be discussed whether Kingston was first to be reduced, and in the advice of the secretary

of war this measure was strongly recommended. Gen. Wilkinson arrived at Sacket's Harbor towards the last of August, and proceeded to the head of the lake to make preliminary arrangements for concentrating his forces. A series of unpardonable delays hindered him from effecting this object or of returning to Sacket's Harbor before the 4th of October. The secretary of war was at that post, and on the day following a discussion was held between Gens. Armstrong, Wilkinson, Lewis, and Brown, at which the reasons for and against making Kingston the first point of attack were brought forward and examined in detail, but at length abandoned. The same delays and embarrassments continued, and were increased by the storms incident to the lateness of the season. The forces assembled at Grenadier island.

The following account of the progress of the expedition down the St. Lawrence is derived from the journal of Dr. Amasa Trowbridge, of Watertown (who attended in a professional capacity), and occasionally from the published diary of Gen. Wilkinson:

"On the 29th Gen. Brown's brigade, with the light and heavy artillery, embarked and proceeded down the St. Lawrence, the entrance of which was about six miles from Bason harbor, and arrived safe at French creek the same evening. On the 31st orders were issued directing the remainder of the army to follow, but a severe storm prevented the embarkation. The winds continued unfavorable until November 2, when the whole embarked and arrived at Cape Vincent, nine miles, the same day, and encamped. Gen. Brown, with the van of the expedition, had been attacked by the enemy's armed schooner and gun-boats, but were repulsed with loss, and were compelled to move up the river, and take a position eight miles below Cape Vincent. In the evening, about ten o'clock, Com. Chauncey came into the river from the lake, and anchored near the encampment. The army appeared much gratified at the appearance of the fleet.

"On the 3d the fleet weighed anchor and stood down the river. At seven the troops embarked and followed, with a favorable wind, and at nine passed our fleet at anchor, at the junction of the British channel with that on the south, in such a position as to oppose the enemy should they attempt to annoy the army in descending. At three P.M., joined Gen. Brown at French creek. The 4th was spent in waiting for boats with provisions and troops from Sacket's Harbor, and making necessary arrangements for the expedition. The 5th was a charming day, and in the morning orders were issued for sailing, and at six the whole army was under way, in about 300 small crafts and boats, and arrived the same evening at Morristown, a distance of forty miles; a favorable landing was selected, and the boats put in good order. On the 6th the expedition proceeded on to within three miles of Ogdensburg, and preparations were made for passing the fort at Prescott. At this place Gen. Wilkinson issued the following proclamation to the Canadians:

"The army of the United States, which I have the honor to command, invades these provinces to conquer, and not to destroy; to subdue the forces of his Britannic majesty, not to war against his unoffending subjects. Those, therefore, among you who remain quiet at home, should victory incline to the American standard, shall be protected in their persons and property. But those who are found in arms must necessarily be treated as avowed enemies. To menace is unjust, to seduce dishonorable; yet it is just and humane to place these alternatives before you.

"Done at the headquarters of the United States army, this sixth day of November, 1813, near Ogdensburg, on the river St. Lawrence.

(Signed)

"JAMES WILKINSON.

"By the general's command,

(Signed)

"N. PINKNEY,

"Major and Aid-de-camp."

"The powder and fixed ammunition were debarked and placed in carts, to be transported by land, under cover of the night, beyond the enemy's batteries. As soon as the general returned, orders were issued for the debarkation of every man

(except so many as were necessary to navigate the boats), who were directed to march under cover of the night, to save useless exposure to the enemy's cannon, to a bay two miles below Prescott, and arrangements were made at the same time for the passage of the flotilla by that place, the superintendency of which devolved on Brig.-Gen. Brown, the general officer of the day. About eight o'clock P.M. we had so heavy a fog that it was believed we could pass the British fortress unobserved, and orders were accordingly given for the army to march and the flotilla to get under way. The general, in his gig, proceeded ahead, followed by his passage-boat and family; but a sudden change of the atmosphere exposed his passage-boat to the garrison of the enemy, and near fifty-two twenty-four pound shot were fired at her without effect, while the column on land, discovered by the gleam of their arms, were assailed with shot and shells without injury. General Brown, on hearing the firing, judiciously halted the flotilla until the moon had set, when it got into motion, but was perceived by the enemy, who opened upon it, and continued their fire from front to rear for the space of three hours; and yet, out of more than three hundred boats, not one was touched, and only one man was killed and two were wounded. Before ten next morning, the whole of the flotilla, except two vessels, reached the place of rendezvous."

Another account states that the general resorted to the expedient of sending some old boats forward, on which the British expended their long shot; and the army passed harmless, except from one shot, which killed two men and wounded three others.

"About noon this day, Col. King, adjutant-general of the army of Gen. Wade Hampton, arrived, and waited on the commander-in-chief, whom he informed that he had been to Sacket's Harbor, with a dispatch from Gen. Hampton to the secretary of war; that he had no communication, written or verbal, from Maj.-Gen. Hampton (the commander-in-chief), but that not finding the secretary of war at Sacket's Harbor, he had thought proper on his return to call for any communication which he (Gen. Wilkinson) might have to make to Gen. Hampton. The general had intended, in the course of the day, to send an express to Gen. Hampton, with an order to him to form a junction of his division with the corps descending the St. Lawrence, and availed himself of the opportunity presented by Col. King to send the order. In passing Prescott, two of our largest vessels, loaded with provisions, artillery, and ordnance stores, either through cowardice or treachery had been grounded in the river near Ogdensburg, and opposite Prescott.

"The enemy kept up so constant a cannonade on them that we found it difficult, and lost half a day to get them out. We perceived the militia in arms at Johnstown, directly opposite us, and several pieces of field-artillery in motion. Understanding that the coast below was lined with posts of musketry and artillery at every narrow pass of the river, Col. Macomb was detached, about one o'clock, with the *élite* corps of about 1200 men, to remove those obstructions, and the general got under way about half-past three o'clock.

"Four or five miles below, we entered the first rapids of the river, and soon after passing them, two pieces of light artillery, which Col. Macomb had not observed, opened a sharp fire upon the general's passage-boat, but without any further effect than cutting away some of the rigging.

"Lieut.-Col. Eustis, with a party of our light gun-barges, came within shot of the pieces of the enemy, and a cannonade ensued without injury to either side. In the mean time Maj. Forsyth, who was in the rear of the *élite* of Col. Macomb, landed his riflemen, advanced upon the enemy's guns, and had his fire drawn by a couple of vedettes, posted in his route, on which their pieces were precipitately carried off.

"The general came to at dusk, about six miles below the town of Hamilton, where he received a report from Col.

Macomb, who had routed a party at a block-house about two miles below, and captured an officer."

On the morning of the 7th, information had been received that the enemy had taken a position on the river above Hamilton, at a narrow pass, and had fortified it to annoy the flotilla in passing. These were dislodged by Maj. Forsyth. A body of dragoons had assembled here for crossing, and the whole of the 8th and following night were devoted to transporting these. About noon, advice was received that two armed schooners, and a body of the enemy in bateaux, estimated at 1000 or 1500 men, had descended the river from Kingston, and landed at Prescott; that they had immediately sent a flag of truce across the river to Ogdensburg, and demanded the surrender of all public property there, under the penalty of burning the town. Not long after, information was received that the enemy had re-embarked at Prescott, in their bateaux, and were following with seven gun boats.

While the expedition lay at the narrows near Hamilton, on the 8th, a council of war was held,—Gens. Wilkinson, Lewis, Boyd, Covington, Porter, and Swartwout being present,—in which the commander-in-chief stated that his force consisted of 7000 men, and that he expected to meet 4000 more, under Gen. Hampton, at St. Regis; that his provisions amounted to ten days' bread and twenty days' meat; that from the best of his information the enemy's force was 600 under Col. Murray, troops of the line, at Coteau de Lac, strongly fortified with artillery; 200 on the island opposite, with two pieces of artillery, and about the same number on the south shore, with two pieces of artillery; 200 or 300 men of the British line of artillery, but without ammunition, at the Cedars; at Montreal, 200 sailors and 400 marines, with the militia, numbers unknown; no fortifications at that city or in advance of it; 2500 regular troops expected daily from Quebec; the militia on the line reported at 20,000 men, Canadians chiefly. This information was procured by Col. Swift, who employed a secret agent for the purpose. Under these circumstances, Maj. Gen. Wilkinson submitted to the council the following proposition, viz.: Shall the army proceed with all possible rapidity to the attack of Montreal? The above information was given by a confidential agent of reputed integrity, who left Montreal on the 3d instant; it was added that two British armed vessels, with sixty bateaux with troops, had arrived at Prescott this morning, and that 400 were the last evening at Cornwall, about thirty-three miles below this point. With these facts before them, the question was asked, "Shall we proceed to attack Montreal?" to which Lewis, Boyd, Brown, and Swartwout decided in the affirmative, and Covington and Porter expressed strong apprehensions from want of proper pilots, etc., but saw no other alternative.

A body of 300 provincial militia had the evening before the arrival of the main army been driven by Forsyth from a block-house, with two 6-pound cannon, and this he had burned. On the evening of the 8th the passage of the cavalry to the north shore was accomplished, and on the 9th, at six A.M., the 2d brigade, with two companies of the 2d artillery, the rifle-corps and cavalry, commenced their march by land to Williamsburgh, and in the afternoon the flotilla moved down the river. Very early in the morning, the enemy in the rear had a slight skirmish with the riflemen, in which we had one man killed, and the enemy retired. The object of Gen. Brown's being sent forward with a part of the army was to clear the shore of any annoyances which the enemy might have erected opposite the rapids and narrow defiles of the river. The flotilla passed down eleven miles, and anchored in the river, and the army encamped on ground selected by Gen. Boyd, guards posted, and all remained quiet for the night. The enemy continued to follow up the rear, and on arriving at Hamilton sent to that village a peremptory demand for the restoration of some merchandise that had been captured under the following circumstances:

In October, 1813, some six or eight bateaux laden with merchandise, and owned in Kingston and Toronto, were passing along up the river, under the Canadian shore, and were moored for the night, not far from opposite the head of Ogden's island, when they were surprised, while most of the crews were sleeping, and captured without resistance. This expedition was planned and executed mostly under the direction of Benjamin Richards, of Hamilton, acting under a letter of marque, and assisted by a volunteer party of citizens. A part of the captured goods were stored in a warehouse in the village, and the cloths and lighter articles were taken to Madrid (Columbia village) and in other parts of the town for greater security. Soon after Gen. Wilkinson with his army had passed, Col. Morrison, of the army which hung upon the rear of the Americans, stopped at the village, landed a part of his force, and demanded a surrender of the merchandise. No resistance could of course be offered or attempted, and he was proceeding to take what might be found of the property. While engaged in this, he heard a cannonade below, which made him impatient of delay, and he hastily spiked a 6-pound iron cannon which he found in the village, and ordered the goods and building in which they were to be set on fire. The day was beautifully dry and sunny, and the building, if burned, must have consumed a considerable part of the village. The principal citizens begged of the commanding officer of the enemy to consider this, and succeeded in getting the order countermanded, under the stipulation that all the goods in the village which had been captured should be the next day landed on the Canada shore.

This agreement was fulfilled, but the portions which had been sent back to the Grasse river were still in the hands of the captors. Some barracks belonging to the village of Hamilton, and which had been used by detachments of troops, were burned.

On the morning of Nov. 10 information was received that the enemy had collected at or near the foot of the Long Saut, determined to oppose the passage of the flotilla. To dislodge these, Gen. Brown was sent forward, and about noon was engaged by a party of the enemy near a block-house on the Saut, erected to harass the flotilla in its descent. At the same time the enemy were observed in the rear, who commenced a cannonade, which obliged the general to order two 18-pounders to be run on shore and formed in battery, which soon compelled them to retire up the river. These operations had so far wasted the day that the pilots were afraid to enter the Saut, and they came to anchor opposite the premises of John Chrysler, about nine miles above the head of the Long Saut rapid. At four P.M., a party of 50 men, under Capt. Burbank, fell in with a party of the enemy in a grove about a mile in the rear of the camp, who were dispersed by a few volleys, losing one man and killing two. A few minutes after this, a small body of mounted men appeared in the road near the river, who were fired upon by our rear-guard of gun-boats, and dispersed. At five o'clock, a body of men appeared at the same place, with two 6-pounders, and opened a fire on our gun-boats, which was returned, and kept up for some minutes. Gen. Boyd advanced against these, who retired. As it was considered important to hear from Gen. Brown whether the passage was clear before committing himself to the Saut, from which there was no retreat, the American flotilla fell down a short distance, and came to under Cook's point,\* about a mile below Chrysler's.

During the whole voyage, and especially at the time of the battle, Gen. Wilkinson was very ill, and much of the time confined to his cabin. Word having been received about ten o'clock that Brown had dislodged the enemy and was pro-

\* The river at this place is very narrow, and in the following summer a small fort of earth and timber was erected. It inclosed a quarter of an acre, and was built under Lieut. Ingles, from whom it received the name of Ingles' fort. It has since been leveled.



ceeding down, orders were issued for the flotilla to sail, when eight of the enemy's gun-boats appeared in the rear, and commenced a smart fire upon the rear-guard of gun-boats. Several shots were directed at the flotilla, but none took effect. A large row-galley, carrying a 32-pound carronade, was the most formidable in the enemy's line. The following is an extract from Gen. Wilkinson's official account of the events of the 11th of November:

"A variety of reports of their movements and counter-movements were brought to me in succession, which convinced me of their determination to hazard an attack when it could be done to the greatest advantage; and therefore I resolved to anticipate them. Directions were accordingly sent by that distinguished officer, Col. Swift, of the engineers, to Brig.-Gen. Boyd, to throw the detachments of his command assigned to him in the order of the preceding day, and composed of his own, Covington's, and Swartwout's brigades, into three columns, to march upon the enemy, outflank them, if possible, and take their artillery. The action soon after commenced with the advanced body of the enemy, and became extremely sharp and galling, and with occasional pauses, not sustained with great vivacity in open space and fair combat, for upwards of two and a half hours, the adverse lines alternately yielding and advancing. It is impossible to say with accuracy what was our number on the field, because it consisted of indefinite detachments taken from the boats to render safe the passage of the Saut. Gens. Covington and Swartwout voluntarily took part in the action, at the head of detachments from the respective brigades, and exhibited the same courage that was displayed by Brig.-Gen. Boyd, who happened to be the senior officer on the ground. Our force engaged might have reached 1600 or 1700 men, but actually did not exceed 1800; that of the enemy was estimated from 1200 to 2000, but did not probably amount to more than 1500 or 1600, consisting, as I am informed, of detachments from the 49th, 84th, and 104th regiments of the line, with three companies of the Voltigeur and Glengary corps, and the militia of the country, who were not included in the estimate.

"It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to give a detailed account of the affair, which certainly reflects high honor on the valor of the American soldier, as no examples can be produced of undisciplined men, with inexperienced officers, braving a fire of two hours and a half without quitting the field or yielding to their antagonists. The information is derived from officers in my confidence, who took active parts in this conflict; for, though I was enabled to order the attack, it was my hard fortune not to be able to lead the troops I commanded, the disease with which I was assailed on the 23d of September, on my journey to Fort George, having, with a few short intervals of convalescence, preyed on me ever since; and at the moment of this action I was confined to my bed, and emaciated almost to a skeleton, unable to sit on my horse, or move ten paces without assistance. I must, however, be pardoned for trespassing on your time a few remarks in relation to the affair.

"The objects of the British and American commanders were precisely opposed: the last being bound by the instructions of his government, and the most solemn obligations of duty, to precipitate his designs on the St. Lawrence by every practicable means, because, this being effected, one of the greatest difficulties opposed to the American arms would be surmounted; and the first, by duties equally imperious, to retard and, if possible, prevent such descent. He is to be counted victorious who effected his purpose! The British commander, having failed to gain either of his objects, can lay no claim to the honors of the day. The battle fluctuated, and seemed at different times inclined to the contending corps. The front of the enemy were at first forced back more than a mile, and though they never regained the ground they lost, their stand was permanent and their courage resolute. Amidst these charges, and near the close of the contest, we lost a field-piece by the fall of an officer, who was serving it with the same coolness as if he had been at a parade or a review. This was Lieut. Smith, of the light artillery, who, in point of merit stood at the head of his grade. The enemy having halted and our troops being again formed into battalion, front to front, we resumed our position on the bank of the river, and the infantry being much fatigued, the whole were re-embarked and proceeded down the river without any further annoyance from the enemy or their gun-boats, while the dragoons, with five pieces of light artillery, marched down the Canada shore without molestation.

"It is due to his rank, to his worth, and his services that I should make particular mention of Brig.-Gen. Covington, who received a mortal wound directly through the body while animating his men and leading them to the charge. He fell where he fought, at the head of his men, and survived but two days. The next morning the flotilla passed through the Saut, and joined that excellent officer, Brig.-Gen. Brown, at Barnhart's, near Cornwall, where he had been instructed to take post and await my arrival, and where I confidently expected to hear of Maj.-Gen. Hampton's arrival on the opposite shore. But immediately after I halted, Col. Atkinson, the inspector-general of the division under Maj.-Gen. Hampton, waited on me with a letter from that officer, in which, to my unspeakable regret and surprise, he declined the junction ordered, and informed me he was marching towards Lake Champlain by way of co-operating in the proposed attack upon Montreal. This letter, together with a copy of that to which it is an answer, was immediately transmitted to a council of war, composed of my general officers and the colonel commanding the *état*, the chief engineer and the adjutant-general, who unanimously gave it as their opinion that the attack upon Montreal should be abandoned for the present season, and the army near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore for taking up winter-quarters, and that this place afforded an eligible position for such quarters.

"I acquiesced in these opinions, . . . because the loss of the division under Maj.-Gen. Hampton weakened my force too sensibly to justify the attempt. In all my measures and movements of moment I have taken the opinion of my general officers, which have been in accord with my own.

"I remained on the Canada shore until next day, without seeing or hearing from the 'powerful force' of the enemy in our neighborhood, and the same day reached the position with the artillery and infantry. The dragoons have been ordered to Utica and its vicinity, and I expect are fifty or sixty miles on the march. You have under cover a summary abstract of the killed and wounded in the affair of the 11th inst., which shall soon be followed by a particular return, in which a just regard shall be paid to individual merits.

"The dead rest in honor, and the wounded bleed for their country and deserve its gratitude."

The losses were: Killed, 102; wounded, 237; total, 339. The following are the names of the commissioned officers killed and wounded: Killed, Lieut. Wm. W. Smith, of the light artillery; Lieut. David Hunter, of the 12th Infantry; Lieut. David Olmstead, 15th Infantry. Wounded, Brig.-Gen. Leonard Covington, mortally (since dead); Maj. Talbot Chambers, slightly; Maj. Darby Noon, aid-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Swartwout, slightly; Col. James P. Preston, of the 23d Infantry, severely, his right thigh fractured; Maj. W. Cummings, 8th Regiment, severely; Capt. Edward Foster, 9th Infantry, slightly; Capt. David S. Townsend, 9th Infantry, severely (taken prisoner); Capt. Mordecai Myers, 13th Infantry, severely; Capt. John Campbell, 13th Regiment, slightly; Capt. John B. Murdock, 25th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. William S. Heaton, 11th Infantry, severely; Lieut. John Williams, 23d Regiment, slightly; Lieut. John Lynch, 23d Regiment, severely (taken prisoner); Lieut. Peter Pelham, 21st Regiment, severely (taken prisoner); Lieut. James D. Brown, 25th Infantry, slightly; Lieut. Archibald C. Crary, 25th Regiment, severely, in the skirmish the day before the action.

The British official account of this battle, dated Nov. 15, 1813, placed their loss at 1 officer, 2 musicians, and 19 privates, killed; and 1 captain, 9 subalterns, 6 sergeants, and 131 rank and file, wounded.

The preceding reports were made the subject of severe comments by the American press generally.

The following account of the battle was prepared by Dr. A. Trowbridge, of Watertown, N. Y., who was present:

"Night came on, and all schemes for meeting or attacking the enemy were changed for making suitable arrangements for the safety of the camp. The troops were marched back and posted on the same ground they occupied the night before. Strong guards were sent out in different directions, the troops were posted in line of battle, and directed to sleep on their arms. The night passed uninterrupted by alarm. It appeared evident from the movements of the enemy that a considerable force was advancing to attack us or pass our rear by land. The morning of the 11th was spent in making the usual preparations for marching. At 10 orders were issued for detachments of Generals Boyd's, Covington's, and Swartwout's brigades, with 4 pieces of light artillery, and the remaining body of dragoons, to march to join Gen. Brown, who, it was understood, had dispersed the enemy and taken a position at Cornwall. The movements had begun when the rear was attacked, the boats were brought to, and General Swartwout sent back to meet the enemy. He dashed into the woods with the 2d Regiment Infantry, commanded by Col. Ripley, who, after a short skirmish, drove them back to a ravine, where they kept up a sharp fire upon our advancing columns, which charged upon the enemy, killed and wounded several, and took 20 prisoners. The enemy retreated in a scattered condition in various directions. The main body of the enemy were now seen advancing in columns on the west extremity of Chrysler's field. They opened a fire of musketry, and from a six-pounder, which was heavy and galling upon our troops, composed of the 1st Regiment and a detachment from the first brigade, commanded by Col. Cole. This body was now ordered to flank the enemy's left. This was promptly done under a heavy fire from the enemy. Gen. Covington having been ordered up, now took the position just left by Ripley and Cotes, nearly in front of the enemy and within rifle-shot distance. The fight now became general and quite stationary. Gen. Covington soon received a mortal wound by a rifle-shot. Col. Preston, next in command, was soon after wounded in the thigh by a ball, fracturing the bone. Major Cumins was next wounded, and was obliged to retire. Many platoon officers were wounded or killed, and within 30 minutes after, the whole brigade was in confusion and left the field. A few minutes previous 2 six-pounders were brought up by Lieut. Smith and posted near some houses occupied by the enemy. Their position was favorable, and their fire destructive to the enemy, but the lieutenant was soon killed, and most of his men wounded, by musketry from the houses, and our piece taken. The enemy's fire was now turned upon Ripley and Cole's flanking party, retiring from their position. About this time a

squadron of dragoons, commanded by Maj. Woodford, took a position in the rear and suffered much from the enemy's fire. They were finally ordered to charge the enemy. This was made in the road upon the enemy in houses and behind board fences. The whole body soon returned with 30 horses without riders. The enemy's attention was so much diverted from Ripley and Cole's retreating detachment that, by passing, partly covered by the forest, they made good their retreat. The guard left at the boats was ordered up, commanded by Col. Upham. They occupied a position a few minutes in front of the enemy, who remained stationary in column, keeping up a steady fire from 2 six-pounders upon everything that appeared on the field to annoy them. Many of our wounded had been taken back to the boats; about 40 were left in a ravine and taken by the enemy. Gen. Boyd was the senior officer on the ground. Gen. Wilkinson was sick and confined to his boat and bed, and unable to muster forces without assistance. Gen. Lewis, next in command, was sick and unable to do duty.

"The American troops were stationed on the margin of the river, near the flotilla, and were re-embarked with the wounded and sick, and proceeded down the river without further annoyance from the enemy or their gun-boats, while the dragoons, with fifteen pieces of artillery, marched down the Canada shore without molestation. The flotilla arrived at the head of the Saut at 9 o'clock P.M., and encamped on the American side of the river. The badly wounded were placed in bars and log houses, and made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. The weather was cold, with snow and sleet, with storm and wind. The next morning the flotilla passed the Saut and joined Gen. Brown at Barnhart's, near Cornwall. A council of officers was called, which soon unanimously gave their opinion that the attack on Montreal should be abandoned, and that the army should be immediately crossed to the American shore for taking up winter quarters. The dragoons were recrossed and marched for Utica the same day, and the flotilla proceeded directly to French Mills, where they arrived the same night at 3 o'clock A.M. On the arrival of the army at French Mills the weather became intensely severe, and remained so till the 23d of January. The soldiers have been subject to great fatigue; many had lost their blankets and extra clothing. The sick and wounded had no covering or shelter, except tents, in the severe latitude of 45 degrees. In the vicinity of French Mills the country was a wilderness. Provisions were scarce and of a bad quality. Medicine and hospital stores were not to be found, and a supply could not be obtained short of Albany, a distance of 250 miles. It was ascertained that these stores were abundantly provided at Sacket's Harbor, but were, instead of being placed on board of separate boats, distributed throughout the boats of the flotilla, for which no officer could be made accountable. The want of these necessaries for the sick and wounded was severely felt. Under these circumstances sickness and mortality was very great, and excited general alarm."

On November 11, Hampton wrote to Wilkinson that he would be unable to meet him at St. Regis, but would return to Lake Champlain and co-operate by a descent from that place. "This reached Wilkinson at Barnhart's island. A council was convened, and it was resolved to cross to the American shore and take up winter quarters at French Mills, and accordingly the flotilla entered Salmon river and took possession. There a frightful mortality occurred, which is described by Dr. Lovell, a surgeon, as follows: 'The weather soon became intensely cold, and remained so all winter. In addition to the great fatigue to which the soldiers had been exposed, especially the division from Fort George, most of them had lost their blankets and extra clothing on their march or in the action of the 11th. Even the sick had no covering, except tents, from the period they debarked at the Mills until the 1st of January, in the severe latitude of 45°. Provisions were scarce and of a bad quality. Medicine and hospital stores were not to be found, having been lost or destroyed in the passage down the St. Lawrence. Under these circumstances the sickness and mortality were very great. A morning report now before me gives 75 sick, out of a small corps of 160.\* . . .

"In the vicinity of the French Mills the country was a wilderness. Huts and hospitals were necessary to render the army comfortable. The erection of these was a work of great labor, and required several weeks to complete it. A supply of hospital stores could not be obtained nearer than Albany, a distance of 250 miles. The want of these necessaries for the support of the very wretched and enfeebled soldier was most severely felt. The poor subsistence which the bread of the first quality afforded was almost the only support that could be had for nearly seven weeks. These accumulated evils the army encountered with much patience and heroic fortitude."

For supplying the army of Gen. Wilkinson an immense

\* Mann's Medical Sketches, p. 119.

quantity of stores had been forwarded from Plattsburg and Sacket's Harbor at great expense. A portion of the latter was deposited at Hopkinton and Malone, and these were constantly arriving when the order to evacuate the place was received. On the week before leaving about 1400 barrels of pork and beef, 100 casks of whisky, and other parts of rations, were sent by James Campbell, assistant store-keeper at the Mills. About 60 tons of hard biscuit, being considered not worth removing under the circumstances, was sunk in Salmon river, in a hole cut in the ice, besides which about ten tons were distributed among the inhabitants, to keep from the enemy, but much of this was soon after seized by the British. The troops on evacuating burned their boats (328 in number) down to the level of the ice, together with their barracks. The expenses to government during the time that the army tarried at French Mills is said to have been \$800,000.

"On February 9, 1814, orders were issued to leave the encampment. One division, under Gen. Brown, moved up the St. Lawrence to Sacket's Harbor; the other, under the immediate command of the commander-in-chief, directed its march to Plattsburg. In consequence of the retrograde movement of the army from French Mills, the hospital at Malone, at this time under good regulations, was broken up, and the sick were ordered to proceed on routes destined for their respective regiments. . . . The few accommodations on the routes were wretched. The inhabitants, although kind, were not under circumstances to furnish means to render the situation of the sick men even comfortable. Nothing was omitted within their abilities to meliorate their miserable condition. Knowing that so large a detachment of sick and invalids could not be covered at night if they moved in a body, the sleighs that transported them were successively put in motion in small divisions. Their line of movement, three days forming, extended the whole distance from Malone. The first division arrived at Plattsburg, the place of their destination, about the time the last commenced its progress. About 20, very sick, who were left in the hospitals, under the care of a citizen physician, were made prisoners of war by the British, who immediately followed the retrograde march of the army as far as Malone. Those left in hospitals were not molested in their persons, but were only obliged to sign their paroles, the greater part of whom, after five or six weeks, joined the hospital at Burlington.

"The last of the American army had scarcely left French Mills, and a few teamsters were employed in removing what they might be able of the stores, when a detachment of British troops, marching in columns, and preceded by a horde of savages, entered the village to plunder whatever of public property might be left.

"One unlucky teamster, having lingered behind, was shot by the officer who commanded the Indians. The ball lodged in the muscles of the neck, and still remains; the man, contrary to all expectations, having survived. He still lives to relate the narrow and hazardous escape which he ran. An account of this incursion was published, soon after, in the paper from which we quote the following:

"On Saturday, the 19th, the enemy, hearing that our troops had marched, ventured to cross the St. Lawrence, with a motley tribe of regulars, provincials, and a detachment of the devil's own,—sedentary militia, and their brethren, a band of savages. This martial body amused themselves at French Mills until one o'clock P.M., and then marched, with eight pieces of artillery and two cart-loads of Congreve rockets. At the fork of the roads, eleven miles from the mills, a detachment was sent off to Malone, and the main body passed on to Chateaugay, where it arrived about four o'clock in the morning of the 20th. There, it is reported, a scene of plunder began, which greatly distressed several of the inhabitants, and every particle of beef, pork, or flour, with every drop of whisky which could be found, was seized on as public property and carried away. By this gleaming, without discrimination between the individual and the public, it is believed the enemy carried off between 150 and 200 barrels of provisions of all sorts,—good and bad, public and private."

During the winter some ten or fifteen teamsters had been hired in Lewis county, and many more from Jefferson, to

convey flour from Sacket's Harbor to French Mills. They performed one trip, and were returning, when they were pressed at Chateaugay, and again compelled to return to Plattsburg, with loads of provisions and stores. This they accomplished, and had got as far as Chateaugay, where thirty-two teams had stopped at a tavern in the village for the night. There was a report in circulation that the enemy were over, and the horses were left in their harness, ready for instant retreat if necessary. Meanwhile the party within, unmindful of danger, were singing and drinking to pass away the night, for sleep among such a crowd was out of the question, when their gaiety was suddenly arrested by the entrance of a British officer (Major Sherwood), who inquired of the landlord who these gentlemen were, and, on being told that they were American teamsters, he informed them that they were all prisoners of war. There were but twenty-eight British soldiers, who were under the immediate command of Captain Conklin. The night was spent in searching for military stores and provisions, which were placed in the sleighs, and in the morning they commenced a retreat with whatever they could pick up of public property.\*

Gen. Hampton's movements have been alluded to. He had been ordered in September to proceed to Burlington, and raise recruits to join Gen. Wilkinson in his proposed operations. He advanced a short distance into Canada, and returned to Chazy, from whence he proceeded to Chateaugay.

His artillery consisted of 8 six-pounders, 1 twelve, and 1 howitzer, but was deficient in military supplies and provisions. On the 1st of October an attack was made with 300 or 400 regulars, and as many Indians, upon Col. Snelling, an outpost, but was repulsed. On the 21st of October an incursion was made into Canada, but without accomplishing its object. An intervening forest of eleven or twelve miles existed before reaching the Canadian settlements on the Chateaugay, and the obscure road through this had been blocked up by fallen timber, and was defended by the Indians and light troops of the enemy. The following is an extract from the official account of Gen. Hampton:

"Brig.-Gen. Izard, with the light troops and one regiment of the line, was detached early in the morning to turn these impediments in flank, and to seize the more open country below, while the army, preceded by a strong working party, advanced on a more circuitous route for a road. The measure completely succeeded, and the main body of the army reached the advanced position on the evening of the 22d. The 23d and 24th were employed in completing the road and getting up the artillery and stores. I had arranged at my departure, under the direction of Maj. Parker, a line of communication as far up the St. Lawrence as Ogdensburg, for the purpose of hastening to me the first notice of the progress of our army down. I had surmounted twenty-four miles of the more difficult part of the route, and had in advance of me seven miles of open country, but at the end of that distance commenced a wood of some miles in extent, which had been formed into an entire abatis, and filled by a succession of wooden breastworks, the rearmost of which was supplied with ordnance. In front of these defenses were placed the Indian force and light corps of the enemy, and in the rear all his disposable force. As the extent of this force depended on his sense of danger on the St. Lawrence, it was a cause of regret that all communication from yourself or Maj. Parker seemed to be at an end. As it was, however, believed that the enemy was hourly adding to his strength in this position if free from the apprehension of danger from above, an effort was judged necessary to dislodge him, and if we succeeded we should be in possession of a position which we could hold as long as any doubts remained of what was passing above, and of the real part to be assigned us. Our guides assured us of a shoal and practicable fording-place opposite the lower flank of the enemy's defenses, and that the woods on the opposite side of the river, a distance of seven or eight miles, were practicable for the passage of the troops. Col. Purdy, with the light corps and a strong body of infantry of the line, was detached at an early hour of the night of the 25th, to gain this ford by the morning, and to commence his attack in the rear, and that was to be signal for the army to fall on in front, and it was believed the pass might be carried before the enemy's distant troops could be brought forward to its support. . . . The army was put in motion on the morning of the 26th, leaving its baggage, etc., on the ground of encampment. On advancing near the enemy it was found that the column on the opposite side was not as far advanced as had been anticipated.

\* Among other stores they took off a large cask, supposed to contain rum, but which, when they reached French Mills, was found to hold nothing but water. The unfortunate cask was instantly knocked in the head, much to the amusement of the teamsters.

The guides had misted it, and finally failed in finding the ford. We could not communicate with it, but only waited the attack below. At 2 o'clock the firing commenced, and our troops advanced rapidly to the attack. The enemy's light troops commenced a sharp fire, but Brig.-Gen. Izard advanced with his brigade, drove him everywhere behind his defenses, and silenced the fire in the front. This brigade would have pushed forward as far as courage, skill, and perseverance could have carried it, but on advancing it was found that the firing had commenced on the opposite side, and the ford had not been gained. The enemy retired behind his defenses, but a renewal of his attack was expected and their troops remained some time in their position to meet it. The troops on the opposite side were excessively fatigued. The enterprise had failed in its main point, and Col. Purdy was ordered to withdraw his column to a shoal four or five miles above, and cross over. The day was spent, and Gen. Izard was ordered to withdraw his brigade to a position three miles in the rear, to which place the baggage had been ordered forward. The slowness and order with which Gen. Izard retired with his brigade could but have inspired the enemy with respect. They presumed not to venture a shot at him during his movement, but the unguardedness of some part of Purdy's command exposed him to a rear attack from the Indians, which was repeated after dark, and exposed him to some loss. These attacks were always repelled, and must have cost the enemy as many lives as we lost. Our entire loss of killed, wounded, and missing does not exceed fifty. In its new position, within three miles of the enemy's post, the army encamped on the night of the 26th, and remained until 12 o'clock of the 28th. All the deserters, of whom there were four, having concurred in the information that Sir George Provost, with three other general officers, had arrived with the whole of his disposable force, and lay in the rear of these defenses, and a letter from Major Parker (by express received in the evening of the 26th) having informed me that no movement down the St. Lawrence had been heard of at Ogdensburg, and for some distance above, the following questions were submitted to the commanding officers of the brigades, regiments, and corps, and the heads of the general staff, in a council convened for the purpose: 'Is it advisable, under existing circumstances, to renew the attack on the enemy's position? and if not, what position is it advisable for the army to take, until it can receive advices of the advance of the grand army down the St. Lawrence?' The opinion of the council was expressed in the following words: 'It is the unanimous opinion of this council that it is necessary, for the preservation of this army and the fulfillment of the ostensible views of the government, that we immediately return by orderly marches to such a position (Chateaugay) as will serve our communications with the United States, either to retire into winter quarters or to be ready to strike below.' In pursuance of this opinion the army has returned by slow marches to this place, and now awaits the order of the government."

As soon as news reached Plattsburg that the enemy had followed, a body of troops was sent back to meet them, but they were soon informed that the invading party had retreated. In our accounts of Hopkinton, Malone, and Fort Covington, are given the details of this affair.

The unsuccessful issue of the military operations of the northern army in the campaign of 1813 created much dissatisfaction throughout the Union, and the conduct of the generals who had conducted the enterprises became the subject of severe censure, and both became the subject of investigation by courts-martial. That of Gen. Wilkinson was, by an order of the secretary of war, assembled at Utica, in January, 1815, and adjourned to Troy. He was charged, 1st, with neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct, stated in eight particulars; 2d, with drunkenness on duty, with two specifications; 3d, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, with six instances; and 4th, in countenancing and encouraging disobedience of orders. To all of these he plead *not guilty*, and after a protracted trial, during which his actions and motives were severely canvassed, he was discharged. The official correspondence of the campaign was published by order of congress.

On the 25th of March, 1814, the citizens of Franklin county held a public meeting at Malone, to unite in a petition to the legislature for protection against the insults and ravages of the enemy. With glowing and expressive language they represented their miseries, and invoked aid to protect their property from ravage and themselves from insult.

By an act of April 6, 1814, the sheriff of St. Lawrence County was directed to remove the prisoners in the county jail to the Lewis county jail for safe-keeping.

In the summer of 1814, Capt. Thomas Frazer crossed the St. Lawrence at Hammond with sixty men, and proceeded to Rossie to apprehend some horse-thieves who were said to be lurking in the vicinity. Mr. James Howard was at the time holding a justice's court, which was hastily dissolved, and the

parties sought were not secured. They made inquiries into the operations of the furnace then building, and are said to have exacted a pledge that munitions of war should not be cast there. In returning, several persons volunteered to row them down the lake to the narrows, from whence they crossed to Canada. A plan was formed to attack them as they passed down the river, but this was discountenanced as only calculated to excite retaliation. This event, occurring at about the time of the taking of Washington, gave rise to the presage, "that since the head and tail of the nation had both been captured, the remainder of the body would follow as a natural consequence."

The War of 1812-15, which principally grew out of the British claim of the right of search, was prosecuted on land with very little energy on the part of the American government during the first two years of the war. In the west Gen. Hull disgraced his profession and the land of his birth by a most cowardly surrender of an important post and garrison; and with the exception of the gallant defense of Sacket's Harbor by the few regulars under Gen. Brown, and the capture of Little York (Toronto) by the lumented Pike, the campaigns of 1812 and 1813 were little calculated to kindle the pride of the American people. The operations of the army along the northern frontier of New York were especially disastrous, and the names of several commanders are to this day spoken of with anything but respect. In fine, the operations on the whole line of the St. Lawrence demonstrated nothing save the unreliability of the militia and the imbecility of the commanders, and it was not until Gen. Harrison's defeat of Proctor, late in 1813, and the crowning victories of Brown at Niagara, and Macomb at Plattsburg, with the accompanying naval triumphs of Perry and McDonough, that the American people began to hold up their heads.

It was found, after bitter experience at Fort Meigs, Niagara, and Sacket's Harbor; that the militia enlisted for a few months, no matter whether educated or ignorant, are not *soldiers*, and are as useless against disciplined veterans in the field as an unorganized mob. The success of Brown at Niagara was simply due to the hard and constant drilling of the troops for months under competent officers. The same lessons were learned in the War of the Rebellion, where success only followed systematic organization and thorough discipline of the troops.

The War of 1812 left the frontiers of New York, and especially the four northern counties lying along the St. Lawrence and the Canada line, in very impoverished circumstances, which it required years of patient labor to improve and replace with a better order of things. Many of the best portions of these counties were comparatively deserted, and the consequences were apparent for many years. The war was entered into without adequate preparation, and for nearly two years badly conducted in the field; in fact, along the whole frontier it may be summed up as having been a series of piratical reprisals and counter-reprisals across the noble dividing stream which should forever "go unvexed to the sea."

#### THE PATRIOT WAR OF 1837-40.

Many of the exciting incidents, and the most considerable battle of this military *faux pas*, occurred in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, and there was probably more excitement and more interest manifested in St. Lawrence County than perhaps any other along the whole frontier. Much bitterness was engendered upon opposite sides of the St. Lawrence, and it is possible that had not the civil and military officers of the United States Government promptly interposed with a competent force, bloodshed would have resulted, and even war between the two governments. The presence of the governor of New York, and such officers as Gen. Winfield Scott and Col. W. J. Worth on the American side, and of Governor Arthur, Col. Young, and others on behalf of the British government, un-

doubtedly prevented open hostilities, and allayed the passions of the reckless portions of both nationalities, and happily averted a storm which might have involved the most serious consequences. We find in Dr. Hough's history of the county an interesting and very reliable account of the difficulties in this region, and make the following abstract for the benefit of our readers:

There had existed for several years in the Canadian provinces a party which labored to obtain certain reforms in government, among which were the extension of the elective franchise and the procuring of a responsible elective council. This aroused a bitter feeling, and late in November, 1837, the press of the reformers was destroyed by a mob, which but increased the excitement, and at length the aid of the military force was called out to arrest certain prominent leaders of the reform party. The prisons became filled with persons charged with treason; martial law was proclaimed in the lower province, and numerous instances of wanton violence on the part of the soldiery occurred. Numbers fled to the States for an asylum, and the popular riots that ensued were only aggravated by the efforts made to suppress them. It is not our purpose to narrate the details of the causes or merits of the movement, but however much justice there may have been in the demands of the reformers, it will be the duty of the future historian to record the fact that the pretext was seized by sundry American citizens as a favorable opportunity to push forward their private schemes of personal aggrandizement and pecuniary speculation, and the planning of enterprises which they had neither the honor nor the courage to sustain when their support involved personal danger. The masses who acted in these movements were doubtless actuated by sincere motives, and were blinded and misled by a few designing villains. The sympathies of our citizens have ever been on the side of political liberty, and our past history is filled with examples of its expression towards those seeking it; and this was the more sensibly felt from the vicinity of the arena of operations, and the belief that the sentiment of revolution, and aspirations for an independent republican existence, were entertained by the masses of Canada. Refugees from the provinces were scattered through the northern States, who related, with excited language, their version of the movements, and these causes, with many others concurring, led to efforts having for their avowed object the *independence of the Canadas*. The destruction of the American steamer "Caroline" Dec 29, 1837, excited this feeling to an extraordinary degree, and public meetings were held throughout the country to express an honest indignation at the outrage, and invoke the executive arm to protect our national rights. In this movement there was no political or sectional feeling. The subject became the absorbing topic of the press, and every mail was eagerly awaited to learn the news from the seat of the disturbances. Feb. 12, 1838, Wm. L. McKenzie, a prominent leader of the movement, addressed the citizens of Ogdensburg on the Canadian question, and in the evening and following morning a cannon was fired several times, with a view of honoring the speaker, but with the effect of assembling crowds of excited citizens. In the evening several persons from Prescott crossed to ascertain the cause of the firing, who met a company of the Patriots (as the friends of the movement were called), who arrested and detained them till morning. This illegal proceeding irritated the Canadians, and increased the hostility. Feb. 18, 1838, the State arsenal at Watertown was robbed, and a reward of \$250 offered for the burglars. Active measures were taken to assemble arms and munitions of war along the frontier, and secret associations, styled *Hunters' lodges*, were soon formed in the large villages, to organize a plan of resistance, and circulate early intelligence of the movements.

On the night between the 29th and 30th of May, 1838, the British steamboat "Sir Robert Peel," on her passage from

Prescott to the head of the lake, while taking fuel at Wells' island, in Jefferson county, was boarded by a company of armed men, the crew and passengers driven on shore, and the steamer burned.

An outrage so flagrant as this could not pass without the notice of government, and the most prompt and decisive measures were adopted by the authorities, on both sides of the St. Lawrence, for the arrest of the authors of the act. The leader of the party that boarded and burned this steamer publicly acknowledged the act, with the motives which induced him to the attempt, in the following proclamation, which was circulated through most of the newspapers:

"To all whom it may concern: I, William Johnston, a natural-born citizen of Upper Canada, certify that I hold a commission in the Patriot service of Upper Canada, as commander-in-chief of the naval forces and flotilla. I commanded the expedition that attacked and destroyed the steamer 'Sir Robert Peel.' The men under my command in that expedition were nearly all natural-born English subjects; the exceptions were volunteers for the expedition.

"My headquarters were on an island in the St. Lawrence, without the jurisdiction of the United States, at a place named by me Fort Wallace. I am well acquainted with the boundary line, and know which of the islands do, and which do not, belong to the United States, and in the selection of the island I wished to be positive, and not locate within the jurisdiction of the United States, and had reference to the decision of the commissioners, under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, done at Utica, in the State of New York, 13th of June, 1822. I know the number of islands, and by that decision it was British territory.

"I yet hold possession of that station, and we also occupy a station some twenty or more miles from the boundary of the United States, in what was his majesty's dominions, until it was occupied by us. I act under orders. The object of my movements is the independence of the Canadas. I am not at war with the commerce or property of citizens of the United States.

"Signed this 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

"WILLIAM JOHNSTON."

On the 4th of June, 1838, Governor Marcy issued a proclamation offering a reward for the arrest of certain persons, alleged to be concerned in the burning of the "Robert Peel," viz.: for William Johnston, \$500; for Daniel McLeod, Samuel C. Frey, and Robert Smith, each \$250; and \$100 each for the detection and delivery of other offenders. In a letter to the secretary of war, dated Watertown, June 3, 1838, he advised the co-operation of the government of Canada with the United States, in endeavoring to clear the St. Lawrence of the Patriot forces, said to be lodged among the Thousand islands.

It was estimated that at least 500 men, well armed, and accommodated with boats adapted to the object to be accomplished, would be required to effect this purpose. The governor of Canada also offered a reward of £1000 for the conviction of any person or persons concerned in the outrage.

On the morning of the 2d of June, 1838, the American steamboat "Telegraph," while leaving Brockville, was hailed by two sentries belonging to the volunteer militia, and fired upon with balls, three of which struck the steamer. About the same time, several shots were fired from another wharf. Upon an examination which ensued, it appeared that the firing was not justified by orders, and it was asserted that no intention to hit the steamer existed. The sentries stated that they fired them as alarm-guns. They were discharged, and no further action was taken in relation to the matter.

In a message from President Van Buren to congress, June 20, 1838, it is stated that the outrages committed on the steamboat "Sir Robert Peel," and upon the "Telegraph" at Brockville, had not been made a subject of formal demand for redress by either government, as these acts were considered criminal offenses, committed within the jurisdiction of tribunals competent to inquire into the facts and to punish those engaged in their perpetration.

Directly opposite the present depot of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railway at Ogdensburg, stands a tall but massive stone tower, with a tin-covered dome, whose enormous but dilapidated appendages indicate the purposes of its

erection as a wind-mill. This has been the theatre of a sanguinary conflict, the details of which were as follows:\*

Early in November, 1838, the Patriots, who had previously rallied in clubs and secret lodges, which had free and constant communication with each other, began to exhibit an intention of making fresh demonstrations upon Canada, at some point which was known only by those who were in their confidence. Unusual numbers of strangers were seen about Syracuse, Oswego, Sacket's Harbor, Watertown, etc., and large quantities of arms, many of which were of most beautiful workmanship, were collected and concealed.

About the 10th of November, two schooners, named the "Charlotte of Oswego" and the "Charlotte of Toronto," were noticed as being freighted at Oswego, from boats that had arrived from Syracuse, by the Oswego canal, under circumstances that were suspicious. After being laden they left the harbor, taking a northerly course. The steamer "United States" had been in port from Tuesday, the 6th instant, undergoing some repairs, which were not completed till Saturday the 10th. The "United States" left Oswego about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 11th instant, to continue her regular trip down the lake and river. On her leaving Oswego, she took about a hundred and fifty passengers, according to the testimony of Wm. Williams, the first mate. All of these, except one, were men passengers, without any baggage, except small budgets, and two or three trunks. There was a nail-keg put on board, which fell in handling, and the head came out, when it was found filled with lead bullets, which rolled over the deck. There was also a number of boxes taken on board, marked for Cape Vincent. The steamer arrived at Sacket's Harbor between one and two o'clock, and lay there three-fourths of an hour, and here about twenty or thirty passengers came on board, all of whom were men.

The "United States" passed the "Telegraph" (then in the service of the United States government), about eleven miles from Sacket's Harbor, opposite Point Peninsula. The passengers were on deck, and in open view of those on the government steamer. The mate of the "United States" testifies that he heard some of the leaders of the men tell them to keep out of sight. The steamer stopped at Cape Vincent about half an hour, and here some ten or eleven passengers came on board. On arriving near the foot of Long island, below Millen's bay, the two schooners that had left Oswego on the 10th were discovered, and Capt. James Van Cleve, upon the request of a respectable-looking passenger, who represented that they belonged to him, and were freighted with merchandise for Ogdensburg, consented to take them in tow. These schooners were lashed one on each side of the steamer. The steamer touched at French Creek a few minutes, and seven or eight men came on to the schooners. Soon after leaving this port, the nature of the business of the passengers became evident, and swords and pistols were openly taken from boxes on board the steamer. The boxes on board the steamers were here transferred to the schooners, which had not been long in tow before great numbers of men came from the latter on board the steamer. A consultation was now held between the captain and two of the owners of the steamboat present, and Hiram Denio, one of the bank commissioners, who was on board as a passenger, as to what was best to be done under the circumstances; and it was concluded to stop at the wharf at Morristown (the next American port), and cause information to be given to a magistrate of the character of the passengers on board of the steamer, and of their supposed objects, and of the steamboat having towed down the schooners, and also to send an express with like information to Ogdensburg, with instructions to communicate the same to the marshal, if he

\* The old wind-mill has since been stuccoed, and remodeled into a government light-house. Most of the buildings that stood near have been removed, and considerable of the cedar which once covered the slope of the bank has been cut away.

should be there, or if not, to a magistrate; and for the said steamer to remain at Morristown until the express should have had time to arrive with the intelligence.

Just before the steamer reached Morristown (about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, Nov. 11) the schooners were unfastened and dropped astern, and were seen no more by those on board the steamer until their arrival in Ogdensburg on the next morning. An express was sent on, as had been agreed upon. It is also believed that information was sent over to the village of Brockville, to the same effect. It had now become quite certain that Prescott was the point against which the expedition was to be directed. The "United States" resumed her course to Ogdensburg, where she arrived about three o'clock on Monday morning. The fires were put out immediately on entering the port, as usual, and the hands, with the exception of the customary watch, retired. The schooners, after parting company with the "United States," proceeded on their way, and, the wind being favorable, reached Prescott during the night. They contained, as has been above suggested, and as afterwards appeared, a military armament under the command of Gen. John W. Birge, but which were under the more immediate command of one Von Schoultz, a Polish exile, who had seen much of military operations in his own country, and who doubtless had been induced to join this expedition from sincere motives, to promote a cause which he had been made to believe was just and honorable. Upon their approaching Prescott, one of the schooners was made fast to the upper wharf, and Von Schoultz urged his men to land, with bayonets fixed and muskets unloaded, march into the village, and take possession of the fort at once. A hesitation on the part of some of the leaders, and a difference of opinion as to the mode of attack, arose, which led to a delay, and the schooner was soon after cast off. Those who were conversant with the condition of the town, and the strength of the garrison at Fort Wellington at that time, have expressed an opinion that but little difficulty would have been experienced, at the first moment, in taking effectual possession. Soon after, the "Charlotte of Oswego" grounded on the soft slimy delta of mud which the Oswegatchie has deposited in the St. Lawrence at its confluence with the great river. About sunrise, on Monday morning, a crowd assembled on the dock at which the "United States" was moored, and, from the movements and conduct of those who took a leading part in the proceedings, it was evident they intended to seize that steamer, in order to assist in promoting their enterprise. Early in the morning, an iron six-pounder cannon, belonging to the village of Ogdensburg, and a brass four-pounder, belonging to the State of New York, and in charge of an artillery company under Capt. A. B. James, were seized by the Patriots, and afterwards conveyed across the river, in a scow, to the wind-mill. Several of the owners of the steamer, upon perceiving that the demonstrations on shore, and the movements of the armed men, threatened the seizure of the boat, endeavored to obtain of the civil and military authorities assistance in preventing it. The marshal of the district was absent; the collector (Mr. Smith Stilwell) made strenuous and diligent efforts to prevent the proceedings which ensued, but without effect. Meanwhile the streets were filled with armed men, and it was perceived that the village of Prescott was alive with the bustle of preparation to resist the movements which were in progress against them. The leaders of the Patriots in Ogdensburg proceeded to muster a volunteer company to man the steamer, and openly derided the efforts of the civil authorities in preventing them. Having obtained a crew, partly it is said by volunteers and those whom they hired of the crew, and partly by those from on shore, the fires were kindled, and as soon as steam could be got up they left the wharf, with loud cheers from the crowd, to go to the assistance of the schooner that had run aground. The schooner "Charlotte of Toronto," after casting off from the upper wharf, fell

down the stream, and took a position early in the morning, nearly opposite the wind-mill, about a mile below. The walls of this were thick and massive, and the interior was divided into several stories. It had been formerly used as a grist-mill, but for several years previous to this time it had been deserted, and its machinery had fallen to ruins. Here, from the schooner and from a number of small boats that crossed the river, a lodgment was made, and a portion of the armament of the schooner was landed. The steamer "United States" did not succeed in getting off the grounded schooner, and presently returned to the American shore. The "Experiment," a British steamboat, was lying at this time at the wharf at Prescott, and being armed with cannon, fired upon her without effect. Additional hands were now procured to navigate the steamer, which had herself grounded for a short time on her first trip, and she was again worked into the river, near where the schooner "Charlotte of Oswego" lay aground, and soon after again returned. A demand was here made, from one on board to those on shore, for a longer hawser, which was promised from a neighboring store, and a quantity of bread and other provisions was conveyed aboard. On again leaving the dock, she went out into the channel, going between the grounded schooner and the British shore, and passed down the river nearly or quite to Wind-Mill point, and was twice fired upon by the "Experiment," but it is believed without effect. After arriving at Wind-Mill point she remained there some time, and about this time the "Charlotte of Toronto," having remained opposite the wind-mill till about the middle of the day, sailed up the river, and came to anchor near the American shore, not far from where the other schooner subsequently anchored, and remained till dark. The movements of the "United States" had consumed nearly half of the day, and she came up at about the same time with the "Charlotte of Toronto," and apparently with a view to cover her from the fire of the British steamboat. She again went down to Wind-Mill point, at each time of passing receiving a fire from the "Experiment," which shots were cheered by those on board, who were assembled on the promenade deck; but as she was coming up on her last trip, with great speed and apparently under a great press of steam, a cannon-shot from the British steamer entered the wheel-house, and instantly beheaded a young man by the name of Solomon Foster, who stood as a pilot at the wheel. Upon arriving in port this time, the "United States" lay during the remainder of the day near the wharf. During this time the boat was apparently under the orders of one Oliver B. Pierce, and had on board John W. Birge, of Cazenovia, Madison county, the reputed commander of the invading forces. Hiram Denio, who was personally acquainted with the former, was requested by the owners of the boat to go on board and solicit the peaceable surrender of the property, which, after some consultation, was done, and the parties who had taken possession withdrew from it.

During the last trip which the steamer made it was particularly observed that but a small part of those who went over returned. The others were, it is said, landed at or near the wind-mill.

Nathaniel Garrow, of Auburn, the United States marshal for the northern district of New York, arrived from Sacket's Harbor between seven and eight o'clock on Monday evening, and between eight and nine made a formal seizure of the steamer "United States." In the afternoon of Monday, the "Paul Pry," a small steam ferry-boat, went over to the stranded schooner, in charge of a company of the Patriots, and succeeded in hauling her off. Not long after being relieved, she passed down and took a position near the other schooner, and in performing this service encountered a brisk fire from the steamer "Experiment," which was returned with small arms. In the evening she was also seized for a violation of the neutrality of the frontier. During the whole of Moa-

day there was frequent crossing of the river in small boats, and no attempt to prevent it was made or deemed practicable by the civil authorities. During the night everything remained quiet, but reports of cannon were heard at long intervals.

Rumors of every kind floated through the town, and a meeting was held to concert measures for defense, but such was the novel and perilous crisis that had arrived, that nothing was effected. Some of the citizens warmly sympathized with the movement, while another part, embracing most of those of influence and property, looked upon the proceedings as tending to nothing but ruin, and as calling upon the patriotism of every good citizen to aid in discouraging the prosecution of the enterprise, and in protecting the national honor and the interests of the village. Such, however, was the influence of the armed strangers in the streets, that this sentiment could scarcely be found to operate in efficient exertions. Monday night was spent by the Patriots at the wind-mill and adjacent premises, in fortifying it, as they might be able, under the direction of Von Schoultz, upon whom, in the absence of the superior officers, devolved the defense of a position which, it has been strongly insinuated and firmly believed, those who had incited and encouraged them to it had not the courage to share with them.

On the following morning, Nov. 13, the two schooners were seized at about 10 o'clock by the marshal. They at this time lay in the American waters, about thirty or forty rods from the pier or abutments of Creighton's brewery.

The "Charlotte of Oswego," at the time of her seizure, had on her deck two or three cannon, also boxes and small casks, which contained guns and munitions of war. There were about half a dozen men, who were the captain (Sprague) and crew. The other vessel had on board some barrels of apples, but most of the munitions had been removed from her and landed at the wind-mill. Capt. Quick and three or four men, supposed to be her crew, were on board. These were put in charge of Col. W. J. Worth, of the 8th U. S. Infantry, who had arrived in the steamer "Telegraph" on Monday evening, and subsequently sent to Sacket's Harbor for safe-keeping.

This steamer had visited the place on Saturday to bring Cols. Totten and Thayer, of the engineer service, and was under the command of Capt. Hill, of the U. S. Army. After the "United States" had been seized her machinery was taken apart, so that she could not be used without the assent of the owners. The efforts of the military authorities were directed to the prevention of all further communication with the Patriots and the American shore, and the arrival of the troops afforded the first means that the authorities had possessed of enforcing the laws. The testimony that was taken in a case growing out of this affair concurs in proving that on Monday the arm of the civil law was powerless, and that there did not exist the means of preventing the proceedings which ensued. Col. Worth had under his command two companies of government troops. On Tuesday the British armed steamers "Coburg" and "Victoria" having arrived at Prescott with a reinforcement of troops, at about 7 o'clock, they, together with the "Experiment," opened a discharge of cannon, and commenced throwing bombs at the Patriots in the wind-mill, who fired with field-pieces from their batteries on shore in return. These exciting and novel proceedings very naturally drew a large crowd of spectators from Ogdensburg and the adjacent country to Mile point, the present site of the railroad depot, and the most eligible point from which to observe the doings of the British in their attempt to dislodge the Patriots. On Tuesday morning a detachment of 40 men of the 83d regiment, under Lieut. Johnson, and 30 marines under Lieut. Parker, were landed, and joined by detachments of militia. At 6.45 the British advanced in two columns. The left, under Col. D. Fraser, consisting of the marines, Capt. G. McDon-

nell's company of L. G. Highlanders, Capts. Jones' and Fraser's companies of 2d regiment Grenville militia, and 100 men of Col. Martle's regiment of Stormont militia. The right column was led by Col. Gowan, of the Queen's borderers, and 100 of Col. Martle's regiment. Soon after a line of fire blazed along the summit of the hill, in the rear of the mill, for about eighty or a hundred rods, and the report of small arms made an incessant roar. The morning being dark and lowering, the gleam of the discharges became the more observable, and tended to heighten the horrors of the dramatic events that were transpiring. The Patriots were mostly protected by stone walls, and comparatively secure, while the British were fully exposed in the open field, and suffered greatly from the sharpshooters that were posted in the upper stories of the wind-mill. The officers on horseback were seen distinctly to fall here and there on the field, and the ranks of the soldiers to waste away under the unequal contest. The British did not at that time have at Prescott guns of sufficient weight to make a sensible impression upon the massive walls of the tower, and their shot rebounded from the surface without producing effect.

After twenty or thirty minutes one party gave way, and retired out of sight over the hill, and at about 9 o'clock the firing had ceased, apparently leaving the Patriots in possession of their stronghold, but without the ability to pursue or to return to the American shore, or to maintain their present position for any great length of time, from want of provisions and munitions. At the time when the action commenced, the Patriot forces are supposed to have numbered about 180, but during the engagement a party consisting of 52, who had pursued the retreating militia over the hill, were separated from their comrades, scattered, pursued, and captured in detail. The Patriot loss on this occasion is said to have been 5 killed and 13 wounded, while that of the British was said, at the time, to have been about 100 killed and as many wounded. The official return of Col. Young gave 2 officers and 11 rank and file killed, and 67 wounded. It has been generally believed that their loss exceeded this number. Finding that the stronghold of the Patriots resisted any means of impression which they possessed, the British resolved to await the arrival of heavier cannon, and took precautions meanwhile to prevent any reinforcement of the invaders. From 9 till 3 there was but little excitement. An irregular firing was kept up on the wind-mill, and a body of regulars fired an occasional volley at a stone house, in which a portion of the Patriots were established. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a barn was burnt by the Patriots as sheltering the British. During this time the Patriots occupied the wind-mill and several of the houses adjoining, and the brow of the hill. On the evening of the 13th a requisition was sent to Sacket's Harbor for more troops to be ready, if necessary, to assist those already at Ogdensburg in restraining any attempt at reinforcement. Lieut. W. S. Johnson, of the British army, belonging to the 83d regiment, was among the killed. The dead and badly wounded lay on the field till the morning of the 14th (Wednesday), when the British sent a flag of truce for permission to bury the dead, and both parties were for a short time engaged in collecting and carrying off from the field the slain. The night between the 13th and the 14th was quiet, and the wind blew so rough that all attempt at crossing the river, had nothing else prevented, would have been hazardous. At half-past 9 troops were again marched to Fort Wellington, but no engagement ensued. In the forenoon of Thursday, Col. Worth sent for several of the prominent citizens of Ogdensburg to come on board the steamer, who accepted the invitation. His object in doing this was to ask their opinions and advice on the propriety of a course which he proposed, of applying to Col. Plomer Young, the British commander, to ask of him the privilege of staying the further effusion of blood, by being allowed to remove the Patriots,

and become responsible that they should attempt no further disturbance on this frontier. The humane intention of this measure commended itself to the approbation of those to whom it was explained, and a citizen of high standing in the community, who was personally acquainted with Col. Young, offered his services to procure an interview between Cols. Young and Worth, and accordingly visited Prescott, where he was politely received by the British officer, who accompanied him back to the steamer, and a private interview was held between the two officers. The delicacy of the measure proposed and the obvious charges that would be brought against the official character of an officer who would consent to the escape of an enemy who was entirely within his power, rendered the compliance with the request a thing to be not for a moment entertained. He pointedly denied the favor asked, but from an intimation that was dropped, either from inadvertence or design, that the machinery of the "Experiment" (the "Coburg" and "Victoria" having gone up the river the night previous) needed repairs that would prevent her being used until 2 o'clock the next morning, it was very naturally inferred that no means of annoyance would be in the possession of the British during the early part of the night. This opportunity Col. Worth wished to have improved, and, having consulted some of the citizens on the subject, it was understood that early in the evening the steamer "Paul Pry" should be at the service of a party of volunteers, who might safely approach the wind-mill and rescue the inmates if they could be induced to improve the opportunity. This delicate and responsible service was intrusted to Preston King, the postmaster of the village, who was selected as possessing the requisite qualifications for the duty.

A sufficient number of volunteers was raised for the occasion, and the steamer repaired to the vicinity of the wind-mill. Among the volunteers was a man connected with the Patriots, who was said to be an officer of their organization, and to know their pass-words; he was for these reasons recommended as a suitable person to open the communication with them, and was sent on shore in a small row-boat, to communicate the errand of the steamer.

By subsequent information it was ascertained that some person, who went ashore in the first boat, reported that a reinforcement of men and supplies might soon be expected by the Patriots, and they were advised to maintain their position.

Mr. King then took a small boat, with one man, and repaired himself to the wind-mill, made known the nature of his errand, stated the folly of looking for reinforcements which there was no reason to expect, and earnestly requested them to avail themselves of the only chance of escape that would be offered.

The delusive hope and divided councils arising from the report of reinforcements produced delay and uncertainty in the movements of the Patriots to avail themselves of the opportunity to retire from their position. The men on board of the steamer became impatient at the delay, and insisted on the return of the steamer to Ogdensburg. Mr. King was thus reluctantly compelled to return without having accomplished his purpose, further than to bring off 6 or 7 men from the mill, one of whom had been wounded in the thigh by a musket-ball. He had scarce returned to port, when the British armed steamer was seen going down the river, and all chance of passing between the American shore and the mill was cut off. The persons first sent on shore to communicate with the Patriots did not return to the steamer, but were left, and returned to the American shore in their row-boat.

During the time the "Paul Pry" lay near the wind-mill, firing along the line by the British picket-guards was kept up by musketry, which rendered the men on board the steamer impatient of inaction and delay. Had it not been for the false expectation of reinforcements, it is believed the Patriots might at once have availed themselves of the opportunity

offered for escape, and the sad events which subsequently followed might have been avoided.

On Thursday evening, the steamer "United States" (Capt. Van Cleve), in charge of Capt. Vaughan, sailing-master of the navy, with a party of troops under Capt. Wright, started for Sacket's Harbor, having alongside in tow the two Patriot schooners, and manned by a company of United States troops. The schooners had on their decks the cannon which had formed a part of their armament. Apprehending that they should meet a British force expected from Kingston to complete the capture of the wind-mill, and believing it to be prudent to be provided against any emergency that might arise, Capt. Wright had caused the cannon to be loaded, and the military to be held in readiness. When they had arrived at a point just above Oak point, they met the British steamer "Brockville," having two gun-boats in tow. The "United States" was hailed, and ordered to "*lie to and send a boat aboard.*"

The peremptory and insulting tone in which this was expressed forbade compliance on the part of the officer who had the flotilla in charge, and the reply was made that they might "*come aboard.*" The demand was again repeated, and answered with a coolness and pointedly laconic brevity that did the highest credit to the courage and ability of Capt. Wright. The parties having passed, the British steamer turned and followed for some distance, but no further notice being taken of her by the "United States," the pursuer shortly resumed her original course.

On the morning of the 16th (Friday), the British having been reinforced with a regiment of 400 regulars, and by gun-boats armed with ordnance sufficient for the reduction of the place, set themselves at work systematically for this purpose. An 18-pounder was posted back of the mill, under Maj. McBane; a gun-boat was posted below the mill, and a heavily-armed steamer above it, so that the shot from these three points might not interfere with each other, and still have the mill in their focus. They were beyond the range of rifle-shot, and sufficient to accomplish, ere long, the demolition of the tower.

During the whole of Thursday a white flag had been displayed from the mill, but no attention being paid to it, it was finally fastened on the outside. Three or four flags were sent out, and the bearers shot down as soon as seen, as the British appeared to be inclined to receive no terms. At length, on Friday in the forenoon, the firing ceased, and an unconditional surrender being made, the prisoners (for as such they were received and regarded) were marched out between files of regulars and conducted to Fort Wellington, from whence they were sent to Fort William Henry, at Kingston, for trial. Had it not been for the interposition of the regulars, the prisoners would have been torn in pieces by the enraged militia, who exhibited a vindictiveness and animosity that has scarcely found a parallel in the annals of French and Indian warfare. Every species of abuse and insult was heaped upon the unfortunate band. During the firing that ensued in celebrating the surrender Capt. Drummond, of the British army, was accidentally shot. The British burnt, at once, four dwellings and two barns in the vicinity of the wind-mill. Von Schoultz was said to be opposed to offering the enemy a flag of truce, and besought his men to rush upon the enemy and die in the contest, but their ammunition and provisions were exhausted, and the fatigue of five days and nights incessant watching and labor had made them indifferent to their fate.

The British loss in the action near Prescott, Nov. 13, 1838, was as follows: Killed, 2 lieutenants, 11 rank and file. Wounded, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, 62 rank and file.

The board of supervisors were in session at Canton at the time, and the cannonade of the battle was distinctly heard at that place. Some of the board were warm sympathizers in the movement, and resolutions condemning British tyranny,



and expressing sympathy with the Patriots, were brought forward for action repeatedly, but failed to pass. On one occasion the resolution of Isaac Ellwood was called up, but, on motion of Mr. Buck, seconded by Mr. Doty, it was "Resolved, that the above resolution lie on the table until the same shall be again drawn up." The resolution was never called up from the table.

Bill Johnston, the avowed leader of the party that boarded and burned the "Robert Peel," had been seen publicly in the streets of Ogdensburg for several days, and no one ventured to arrest him until, on the 17th, shortly after the surrender of the band in the wind-mill, he was seen to enter a boat with his son, and leave the harbor; the collector of the district seeing him depart called the attention of a deputy marshal to his movements, and advised that an attempt should be made to arrest him. Failing in this, he entered a boat belonging to the office, hoisted the revenue flag, and pursued him, in company with several others. Johnston and his son landed about three miles above the village, was pursued, headed, and finally induced to surrender, on condition that his arms might be received by his son. He was armed with a Cochran rifle and two large rifle-pistols, with several smaller ones, and a bowie-knife. The merit of arresting Johnston has been claimed by different parties, and the bounty offered for his apprehension is said to have been paid to C. T. Buswell and A. B. James, who pursued on horseback as soon as he had landed, and were present when he surrendered his arms. The steamer "Onesida," in the service of the United States government, was in the river when the boat in which Johnston and his son were escaping was run on shore, and the captured party was conveyed on board the steamer and taken to Sacket's Harbor.

On the Monday after the capture the Hon. John Fine, in company with Charles G. Myers, consented, at the solicitation of some of the friends of the prisoners, to visit Kingston to carry a contribution of several hundred dollars to supply their wants, make inquiries into their condition, and offer legal counsel. The season of travel being past, and there being no direct communication with Kingston, they wrote to Col. Worth, at Sacket's Harbor, asking if he could be sent over from thence, and furnished with a letter to the commanding officer at Kingston; both of these requests were declined. They then crossed the river to Prescott, to confer with Col. Young, and, on being escorted from the wharf to his quarters by a sentinel, they were kindly received, and furnished with a note of introduction to Col. Dundas at Kingston. The next morning they called upon Col. Dundas, who stated that he had delivered the prisoners to the care of the sheriff, and that application must be made to him. He was told that the sheriff had positively refused, under any circumstances, any interview, under orders from the governor, to several similar applications. They then added, as a last resort, that, being both lawyers, they had some right to serve the prisoners in the capacity of legal counselors, having been employed by their friends for that purpose. It was the boast of the English law, which the Americans had inherited from the mother country, that every one was presumed innocent of a crime until proved to be guilty, and that the prisoners had a right to legal advice in this case, and the privilege of obtaining witnesses for their defense. Upon this the colonel arose and accompanied them to the fort, introduced them to the sheriff, and requested that they might be permitted to see the prisoners. The sheriff said that the governor had sent orders that no one be permitted to visit them, but the colonel said that he would risk the responsibility, and requested the keys, which were given him. Several military officers were introduced, and joined in the visit to the different rooms. These were above ground, large, cleanly, and contained about fifty prisoners each. Inquiry was made of those from St. Lawrence County, of their want of clothing, etc., which was afterwards procured and sent to

them. They said that they were furnished with good and sufficient food and were well treated. In one room was a company of about fifty boys under twenty-one years of age, and some as young as sixteen. Several of them alluded to the late events, and the causes which had induced them to engage in the foolish enterprise, with sobbing and tears. Several of the officers present were much affected, and proposed to leave. The Ogdensburg citizens remarked to the boys that there was hope in their case. The power of England was not so feeble as to fear the loss of Canada by the hands of boys, and the glory of England would not be enhanced by their sacrifice. They were advised to plead their infancy, and throw themselves upon the mercy of the government.

The court-martial was organized, and one of the prisoners was on trial. Solicitor-General Draper conducted the examination of the prisoners with fairness. He allowed the accused the opportunity to state all the extenuating circumstances, which he wrote down, and said he would send to the governor. In the evening an interview was had with Mr. Draper, at the rooms of the council, and, at the suggestion of some of the citizens, an application was made to the governor-general of Canada, through the medium of Judge Jones of the Queen's Bench, for the pardon of the boys. An answer was returned that if the friends of the boys would exert their influence to prevent further aggressions, they should be released, and, as an earnest of the performance of this promise, six were set free. From time to time others were liberated, until most of those under age were allowed to return to their friends.

The issue of this expedition did much to render the Patriot cause unpopular, and a healthy reaction was soon felt along the frontier, but a spirit of jealousy and hostility had been engendered that led to much difficulty. On Dec. 21, the village trustees resolved to organize a company, to be held ready at a minute's warning, to act in preserving order, and repel if necessary any aggression. Arms were to be procured for them from Russell. On Dec. 31, a crowded meeting was held to unite in a petition to congress for protection of the frontier and intervention in favor of the prisoners. In support of the latter they asserted for our government an equal merit in the capture, inasmuch as the Patriots had been cut off from their supplies by the official seizure of the schooners and armament. A becoming tribute was paid to the valor and courage of the misguided youths who had been seduced into the measure. Jan. 2, 1839, another public meeting was held to discourage all further invasion of Canada. The call for this was signed by nearly seventy prominent citizens of all parties, and it was addressed by several of the inhabitants and by Maj-Gen. Winfield Scott, in a very able manner. In his address, Gen. Scott, after conceding that a feeling favorable to Canadian independence pervaded the country, went on to inquire what act of that people had evinced their desire for a change, and pointed out in a masterly manner the folly of attempting to force upon them a measure which their acts proved that they did not desire. A series of resolutions was passed embodying the sentiment of the considerate of all parties, and appealing to all good citizens to aid in putting an end to these proceedings so destructive to the public peace and so perilous to our national welfare.

As the steamboat "United States," Capt. Whitney, was leaving Ogdensburg, on the evening of April 14, 1839, with a large number of passengers, from six to ten rounds of musket-shot were fired from a wharf in Prescott, at which a crowd was assembled, but a subsequent inquiry failed to fix upon any one as the culprit, and the same evening she was fired upon from the wharf at Brockville. These insulting measures were greatly aggravated by a high-handed outrage upon the schooner "G. S. Weeks," on May 17, 1839, at Brockville, where she had stopped to discharge some merchandise. The usual papers were sent to the custom-house, and a permit to unload was issued by the deputy collector. There was lying on deck

a six-pound iron cannon belonging to the State, consigned to Capt. A. B. James, to replace the one that had been seized by the Patriots, upon discovering which an attempt was made to seize it, but was resisted by the crew until the collector of the district came up, and took possession of the vessel under some alleged irregularity of her papers. The gun was then taken by the mob, who paraded the streets with it, and fired it repeatedly. Word was immediately sent to Col. Worth, at Sacket's Harbor, who repaired without delay to the place, in the steamer "Oneida," and sent a respectful inquiry to learn on what grounds the schooner was detained. To this the deputy could give no direct answer, and, from what he could learn, Col. Worth inferred that the seizure was without justification, and resolved to vindicate our national honor in recovering the cannon that had been taken from it. On Saturday evening he repaired to Prescott, and peremptorily demanded of Col. Frasier a release of the vessel and her cargo, to which at 10 o'clock the next day answer was given that the vessel and her cargo should be released, but doubts were expressed whether the cannon could be got from the mob. To be prepared with an intelligent and prudent witness in case the necessity for extreme measures should arise, the colonel invited Bishop Perkins, a legal gentleman of high standing in his profession, to accompany him to Brockville. He had on board a company of about 100 regulars, who were well supplied with a double number of muskets and ammunition sufficient for the occasion. The steamers took up a position alongside the schooner, and a demand for the restoration of the gun was sent. The wharves and block-house were densely crowded with an excited and furious mob, many of whom were armed, and all of them partaking of the excitement which the occasion called forth. The civil authorities endeavored to procure the restoration of the piece, but found themselves incapable of persuading or compelling the rabble to surrender it quietly. Had any of the crowd on shore in the excitement of the moment fired upon the steamer, there is little reason to doubt but that the fire would have been promptly returned by the regulars on board the "Oneida," and the effect upon the crowded masses upon the wharves must have been signally fatal. Matters thus remained several hours, during which a collision was momentarily expected. At 4 P.M., a steamer from Kingston, with British regulars, arrived, which had been sent for by the magistrates of the town, with the aid of which several of the ringleaders of the mob were arrested and lodged in the guard-house. Having waited sufficiently long, Col. Worth notified the authorities for the last time that the cannon must be instantly returned, which was done with the utmost haste, and the prize was released. Col. Worth expressed the opinion that the civil magistrates evinced commendable zeal in their efforts to restore order and recover the cannon, but the utmost insolence was shown by the rabble towards the bearers of messages from Col. Worth. The tidings of this event brought his excellency Governor Sir George Arthur to Brockville, where he was presented an address signed by 266 persons, as an attempted justification for the recent outrage. They protested against the manner in which the gun had been given up at the demand enforced by the presence of an armed steamer in their harbor, and declared that they submitted only through the improper interference of some of his excellency's prominent and courageous officials in civil authority. In his reply the governor admitted that the seizure was illegal, and regretted that greater caution had not been exercised before that act. The step once taken he regretted that the seizure was abandoned without due authority, and more especially under the circumstances, although he admitted that some magistrates had acted with honest zeal and from a sense of public duty to advise the measure. He declared the seizure and firing of the cannon after it had been taken by the revenue officer was a lawless proceeding, and regretted that personal abuse had been offered to the foreign officers who

had entered the country on public duty. It is due to the Canadian press, and the more considerate portion of the inhabitants, that they mostly denounced the seizure as wholly unjustifiable. The collector of Brockville was removed from office by Governor Arthur.

On Tuesday, June 25, 1839, a party from Prescott attempted to abduct a deserter from Ogdensburg, but their plans being discovered, the gang was surrounded by a large concourse of people, covered with tar, and marched back to their boat under an armed guard. The leader of the gang was said to have committed suicide the next day. The British steamers commenced touching at Ogdensburg in the latter part of June, and were well received. It was hoped that a renewal of friendly intercourse would do much to allay the animosity existing between the border inhabitants of the two nations.

As the American steam packet "St. Lawrence" was passing down on her regular trip, Aug. 4, 1839, she was fired upon by an armed British schooner lying in the stream opposite Brockville. The particulars of this infamous outrage, committed not by a lawless rabble, but by a government vessel, became the subject of a correspondence between the officers of the two governments in command of the naval and military forces along the frontier, a copy of which is before us. It appears that the steamer, having numbers of passengers of both sexes, was passing at about 5 P.M., when, on approaching her majesty's armed schooner "Montreal," she was hailed and ordered to show her colors, which being disregarded, several musketballs were fired by order of W. N. Fowell, commander. This being communicated to Col. Worth, an explanation was demanded, and the act was feebly attempted to be justified on the ground that they were afraid the steamer contained Patriots, that they wanted to know to what nation it belonged, etc. These frivolous excuses, some of which would have been applicable on the high seas, when applied to the St. Lawrence became extremely ridiculous.

On Aug. 10, 1840, Gen. Scott arrived at Ogdensburg in the "Telegraph" steamer, then in the service of government. He was on his way to Plattsburg.

The continuance of secret lodges for the agitation of the Patriot question led President Tyler to issue a proclamation Sept. 5, 1841, calling upon all good citizens to discountenance them as tending to evil consequences.

#### LIST OF THE PRISONERS TAKEN AT THE WIND-MILL, AND TRIED AT KINGSTON.

The following notes and abbreviations are used: *g.*, plead guilty; *n. g.*, plead not guilty; *t.*, transported to Van Diemen's Land; *h.*, hung at Fort Henry; *a.*, acquitted; *w.*, wounded in the battle; *r.*, released without trial; *p.*, pardoned. Numerals denote the ages of prisoners. All, except those in italics, were sentenced to be hung.

Dorephus Abbey, 47 (Watertown), *n. g.*, *h.* Dec. 12; Philip Alger, 23 (Bents, N. Y.), *w.*, *r.*; Charles Allen, *p.*; David Allen, 24 (Vulney), *t.*; Duncan Anderson, 48 (Livingston Co.), *h.* Jan. 4; *Oliver Aubre* (Lower Canada), *w.*, *r.*; Samuel Austin (Alexandria, N. Y.), *p.*; Thomas Baker (Winder, N. Y.), *t.*; Hiram W. Barlow, 19 (St. Lawrence Co.), *p.*; Rouse Bennett, 17 (Herkimer Co.), *p.*; Ernest Berentz (Poland, Europe), *p.*; John Berry, 40 (Columbia Co.), *t.*; Orlin Blodget, 23 (Jefferson Co.), *g.*, *t.*; George Bloudeau, 19 (Canada), *p.*; John Bradley, 30 (Ireland), *t.*; John A. Brewster (Henderson, N. Y.), *p.*; Charles S. Brown (Oswego Co.), *p.*; George T. Brown, 23 (Le Ray, N. Y.), *n. g.*, *t.*; *Bromley* (died of wounds in hospital); Christopher Buckley (Onondaga Co.), *h.* Jan. 4; Chauncey Bugbee, 22 (Jefferson Co.), *t.*; Hugh Calhoun (Ireland), *t.*; Paschal Cerventes (Vermont), *p.*; *Levi Chipman*, *r.* July 29; Truman Chipman, *p.*; *Culver S. Clark*, 19 (Fulton Co.), *p.*; Eli Clark (Oswego Co.), *p.* on account of age and infirmities; Robert G. Collins, 34 (Ogdensburg), *t.*; Philip Condrat (Germany), *p.*; *Hiram Coultman*, 19 (Jeffer-

son Co.), *w., r.*; Peter Cranker, 19 (Jefferson Co.), *p.*; John Cronkheit (Otsego Co.), *t.*; Charles Crossman (Jefferson Co.), *p.*; James Cummings (Canada), *r.* on account of insanity; Lysander Curtis, 33 (Ogdensburg), *w., t.* (died in Van Diemen's Land); Luther Darby, *t.*; Leonard Delino, 25 (Jefferson Co.), *t.*; William Denio, 18 (La Ray), *g., p.*; Joseph Dodge (Montgomery Co.), *p.*; Aaron Dresser, Jr., 22 (Alexandria, N. Y.), *t.* (released in 1843); Joseph Drummond (Oswego Co.), *p.*; David Dufeld, 22 (Upper Canada) *p.*; Moses A. Dutcher (Dexter, N. Y.), *t.*; John Elmore (Jefferson Co.), *p.*; *Shelah Evans*, 35 (Jefferson Co.), *r.*; Ebon Fellows, *g., t.*; *David Field* (Granby, N. Y.); *Lorenzo F. Finney*, 21 (Watertown), *w.*; Michael Friar, 23, *t.*; Francis Gagnion, 18 (Canada), *p.*; Emanuel Garrison (Vermont), *t.*; William Gates (Lyme, N. Y.), *t.*; Daniel George (Lyme), *h.* Dec. 12 (paymaster); John Gilman, *t.*; Cornelius Goodrich (Salina, N. Y.), *p.*, seven years' penitentiary; Gideon A. Goodrich (Massachusetts), *t.*; Price Gould, 21 (Jefferson Co.), *p.*; *John Graves* (Plattsburg), *r.?* Jerry Griggs (Connecticut), *t.*; Nelson J. Griggs (Onondaga Co.), *t.*; Hiram Hall, 15 (Jefferson Co.), seven years' penitentiary, *p.*; *Jacques Herod* (France), *w., r.*; Garret Hicks, 27 (Jefferson Co.), *t.*; Edward Holmes (Syracuse), *p.*; Charles Hovey (Lyme), *p.*; David Houth, 24, *t.*; Daniel D. Hustace, 27 (Watertown), *t.*; James Ingles (Scotland), *t.*; Henry Jantzen, 29 (Germany), *p.*; John M. Jones (Philadelphia, N. Y.), *p.*; George H. Kemble, 18 (Brownville), *w., p.*; John O. Koiniski (Cracow, Poland), *p.*; Hiram Kinney, 20 (Onondaga), *p.*; Oliver Lanton (Albany), *p.*; Sylvester A. Lanton, 23 (Lyme), *h.* Jan. 4; Andrew Leeper, 42 (Jefferson Co.), *t.*; Joseph Lee, 21 (Oswego), *p.*; Joseph Lefort, 19 (Cape Vincent), *t.*; Lyman N. Lewis, *n. g.*; Daniel Liscomb (Lyme), *t.*; *Samuel Livingston* (Lisbon, N. Y.), *r.*; Hiram Loop, 26 (Oswego Co.), *n. g., t.*; Foster Martin (Ox Bow), *t.*; J. H. Martin, *t.*; Calvin Mathers (Salina), *t.*; Chauncey Mathers, 24 (Onondaga Co.), *t.*; *Frederick Meals*, 21 (servant of Von Schoultz, *w.*, died of wounds); *Alonzo Mignoteth*, *r.?* Phares Miller (Watertown), *p.*; Justus Meriam, 17 (Sacket's Harbor), *r.*; John Marrisot, 26 (Canada), *w., t.*; Andrew Moore, 26 (Malta, N. Y.), *w., t.*; *Peter Meyer* (Syracuse), *r.*; Sebastian Meyer, 21 (Bavaria), *p.*; *Joseph Norris*, *u.*; *William O'Neil*, 38 (Alexandria), *n. g., a.*; Alson Owen, 24 (Oswego), *t.* (died in Van Diemen's Land); *Jacob Paddock*, 17 (Jefferson Co.), *t.*; Joel Peeler, 50, *n. g., h.* Dec. 22; Lawton S. Peck, 20 (Jefferson Co.), *p.*; Ethel Penny, 18 (Jefferson Co.), *p.*; Russell Phelps (Watertown), *h.* Jan. 4; James Pierce (Oneida Co.), *t.*; Ira Polly (Jefferson Co.), *t.*; *Lorenzo Phinney*, *w., r.*; *D. S. Powers* (Brownville); *Gaius Powers*, *r.*; Asa Priest, 43 (Auburn), *w., t.* (died in Van Diemen's Land); Jacob Putnam, 19 (Montgomery Co.), *p.*; Levi Putnam, 21 (Montgomery Co.), *p.*; Timothy P. Ransom, 21 (Alexandria), *p.*; Solomon Reynolds (Salina), *t.*; William Reynolds (Orleans), *t.*; *J. B. Razeau* (Lower Canada), *r.*, very young; Asa H. Richardson, 23 (Oswego), *t.*; Andrew Richardson (Rossie), *p.*; Lawrence Riley, 43 (Vermont); *Edgar Rogers*; *Orson Rogers*, 23 (Jefferson Co.), *r.*; Hiram Sharp (Onondaga Co.), *t.*; Henry Shaw, *t.*; *Truman Shipman* (Morristown); Andrew Smith, 21, *p.*; Charles Smith (Lyme), *p.*; Owen W. Smith, 26 (Watertown), *t.*; Price Senter, 18 (Ohio), *n. g., p.*; James L. Snow, 21 (Oswego Co.), *r.*; William Stebbins, 18 (Jefferson Co.), *p.*; Joseph Stewart, 25 (Mifflin Co., Pa.), *t.*; Thomas Stockton, 26 (Felt's Mills), *t.*; John G. Swanberg (Alexandria, N. Y.), *t.*; Dennis Sueté (Alexandria, N. Y.), *n. g., t.*; Sylvanus Sweet, 21, *g., h.* Dec. 22; *Giles Thomas*, 34 (Onondaga Co.), *w., r.*; John Thomas, 26 (Madrid, N. Y.), *t.*; John Thompson (England), *p.*; Abner Townsend, 17 (Jefferson Co.), *g., p.*; Nelson Truax, 20 (Antwerp); Oliver Tucker, 17, *n. g., p.*; George Van Ambler, 17 (Jefferson Co.), *p.*; Charles Van Warner, 21 (Ellisburg), *p.*; *Martin Van Slyke* (Watertown), *a.*; Hunter C. Vaughan, 19 (Sacket's Harbor), *p.* (from intercession of father); Nils Szolterek Von

Schoultz (general), *g., h.* Dec. 18; Joseph Wagner (Salina), *p.*; Saul Washburn (Warren Co.), *t.*; Simeon H. Webster, *p.*; *James M. Wheelock*, 22 (Jefferson Co.), *w.*; Patrick White, 22 (Irish), *t.*; Riley Whitney (Vermont), *t.*; Nathan Whitney (Connecticut), *t.*; Hosea C. Wilkie (Orleans, N. Y.), *p.*; Charles Wilson, *p.*; Edward A. Wilson, 23 (Pompey), *t.*; Sampson Wiley (Watertown), *p.*; Charles Woodruff, 19 (Salina), *g., p.*; Martin Woodruff, 24 (Onondaga Co.), *h.* Dec. 19; Beman Woodbury, 24 (Cayuga Co.), *w., t.*; William Woolcot, 20 (Madison Co.), *w., p.*; Stephen S. Wright, 25 (Denmark), *t.*, released 1843.

All of those who were transported were after several years pardoned, and most have since returned. While detained in the penal colonies they suffered incredible hardships, and numbers of them died. Those who survived mostly came back with impaired constitutions from privations and the hard labor to which they had been subjected.

#### WAR OF THE REBELLION—1861-65.

St. Lawrence County, in common with every other in the State, contributed her full quota of men in the service of the Union. Her patriotism was at flood-tide, and her gallant sons turned out promptly at the call of the government, and well maintained the renown won on the battle-fields of 1812-15. The total number of troops furnished was about 5300 in the three arms of the service. A large proportion of this force perished in the field and the hospitals, and some in the prison-pens of the Confederacy. The following pages contain the history of the different organizations, from the most authentic sources of information obtainable.

#### SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS—FUNDS RAISED AND DISBURSED.

On July 19, 1864, a general recruiting committee was appointed by the board of supervisors, consisting of the following gentlemen: Calvin T. Hulburd, Hiram H. Peck, Charles Shepard, George Robinson, and John R. Brinckerhoff. A finance committee was also appointed, as follows: Ela N. Merriam, T. S. Clarkson (2d), and Charles Anthony.

This finance committee in the discharge of their duties disbursed \$1,008,350, for which they negotiated the bonds of the county, or at least the greater part of them. Upon the final settlement of their accounts they produced vouchers for every penny disbursed, their books showing every transaction clear and explicit. In this connection T. S. Clarkson, who acted as secretary and cashier, performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Bonds were issued by the county covering the entire amount disbursed, as before stated, all of which have been called in and cancelled, with the single exception of one of the denomination of \$100, held by a lady, and not yet matured. The total amount of interest paid on these bonds has been about \$358,000. This is a remarkable showing, and exhibits the determination of the people to carry the war to a successful termination, no matter what the cost might be.

The indignation manifested at the attack upon Fort Sumter proclaimed everywhere throughout the land that the rebellion would be put down at whatever cost; that the attempt to found a slave oligarchy in the southern portion of the Union could never succeed. Meetings were called, or rather assembled, spontaneously at various points in St. Lawrence County; but perhaps the first, and certainly among the first, was the one at Ogdensburg, on Wednesday evening, April 17, 1861. It was held in Eagle hall, Hon. John Fine presiding. Speeches were made by Hon. C. F. Hulburd, R. W. Judson, I. C. Spencer, D. Magone, Jr., and others, and the enthusiasm was at fever-heat. It was proposed to raise a company at once, and David A. Nevin opened a recruiting office. A second meeting was called at Lyceum hall, at which large numbers assembled. Music and banners paraded the streets, and business was suspended to give attention to the all-absorb-

ing question. At the second meeting Gen. Roscius W. Judson presided. The hall was filled to overflowing, and the assembly showed at a glance by its earnest demeanor that *business* was on hand, and there must be no trifling.

The object of the meeting was stated, in few words, to be the raising of men and means for the war. The president led with a subscription of \$100; others followed rapidly, until about \$3000 was subscribed, and *forty-four* men enlisted at once. These were believed to have been the first enlistments for the war in St. Lawrence County. Meetings were continued, and in three days from the beginning of enlistments Capt. Nevin's company left for the seat of war, and was subsequently assigned to the 16th New York Infantry Volunteers, in whose ranks it did good service.

#### 16TH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Albany, May 10, 1861, from companies recruited in the northern part of the State, and was known as the "First Northern New York Regiment." The following companies were raised in St. Lawrence County, viz. Company A, at Ogdensburg, by Capt. D. A. Nevin; Company B, at Potsdam, by Capt. J. M. Pomeroy; Company D, at Gouverneur, by Capt. George Parker; Company F, at Potsdam, by Capt. J. C. Gilmore; Company G, at De Peyster, by Capt. N. M. Curtis; Company H, at Stockholm, by Capt. W. Gibson. These companies were accepted by the State as follows: Company A, on the 24th of April; B, on the 30th of April; D, on the 2d of May; F, G, and H, on the 7th of May. On the 9th of May the regiment was accepted and numbered, and an election of field-officers ordered to be held. On the 10th the election of Thomas A. Davies as colonel, Samuel Marsh as lieutenant-colonel, and Buel Palmer as major, was confirmed, and on the 15th it was mustered into the service of the United States, by Capt. L. Sitgreaves, for two years. May 30 the regiment was sent to "Camp Morgan," near Norman's Kill, in the town of Bethlehem (Albany county), and while here was partially supplied with arms and ammunition, but was not completely armed until the 24th of June, when four hundred smooth-bore muskets, pattern of 1842, calibre 69, were issued to it in addition to the three hundred previously received; and on the same date one hundred common and eighteen wall tents were ordered, but not fully issued until the regiment reached Washington.

Most of the companies, through the liberal assistance of the communities in which they were organized, received colors before their departure for Albany, at which place they were furnished clothing, knapsacks, and general outfits from the State.

The regiment left Albany June 25, 1861, and proceeded by steamer to New York, where, on Washington parade-ground, it received a pair of flags from Mrs. Joseph Howland through Mr. Robert S. Hone. From New York it proceeded, *via* Elizabethport and Easton, to Harrisburg, and leaving that city on the 28th, passed through Baltimore and reached Washington in the forenoon of the 29th. At Washington the regiment went into camp, on a plain three-fourths of a mile distant from the capitol, and for nearly a fortnight remained under instruction. It was then assigned to the second brigade (Col. Davies) and fifth division (Col. Miles). Crossing the Potomac from the navy-yard on the 11th of July, it landed at Alexandria and encamped a short distance west of the city, under the guns of Fort Ellsworth. It was scarcely settled in its new camp, however, when it was ordered to join the advance against the enemy at Manassas. In this movement it was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Marsh, Col. Davies being in command of the brigade. It marched from camp on July 17, by way of Braddock road, and encamped near Fairfax station. On the march it had some skirmishing with the enemy's pickets, and came upon the camp of the 5th Alabama regiment, which had been abandoned and partially destroyed. It biv-

ouacked on the night of the 17th, and marched early the next morning to Little Rock run, near Centreville, and halted until the morning of the battle, but took no part in the action of the 18th. On the morning of the 21st it marched over Centreville Heights and down to Blackburn's ford, where the reserve (the fifth division, of which it was a part) held the left bank of Bull Run until dark. It was but slightly engaged, the movement of the enemy in the direction of the ford having been checked and driven back by the artillery. It arrived at Centreville about dark and took position for the night, but at 10.30 p.m. was ordered to retire towards Alexandria, which order was obeyed, and the regiment reached its former camp at 9 a.m. of the 22d.

In September its camp was changed to Fort Lyon, where it was assigned to the second brigade (Gen. H. W. Slocum) of Gen. Franklin's division. This brigade was composed of the 16th and 27th New York, the 5th Maine, and the 96th Pennsylvania, and was not subsequently changed during the period of service of the 16th, except by the addition of the 121st New York early in September, 1862.\* The position of the brigade in the Army of the Potomac, however, was changed. Under the organization of March 13, 1862, it was the 2d brigade (Slocum's), 1st division (Franklin's), 1st corps (McDowell's). In May following it was the 2d brigade, 1st division, 6th corps (Franklin's); and in this last relation it remained until it left the field, at which time Gen. Bartlett was in command of the brigade, Gen. Brooks of the division, and Gen. Sedgwick of the corps.

The winter of 1861-62 was spent at "Camp Franklin," near Fairfax seminary, the former location having proved unhealthy. After various movements the regiment, on the 19th of April, 1862, embarked on the "Daniel Webster No. 2," from Maine, and was transported to Ship Point, near the mouth of York river, where it landed on the 22d, and remained on shore until the evacuation of Yorktown, May 3. On the latter date it re-embarked and moved up to Yorktown, where it remained until the battle of Williamsburg, on the 5th. On the 6th it moved up the York river to West Point, landed at Brick House point, on the south side, just at night, bivouacked near the shore, and sent out a detachment on picket. On the 7th was fought the battle of West Point. Companies C, F, G, and K were, upon that occasion, on picket and engaged as skirmishers, and the remaining six companies of the regiment were engaged in supporting Ayer's battery. The only losses were among the skirmishers, of whom six were killed and sixteen wounded.

The 16th wore straw hats, presented the men by a friend of the regiment, and were therefore easily distinguished from other regiments. In the battle at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862, it was actively engaged,—distinguishing itself in a charge by which it recaptured two guns of a battery, which had previously fallen into the hands of the rebels. In this battle the regiment lost about 230 in killed, wounded, and missing. On the next day (June 28) the 16th was on picket on Garnett's hill, and the line was attacked and driven in by the enemy with a loss of 2 killed and 4 wounded. The rebels were finally repulsed, however, and the line re-established. At Charles City Cross-Roads, on the 30th, the regiment supported the 1st Massachusetts battery, and had two men killed and seven wounded by one of Hexamer's guns, but sustained no loss by the enemy. The 16th marched about midnight and reached Malvern Hill, but took no part in the battle, the division having moved on and established a picket-line near James river. On the 3d of July marched to Harrison's Landing, where it remained until the 16th of August. By subsequent marches and by steamer, it proceeded through Charles City

\* The brigade was at this time composed of the 16th, 26th, and 27th New York and the 5th Maine. A few weeks later the 26th was assigned to some other brigade, and the 96th Pennsylvania took its place.

Court-House, Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Newport News to Alexandria, and afterwards to Annandale (August 28) and Fairfax, taking dinner at the latter place on the 30th. That night it stood on picket on the left of Warrenton turnpike. Having fallen back to Centreville Heights, Fairfax Court-House, and Alexandria, it went into camp at the latter place Sept. 1, at Fort Lyon. The regiment was not permitted to remain inactive, and, after several days' marching, became engaged at South Mountain on the 14th of September, losing in the early part of the day one color-bearer killed and one wounded, and two sergeants and one lieutenant wounded. In the charge ordered by Gen. Newton (temporarily in command) at 5 P.M., the 16th was the first to reach the crest of the mountain, and the first to drive the enemy down the west slope. This charge was made by the division in three lines. In this action the regiment lost 63 in killed and wounded, and captured the flag of an Alabama regiment. On the 17th the battle-field of Antietam was reached at noon. The corps was not engaged here, but was considerably annoyed by sharpshooters, who killed one man and wounded three in the 16th. The regiment, after various movements, was finally engaged in the attack on Fredericksburg, on picket duty and skirmish line. On the 19th it went into winter camp, and remained until the "mud march" of January, in which it participated. It then returned to camp, and remained till April 29, 1863, when it again went into active service, crossing the Rappahannock at Pollock's Mills under fire, and moving with the division against the rebel rifle-pits, from which the enemy was driven. In the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, the 16th met the enemy at Salem Church, having its position in the front line, on the right of the brigade. In this engagement the regiment lost 20 killed, 49 missing, and 87 wounded. Early in May the regiment was ordered home, and left Falmouth by railroad on the 10th. It arrived at Albany on the 14th, and was mustered out May 15, 1863. It went out with 798 men; received 163 recruits; had 587 killed and wounded, and returned with 281 men, leaving its three-year recruits in the field, in a battalion with similar recruits from the 18th and 27th regiments, under Capt. C. S. Hall.

## 50TH INFANTRY.

St. Lawrence County furnished a number of men for this regiment, which was organized at Elmira, N. Y., in the summer of 1861, by Col. Charles B. Stuart. It was afterwards changed to the 50th Engineers. The regiment was mustered into the United States service Sept. 18, 1861; and, after the 22d of October, was detailed, by order of Maj.-Gen. McClellan, for duty as sappers, miners, and pontoniers, and spent the time until March 19, 1862, in perfecting its men in the ponton drill, in sapping and mining, in the construction of batteries, and fitting them in every way for the service to which the regiment had been detailed. They were actively employed during the siege of Yorktown, and greatly exposed to the enemy's fire, though no serious casualties occurred. The 50th participated in all the operations in front of Richmond under McClellan, and throughout its entire service acquitted itself nobly, winning many compliments from officers. In December, 1863, more than three-fourths of the men re-enlisted for the war. After much trying service in the campaigns of 1864 and '65 the regiment was sent to Elmira, where it was mustered out on the 30th of June, 1865.

## 18TH INFANTRY.

Company K of this regiment was raised at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, and mustered in with the regiment at Albany, May 17, 1861. The organization left Albany on the 18th of June, and proceeded to New York. At Jersey City it received its arms (Enfield rifles), and at once continued to Washington, by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore. At New Bridge, on the peninsula, Springfield rifles were fur-

nished in lieu of the Enfield, and no further change was made while in the service. Moving to Alexandria on the 12th of July, the regiment encamped at "Camp Myers," and on the 16th joined in the advance against the enemy at Manassas Junction. On the 17th, Company K, with Companies A, B, and G, were thrown forward as skirmishers, and were soon engaged with the 5th Alabama regiment, which was in retreat before the advancing column of Union troops, yet keeping up a constant fire. Sergt. John Waterson, of Company A, and Sergt. John Allen, of Company K, were killed. In the engagement of the 21st, the regiment, with the balance of the 2d brigade, was engaged as a support for Green's and Hunt's batteries of the 2d U. S. Artillery. The loss of the 18th was three men prisoners.

At the battle of West Point, May 7, 1862, Company K was again placed on the picket line. The regiment suffered no loss in this engagement. At Guines' Mill, June 27, 1862, the 18th lost 180 men in killed, wounded, and missing. In the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, the 18th suffered no loss. At the second Bull Run fight, August 30, they were again engaged. At South Mountain, Sept. 14, the 18th was savagely engaged at Crampton Gap, and, according to the report of Lieut.-Col. Meyers, displayed great gallantry and heroism. Its loss was 1 captain (Horsfall) and 10 men killed, 2 lieutenants and 40 men wounded, and 2 men missing. The regiment here captured a flag and about 100 prisoners. At Antietam the loss was slight.

After numerous engagements of more or less importance, it was sent to Albany in May, 1863, arriving at that city on the morning of the 16th, the term of service having expired. Its three-years' men, about 30 in number, had been transferred to the 121st N. Y. During its entire service, the 18th had lost but 15 men by sickness, but its ranks had been reduced by the casualties of war to 425 men. It left Albany in May, 1861, with 834 men, and had received a considerable number of recruits, and its return was with a most honorable record of arduous and faithful service.

## 60TH INFANTRY.

The 60th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. was formed under an order issued by Gov. Morgan to Col. Charles R. Bourdage, July 5, 1861, to rendezvous his regiment (the 33d N. Y. S. Militia) at Ogdensburg. The work of recruiting began at once, and the regiment was organized as follows, by companies:

William B. Goodrich, William Montgomery, and Capt. Benj. R. Clark recruited in the towns of Canton, Hermon, Potsdam, Russell, Madrid, Colton, Parishville, and Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, and reported at Camp Wheeler with 405 enlisted men, 101 of whom were accepted and mustered. This company, designated as Company A, was organized by electing William B. Goodrich captain, Benjamin R. Clark 1st lieutenant, and William Montgomery 2d lieutenant.

Capt. David Day (2d) and Lieut. John Snyder recruited in Macomb, Gouverneur, and De Peyster, St. Lawrence County, and went into camp with 40 men. Designated as Company B. The company organized by electing David Day (2d) captain, John Snyder 1st lieutenant, and James Horst 2d lieutenant.

John C. O. Redington, a private in the 18th N. Y. S. Vols., Thos. Hobart, a private in the 7th Mass. S. Vols., John E. Wilson, and Nehemiah Wiley recruited in Hammond, Morris-town, Oswegatchie, Edwards, Rossie, Russell, and Fowler, St. Lawrence County, and reported with 32 men. Designated as Company C. The company elected J. C. O. Redington captain, James Young 1st lieutenant, and Thomas Hobart 2d lieutenant.

Lieut. James M. King, Winslow M. Thomas, and George M. Gleason recruited 33 men in Russell, Edwards, Pierrepont, and Canton, St. Lawrence County. Company D was organized by the election of Winslow M. Thomas captain, James M. King 1st lieutenant, and George M. Gleason 2d lieutenant.

William H. Hyde, P. Shelly Sinclair, and George J. Cornish recruited 51 men in Malone, Bangor, and Brandon, Franklin county. Wm. H. Hyde was chosen captain, P. S. Sinclair 1st lieutenant, and Hosea C. Reynolds 2d lieutenant, Company E.

Thomas Elliott, a private in the 7th N. Y. S. Militia, recruited, under special order of the president, 54 men. He was elected captain, John Delaney 1st lieutenant, and Milton F. Spencer 2d lieutenant, Company F.

Capt. Hugh Smith recruited 27 men in Madrid, Waddington, Louisville, Massena, and Norfolk, St. Lawrence County. He was chosen captain of Company G, with Orson M. Foot 1st lieutenant, and John Dundon, Jr., 2d lieutenant.

James M. Ransom, Lowrey E. White, and Marcellus L. Fitch recruited 45 men in Champlain, Mooers, Ellenburg, Altona, Chazy, and Saranac, Clinton county, and Lisbon, St. Lawrence County. James M. Ransom was elected captain, Lowrey E. White 1st lieutenant, and Marcellus L. Fitch 2d lieutenant, Company H.

Rev. Jesse H. Jones and Guy Hogan recruited 55 men in Lawrence, Stockholm, and Brasher, St. Lawrence Co. Jesse H. Jones was made captain, Guy Hogan first lieutenant, and Lyman M. Shedd second lieutenant, Company I.

Abel Godard and Capt. Henry C. Eastman, of the 34th N. Y. S. M., recruited 42 men in Stockholm and Richville, St. Lawrence Co. Abel Godard was elected captain, Henry C. Eastman first lieutenant, and Abner B. Shipman second lieutenant, Company K.

On Oct. 25, Hon. Wm. B. Wheeler, for whom the camp was named, presented to the regiment a national flag. On Tuesday, Oct. 29, Col. William B. Hayward, late of the 102d, reported at camp as the commander of the 60th. Oct. 31, Hon. John Fine presented a State banner to the regiment, on behalf of the ladies of Ogdensburg. The regiment left Ogdensburg for the seat of war Nov. 1, 1861, and shortly after reaching Washington was assigned to duty in guarding the railroad between Baltimore and Washington. Jan. 12, 1862, Col. Hayward was honorably discharged, having tendered his resignation to the War Department, and on Jan. 27, Col. Geo. Sears Greene, a graduate of West Point, took command. In May, Col. Greene received a brigadier-general's commission, and Lieut.-Col. William B. Goodrich succeeded to the command, Maj. Brundage becoming lieutenant-colonel, and A. B. James,\* adjutant of the 50th N. Y. S. V., receiving a commission as major of the 60th. May 11, 1862, Companies A, D, E, F, H, and K were ordered to Harper's Ferry, leaving Companies B, C, G, and I on railroad duty. On June 21 these four companies joined the regiment. Brig.-Gen. Greene had returned and taken command of the brigade, in place of Maj.-Gen. Sigel, relieved.

The 60th suffered severely from sickness during the hot season of 1862. It shared in the retreat of Gen. Banks through Virginia, and in September was engaged in the memorable battle of Antietam, where the gallant Col. Goodrich was killed by a rifle-ball in the right breast. Lieut.-Col. Brundage made the following report of this engagement, and the part taken in it by the 60th :

"HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, LOUDON HEIGHTS, VA., Sept. 25, 1862.

"TO BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE S. GREENE, commanding 2d Division, 11th Army Corps :

"I have the honor to report that on the morning of Sept. 17, 1862, Col. Wm. B. Goodrich, being in command of this brigade, was ordered to take the brigade, then composed of the 60th and 78th N. Y. S. V., 3d Delaware, and Purnell Legion, into the field on the right of the line of battle. Before getting into position, the Purnell Legion was ordered to some other position in the field, which reduced the line of this brigade to the three first-named regiments. On getting into position skirmishers were thrown out on the right and left, who cleared the woods of the enemy's sharpshooters. While thus engaged, and about an hour after the commencement, the colonel commanding was mortally wounded and borne from the field. The command then devolved on

Lieut.-Col. Austin, of the 78th New York, who remained in command during the day. About an hour and a half from this time orders were received to withdraw the brigade from the field. This was done, and the line shortly after reformed about a mile to the rear of its former position. The brigade remained in the line till near dark, when they were ordered by yourself to rejoin the division. This report is made from recollection only, no data being kept, as the command was not handed over to me till late in the evening. I deem it just, however, to make honorable mention of the coolness and bravery of the officers and men in action, especially of the true soldierly bravery of Col. Goodrich the daring and courage of Lieut.-Col. Austin, and the valuable services of Capt. Redington, of the 60th New York, and First Lieut. McGreggor, of the 78th New York; the two latter having charge of the skirmishers.

"Respectfully submitted,

"CHARLES R. BRUNDAGE,

"Lieutenant-colonel, commanding 3d brigade."

Early in November, 1862, Lieut.-Col. Brundage resigned, and Capt. J. C. O. Redington was promoted to take his place. At this time the 60th was a part of the 2d division, 12th army corps, and was brigaded with the 140th and 195th New York, the 3d Delaware, and the Purnell Legion, under Gen. A. J. Jackson. Maj. Godard resigned in December, and Capt. W. M. Thomas was appointed major.

On the morning of May 1, 1863,† the regiment had just begun mustering for pay, when the sound of artillery firing was heard but a short distance away, and the men were ordered into line and were soon marching in the direction from whence the sound came, which was towards Bank's Ford. After coming up so as to be under an uncomfortable fire they were ordered to fall back, and after retiring about a mile threw out skirmishers and drew back towards camp. Soon after they repulsed a fierce cavalry charge on the right, and immediately after a second attack on the left. In the night a line of rifle-pits was dug and breastworks constructed, their only tools being two or three spades, as many axes and picks, the bayonets of their guns and tin plates from their haversacks. On the 2d the regiment rested until about 4 P.M., when it became engaged again, the enemy having attacked away on the right with great fury. They were finally repulsed and driven around nearly in the rear of the Union troops. The cannonading at this time and during the night, the rebels massing their forces and twice attempting to force our lines, is mentioned by an eye-witness‡ as "the most fearfully grand sight he ever beheld." The following day (Sunday, May 3) witnessed the most severe fighting of the battle, and the slaughter was great on both sides. Maj. Thomas and Capt. Elliott, of the 60th, were slightly wounded, and later in the day a grape shot struck the steel scabbard of the adjutant's sword and severely wounded him, although the scabbard undoubtedly saved his life. The regiment fought against overwhelming odds, and was obliged to fall back, but did it gradually, contesting every inch of ground. On the 4th they were again in the trenches, which they repaired and greatly strengthened. Heavy skirmishing was going on at the right and an attack was momentarily apprehended, but the enemy was repulsed and held in check, so it did not come near the intrenchments of the 60th. "At this time Gen. Kane, of the 2d brigade, came down and congratulated us on the completion of our breastworks, and said he would like to see five thousand of the enemy attack that position, held just by our regiment alone. Said he, 'I have heard of the valor displayed by you in the field yesterday; you were not contented to dance with the girls all day, but had to go down below and smoke in the enemy's.¶'"

On July 2, 1863, the 60th moved towards Gettysburg, in command of Col. Godard, with Lieut. Nolan acting adjutant, and 10 line officers and 255 enlisted men in action. In the battle of this day it captured 2 flags from the enemy, and 56 prisoners, including 2 officers. In the battle of the 3d 2 enlisted men were killed, Lieut. Stanton mortally wounded,

† Battle of Chancellorsville. Loss of regiment during the three days was 11 killed and 50 wounded and missing.

‡ E. A. Merritt, regimental quartermaster.

§ Journal of Quartermaster Merritt.

\* Given in another place as Edward C. James

and another lieutenant and 19 men wounded more or less severely. On this day the 60th occupied position on the extreme left of the 12th corps, joining the right of the 1st corps. In the fight of the 2d 9 men were killed and 16 wounded.

Sept. 25, 1863, the 60th Regiment was transferred, with the 12th army corps, to the department of the Cumberland, participated in the battles of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain (where it lost 5 killed and 32 wounded), and captured Gen. Walthall's sword, his battle-flag, 2 pieces of artillery, and about 200 prisoners. At Missionary Ridge, Perine Creek, and Ringgold, the regiment won high praise, losing in the latter battle 4 killed and 13 wounded. It re entered as a volunteer command Dec. 24, 1863, and served under Sherman in the battles of Resaca, Mount Hope Church (where it had 8 killed and 52 wounded), and Peach-Tree Creek, and it was the first regiment to plant its banner over the court-house of Atlanta, contesting for that honor in a race with the 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

At Chancellorsville the 60th was in charge of Lieut.-Col. Redington, but in all the subsequent battles above mentioned it was commanded by Col. Abel Godard. On the march from Atlanta to Savannah it was commanded by Maj. Thomas Elliott, and was one of the first regiments to enter the city of Savannah, belonging, as it did then, to the 3d brigade, 2d division, 20th army corps.

This regiment was proudly remembered at home as the "St. Lawrence Regiment," and no better tribute can be paid to it than that embodied in the following letter, addressed to Gov. Seymour by Hon. R. W. Judson, in transmitting its war-worn flags to the adjutant-general after the re-enlisted "veterans" had marched a second time to the defense of their country:

"OGDENSBORO, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1864.

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. SEYMOUR:

"Col. Godard, the able commander of the gallant 60th Regiment N. Y. Veteran Volunteers, at the re-enlistment of his regiment and their departure for the seat of war, confided to my care their tattered and battle-scarred flag, to be transmitted to our capitol and placed in the archives of our State.

"It may not be inappropriate for me to say that the brave men of the 60th parted with their flag as from a friend indeed. When first they marched with it to the field, they loved it for its brightness and beauty, and the kind feelings that attended its presentation; and, as they bore it home scarred and torn with the hostile implements of war, their love strengthened into sacredness and devotion. It had been their companion through years of hardship and suffering; for its defense many had fallen. It had waved its defiance to rebels on the bloody fields of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Ringgold, and Lookout Mountain.

"The 60th was a regiment of brave and noble men, and their record is without blot. They have borne the brunt of battle and ravages of disease without a murmur of discontent. Many, very many of their original number sleep with the fallen on the battle-fields of the Union, and the noble veteran remnant of that once large body of men confide to your care this monument of their glory and record of their honor.

"With feelings of pride and pleasure I perform my trust, and in the name of those heroic men who have gone again to fight the battles of their country, and stand as a wall of fire between us and those who seek to destroy our goodly land, I now commit, sir, this war-worn banner to your care.

"I have the honor to be,

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"R. W. JUDSON."

78TH INFANTRY.

Companies G and H of this regiment were partially recruited in St. Lawrence County. The organization of the 78th was commenced in the fall of 1861, by Col. S. McKenzie Elliott, of New York, under the synonym of "Cameron Highlanders." It was subsequently consolidated with companies recruited by Gen. G. A. Scroggs, at Buffalo, and by Col. Daniel Ullman, for the Eagle Brigade, and took the field, under the officer last named, in the spring of 1862. Its regimental organization was continued until July 12, 1864, when it was consolidated with the 102d N. Y. Veteran Volunteers. The 78th served with distinction at Harper's Ferry, in the actions of May, 1862, and at Cedar Mountain, Sulphur Springs,

Centreville, South Mountain, Antietam, Winchester, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and several skirmishes in Virginia. In the fall of 1863 it was transferred to the west, and took parts in the battles of Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Pine Knob, Kenesaw, Peach-Tree Creek, and Siege of Atlanta. Was one of the first regiments to enter the city of Savannah; shared in the Carolina campaign.

92D INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, and was made up principally of men belonging to the county, although numbers enlisted from the adjoining county of Franklin. The 92d left the State Feb. 17, 1862, and that portion of it which remained to be mustered out returned Jan. 10, 1865. The regiment was mustered in Jan. 1, 1862, and out, by reason of expiration of term of service, on Jan. 7, 1865. It was engaged in 16 battles and in several skirmishes and reconnaissances, and repeatedly received the special commendations of its commanding generals for the gallantry of its men. In its lists of engagements are numbered the following: Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Chickahominy, White-Oak Swamp, Jones' Ford, Bottom's Bridge, Charles City Cross-Roads, Black Water, Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro'.

98TH INFANTRY.

This regiment was mostly made up of men from the counties of Franklin and Wayne, but contained a considerable number of St. Lawrence County men. The regiment served in the Peninsular campaign, and formed the advance-guard of the 4th corps in the preliminary occupation of Seven Pines, suffered severely in the battle of Fair Oaks, and was engaged in the Seven Days' battles in the Wilderness. In December, 1863, it accompanied the expedition under General Foster to South Carolina. Here it was consolidated into five companies. In the winter of 1863-64 it re-enlisted and came home with General Ledlie's brigade, received several new companies and recruits, and again took the field in the campaign against Richmond as a part of the Army of the James. It was in action near Fort Darling (May 16, 1864), at Cold Harbor (May 1, 2, and 3), and in several minor engagements, and was the second regiment that entered the city of Richmond on its capture. It was engaged at White-Oak Swamp, Drury's Bluff, Gaines' Mills, Petersburg, Chapin's Farm, and other and less important actions. The original members, except veterans, were mustered out on the expiration of their terms of service, and the balance, composed of veterans and recruits, mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, on Aug. 31, 1865.

102D INFANTRY.

To this regiment, which was organized in the city of New York, St. Lawrence County sent a few men. The 102d was for a short time at Harper's Ferry, in command of Lieut.-Col. William B. Hayward, afterwards commanding the 60th for a time. At Cedar Mountain the regiment was exposed to a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and lost 141 officers and men in killed and wounded. At Antietam it was under fire for four hours. At Chancellorsville it captured 3 officers and 40 men, together with the color-sergeant and the battle-flag of the 12th Georgia. At Gettysburg it was one of the New York regiments that successfully resisted Ewell's corps, and left more of the enemy's dead outside the rifle-pits than there were defenders in them. In September, 1863, the regiment accompanied its corps (the 12th) to Nashville, Tenn., and subsequently took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Rocky-Faced Ridge, Resaca, Dallas (where it was seven days and nights in the trenches, and expended 20,000 rounds of ammunition), Altoona Bridge, and Acworth Village, and Pine Hill. In this campaign the

regiment lost over one-fourth of its whole number of fighting men. On July 12, 1864, about two miles from Atlanta, it was consolidated with the 78th N. Y. S. V. (the new organization retaining the old number,—102), united in the siege of Atlanta, marched from Atlanta to Savannah, and served in the subsequent movements of the army under the command of General W. T. Sherman.

## 105TH INFANTRY.

This regiment received but a small detachment of men from St. Lawrence County, the recruits being principally from the counties of Madison and Genesee. It was raised in the fall and winter of 1861-62. It left the State March 31, 1862, and, before it had been in the field nine months, participated in nine battles. It became greatly reduced in numbers, and was finally consolidated with the 94th N. Y. S. V.

## 106TH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Ogdensburg, N. Y., to serve three years, and was raised almost entirely in St. Lawrence County. It was mustered into the service of the United States Aug. 27, 1863, and participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Martinsburg, Wapping Heights, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and numerous skirmishes. It was mustered out of service June 22, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

## 142D INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised by R. W. Judson, of Ogdensburg, principally in the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin. It was mustered into the service of the United States Sept. 29, 1862, and on October 6, thirty-five days from the time recruiting was begun, it left Ogdensburg for the front. Orders had been received from the governor to march at ten o'clock A.M., and to give notice that the regiment would leave at noon. This was done in order to avoid a crowd. As it was, those who assembled to witness the departure of the men numbered 5000 or 6000. The regiment embarked on twenty-eight cars, and proceeded to Rouse's Point over the Northern railway, thence by boat to Whitehall, and from there by train to New York, where it was quartered in the City Hall park. Proceeding to Philadelphia, it met with a warm reception and was given a good breakfast. From Philadelphia the route was *via* Baltimore to Washington, thence across the Long bridge to Camp Chase, on the southwest side of the Potomac. After moving to Upton Hill, Manson Hill, and the Chain bridge, it stayed at the latter place nearly a year, and was then assigned to the command which engaged in the operations around Charleston, S. C., and was transported to Folly island. It was afterwards assigned to the Army of the James, under Gen. B. F. Butler. Col. Judson returned home, and in Feb., 1863, N. M. Curtis was appointed to the command of the 142d. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and the command of the regiment devolved upon A. M. Barney. The 142d participated in the battles of West Point, Cedar Creek, Chapin's Farm, Fort Fisher, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, Fort Gibson, and numerous minor engagements. The men were mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, June 7, 1865. On their return home a grand reception was given in their honor, and speeches were made by Gen. Judson and others, and the occasion was one of much enjoyment.

## 154TH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in New York city, to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of New York, Kings, Erie, Niagara, and St. Lawrence. It was mustered into the United States service Nov. 19, 1862; participated in the battles of Suffolk, Black Water, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Pe-

tersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, and Boydton Road, and was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, on July 15, 1865.

## 193D INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Auburn, N. Y., to serve for one, two, and three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Cayuga, Oswego, Onondaga, Oneida, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Franklin. It was mustered into the service of the United States from April 8 to July 2, 1865. It was mustered out of service Jan. 18, 1866, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

## 2D ("BLACK HORSE") CAVALRY.

The second regiment of cavalry, known as the "Black Horse Cavalry," was organized at Troy, N. Y., to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the State of New York at large, Company D consisting partly of men from St. Lawrence County. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States from Oct. 8 to Nov. 6, 1861, and was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, on March 31, 1862.

## 6TH CAVALRY—"2D IRA HARRIS GUARD."

This regiment was organized at New York city, to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of New York, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Jefferson, Allegany, Broome, Monroe, Steuben, and St. Lawrence, Company K being recruited in the latter. The 6th was mustered into service from Sept. 12 to Dec. 19, 1861. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out on the expiration of their term of service, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service. On June 17, 1865, it was consolidated with the 15th New York Cavalry, the consolidated force being known as the 2d New York Provisional Cavalry. The list of engagements in which this regiment participated embraces the following: South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Mechanicsville, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Howe's Shop, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Appomattox Station, Siege of Richmond.

## 11TH CAVALRY—"SCOTT'S 900."

The companies of which this regiment was composed were raised in the State of New York at large. Companies D, I, L, and M were made up partly from men from the county of St. Lawrence. The regiment was mustered into the United States service in June, 1862. On the expiration of their term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service. They were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, and mustered out Sept. 30, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

## 12TH CAVALRY—"3D IRA HARRIS GUARD."

This regiment was organized at New York city, to serve three years. The companies composing it were raised in the counties of New York, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer, Clinton, Franklin, Oswego, Onondaga, Erie, and a portion of Company B from St. Lawrence. The 12th Cavalry was mustered into the service of the United States from Nov. 10, 1862, to Sept. 25, 1863, and was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, on July 19, 1865.

## 13TH CAVALRY.

Companies G and H of this regiment contained men from St. Lawrence County, while the balance of the regiment was made up of men from the counties of New York, Albany, Franklin, and Erie. The 13th was mustered in from February, 1863, to March, 1864. On June 23, 1865, it was consoli-



dated with the 16th New York Cavalry, and the consolidated force known as the 3d New York Provisional Cavalry. Among the engagements in which the 13th took part were Aldie, Fairfax Station, Centreville, Culpepper, and Piedmont.

#### 16TH ("SPRAGUE LIGHT") CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at Plattsburg, N. Y., to serve three years. The members from St. Lawrence County belonged principally to Company F. The balance of the regiment was recruited in the counties of Clinton, Erie, New York, Westchester, Monroe, Oswego, and Rensselaer. It was mustered into the United States service from June to October, 1863. June 23, 1865, it was consolidated with the 13th New York Cavalry, the consolidated force being known as the 3d New York Provisional Cavalry.

#### 18TH ("CORNING LIGHT") CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at the city of New York, for the term of three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of New York, Albany, Jefferson, Lewis, Franklin, Herkimer, Erie, and a few men from St. Lawrence, in Company L. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States from July 18, 1863, to Feb. 3, 1864. On June 12, 1865, it was consolidated with the 14th New York Cavalry, retaining its original number (18th), and remained in service until May 31, 1866, when it was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

#### 20TH ("MCLELLAN") CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at Sacket's Harbor, New York, to serve three years. Recruits from St. Lawrence County were assigned to Companies H and I, and the balance of the regiment was recruited in the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, Onondaga, and Albany. It was mustered into the United States service from Sept. 3 to 30, 1863. July 31, 1865, it was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

#### 26TH ("FRONTIER") CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized in the States of New York, Vermont, and Massachusetts, under special authority from the Secretary of War, to serve on the northern frontier for one year. Five companies were raised in New York, in the counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Franklin, Clinton, Essex, and Erie. The 1st and 5th companies contained men from St. Lawrence County. The regiment was mustered into the service from Dec. 29, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865, and was mustered out by companies from June 29 to July 7, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. The duties of this regiment were light, and small squads were stationed at different points along the frontier to watch suspicious characters in the shape of rebel sympathizers, "bounty-jumpers," etc., which infested especially the northern portion of the State of New York.

#### 1ST ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized at Elmira, New York, to serve three years, and consisted of men recruited in the counties of Oswego, Oneida, Onondaga, Chemung, Steuben, Monroe, Wayne, Erie, Niagara, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis, and Herkimer. It was mustered into the service of the United States from Aug. 30 to Nov. 19, 1861. The 14th New York Independent Battery was assigned to this regiment Sept. 7, 1863. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service.

Battery D consisted principally of St. Lawrence County men, and stands recorded as having participated with merit in the following engagements: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines (battle of June 25, 1862), Peach Orchard, Savage

Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Topotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House. The battery was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, on June 16, 1865.

#### 13TH ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized at New York city, to serve three years. St. Lawrence County was represented by men in Company G. The regiment was mustered into the United States service from August, 1863, to September, 1864. The organization was consolidated into a battalion of five companies and transferred to the 6th New York Artillery June 27, 1865.

#### 14TH ARTILLERY.

St. Lawrence furnished men for nearly every company of this regiment, although volunteers were also raised for it in the counties of Monroe, Jefferson, Lewis, Steuben, Oneida, Livingston, and Cattaraugus. The regiment was organized at Rochester, and mustered into the service of the United States from Aug. 29 to Dec. 17, 1863. It participated in the battles of Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Cold Harbor, and Hatcher's Run, and was mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

#### 16TH ARTILLERY.

This regiment was raised and organized in the State of New York at large, St. Lawrence County having volunteers assigned to Companies A, D, and H. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States from Sept. 23, 1863, to Jan. 28, 1864, and was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, on Aug. 21, 1865.

#### MEMORIAL DAY.

"And who is he for whom to-day  
We group ourselves in grand array,  
And on whose tomb these honors lay?  
What name incites this love of all?  
What deeds these sympathies enthral?  
Why does his grave these tributes claim?  
How has he linked himself to fame?  
What did he do? How did he die?  
List to the question and reply.

"Fell he in the front of battle,  
Pressing through the deadly fight,  
Breasting hold the musket's rattle,  
Dashing on the hayonet bright?  
Died he on the instant stricken,  
Act and thought at once suppressed,  
Leaving neither word nor token  
As he sank to sudden rest?

"Dropped he on his hidden picket,  
Smitten by a random ball?  
Crept he to the quiet thicket,  
Far from reach of comrades' call?  
Died he then so lonely, aching,  
Wrestling with his fearful pain,  
Moane alone the silence breaking,  
Until all was still again?

"Lay he like so many others,  
Nursed by gentle woman's hand,  
Where the wounded were as brothers  
To the daughters of the land?  
Sick and weary, though befriended,  
Slowly sinking day by day;  
Vain all skill; his sorrow ended,  
Did his soul thus pass away?

\* \* \* \* \*

"Friend, I know not, and I care not;  
Light I view the shrine of fame;  
He is crowned as monarchs are not,  
UNION SOLDIER was his name.  
All this world contains of merit  
This young hero died to save;  
All our children may inherit  
Takes its title from his grave.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Bring then Nature's rarest token,  
Garlands weave of varied hue,  
For the lives so early broken,  
For the men who died for you.  
And forever and eternal,  
While the fire of freedom burns,  
Blessings pure and flow'rets vernal  
Bright shall rest upon their urns."

GEN. JOHN TILSON, Quincy, Ill.

The citizens of St. Lawrence County faithfully observe "Memorial Day," and decorate with choicest flowers the last resting-places of the fallen heroes who are buried in the respective cemeteries. At no place in the county, perhaps, is the day more sacredly observed than at Ogdensburg, and we give an extract from the account of the proceedings at that city on the occasion of the sixth annual observance of Decoration Day, May 30, 1874.

"The work of the soldier is ended,  
His limbs are forever at rest,  
And, its hues with the foliage blended,  
The grass billows green o'er his breast.  
Then tender we fears for the fallen,  
And cover their tombs with bright flowers,  
Whose language speaks eloquent volumes  
For these lowly-laid heroes of ours."

"At 2 P.M. the soldiers and sailors who had served in the recent war for the Union assembled at the town-hall to the number of fifty. Among them were four who hobbled on peg- or cork-legs, and two with only one arm each." A procession was formed of soldiers, civilians, and the Ottawa Independent cornet-band, and in its midst were a fine American flag and the battle-flags of the 106th and 142d Infantry regiments, all draped in mourning. "The surviving soldiers bore upon their shoulders each a large wreath of evergreens and choice flowers, and carried in their hands handsome bouquets." Proceeding to the solemn tread of dead-marches, by way of Ford and State streets, to the Ogdensburg cemetery, the exercises were there opened with a dirge by the band, prayer by Rev. H. W. Beers, D.D., and an opening hymn by the choir, after which the graves of the following-named soldiers were decorated:

*In Ogdensburg Cemetery.*—Maj. S. N. Sherman, surgeon of volunteers; Col. S. F. Judd, 106th N. Y.; Maj. J. S. York, 11th U. S.; Capt. Stephen Cornell, U. S. steamer "Chase;" Adj. Ebenezer Bacon, 78th Ill.; Lieuts. James W. Hopkins, Charles W. Shepard, and W. A. Merry, 106th N. Y.; Lieuts. Charles A. Vilas and R. F. Ewart, 142d N. Y.; Lieut. James Wheelock, 113th Ohio; Lieut. Charles S. Glass, engineer steamer "Brooklyn;" 2d Lieut. Gardner B. Chapin, Co. B, 78th N. Y.; Sergt. John S. Allen, 18th N. Y.; Sergts. Frank Bartlett, Robert Shaw, and Otis C. Goodrich, 142d N. Y.; Private James Green, 16th N. Y.; Privates Frank Jones, David Lawler, and George B. McAuley, 24th N. Y. Cav.; Privates Robt. Aust and Samuel Paine, 106th N. Y.; Privates John S. Olmstead, Newell Abar, Charles Burt, Alfred Pearson, C. Farnsworth, and Joab Seeley, 142d N. Y.; Private Andrew Truell, 8th Ind.; Private H. Nichols, 14th N. Y. Heavy Art.; Private Louis Harbison; Private A. A. Kelly, 30th N. Y.; Boatswain Aaron Silver, U. S. steamer "Chase."

*In Catholic Cemetery.*—Capt. John Delaney, 60th N. Y.; Lieut. Austin Gibbons and Private George Hatfield, 24th N. Y. Cav.; Private Frank Goodness, 16th N. Y.; Privates James Spring and John O'Hagan, 142d N. Y.; Private Timothy O'Neill, 14th N. Y. Heavy Art.; Private Joseph Monchau, 11th U. S.; Private M. Ryan, 142d N. Y.; Private John McCall, 13th Ill.; William F. McLaughlin, 142d N. Y.; George Mullany, U. S. steamer "Mississippi."

*In Potter's Field.*—Private John Bishop, 142d N. Y.; Private William Stevens, 92d N. Y.; Private D. McMurray, U. S. steamer "Chase;" Lieut. Charles Monroe, 106th N. Y.

*French Cemetery.*—Private Philip King, 88th N. Y.; Pri-

vate John Marceau, 142d N. Y.; Private Anthony Gokey, 10th N. Y. Art.

On returning to the speaker's stand, Gen. R. W. Judson was introduced, and delivered the following oration:

"Friends,—What mean all these scenes passing before us? This music and song, these banners and flowers, this long procession, this mass of people, from prattling infancy to trembling age,—man in all his strength and vigor, woman with her sympathy and grace,—this solemn and impressive invocation for a blessing from our common Father? What mean these? The answer is in all our hearts:

"Four hundred thousand men,  
The brave, the good, the true,  
In tangled wood, in mountain glen,  
Lie dead for me and you!  
Four hundred thousand of the brave  
Have made our ransomed soil their grave  
For me and you!  
Good friends, for me and you!"

"Comrades, citizens! It is a mournful yet pleasing duty we have assembled to perform. The brave men whose resting-places we have just strewn with flowers have gone from among us forever. But a few short years ago they went out from us in the full tide of glowing youth and vigorous manhood. They took their lives in their hands, and marched at the call of their country, to meet a powerful and brave, but alas! a misguided and not always a generous foe. They, with thousands of others, left us, and in southern prisons, on the picket line, in hospitals, and on hundreds of battle-fields they fell, and they sleep the sleep that knows no waking. And all over our broad and beautiful land, in every city and village, town and hamlet, lie in deep and silent sleep the men who bravely fought and nobly fell that you and I might enjoy the priceless heritage bequeathed us by our fathers. Our purpose in assembling here to-day is to honor the memories of those of our country's defenders and martyrs who repose in this beautiful city of the dead, and though they are far from needing our help, yet it is a graceful and appropriate tribute of gratitude that we to-day pay to their memories. For them their work here is done. Their battles are all over. Some duties yet remain for us, and we are now performing one of them."

"And every patriot's heart will swell  
With thoughts no human tongue can tell,  
As hending o'er each lowly grave  
We pay our homage to the brave,  
Should War's dread clarion sound again,  
Their ears were silent to the strain,  
And Freedom's voice no more can thrill  
These pulseless hearts, so cold and still."

"There is a language more potent than words. Actions often speak that which words strive to conceal. Labor, suffering, and sacrifices speak the language of sincerity. How have all these fallen proved their sincerity! How great the suffering! How noble the sacrifice!

"Surviving soldiers of the War of 1861! You do well to be here to-day to devote at least one day in each year to perpetuate the memories of those who stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder with you on many bloody fields and long and tedious marches. And while it was your lot to pass, if not unharmed, at least with life, through the dangers that surrounded you, it was theirs to fall. They gave all they had for their country, even life itself. They acted on the principle that

"Whether on the scaffold high,  
Or in the battle's van,  
The fittest place for man to die  
Is where he dies for man."

"What wonder that our dear land is so beloved by all her own patriotic citizens,—that we all prize as a rich legacy the privileges and freedom we enjoy? If the old Roman could so justly rejoice in the title of a 'Roman Citizen,' with how much more of just pride and dignity can we exult when we

exclaim 'I am an American Citizen!' And to maintain our rights and preserve our liberties, our nation, though in its infancy, has passed through three long and cruel wars. First, the War of '76,—the Revolution,—for the establishment of our Nation; second, the War of 1812, for the maintenance and perpetuity of the liberties achieved in the Revolution; third, and I trust the last, the War of 1861, which all cannot forget to remember,—that for the suppression of the most gigantic and cruel rebellion the world ever saw. The heroes of our first war have all long since passed away, and they now live in history and in the hearts of every American. Standing upon the old battle-fields, we call the roll of honor, and the hills reply that they have passed away!

“That on old Bunker's lonely height;  
In Trenton and in Monmouth's ground,  
The grass grows green, the harvest bright,  
Above each soldier's mound.”

“Of the many thousands of gallant men who participated in our second war but few remain. Only two or three are here to-day to honor, by their presence, this great occasion. And here lie, side by side, the defenders of our country in these three great struggles for the rights of man. And I am glad to meet so many of the noble men who left business and pleasure, friends and sacred home, and, under the guidance of a benign Providence, were the saviors of our Republic. It is well that congress has appointed and set apart one day in the year to this sacred duty, and that our legislature has made this a holiday, and thus signalized it for this solemn purpose; and may it never be forgotten! But as years roll by let this sacred duty ever be performed.

“Cover them over,—yes, cover them over,  
Parent, husband, brother, lover;  
Crown in your hearts these dead heroes of ours,  
And cover them with beautiful flowers.  
Cover them over with beautiful flowers,—  
Cover them over, these heroes of ours.”

“Fifty-three resting-places of our heroes have been strewn with flowers. Ah! how many chords of sympathy and love are touched? Acquaintance, friend, lover, uncle, aunt, cousin, brother, sister, son, daughter, husband, father, and mother dear. Oh, how many hearts have been wrung with anguish by the contemplation of the scenes by which we are surrounded! But thoughts of the principles for which they fought and fell, and the numberless blessings coming to us and ours, to our beloved country, and to the oppressed and down-trodden of every land, through their valor, tend to assuage our grief, and turn it into half-joy, as we stand here amid these scenes,—the mournful, half-suppressed song, the slow, measured notes, the muffled drum, the solemn prayer, numbers of comrades with us, some hale and strong, but many feeble in health, broken in constitution, unsteady in gait, battered and bruised, limbs shattered and body pierced, many with empty sleeves, and others hobbling through life upon their crutches; flowers and wreaths, and crosses and bouquets, in rich abundance, strewn upon these mounds, and over each are bright emblems of that ensign under which they fought and conquered. And here, resting so quietly now, are the *precious old flags* of two of our gallant regiments, the 106th and the 142d,—gifts of affection and love,—draped in the garb of woe for their fallen defenders, always borne aloft, and under the shade of the glorious old banners, pierced with bullets, and marred by hard service, and while rallying around them many of your comrades fell. All these speak more than tongue can tell of the wonderful events through which we passed in the gigantic struggle to preserve our Union, and the debt of gratitude due to the heroes of those times who survived the contest, and the martyrs who sealed with their lives their devotion to their country.

“And such scenes are at this moment being witnessed in thousands of cities, and towns, and villages, and hamlets in our land,—yes, from the Pine-Tree State, where the sun rises,

to the golden gates of California, the land of perpetual flowers. Patriotism and affection of the purest kind, gushing warm and fresh from the heart, are performing these sacred duties of decorating the graves of the 'heroes of the Republic,' and ah, often searching in vain here and there among the mounds 'nameless,' or marked 'unknown,' not knowing where to place the sweet flower or drop the tear in memory of the loved and lost! All these scenes speak to us to cherish, as the palladium of our country's glory, the liberties and blessings we enjoy, purchased at so great a sacrifice of blood and treasure. And oh, if it be permitted them to mingle in the affairs of mortals here below, with what joy, methinks, do the sainted spirits of our country's martyrs mingle in these sacred scenes, bending, as it were, from the battlements of heaven to view the sublime spectacle of a great nation bowing down at the graves of their departed heroes! In all the dangers and perils through which our beloved country has passed, happy is he who can lay his hand upon his heart and solemnly say, 'I did what I could for my country.' No matter what our calling, our creed, our standing, or our official position, patriotism knows no royal rank, no noble blood. All who ignore self, whose motto is '*God and our country*,' stand side by side upon an upraised platform, in defense of right, truth, justice, and the sacred and eternal rights of man. Such, pre-eminently, were our comrades, whose memories we this day perpetuate. Here lie our heroes, representing all arms of the service, and every sect and creed and party, together in sweet repose; husband and father, son and brother, lover and friend, every name enrolled high on the scroll of fame. And may the green leaves and bright flowers which we have left on their lowly mounds be symbols of the ever fresh and green and bright memories in all our hearts,—of their wonderful achievements, their heroic deeds, and their glorious deaths.

“A debt we ne'er can pay  
To them is justly due;  
And to the nation's latest day  
Our children's children then shall say,  
They died for me and you.”

“Yes,—

“Four hundred thousand of the brave  
Made this, our ransomed soil, their grave,  
For me and you,  
Good friends, for me and you.”

“And here by the graves of our fathers, among the tombs of patriots and statesmen, with their monuments looking down upon us, and surrounded by warriors and heroes living and dead, let us all renew our devotion to our dear old land! Ye honored dead! A nation's benediction will be yours to the end of time. May your gallant deeds, your toils, your sufferings, and your sacrifices in your country's cause ever be remembered by a grateful republic. Let your memories be cherished in the heart of hearts by every one rejoicing in the proud appellation of 'American Citizen.' As years, centuries, and ages march down the long line of time, your deeds of valor and patriotism shall be held in grateful remembrance. We thrice honor ourselves by honoring you who so heroically fought, so nobly died. Rest in peace, ye honored braves! Your work is done; you have fought your last battle; you have suffered your last defeat; your last victory is won. Heroes of '61, hail and farewell!”

After General Judson finished speaking, a closing hymn was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the procession reformed and marched back to the city, where it broke up. “The regimental flags borne at the head of the procession were the same that were presented to the regiments mentioned, near the close of the war, by the ladies of St Lawrence and Franklin counties, where the regiments were raised, and were never the property of the State. By mistake, that of the 106th was deposited in the military archives, at Albany, at the close of the war. It was reclaimed by resolution of the

legislature, and properly returned to the custody of the surviving members of the regiment. The flag of the 142d had been in the custody of General Barney, and appeared without soil or blemish. It did not reach the regiment till the close of the war, and, consequently, was not taken into action. It is believed these were the handsomest flags in the service."

### ROSTER OF SOLDIERS.

#### 16TH INFANTRY, N. Y. S. VOLS.

Thomas A. Davis, colonel; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Samuel Marsh, lieutenant-colonel; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Buel Palmer, major; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Joseph Howland, adjutant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Arthur Dewitt, quartermaster; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wm. B. Crandell, surgeon; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 John H. Moore, assistant-surgeon; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Frederick A. Tapley, sergeant-major; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Charles F. Moore, quartermaster-sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Howard B. Utter, drum-major; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 David Witherby, file-major; enrolled May 15, 1861.

#### CAPTAIN DAVID A. NEVIN'S COMPANY (A).

David A. Nevio, captain; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Peter L. Vanness, lieutenant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Charles L. Jones, ensign; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Isaac T. Merry, first sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Oliver B. Flagg, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hill H. Wilson, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Michael Cox, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Henry C. Spaulding, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wm. H. Daniels, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 J. Newton Carver, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Henry V. R. Patterson, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 William Bean, musician; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 John H. Stafford, musician; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bartlett, Francis M., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bario, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Butler, Frederick A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Burgess, Thomas, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bews, Alexander, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Blair, J. Charles, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Brown, Elias C., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Colvin, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Carroll, Henry, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Catter, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Clements, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Cavanaugh, Charles, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Crowley, Dennis, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Cowan, Joseph, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Dixon, William A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Doran, Isaac, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Dempsey, Michael, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Edgar, Benjamin, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Ellsworth, Delos, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Fallon, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Faveran, Alfred, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Freeling, Leopold M., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Godden, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Godden, George, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Green, Charles S., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Griswold, Robert, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Horton, James E., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Huntington, Charles W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hurley, James A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hill, Charles W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Johnson, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Lyon, John L., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Merry, Henry, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 McClelland, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Marceau, Simon, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Mitchell, John A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Mitchell, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 MacBroom, Simon, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Myers, Joseph, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Nowland, Joseph, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Nowland, Peter, Jr., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Pops, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Peto, Michael, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Payne, Charles A., Jr., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Quagan, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Rose, George S., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Ryan, Timothy, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Rysn, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Russell, Stephen B., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Ross, Thomas, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Rearshaw, Francis, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Smith, Charles A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Symonds, Edward, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Service, Henry H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Swartsfinger, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Sulivan, Michael, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Strong, David, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Trickey, Henry C., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Todd, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Weller, William, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 White, George, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Waterman, Erskine C., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wright, Robert, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wall, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.

#### CAPTAIN JAMES M. POMEROY'S COMPANY (B).

James M. Pomeroy, captain; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wilson Hopkins, lieutenant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 George L. Eastman, ensign; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 George W. Marden, first sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Edwin C. Knapp, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Jerome Eddy, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Washington Marsh, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wm. E. Hesselgrave, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.

Charles N. Munson, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Roswell A. Darling, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Alonzo Fuller, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 James W. Richards, musician; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Joseph M. Church, musician; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Barnes, Charles P., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Beach, Alva, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Baldwin, Benjamin F., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Botsford, William H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bottom, Henry, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Baird, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bradley, Aaron, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bayclay, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Barton, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bradley, Orlando, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Collins, Enos S., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Church, Miles F., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Call, Charles B., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Cluff, Harvey, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Carrier, Theodore F., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Cornish, Alred, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Clark, George J., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Colin, Adin, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Davis, Theodore W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Desmond, Edmund, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Deshavre, William, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Dunkin, John S., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Folsome, Frank H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Fuller, Nelson, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Follett, Martin G., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Ford, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Goodrich, Isaac, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Gladden, Loren, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Grennen, Miles, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Grennen, Francis, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Grennen, William H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hume, William, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hutchins, Bradley G., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Johnson, Simon, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 King, Oliver B., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Lamore, Octave, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Marden, Hector M., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Marden, Hart, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Merton, Calvin, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 McFee, Alexander, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Nesbit, Matthew, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Noble, Alexander, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Page, Orlando B., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Perry, Sherman C., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Packard, Truman H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Perry, Joseph, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Powell, Julius H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Patterson, Abram, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Parker, John F., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Perkins, Leonard B., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Raymond, Horace H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Searge, Orrin D., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Sprague, Persho B., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Smith, Abram, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Smith, William A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Sargeant, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Traver, Peter, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Tilley, Hiram H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 White, George, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wilcox, James A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Brewer, Dennis, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Chase, Joseph, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Lavine, Nelson, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Paredy, Francis, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.

#### CAPTAIN GEORGE PARKER'S COMPANY (D).

George Parker, captain; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Albert M. Barney, lieutenant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Robert F. Wilson, ensign; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 William H. Walling, first sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 William H. Morris, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Frederick H. Halle, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 William W. Hutton, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Orville B. Shipman, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 J. Harvey Winslow, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Samuel M. Whitsey, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Harrison Main, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Thomas Purker, musician; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 James Barnes, musician; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Ayers, Lucius J., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Adams, William, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Babcock, George M., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Barnes, Erwin H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Burr, Solomon, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Clark, John C., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Cole, Elliott, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Constock, Irving, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Conant, Charles H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Donsey, Richard H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Drown, George, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Drury, Ira W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Eger, John E., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Frodenburgh, John S., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Frodenburgh, Jason A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Fairbanks, Alden, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Gardner, Charles I., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Gale, Henry R., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Gore, John H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Grothier, Edward, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hill, George, Jr., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hill, Thomas, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hines, Herman, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hiltz, Theodore W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Holland, Daniel, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hurell, Frank, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Jenne, Charles H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Johnson, D. Ward, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Jones, David, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Jones, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Lashbrooks, George N., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Lynde, James H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.

Marshall, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Mitchell, James M., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Mouthrop, George H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 McClelland, Madison, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 McCombs, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 O'Connell, Matthew, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Parkinson, John N., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Perig, Truman, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Petticoe, M. J., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Pool, Ezra James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Quill, David, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Raymond, Lewis S., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Rice, John W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Robertson, James H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Robinson, Henry R., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Rogers, John W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Scott, Edward K., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Shaver, Andrew J., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Smith, Charles M., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Smith, B. Orlov, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Stom, Bradford, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Snot, Charles, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Tio, Michael, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Thayer, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Thayer, Robert, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Thayer, William, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Tompkins, Ansel W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Van Ornum, Myron, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Whitford, Sydney A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wier, William, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wing, John M., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wood, Virgil O., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.

## CAPTAIN JOHN C. GILMORE'S COMPANY (F).

John C. Gilmore, captain; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 John A. Vance, lieutenant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Joseph Holbrook, ensign; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Henry T. Sanford, first sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Henry H. Adams, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Smith S. Thomas, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Asaph Dodge, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 William R. Helms, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bliss Holliday, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Warner J. Ervin, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Julius R. Whitney, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 John Dike, musician; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 John Crowley, musician; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Abbott, Sylvester, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Adams, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Adams, William, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Allen, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Ansted, Charles W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Austin, Oliver, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Butler, Loren, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bruce, Joseph E., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Berdick, James D., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Brown, Henry, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bangal, Elick, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bishop, Edwin R., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Butterfield, John W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bruce, Samuel G., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Barnhart, Alexander, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Cardinal, Joseph, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Copeland, Edward, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Croningham, Giles N., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Cook, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Crossman, Edgar, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Crossman, Edward, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Dewitt, Isaac, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Dove, Henry, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Day, William W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Ellerson, Leander, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Fray, David, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Farrell, Timothy, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Fuller, David A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Fulton, James M., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Griswold, Reuben B., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Gladden, Alonzo L., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Gwin, Allen A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Goodcourage, William, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Griswold, Robert B., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hodgskins, Charles H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Howard, Lyman, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hodges, Nathan S., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Holliday, Henry, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hodges, Zimri, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Harvey, William, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hammond, Hiram C., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Harvey, Calvin, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Holbrook, Edward, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Ives, Charles, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Kelly, Levi, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Kellerson, Andrew, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Lalone, Joshua, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Love, George J., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Ploof, Peter G., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Potter, Lutheran, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Roach, David, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Richards, Darius, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Sharp, Joseph, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Stevens, Sidney, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Shales, Robert J., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Shaughnessy, David, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Trudell, Franklin, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Webb, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Woodruff, Elard A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Washburn, Henry C., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wait, Martin, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Woodard, Horan T., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.

## CAPTAIN N. MARTIN CURTIS' COMPANY (H).

N. Martin Curtis, captain; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Simon C. Vedder, lieutenant; enrolled May 15, 1861.

William L. Best, ensign; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 John H. Austin, first sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Edwin O. Betts, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Lee L. Partridge, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Andrew C. Bayne, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Daniel Austin, Jr., corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Julius C. Bishop, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Charles Wickwire, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 James Murphy, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Charles S. Blood, musician; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Charles B. Hillson, musician; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Burney, William, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Buxter, Samuel, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bostwick, Emerson, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Barker, John L., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Barton, Louis, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Breyam, Louis, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Baekus, David, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Benson, Amos H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Banford, David, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Burham, Rollin, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Ballantine, Hugh, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Brown, George, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Curtis, Thomas W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Dempsey, Robert, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Delack, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Dean, Amos H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Elliott, George H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Earl, George, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Fleetham, George H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 For-yth, George H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Fieldston, Thomas, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Goodison, Benjamin, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Goodison, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Gore, William E., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Grenier, Celestier, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Gardiner, Charles H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hulett, Edwin H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hyde, Abel, Jr., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hicks, William I., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Heely, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Haygate, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Johnson, Gilman L., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Keeley, Robert, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Kennedy, Andrew, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 King, George W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Liscom, Rodolphus, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Laro, Francis, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Mills, Henry, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 McRolvey, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 McDaniel, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Merrie, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Matoon, Vicoon, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Mayne, William, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Oriana, Raphael, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 O'Connor, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Pierce, Charles, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Parker, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Paron, Louis, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Parsons, Joseph, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Patnam, Thomas B., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Patno, Adolphus, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Phillips, Elsha, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Roberts, Joseph, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Russell, John F., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Raven, Henry, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Stephen, Thodon, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Simmooc, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Turner, Denny, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Washburn, James H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wardell, Samuel, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Weston, Joseph H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wallace, William F., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wamoth, William, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Worless, George W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.

## CAPTAIN WARREN GIBSON'S COMPANY (H).

Warren Gibson, captain; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Alanson M. Barnard, lieutenant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Archibald S. Tucker, ensign; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Alex. D. Kimberly, first sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 William Nolan, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Francis U. Clark, sergeant; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Orrin W. Hamilton, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 James M. Hamilton, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 David McAllister, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Harris R. Durkee, corporal; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Isaac G. Ribus, musician; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Daniel Salls, musician; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Adams, Lorenzo, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Berry, Charles H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Breckenridge, James F., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Brown, George M., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bebell, Earl, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Brimming, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bell, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bradley, Chester A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Bush, Joseph, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Collins, Daniel, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Crnik-bank, Hugh, Jr., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Cooper, Orville, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Coon, Jonathan A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Coon, Roswell B., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Corbau, Cassius R., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Converse, Jeremiah P., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Daniels, Martin W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Downey, Robert S., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Eldridge, Orrin, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Edwards, George, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Finch, William H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Graves, Ira R., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Gaffney, Barnard, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hurlburt, Darwin A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Hayes, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.

Haywood, Eben A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Irish, Corles D., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Lewis, David J., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Lacourse, Jacob, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Locke, Andrew J., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Lawber, Nelson, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 McEwin, Nelson, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Morrill, Willis, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Marsh, Joel M., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Magin, Loughlin F., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Miller, Cornelius, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Norton, William W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Osgood, Leroy B., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Felsen, Norrel C., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Page, Peoril P., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Pierce, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Rockwood, L. Levi, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Runtions, John, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Reed, Stephen L., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Richards, Hiram S., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Reynolds, James, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Ross, Roswell, Jr., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Russell, Isaac A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Sumner, Clark H., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Sartwell, Levi, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Sharp, Henry, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Strong, George W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Spears, Charles D., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Storrs, Henry D., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Smith, George E., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Thayer, Moses A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Trupell, Nelson L., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wight, George A., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Webster, Samuel W., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Woodcut, J. Willard, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Walstone, Rufus, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wilkins, George L., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wilkins, Riley E., private; enrolled May 15, 1861.  
 Wilkins, Ephraim, private; enrolled May 15, 1861.

#### 18TH REGIMENT RECRUITS.

Alexander, Robert, private; enrolled Sept. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brown, Daniel, private; enrolled Oct. 8, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Blaisdell, Abiram, private; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Conway, Michael, private; enrolled Oct. 20, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Denning, John, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Duss, Ashbel, private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fitch, William, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fasset, Adolphus, private; enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Goodell, Thos., private; enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hasbun, Chas. William, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Haler, Winfield Scott, private; enrolled Oct. 9, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Haskins, Joel, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McCoon, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McDonnell, Archibald, private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Richards, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Pierce, Richard, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Palen, Robert, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Tonkin, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

#### 50TH INFANTRY (STUART'S REG'T INDEPENDENT VOLS.).

Edward C. James, adjutant; enrolled Aug. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

##### CAPTAIN WM. O. SMALLY'S COMPANY (B).

Elkanah F. Shaw, corporal; enrolled Aug. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Prouty, Lutbor H., private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.

##### CAPTAIN BOLTON W. O'GRADY'S COMPANY (D).

Mack, James, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Walling, Robt. R., private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wand, Philip, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wells, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

##### CAPTAIN PORTIUS C. GILBERT'S COMPANY (F).

Richardson, Jas. F., private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Richardson, Seth F., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Richardson, Hiram S., private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Soper, Lewis F., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.

##### CAPTAIN EDWARD O. BEERS' COMPANY (H).

John B. Caldwell, corporal; enrolled Aug. 17, 1861, at Canton.  
 Brandt, Frederick, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Burnham, Henry A., private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Chamberlain, James, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Daines, Chas., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Duryee, Orrin A., private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hartford, Dennis M., private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hindman, Andrew W., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McCarthy, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Martin, George W., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Page, Lorenzo S., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Palmer, Ezra C., private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.

#### 60TH INFANTRY.

Wm. B. Hayward, colonel; commissioned Oct. 25, 1861; resigned Jan. 8, 1862.  
 George S. Green, col.; com'd Jan. 18, 1862; promoted to brig.-gen. April 28, 1862.  
 Wm. B. Goodrich, col.; promoted from lieutenant-col. May 13, 1862; died Sept. 17, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam.  
 Abel Goddard, col.; promoted from major Dec. 31, 1862; dis. Sept. 13, 1864.  
 Winslow M. Thomas, col.; com'd capt. Nov. 2, 1861; promoted to major Dec. 30, 1862; to lieutenant-col. Jan. 11, 1864; to col. Oct. 1, 1864; not mustered; resigned April 3, 1865.  
 Lester S. Wilson, col.; com'd 2d lieutenant Oct. 3, 1862; promoted to adj. Nov. 17, 1862; to capt. Aug. 2, 1864; to lieutenant-col. Oct. 1, 1864; to col. May 17, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with regt. July 17, 1865; brev. brig.-gen. U.S.V.  
 Charles R. Brundage, lieutenant-col.; com'd maj. Nov. 2, 1861; promoted to lieutenant-col. May 13, 1862; discharged Nov. 6, 1862.  
 John C. O. Redington, lieutenant-col.; com'd capt. Nov. 2, 1861; promoted to lieutenant-col. Dec. 16, 1862; dis. July 18, 1863; brevet colonel U.S.V.  
 Abner B. Shipman, lieutenant-col.; com'd 2d lieutenant Nov. 2, 1861; promoted to 1st lieutenant April 9, 1862; to capt. Nov. 17, 1862; to maj. Feb. 28, 1865; to lieutenant-col. May 17, 1865; not mustered; mustered out with regt. July 17, 1865.

Michael Nolan, lieutenant-col.; com'd 1st lieutenant Feb. 25, 1861; promoted to capt. July 20, 1863; to maj. May 17, 1865; to lieutenant-col. June 5, 1865; not mustered as maj. or lieutenant-col.; brevet major U.S.V.; mustered out with regt. July 17, 1865.

Edward C. James, major; com'd May 13, 1862; promoted to colonel 106th N.Y. Vols. Aug. 29, 1862.

Thos. Elliott, major; com'd capt. Nov. 2, 1861; promoted to maj. Jan. 23, 1864; resigned Jan. 17, 1865.

Rollin C. Gale, adjutant; com'd Nov. 2, 1861; promoted to captain and a. a. g. Aug. 25, 1862.

Loren W. Fuller, adjutant; com'd Oct. 31, 1864; promoted to capt. Feb., 1865; mustered out with regiment July 17, 1865.

Edwin J. Olney, adjutant; com'd Feb. 18, 1863; mustered out with regt. July 17, 1865.

Rolt. A. Church, adjutant; not mustered as adjutant.  
 Edwin A. Merrill, quartermaster; com'd Nov. 21, 1861; discharged June 30, 1864; brevet major N.Y. Vols.

John Scholl, quartermaster; com'd Aug. 2, 1864; mustered out with regt. July 17, 1864.

Dewitt C. Perry, quartermaster; not mustered as quartermaster.

James S. Gale, surgeon, commissioned Nov. 11, 1861; discharged Jan. 17, 1863.

Henry B. Whiton, surgeon; com'd Feb. 17, 1863; mustered out on expiration of term of service, Oct. 31, 1864.

Saith H. Mapes, surgeon; com'd Nov. 21, 1864; mustered out with regt. July 17, 1865.

Wm. B. Chambers, assist. surg.; com'd Nov. 2, 1861; discharged March 4, 1863.

Chas. H. Burbeck, assist. surg.; com'd Aug. 8, 1862; promoted to surgeon 102d N.Y. Vols. Nov. 4, 1864.

John E. Comfort, assistant surgeon; commissioned Dec. 27, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 1, 1865.

Richard Eddy, chaplain; commissioned Nov. 2, 1861; discharged Feb. 17, 1863.

William Montgomery, captain; com'd Nov. 4, 1861; discharged Feb. 8, 1863.

Duncan M. Robertson, captain; commissioned 1st lieutenant Nov. 17, 1862; capt. Feb. 25, 1863; discharged Feb. 2, 1864.

David Day, captain; commissioned Nov. 2, 1861; resigned Aug. 9, 1862.

John Snyder, captain; commissioned 1st lieutenant Nov. 2, 1861; capt. Nov. 17, 1862; resigned Jan. 29, 1863.

John Delancy, captain; commissioned 1st lieutenant Nov. 2, 1861; capt. Feb. 25, 1863; mustered out on expiration of service Oct. 31, 1864.

Patrick H. Brockway, captain; commissioned 1st lieutenant April 14, 1864; capt. Feb. 18, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 17, 1865.

James Young, captain; commissioned 1st lieutenant Nov. 2, 1861; capt. Feb. 5, 1863; mustered out on expiration of service.

Volney M. Carter, captain; commissioned Feb. 5, 1863; resigned May 31, 1863.

William H. Fitch, captain; commissioned July 20, 1863; brevet lieutenant-colonel N.Y. Volunteers; mustered out with regiment July 17, 1865.

William H. Hyde, captain; commissioned Nov. 2, 1861; dis. Jan. 29, 1863.

Percy S. Sinclair, captain; com'd 1st lieutenant Nov. 2, 1861; capt. Feb. 25, 1863; mustered out on expiration of service Apr. 11, 1865; brevet maj. U.S.V.

Alfred W. Skiff, captain; commissioned 1st lieutenant Feb. 18, 1865; not mustered as captain; mustered out with regiment July 17, 1865.

Hugh Smith, captain; commissioned Nov. 2, 1861; mustered out on expiration of service Oct. 29, 1864.

Leffert L. Buck, captain; commissioned 1st lieutenant Aug. 2, 1864; capt. Feb. 18, 1865; brevet-major N.Y.V.; mustered out with regiment July 17, 1865.

James W. Ransom, captain; commissioned Nov. 2, 1861; dis. Feb. 2, 1864.

Orson M. Foote, captain; commissioned 1st lieutenant Nov. 2, 1861; capt. Feb. 25, 1863; discharged Nov. 22, 1864.

James Brown, captain; commissioned 2d lieutenant July 20, 1863; 1st lieutenant Oct. 9, 1863; capt. Feb. 18, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 17, 1865.

Jesse H. Jones, captain; commissioned Nov. 2, 1861; discharged Jan. 27, 1861.

Thomas Holart, captain; commissioned 2d lieutenant Nov. 2, 1861; 1st lieutenant Feb. 5, 1863; capt. April 14, 1864; brevet lieutenant-col. N.Y.V.; mustered out with regiment July 17, 1865.

Edwin L. Follett, captain; commissioned 1st lieutenant Oct. 31, 1864; capt. July 6, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 17, 1865.

Benjamin R. Clark, 1st lieutenant; died Aug. 5, 1862, at Little Washington, Va., of disease.

Norris M. Dickenson, 1st lieutenant; commissioned 2d lieutenant April 9, 1862; 1st lieutenant Oct. 3, 1862; discharged Feb. 14, 1863.

Darios A. Nash, 1st lieutenant; commissioned Feb. 18, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 17, 1865.

James Hurst, 1st lieutenant; commissioned 2d lieutenant Nov. 2, 1861; 1st lieutenant Nov. 17, 1862; resigned Jan. 29, 1863.

Henry Farrell, 1st lieutenant; commissioned June 2, 1863; discharged July 27, 1863.

Charles B. Morrell, 1st lieutenant; commissioned Feb. 18, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 17, 1865.

Edwin H. Partridge, 1st lieutenant; commissioned; not mustered.

James M. King, 1st lieutenant; commissioned Nov. 2, 1861; resigned Nov. 15, 1862.

Engene Dives, 1st lieutenant; commissioned Dec. 2, 1862; resigned Oct. 2, 1864.

George F. Ryan, 1st lieutenant; commissioned Dec. 19, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 17, 1865.

Myron D. Stanley, 1st lieutenant; commissioned Feb. 25, 1863; died July 7, 1863, of wounds received at Gettyburg, Pa.

John C. Wilson, 1st lieutenant; commissioned Oct. 9, 1863; killed near Galgathe, Ga., June 18, 1864.

Lewis F. Carrithon, 1st lieutenant; commissioned July 20, 1863; dis. Aug. 26, 1864.

Edward L. Crane, 1st lieutenant; commissioned; not mustered.

Dennis G. Seeley, 1st lieutenant; commissioned 2d lieutenant July 20, 1863; 1st lieutenant Oct. 9, 1863; discharged April 5, 1865.

E. B. Stancliff, 1st lieutenant; commissioned July 5, 1865; not mustered.

Loring E. White, 1st lieutenant; commissioned Nov. 2, 1861; died of disease July 26, 1862, near Little Washington, Va.

Marcellus L. Fitch, 1st lieutenant; commissioned 2d lieutenant Nov. 2, 1861; 1st lieutenant Oct. 3, 1862; discharged Feb. 21, 1863.

Steward G. Cornish, 1st lieutenant; commissioned June 2, 1861; brevet major U.S. Volunteers; discharged April 26, 1865.

William S. Gurley, 1st lieutenant; commissioned June 30, 1865; not mustered.

Guy Hogan, 1st lieutenant; commissioned Nov. 2, 1861; died of disease Aug. 4, 1862, near Little Washington, Va.

Henry C. Eastman, 1st lieutenant; commissioned Nov. 2, 1861; died of disease March 8, 1862, near Baltimore.

Edward A. Rich, 1st lieutenant; commissioned 2d lieutenant April 9, 1862; 1st lieutenant Nov. 17, 1862; resigned March 6, 1863.

James E. Kelsey, 1st lieutenant; commissioned 2d lieutenant Nov. 17, 1862; 1st lieutenant July 20, 1863; mustered out on expiration of service Oct. 31, 1864.

William C. Lewis, 1st lieutenant; commissioned July 5, 1865; not mustered.

George Newman, 1st lieutenant; commissioned July 20, 1865; not mustered.

Langdon Clark, 2d lieutenant; commissioned Nov. 17, 1862; discharged Feb. 21, 1863.

Edward L. Crane, 2d lieutenant; commissioned June 30, 1865; not mustered.

Leonard B. Taylor, 2d lieutenant; commissioned July 15, 1865; not mustered.

Charles H. Houghton, 2d lieutenant; commissioned Nov. 17, 1861; res. Mar. 5, 1863.

John R. Mills, 2d lieutenant; commissioned June 30, 1865; not mustered.

George M. Eastman, 2d lieutenant; commissioned Feb. 4, 1863; dis. April 12, 1863.

William A. McIntyre, 2d lieutenant; com'd June 30, 1865; not mustered.

George M. Gleason, 2d lieutenant; com'd Nov. 2, 1861; discharged Nov. 27, 1862.

Stephen Adams, 2d lieutenant; com'd Dec. 27, 1862; discharged April 22, 1863.  
 Horace T. Smith, 2d lieutenant; com'd June 30, 1865; not mustered.  
 Hosea C. Reynolds, 2d lieutenant; com'd Nov. 2, 1861; died of disease at Washington, D. C., October 24, 1862.  
 Edward Sinclair, 2d lieutenant; com'd June 2, 1863; not mustered.  
 Jay Fairbanks, 2d lieutenant; com'd July 5, 1866; not mustered.  
 Milton F. Spencer, 2d lieutenant; com'd Nov. 2, 1861; resigned June 26, 1862.  
 Edward Donnelly, 2d lieutenant; com'd July 6, 1865; not mustered.  
 John Dundon, Jr., 2d lieutenant; com'd November 2, 1861; dis. February 21, 1863.  
 Byron T. Bordwell, 2d lieutenant; com'd June 2, 1863; discharged Nov. 3, 1863.  
 Henry A. Castle, 2d lieutenant; com'd June 30, 1865; not mustered.  
 Charles H. Dickenson, 2d lieutenant; com'd Oct. 3, 1862; dis. November 30, 1862.  
 John H. Ingrani, 2d lieutenant; com'd December 29, 1862; dis. February 21, 1863.  
 George Newman, 2d lieutenant; commissioned June 30, 1865; not mustered.  
 Gardner Smith, 2d lieutenant; commissioned July 15, 1865; not mustered.  
 Lyman M. Shedd, 2d lieutenant; com'd November 4, 1861; resigned June 23, 1862.  
 A. G. Luther, 2d lieutenant; commissioned July 5, 1865; not mustered.  
 Samuel Richards, 2d lieutenant; commissioned June 30, 1865; not mustered.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Wright, Henry S., principal musician; enrolled Oct. 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bonner, James M., musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Colburn, George W., musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Crowley, John F., musician; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Conway, Henry, musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Packard, Dwight C., musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ries, George K., musician; enrolled September 11, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Eston, William H., musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Follett, Marvin M., musician; enrolled October 4, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Green, Sanford A., musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mills, John L., musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Pasba, Peter S., musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wood, John A., musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Carr, Thomas, musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Kirkham, Henry E., musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lockwood, Edward L., musician; enrolled September 11, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McClellan, Lewis, musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 White, Melvin J., musician; enrolled October 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hamel, Augustin, musician; enrolled October 29, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM B. GOODRICH'S COMPANY (A).

William B. Goodrich, captain; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Benjamin R. Clark, first lieutenant; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 William Montgomery, 2d lieutenant; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Laogdon Clark, 1st sergeant; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Lester S. Wilson, 2d sergeant; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 M. H. Crowley, 3d sergeant; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 D. M. Robertson, 4th sergeant; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 N. M. Dickenson, 5th sergeant; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 William H. Fitch, 1st corporal; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 R. A. Church, 2d corporal; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 H. B. Byron, 3d corporal; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Leffert Buck, 4th corporal; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 S. W. Smith, 5th corporal; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 William M. Brooks, 6th corporal; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Abram Fisk, 7th corporal; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Henry F. Tanner, 8th corporal; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Aldons, Stephen, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Allen, Theodore, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Abel, Charles C., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Bissell, Lincoln, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Bissell, Charles V., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Bissell, Elliott, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Brussen, Peter, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Blount, Silas F., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Boneoy, Walter B., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Balcone, M. K., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Barber, Charles B., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Crane, Edgar, private; enrolled October 5, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Crowley, Patrick, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Coon, S. H., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Crowley, John F., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Clark, Otis E., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Covy, Henry, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Carpenter, Winfield S., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Chauey, Richard B., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Carson, Andrew, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Champlain, Fred. J., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Chamberlain, C. C. F., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Cagle, Nelson F., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Cooke, George L., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Cleland, Thomas, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Chauey, James B., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Dsilly, James T., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Dupra, Lewis, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Dupra, John, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Davenport, Albert, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Ellis, John, private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Enslow, S. las H., private; enrolled September 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Elmer, Russell, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Fitch, James C., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Finley, Edward S., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Ford, Edgar W., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Gny, A. P., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Gebu, Peter, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Gates, Luther L., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Havens, R. G., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Hart, David E., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Harlow, Hiram, Jr., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Haskell, Samuel, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Harper, John, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Kellogg, George H., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Kelley, John, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Laster, Joseph, Jr., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Laselle, Sumner W., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Lackwood, Daniel R., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Legnon, Lewis H., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 McCormie, James, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 McKee, Elton C., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 McMonragal, James, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 McDonald, Dungal, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 McEwin, Lewis, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 North, Edwin D., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Olin, Winslow N., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Preston, John C., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Perry, De Witt C., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.

Pelton, Henry K., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Parker, Dean, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Pennington, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Robinson, Albert C., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Robinson, Erwin W., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Royal, William H., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Robinson, James A., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Ross, Eldredkin, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Shepard, Orin, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Stou, Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Sturtevant, Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Smith, Wallace, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Stevenson, Ezekiel W., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Stephenson, Philo, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Smith, Horace T., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Sevrance, Charles H., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Shanahan, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Seevey, Johnson, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Tilley, William N., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Taplin, William O., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Tupper, Lyman, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Thompson, William, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Whitford, Ira B., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Worden, John S., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 White, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.  
 Wait, Forrest H., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Canton.

CAPTAIN DAVID DAY, JR.'S COMPANY (B).

David Day, Jr., captain; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John Snyder, first lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 James Hurst, second lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Charles H. Houghton, first sergeant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 George W. Newman, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 E. F. Fishback, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John Sherwin, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wilbur E. Sterling, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Charles S. Cumming, corporal; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Daniel Corbitt, corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 J. M. Roberts, corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John Loan, corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Abraham D. Lawyer, corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Edwin H. Katridge, corporal; enrolled Sept. 18, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 George H. Knights, corporal; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 De Elbert Rounds, drummer; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Newman House, fife; enrolled Sept. 18, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Silas W. Day, wagoner; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Atlyard, James, private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bolton, Eugene E., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brosie, George, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brasie, Alonzo, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ballou, Miron S., private; enrolled Oct. 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bishop, George, private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Clements, David, private; enrolled Sept. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Congor, Noel W., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cunningham, J. H., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cammings, Joseph A., private; enrolled Sept. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Charter, Nelson, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Daily, Samuel, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dana, David B., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Deilog, Chester, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Deiong, Mial R., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Doreau, John, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Duncan, John, private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Downey, Thomas J., private; enrolled Oct. 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Foster, Theodore, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fishback, Simeon, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Finley, Alvin, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fardler, John, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Graves, Daniel, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hicks, Artemas E., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Houghton, George W., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hyde, Alexander, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hyde, Martin, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Johnson, William, private; enrolled Sept. 26, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 King, John, private; enrolled Sept. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lake, George, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Locke, Daniel, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mason, David G., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McGregor, John, private; enrolled Sept. 26, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mead, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 More, Harrison, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Peck, Luther, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Quolin, James, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Raven, James C., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Raven, Jeremiah, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ross, Stephen, private; enrolled Sept. 26, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rounds, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Russell, Martin, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sayer, Charles, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Shapp, Francis, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sisson, Charles H., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Smithers, Glasgow, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Soher, Thomas H., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sterling, William, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Trumbull, Corydon, private; enrolled Sept. 26, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Valley, Peter, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ward, Willard, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ward, James, private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wells, George, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Washburn, Simon, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Washburn, Alonzo, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Willson, Robert J., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Works, Wright, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Works, Lucien, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wright, James, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ward, Augustus, private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. O. REDINGTON'S COMPANY (C).

John C. O. Redington, captain; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 James Young, first lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thomas Holart, second lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 George Clink, first sergeant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 George W. Hill, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 George M. Eastman, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John White, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Nohemiah Wiley, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

John E. Willson, corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thomas Phillips, second corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lyman A. Rose, third corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John W. Burns, fourth corporal; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Anthony Weaver, fifth corporal; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lewis Thomas, sixth corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 George F. Ryan, seventh corporal; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Benjamin Austin, eighth corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Joseph Pickert, musician; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Henry W. Powers, musician; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 James Yerdin, teamster; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Backus, Sylvanus, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barber, Lyman, private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barney, John H., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Breen, Daniel, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brown, Stephen S., private; enrolled Oct. 8, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Burdick, Stephen F., private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Burnham, Amos H., private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Burssee, Allen, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bush, Nathan, private; enrolled Sept. 23, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brewster, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Carlisle, Benjamin, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Churchill, William, private; enrolled Oct. 4, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Collins, Martin D., private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Collins, Walter E., private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Corbin, Sylvanus, private; enrolled Sept. 23, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Crawford, John, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Clark, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Drum, Henry W., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dinamore, James M., private; enrolled Oct. 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dygert, Killer, private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Elderkin, George E., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Enslow, George R., private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fitch, Frederick M., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fox, George W., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fox, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gates, Nelson, private; enrolled Oct. 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Glazier, Jabez, private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Goodwin, George R., private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gourley, William S., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Harder, Charles J., private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Haskin, Gideon, private; enrolled Oct. 4, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hayna, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Holliday, David, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hyde, Norman, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Knox, Lewis J., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lamphear, Seymour G., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Larsele, John A., private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lesure, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lewis, Francis C., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lynn, David H., private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Macia, John, private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McDavid, Lyman D., private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McClotry, William A., private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McWilliams, Harvey, private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Morrison, David, private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mitchell, Harrison, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 March, George W., private; enrolled Oct. 29, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lewis, James, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Niel, Chauncey, private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 O'Neil, Charles, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Petrie, George, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Petrie, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Petrie, Marcus, private; enrolled Oct. 4, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Reed, William J., private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Robinson, John F., private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rock, William, private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Schuyler, Orville, private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Severance, Gershom, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sherman, George, private; enrolled Sept. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sibbitts, John, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Soper, Levi M., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Starr, Julius M., private; enrolled Oct. 8, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 St. James, Michael, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Tyler, Lafayette, private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Van Tassel, Edward, private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Vroman, Norman, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Willis, John, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Warner, Benjamin F., private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Watson, George, private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wilson, Edward, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Worden, Horatio N., private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Yerdin, Solomon H., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

## CAPTAIN WINSLOW M. THOMAS' COMPANY (D).

Winslow M. Thomas, captain; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 James M. King, first lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 George M. Gleason, second lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Volney M. Carter, first sergeant; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stephen Adams, second sergeant; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 William W. Clark, third sergeant; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Loren W. Tuller, fourth sergeant; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Joseph Stephenson, fifth sergeant; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thomas Ivers, first corporal; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 David Robinson, second corporal; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lorenzo Cramer, third corporal; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 William W. Dawson, fourth corporal; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Willard R. Witherell, fifth corporal; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ozias Noble, sixth corporal; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Isaac S. Cramer, seventh corporal; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Joseph Colton, eighth corporal; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John K. Gray, musician; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sylvanus J. Titus, musician; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Allen, Asa, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Annis, George, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ayres, Andrew, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ayres, Martin, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bennett, George, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bromaglin, Alexander, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brill, Nelson L., private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brill, Oliver P., private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bullock, William, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barnes, Ilorace, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Billings, George, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brown, John, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brown, Donald, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

Cavenaugh, James, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Clark, George R., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cardinell, Franklin, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cardinell, John, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Carpenter, Geo., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Carpenter, Noah, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Comstock, Lewis E., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Colton, James, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Casey, Thos., private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cole, Jas. M., private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Daniels, Leander, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Erles, Wm., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Flack, George W., private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Furgerson, Milo, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Furgerson, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Furgerson, Israel, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gleason, Luke, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Geer, Aaron, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gavlin, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hoffman, Nicholas, private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Havens, Wright, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hutchinson, Richard, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Harmer, John, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Harris, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lamphear, Edwin, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lillie, Joseph N., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lawrence, Manson, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lawton, John, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lawton, Wm., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lawson, Gates S., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 King, George W., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Knapp, Solomon, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Manchester, Gordon S., private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McAllister, Jesse, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Morgan, Asa G., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Miller, Moses, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Blake, William, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Merihew, Chas. B., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Merrihue, Valentio, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Moore, Jerome D., private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Morrill, Chas. B., private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Nelson, Edward, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Nelson, Robt., private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Norman, Silas C. E., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 North, Norman, private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Oliver, Wesley, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Platney, Oliver L., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Palmer, Julius, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rockwell, Levi, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rice, Charles, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Richards, Samuel E., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Reed, Edgar, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Read, Livingstone, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Scott, Philo, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Streeter, James, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stafford, Jabez, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Safford, George, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Taylor, Richard, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Trumble, Wm., private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Tupper, Sylvester, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wells, Abraham, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wells, George, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wells, Joel, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wirt, Alvert, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wood, Silas, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wellington, Saml. A., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wetherl, Darius R., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wells, Constant, private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bach, Enos, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Robinson, David, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gleason, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

## CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. HYDE'S COMPANY (E).

Wm. H. Hyde, captain; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 P. Shelly Sinclair, 1st lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hosea C. Reynolds, 2d lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Myron D. Slaney, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Joseph How, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Loreston Follows, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wm. Park, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 James O. Raymond, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Henry N. Page, corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Emory A. Thompson, corporal; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wm. H. Kimpson, corporal; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 William H. Bentley, corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Page, M. Evins, corporal; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Benjamin F. Peigo, corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lewis E. Benware, corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John N. Ferris, corporal; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Allen, Hiram E., private; enrolled Sept. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Annett, John, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Berry, James M., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Burns, Timothy, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Burns, James, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barton, Levi J., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brand, Albert L., private; enrolled Sept. 20, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bigelow, Anson D., private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bryant, Job, private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Briggs, Allen, private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bluke, William, private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Curtis, Oliver, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Canfield, Henry F., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Collins, Stephen, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chase, Oliver, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cheany, Charles, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Coopy, Julius, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cheany, George, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Call, John M., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cheneauvert, Antoine, private; enrolled Sept. 20, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cornish, George G., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chase, Horatio M., private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Clark, Leonard, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Curtis, John, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Crocker, Marshall, private; enrolled Oct. 8, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Davenport, George H., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Daily, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1861, at Ogdensburg.



Esterbrooks, William, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Earl, Wm. H. H., private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Earl, Luther S., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gonia, Frank, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Graves, Fayette, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Greeno, Lewis, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Greeno, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gallagher, Francis, private; enrolled Sept. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gehrn, William, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Goodrich, Zeb., private; enrolled Sept. 20, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Handley, James, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Herichy, James, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hinman, Benjamin, private; enrolled Sept. 20, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hoyt, Alfred, private; enrolled Sept. 20, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hethaway, Hiram J., private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lee, Newell F., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lee, Lewis L., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lew, Rufus G., private; enrolled Sept. 20, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lamsou, Tyler A., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Moeran, Barnard, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Melvin, Samuel P., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Moony, John, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Morehead, William, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mahar, Philip, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mulholland, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Maban, Edward, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mortlamer, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 20, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Poca, John, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Park, Charles N., private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Prairie, Oliver, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Place, Hiram, private; enrolled Oct. 8, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ramsdell, Robert, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Russell, Deforest, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rauslin, Theodore, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Riley, John, private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Steinberge, William, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 St. Antoine, Gilbert, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Somers, Auelin, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Somers, Benjamin C., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Silsbee, James A., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Snocomb, Charles, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Smith, Andrew, private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sahine, Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Smith, Gardner, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stanciliff, Rufus R., private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Skeels, William C., private; enrolled Oct. 8, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sheridan, Michael, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Skiff, Alfred N., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Taro, Frederick, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thompson, Seth B. C., private; enrolled September 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Washburn, George, private; enrolled September 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wood, Frank, private; enrolled September 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wilcox, Alonzo H., private; enrolled September 10, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Willard, Charles D., private; enrolled September 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Weller, Henry G., private; enrolled October 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wolohan, Benjamin, private; enrolled October 29, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

## CAPTAIN THOMAS ELLIOTT'S COMPANY (F).

Thames Elliott, captain; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 John Delaney, 1st lieutenant; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Milton F. Spencer, 2d lieutenant; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 George B. Elliott, 1st sergeant; enrolled October 20, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Michael Nolan, 2d sergeant; enrolled September 13, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Louis F. Carnathan, 3d sergeant; enrolled September 13, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Jay R. Fairbanks, 4th sergeant; enrolled 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 David W. Giffen, 5th sergeant; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 John M. Wardell, corporal; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 James B. Fifeled, corporal; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Daniel W. Smith, corporal; enrolled September 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Elisha B. Turner, corporal; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 John Schuyler, corporal; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 John C. Hydon, corporal; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 James Conklin, corporal; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Edward Dennault, corporal; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 William P. Hulett, musician; enrolled October 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Mortimer Stevens, musician; enrolled October 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Matthew Leonard, wagoner; enrolled October 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Adams, W. John, private; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Adrian, Hugh, private; enrolled September 8, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Ames, Lucas B., private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Allen, Ira, private; enrolled October 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bagott, Joseph, private; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Boyd, Thomas, private; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Berker, William J., private; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Bayett, Louis, private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bayett, Stephen, private; enrolled October 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barber, Alvio, private; enrolled October 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Beest, Joseph, private; enrolled October 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Clark, John G., private; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Chilton, James R., private; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Cozins, Clark, private; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cozine, Clark B., private; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cleland, William, private; enrolled October 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cleland, George, private; enrolled October 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chambers, Thomas, private; enrolled October 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chambers, James, private; enrolled October 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Coffee, Anthony, private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Donnelly, Edward, private; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Downs, John W., private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Downe, Hannibal, private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Daniele, Harvey, private; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Durham, Adam, private; enrolled October 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Eggleston, James, private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fredingburg, Ruesell, Jr., private; enrolled October 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Farmer, Brayton, private; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Flannegan, John, private; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Flannegan, Hugh, private; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Flusk, Harrison, private; enrolled October 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gifford, Martin, private; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Gordon, William H., private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Grimshaw, John, private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gibbons, Patrie, private; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gotham, John, private; enrolled October 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Guild, William A., private; enrolled October 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Heath, Henry E., private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Heath, Sylvanus, private; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

Havens, Henry, private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Haverstock, Charles A., private; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hoard, Moses, private; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Kellison, John, private; enrolled October 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Keyse, John, private; enrolled October 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Kennedy, John, private; enrolled October 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McDonald, William, private; enrolled October 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mhony, Peter, private; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Mill, James M., private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Murphy, James, private; enrolled October 20, 1861.  
 Prouse, Fred. W., private; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Pruner, Alexander, private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Palmer, Henry S., private; enrolled September 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Paye, John F., private; enrolled September 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Robinson, James, private; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Ryon, James, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Reavas, John, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Reid, Franklin, private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Reilley, Francis, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Reise, Clark S., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stephens, Hiram, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Santo, Antoine, private; enrolled Sept. 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Santo, Charles, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Stewart, George, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stewart, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sayers, George, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stone, Newton, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stork, Ira, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Spring, Matthew, private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Smithers, Albert, private; enrolled Sept. 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Thayer, Elisha, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thompson, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Turner, Dana, private; enrolled Oct. 20, 1861.  
 Wright, John, private; enrolled Sept. 7, 1861, at Heuvelton.  
 Walrath, Albert, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Waymouth, Charles, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

## CAPTAIN HUGH SMITH'S COMPANY (G).

Hugh Smith, captain; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Orson M. Foot, first lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 John Dundon, Jr., second lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Matthew Johnson, first sergeant; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Cornelius Foot, second sergeant; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Andrew J. Lomis, third sergeant; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Soloe R. Bird, fourth sergeant; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Dennis G. Seeley, fifth sergeant; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Gardener How, first corporal; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 William Miller, second corporal; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Charles Horton, third corporal; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Lyman Wilson, fourth corporal; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 James E. Miller, fifth corporal; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Charles E. Dana, sixth corporal; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 James T. Merz, seventh corporal; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Charles Thompson, eighth corporal; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 John R. Welsh, wagoner; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Adams, Albert, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Arney, John, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Alguard, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Boyce, William C., private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Boland, John, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Bordwell, Byron T., private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Bremner, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Bromley, James, private; enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Barnard, John, private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Bird, Owen, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Borzee, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Curry, Alexander, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Caple, Marvin, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Corbino, Louis, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Corey, Samuel, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Corey, John, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Champlin, George, private; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Dundon, Patrick, private; enrolled Oct. 7, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Dano, Joseph H., private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Darfsee, Napoleon, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Dorao, Edmund, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Forley, John, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Grant, George, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Grant, Norman, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Gardener, Louis, private; enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Graham, Archibald, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Hatch, John C., private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Hedding, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Hepburn, Arthur, private; enrolled Oct. 7, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Isner, Adolphus, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Johnson, Isaac, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Johnson, John, private; enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Jordan, Wm. C., Jr., private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Kenao, William, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Lavier, George, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Lytle, Albert E., private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Lytle, George, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Larybery, Hiram A., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Lewis, W. Clinton, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Lanway, Louis, private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Lockwood, Edward L., private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Mead, Hiram, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Murry, Felix, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 McNemarra, John, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 McNemarra, Robert, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 McCloud, Norman, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 McDowell, Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 McCabe, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 McNalley, John, private; enrolled Sept. 23, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Miller, Datus, private; enrolled Sept. 29, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Morrison, Danford, private; enrolled Sept. 15, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Miller, Samuel, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Myers, Simon, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Nichols, Benjamin, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Oney, Edward J., private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Orcey, Leonard, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Rice, George R., private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Rickey, Horace, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Roise, Albert, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Rusan, Louis, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Madrid.  
 Saunders, Oliver W., private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Madrid.

Shannon, Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Shaen, Ashley, private; enrolled Sept. 13, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Sutton, Albert, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Smith, Robert, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Short, Thos. C., private; enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Turroer, Hugh, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Tomlinson, John, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Taylor, Benjamin F., private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Turner, Henry C., private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Wilson, Leonard, private; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Wait, John S., private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Whitney, Ephraim, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Woodley, James E., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Woomack, John, private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Wright, Ephraim L., private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Wilson, Alexander, private; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Welsh, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Ward, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Camp Wheeler.

## CAPTAIN JAMES M. RANSOM'S COMPANY (H).

James M. Ransom, captain; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Loring B. White, first lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Marcus L. Fitch, 2d lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chas. H. Dickinson, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John Ingram, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John C. Stearns, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 P. H. Brockway, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wm. H. Finch, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John McAvoy, corporal; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Harmon Wilson, corporal; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 James Cox, corporal; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Jacob H. Wisner, corporal; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bennett Gannon, corporal; enrolled Oct. 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John Maglone, corporal; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Alexander F. Hubbell, corporal; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Amos G. Luther, corporal; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wm. T. Messury, musician; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Geo. W. M. Masury, musician; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Alvah S. Howes, wagoner; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ayres, Philenus, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ailer, Alfred I., private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ackerson, Daniel M., private; enrolled Sept. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Blanchard, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brooks, Benj. F., private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brockman, Hiram H., private; enrolled Sept. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barcomb, Toussat, private; enrolled Sept. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bruce, Wm., private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bond, Lester M., private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bully, George, private; enrolled Oct. 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Baker, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Clark, Wm., private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Curtis, Chas., private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chase, Robt. A., private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cain, James, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dixon, Rollin, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dinketh, Edward, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Davis, Alvey, private; enrolled Oct. 11, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Denacore, Michael, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ebare, David, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ginnuss, Arnold W., private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ginnuss, Andrew A., private; enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Huckins, John A., private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hayward, Moses M., private; enrolled Sept. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hayford, Jesse, private; enrolled Oct. 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Harding, Washington C., private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Henel, Paul, private; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Harbison, Frederick, private; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Kirby, Thaddeus, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Kelly, Martin, private; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lasna, Silas, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Long, Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lafontaine, William, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lezott, Baptist, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Long, Samuel, private; enrolled Oct. 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 La Rina, Alexander, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lavanway, David, private; enrolled Sept. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lapage, Alfred, private; enrolled Oct. 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lafontaine, Oliver, private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Moss, Peter, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Moss, Julius, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Miller, Frederick, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Myers, Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mayo, George, private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Malhinch, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 11, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Monett, George, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Meglio, James, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Nichols, James, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Nichols, David, private; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Neill, James, private; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 O'Connell, John, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Passenay, Solomon, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Porter, Edwin H., private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Powers, Edward, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ploof, George, private; enrolled Sept. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Pray, Albert H., private; enrolled Oct. 11, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Pickle, John, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Premo, Benjamin, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rider, Sidney, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rubadeau, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rubadeau, George, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rogers, Andrew, private; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rogers, James, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stone, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 11, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stacy, Percy, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Tees, William, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Trudell, Rossell, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Timber, James H., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Tryon, Myron M., private; enrolled Sept. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Traver, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 13, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Upton, William, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Upton, Edward, private; enrolled Oct. 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Vanghan, Albert, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wilson, Allen, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wells, Chnucey, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 White, James E., private; enrolled Sept. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Welch, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Witherell, George, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

## CAPTAIN JESSE H. JONES' COMPANY (I).

Jesse H. Jones, captain; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gny Hogan, first lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rollin C. Gale, second lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 James Brown, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Edgar A. Kent, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chauncey B. Wood, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fred Hoxsie, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Jarvis P. Blount, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Joseph King, corporal; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thomas J. Stearns, corporal; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Charles Grey, corporal; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 William Leahy, corporal; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fred S. Winslow, corporal; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Nelson Daggett, corporal; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Truman Hamlin, corporal; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lewis Peck, corporal; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sanford Blaisdell, fifer; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 William W. Knowlton, drummer; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Edgar Curtis, wagoner; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bashaw, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rashaw, Peter, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Blaisdell, Addison, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barnes, Jonathan A., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Babcock, Laban, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rowson, James M., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Curtis, William H., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Courtney, George, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chaffer, Charles P., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chaffer, Nelson J., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Curtis, Lyman P., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chase, Nathaniel C., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 De Carr, David, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Daggett, George W., private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 De Carr, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Davis, Henry N., private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Eldridge, Edwin, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fiske, Aaron, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fiske, Bateman, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fiske, Rufus, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Flauders, Richard, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Forbes, Semmel, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fairfield, Antoine, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Griffin, Levi C., private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gray, Francis L., private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hartson, Palmer, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Holmes, Nelson, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Harvey, Jonathan, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Humphrey, Wesley, private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Johnson, Follet, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Kimball, Hollis P., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Kirby, Charles, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lealy, Dennis, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Le Brake, Samuel, private; enrolled Oct. 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Larama, Andrew, private; enrolled Oct. 29, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Malia, Patrick, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Morgan, William, private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McCarty, Timothy, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Murphy, William, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Murphy, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McDonald, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McCauslin, William, private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Meacham, Washington, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Nash, Darius A., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Nobles, Judson, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Pease, Chauncey O., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Pease, Cyrus, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Pognet, James, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Peck, Nelson, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Pease, Nelson, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Pettis, Richard R., private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Quagin, Michael, private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Remington, Horace, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rising, Julius, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Reagan, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sheild, Lyman M., private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sanford, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Shampine, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sheldon, Philo, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Smith, Henry J., private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sweeney, John, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Shampine, John, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Townsend, Amasa R., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Tyner, Richard, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Whitman, David P., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Waist, Charles E., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wood, Angus, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 West, Myron, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Whitman, Hiram, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Willour, George, private; enrolled Sept. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

## CAPTAIN ABEL ODARD'S COMPANY (K).

Abel Odard, captain; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Richville.  
 Henry C. Eastman, first lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Almer B. Shiman, second lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Richville.  
 Edward A. Rich, first sergeant; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Richville.  
 John S. Parker, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 James E. Kelsey, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John C. Conlin, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John Dwane, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John R. Mills, corporal; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Richville.  
 Wm. M. Ludd, second corporal; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Richville.  
 Ebenezer Peck, third corporal; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Martin H. Haywood, fourth corporal; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 George Newell, fifth corporal; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Daniel R. Freeman, sixth corporal; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Artemas Steenberge, seventh corporal; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Henry A. Parker, eighth corporal; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Charles P. Davis, musician; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Richville.  
 Gideon W. Ellis, musician; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Joseph Preston, teamster; enrolled 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Albous, Charles, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Angus, John, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Austin, Jared, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Balon, Sylvester, private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barker, Daniel, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Richville.

Barnhart, Elijah, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Blanchard, Elibu, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bullis, Marina, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Richville.  
 Bowen, John, private; enrolled Oct. 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bowles, Hiram W., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Buttles, Hiram, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bruce, Allen, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bruce, Orlin O., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Byles, Robert, private; enrolled Oct. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cagle, Henry A., private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cattra, Franklin, private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chapin, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Corlin, James, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Carrier, Israel, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chambers, Harvey, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chambers, Daniel, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cjeflin, Oscar, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Crawford, Levi, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Carrier, Hugh, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Danton, Ozro C., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Richville.  
 Dearn, Simeon, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Duffy, Francis, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Daily, R. H., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Daniels, Benjamin E., private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Daniels, Alphonzo, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ellis, W. Peter, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Erson, John, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fields, James F., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Richville.  
 Follett, E. R., private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Force, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Forward, John L., private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ford, Myron S., private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Force, Curtis, private; enrolled Oct. 29, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Griffie, Enocb P., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Richville.  
 Gleason, George, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1861, at Richville.  
 Gillin, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gurley, William D., private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hickey, Michael A., private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hicks, Samuel S., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 How, David H., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 How, Webster L., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Harrington, Lorenzo C., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Haywood, Ephraim, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hudson, Darwin A., private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hanks, Leicester, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Liekum, Washington, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lun, William, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Luden, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lunway, Joseph H., private.  
 Lunham, Holey E., private; enrolled Oct. 9, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mayhew, Joshua, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mason, Edmund, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Morrill, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Miller, William, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Masou, Lester, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Munson, Philo A., private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Miller, Alexander, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Perry, John W., private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Page, Frank S., private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Preston, Daniel, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Potter, Lewis, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Perry, James T., private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bush, George, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Reed, Darwin, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rowley, H. B., private; enrolled Oct. 29, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stewart, John, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stoddard, Silas, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sullivan, John O., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sheldon, Harmon, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stevens, John D., private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Shampine, Lewis, private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Tripp, Russell, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thomas, John, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wheelock, Gideon S., private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wakefield, Wm. N., private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 White, Orrin, private; enrolled October 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Webster, Erastus, private; enrolled October 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Whiting, George W., private; enrolled October 29, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

**75TH INFANTRY.****CAPTAIN LANSING PORTER'S COMPANY (J).**

Harris, George F., private; enrolled November 2, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

**76TH INFANTRY.****CAPTAIN ALBAN B. BOTSFORD'S COMPANY (G).**

Allen, Albert, sergeant, enrolled October 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Clegg, Thomas, private; enrolled February 22, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cumiston, William, private; enrolled March 6, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Davis, John, private; enrolled February 22, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Forsyth, William, private; enrolled March 20, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Holbrook, George W., private; enrolled January 3, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Kelley, Daniel, private; enrolled March 24, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 LaDue, Edward, private; enrolled December 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Osborn, Joseph H., private; enrolled October 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Pelen, John, private; enrolled February 28, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stockin, David B., private; enrolled March 13, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Territt, Thomas, private; enrolled February 4, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wilson, Edward, private; enrolled March 7, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ward, James, private; enrolled February 25, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Young, Albert, private; enrolled March 7, 1862, at Ogdensburg.

**CAPTAIN WILLIAM N. HALL'S COMPANY (H).**

Bushaw, John, private; enrolled November 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

**86TH INFANTRY.****CAPTAIN HENRY G. HARROWER'S COMPANY (F).**

Issacher Mourhesa, sergeant, enrolled October 8, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Warren Beeman, corporal, enrolled September 14, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Edmund Stevens, corporal, enrolled October 24, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Allen, Zephaniah, private; enrolled September 14, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Adams, Joseph, private; enrolled October 7, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Besmae, Charles, private; enrolled September 14, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Brown, Lyman, private; enrolled September 14, 1861, at Lawrenceville.

Cooper, George Y., private; enrolled November 14, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Case, Charles, private; enrolled September 14, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Congdon, John C., private; enrolled October 7, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Howland, Jerome B., private; enrolled October 20, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Murdock, George, private; enrolled October 1, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Phippen, Curtis, private; enrolled September 21, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Phippen, Horace, private; enrolled September 26, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Page, John, private; enrolled September 24, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Rife, Alvin S., private; enrolled October 22, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Stewart, Edward, private; enrolled September 14, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Smith, William M. C., private; enrolled October 8, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Smith, Lafayette, private; enrolled September 14, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Wright, William L., private; enrolled September 14, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 White, Simeon, private; enrolled September 26, 1861, at Lawrenceville.  
 Warren, Lewis B., private; enrolled October 24, 1861, at Lawrenceville.

**92D INFANTRY.****FIELD AND STAFF.**

Jonah Sanford, colonel, enrolled September 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lafayette Bingham, lieutenant-colonel, enrolled Dec. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Thomas S. Hall, major, enrolled 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles P. Boswell, adjutant, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cyrus O. Hubbell, reg. quartermaster, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Henry Hewitt, surgeon, enrolled 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Mial R. Pierce, chaplain, enrolled November 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Chester S. Rockwell, sergeant-major, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 William Z. Clark, quartermaster-sergeant, enrolled Jan. 1, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 A. Brainard McChesney, commissary-sergt., enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Albert Reynolds, hospital steward, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wilton P. Crowley, drum-major, enrolled 1861, at Potsdam.

**CAPTAIN HIRAM ANDERSON'S COMPANY (A).**

Hiram Anderson, captain, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Richard F. Cleary, lieutenant, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 E. L. Hobbs, lieutenant, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 A. E. Howard, sergeant, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 E. G. Stowell, sergeant, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles P. Gray, sergeant, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 M. C. Goodell, sergeant, enrolled November 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 John Gray, sergeant, enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles A. Kirkham, corporal, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Byron Dudge, corporal, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 I. A. Taylor, corporal, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Adam Nimocks, corporal, enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 O. P. Banson, corporal, enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wm. Clark, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Geo. Barnes, corporal; enrolled Oct. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 E. W. Kinney, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 John A. Alden, musician; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Abraham P. Alden, musician; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 A. M. Crowley, musician; enrolled Dec. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Allen, A. U., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Andrews, Fulton R., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bell, Solomon, private; enrolled Dec. 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bellus, Chas. A., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bush, George, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bradshaw, John, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Beals, Edward M., private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Barnhart, Archie, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Champion, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Champion, John, private; enrolled Nov. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carfino, Chas., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carfino, Jos., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carfino, Levions, private; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carter, Albert, private; enrolled Nov. 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carter, Wm., private; enrolled Nov. 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Clark, Hugh, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Clark, Hudson, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Clark, Sidney, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Davis, Warren B., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Derricks, Francis, private; enrolled Nov. 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Doyle, Christopher, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Dugal, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Elliott, Henry H., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Elliott, Ephraim, private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Eager, Gerry, private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Edmonds, Wm., private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Farrell, Dennis, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Feuton, Elibu, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gillespie, Wm., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Garrino, Lewis, private; enrolled Oct. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Garrino, Mazera, private; enrolled Nov. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Goodell, Hollis M., private; enrolled Nov. 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Goodell, Wilber S., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gonyer, Andrew, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Haunegin, John, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hilliard, Elibu, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Holliday, Harvey, private; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Holliday, Medad, private; enrolled Nov. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Howard, L. A., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hyland, Chas., private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Jarvis, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Judd, Wesley, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Johnson, Thos. H., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Johnson, Francis, private; enrolled Nov. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 King, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 La Grave, Wm., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 La Grave, Eli, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 La Grave, Dennis, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 La Jamb, Anglica, private; enrolled Nov. 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lockwood, Alva B., private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lockwood, Alva G., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Larkey, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lonckes, Wm., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lyon, Horace II., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lyon, Homer B., private; enrolled Nov. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Mansfield, David, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Mansfield, Remben, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Mansfield, Stephen S., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Mattice, Wm. G., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McDonnell, John, private; enrolled Nov. 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McLean, Wm., private; enrolled Nov. 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McEwe, George, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.

Meno, Michael, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Plumley, A. S., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Prue, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Quioell, Moses, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Richards, James H., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Russell, Royal, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Raymond, Sidney, private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Reed, John J., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Reynolds, Patrick, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rickard, Albert, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stevens, Alexander, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Snow, W. H. H., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Tilden, T. O., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Talcott, Mariou, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Van Dyck, Aaron, private; enrolled Nov. 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wait, Byron, private; enrolled Nov. 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 White, Thomas, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wilson, James, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.

#### CAPTAIN T. A. MERRIMAN'S COMPANY (B).

T. A. Merriman, captain; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles P. Boswell, lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Valerous S. Huntley, lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sylvester B. Partridge, second lieutenant; enrolled Jan. 1, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Raodolph C. Goodrich, sergeant; enrolled Jan. 1, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Francis Clemeot, sergeant; enrolled Jan. 1, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Andrew Michael, sergeant; enrolled Jan. 28, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Lorenzo Lampman, sergeant; enrolled Jan. 10, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Henry M. Scott, sergeant; enrolled Dec. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Nathaniel Stearns, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Washington Lampman, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Earl T. Percy, corporal; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Alonzo Kent, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 George G. Taggart, corporal; enrolled Dec. 20, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Jobo Peltier, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Jefferson L. Sherman, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Samuel Dolloff, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sidoey T. Hodges, musician; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Eli Keat, wagoner; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Beeker, George W., private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Blanchard, Amee O., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Belonga, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Blow, Moses, private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bellows, Henry W., private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bennett, Alexander D., private; enrolled Dec. 20, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Billings, David S., private; enrolled Dec. 20, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bowhall, Nathan, private; enrolled Dec. 20, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Buehre, Joseph, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Clark, George W., private; enrolled Nov. 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carpenter, Henry, private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carpenter, Warren, private; enrolled Nov. 29, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Clark, Warren, private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Coffee, Rufus, private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Collio, Nicholas, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Connell, John, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Curtin, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Dame, John, private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Dolloff, Welligton, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Dewna, Nehemiah, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Drew, Levi, private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Douglas, John, private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fifield, William, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 French, Neal, private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Garrano, Lewis, private; enrolled Oct. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Garrano, Nazer, private; enrolled Nov. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Geddes, Charles H., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hubbard, William, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Huntigton, Ira, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Johnsen, Alexander, private; enrolled Dec. 31, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Koapp, Seth M., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lyman, Peter, private; enrolled Nov. 17, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lampman, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lampman, Daniel, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lavaoway, Silas, private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lampman, Michael S., private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lewis, Orville B., private; enrolled Dec. 6, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McClabe, John, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Merrill, William S., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McCarty, Robert, private; enrolled Nov. 13, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Pattee, Oliver T., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Pregart, Israel, private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Perham, La Fayette, private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Parks, Joseph M., private; enrolled Dec. 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Powers, William, private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Pitte, Charles H., private; enrolled Dec. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Robbins, Ezra A., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Robbins, George W., private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Reed, Hiram, private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Riges, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Spafford, Sidney, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Starks, Joel H., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, John H., private; enrolled Nov. 6, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sutherland, German H., private; enrolled Dec. 20, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Titus, Lumas, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Trefren, Victor H., private; enrolled Nov. 29, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Thacher, Philo, private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wheeler, Alden H., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Welch, Michael, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wood, Edmund, private; enrolled Nov. 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Washburn, John M., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 White, Ezekiel, private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Woods, Alfred, private; enrolled Dec. 20, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Young, Almon, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Young, Albert, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.

#### CAPTAIN C. A. BURNHAM'S COMPANY (C).

C. A. Burnham, captain; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 G. S. Buttolph, first lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 James Pierce, second lieutenant; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Oscar W. Cutler, first sergeant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Henry Fuller, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Robert Philpot, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Frank M. Hawley, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 S. B. French, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles Lang, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 R. E. Sprague, corporal; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Potsdam.

Emmet Geodale, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 W. M. Wellwood, corporal; enrolled Oct. 20, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 John D. Benson, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Allen Bump, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Harrison J. Pierce, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 John Roche, corporal; enrolled Dec. 1, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 George Olmsted, musician; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Joseph Haren, musician; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Burnham, J. D., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Blane, Alexander, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bliss, Enos H., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bouker, S. O., private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Brownell, Jobo, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bashaw, David, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bump, Andrew, private; enrolled Nov. 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Beach, J. M., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Barrett, Solomon, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Barrett, Abiather, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Brannan, Edwin, private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Banister, William, private; enrolled Dec. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Clark, Edwin, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Courier, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Crawford, G. W., private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carhnew, Alexander, private; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carlson, Henry, private; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carlson, William, private; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Castler, Isaac L., private; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carlisle, Allen, private; enrolled Dec. 1, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Douglass, Robert, private; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Deneen, John, private; enrolled Dec. 1, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Drown, Benjamin, private; enrolled Nov. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Daily, William, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Drake, Spelman, private; enrolled Dec. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Estell, Samuel, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Enselow, D. M., private; enrolled Dec. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fifield, Nathan, private; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Follett, Theodore, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fish, Kelly, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Griffin, George H., private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Griffin, C. O., private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gilmore, Charles, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Greer, Elias S., private; enrolled Nov. 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gesse, Ezra, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Howard, Allen C., private; enrolled Oct. 20, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hartson, George, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hutchins, Delavan, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hubbell, Freeman, private; enrolled Nov. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Jones, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Johnsen, Elijah, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kellison, James, private; enrolled Nov. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Leittlebrant, Wm., private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lavine, Neleen, private; enrolled Oct. 20, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lawrence, George, private; enrolled Oct. 31, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Miller, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Manor, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Myers, Andrew, private; enrolled Nov. 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Manly, Newton, private; enrolled Dec. 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Miller, Levi, private; enrolled Nov. 13, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Maxham, C. E., private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McGill, William, private; enrolled Nov. 1, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McNulty, John, private; enrolled Nov. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Myers, Edwio, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Parmeter, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Patterson, Abram, private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Paige, Martin V., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Patterson, James, private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Russell, N. F., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rexford, L. L., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Roche, Denois, private; enrolled Dec. 1, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sullivan, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stickney, Elon, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Shoen, Ebenezer, private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Shoen, Israel, private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sloan, William, private; enrolled Dec. 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sullivan, Daniel, private; enrolled Dec. 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 White, Franklin, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Waste, E. O., private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wood, Marshall, private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Whit, S. P., private; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wood, Alfred, private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 York, Daniel, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.

#### CAPTAIN CHARLES R. KNOWLES' COMPANY (D).

Charles R. Knowles, captain; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cyrus O. Hubbell, first lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Royal I. Whittey, first lieutenant; enrolled Nov. 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles B. Church, second lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hobart R. Searle, first sergeant; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 James B. McCahe, second sergeant; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lucien Wood, third sergeant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles A. Mosher, fourth sergeant; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles H. Leonard, fifth sergeant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 H. H. Willey, first corporal; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Daniel A. Packard, second corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Chas. W. Jordan, third corporal; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hiram D. Leonard, fourth corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Horace Lee, fifth corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 G. S. Cady, sixth corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 George S. Thompson, seventh corporal; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 L. W. Gillett, eighth corporal; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 E. H. Smith, musician; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Holland Merritt, musician; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kenben Hill, wagoner; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Baker, William H., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Blanchard, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Barnhart, William, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bull, Wilson F., private; enrolled Nov. 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Colby, Myron, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Colby, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Collins, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Courrier, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cady, S. D., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Collins, Norman, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cooper, Joseph, private; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Clinton, De Witt, private; enrolled Dec. 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Chamberlain, C. E., private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.

Delameter, James, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Davis, Ira, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Dewey, Cassar, private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Drake, H., private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Drake, H. R., private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Eysgabroad, Peter, private; enrolled Nov. 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Foot, James, private; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Green, Cortland, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Guyette, Francis, private; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Guyette, David, private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Glass, Franklin, private; enrolled Nov. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Howe, Seymour, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hare, Alva, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hewitt, Ira, private; enrolled Nov. 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Johnson, William, private; enrolled Dec. 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kennedy, Stephen, private; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Keeler, J. D., private; enrolled Nov. 20, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lankey, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Leonard, G. Q., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 La Planat, Augustus, private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Linzey, Benjamin, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Liasey, George, private; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lobell, Henry, private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lyman, Peter, private; enrolled Dec. 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lewis, D. E., private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lewis, Albert, private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McMurray, John, private; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McKanney, Wm. H., private; enrolled Nov. 13, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Merritt, Isaac, private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Mardow, Jackson, private; enrolled Nov. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Milligan, J. R., private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Norton, Matthew, private; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Nichols, Stephen S., private; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Osgood, George, private; enrolled Nov. 13, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ormely, William, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Pearson, H., private; enrolled Nov. 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Perkins, Albert, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Pool, Mablou, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Reynolds, Albert, private; enrolled Oct. 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ronch, Edward, private; enrolled Dec. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sampson, H. K., private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Spears, Albert, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Selleck, W. D., private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Seabury, Smith, private; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Swift, John, private; enrolled Nov. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Speidel, Christian, private; enrolled Nov. 20, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stone, Lewis, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stone, Joseph, private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Taylor, Norman, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Westoo, J. D., private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wiley, Philo, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Walker, Luman, private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Willmarth, Charles, private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 White, Charles D., private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.

## CAPTAIN THOMAS S. HALL'S COMPANY (E).

Thomas S. Hall, captain; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cesium H. Robinson, first lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Saxon J. Arnold, second lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 James S. O'Neil, first sergeant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rollia J. Hall, second sergeant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles H. Scott, third sergeant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Henry E. Worthen, fourth sergeant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Jason Butler, fifth sergeant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 John Fuller, first corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Seymour H. Coraish, second corporal; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Aaron Blanchard, third corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Horace S. Richards, fourth corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ira H. Sessions, fifth corporal; enrolled Nov. 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wm. H. H. Bartlett, sixth corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Chaucey M. Hall, seventh corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 William G. Bates, eighth corporal; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles Smith, musician; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ansel Smith, musician; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Philip Bixby, wagoner; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Allen, Giles, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Allea, Charles, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Benjamin, Daniel H., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Blodgett, Andrew J., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Barkley, Simoo, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bardea, Humphrey, private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cherry, John, private; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Clark, William H., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cambridge, Wm. A., private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Clemens, Andrew, private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Crawford, Hiram, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Drawtime, Henry, private; enrolled December 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Dimick, Philo K., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Duesham, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Duncan, James E., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Duesham, Jeremiah, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Duesham, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Dimick, Neill, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Dacuan, Anson A., private; enrolled Dec. 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gadban, John, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gadban, Julius, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Galusba, Jerome, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Griffis, John, private; enrolled Oct. 31, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Greenbush, Frank, private; enrolled Nov. 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gibson, John C., private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Harden, Daniel, private; enrolled November 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hall, Frank W., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Haalman, Thomas G., private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hammond, John, private; enrolled Dec. 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kingsbury, Darius, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kingsbury, Ira, private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kingsley, Alpheus, private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kingsley, Henry, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kingsley, Simon, private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Laid, George B., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Long, James, private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Long, William, private; enrolled November 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McNamara, John, private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Monty, William, private; enrolled October 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Mooney, John M., private; enrolled November 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Malamey, John, private; enrolled November 18, 1861, at Potsdam.

Melott, John, private; enrolled November 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Mitchell, Robert, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Morris, Hugh, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Newtown, Louis, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 O'Neil, Barney, private; enrolled November 1, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 O'Brien, Cornelius, private; enrolled November 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Pierce, Seymour B., private; enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Pierce, Mial R., private; enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Reynolds, Donald P., private; enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Reynolds, James, private; enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Russell, John, private; enrolled November 1, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Reynolds, William, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ryan, Richard, private; enrolled December 6, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Saunders, Albert H., private; enrolled December 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, Edward, private; enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Shufelt, David E., private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, George L., private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stienburgh, Alexander, private; enrolled November 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stienburgh, William, private; enrolled November 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sartwell, Solomon, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sartwell, Daniel W., private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stiles, Almon B., private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Scott, James, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Schufelt, William, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stiles, James A., private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sanders, Darius, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Turner, Louis, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Turner, Warren, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Varior, John, private; enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Worthen, Charles, private; enrolled October 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wilkins, Darius, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.

## CAPTAIN ORANG. NEWTON'S COMPANY (F).

Orang. Newton, captain; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 B. H. Webster, 1st lieutenant; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Henry A. Munson, 2d lieutenant; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 W. D. Peck, 1st sergeant; enrolled October 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Person, Selleck, 2d sergeant; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 L. B. Granby, 3d sergeant; enrolled November 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Samuel A. Gillett, 4th sergeant; enrolled November 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 J. P. Nay, 5th sergeant; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Asa More, 1st corporal; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 R. W. Collier, 2d corporal; enrolled November 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 H. F. Swift, 3d corporal; enrolled November 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 T. L. Wilkinson, 4th corporal; enrolled October 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 T. J. Bloevers, 5th corporal; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Milo Ober, 6th corporal; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Russell Smith, 7th corporal; enrolled October 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 T. E. McGibbon, 8th corporal; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Roswell Nichols, fifer; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 J. W. Fletcher, drummer; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Drake, Isaac, bugler; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Barlow, Levi, private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Barlow, Eli, private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bates, James P., private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Brink, Henry, private; enrolled November 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Besaw, Francis, private; enrolled November 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Blaisdell, Myron, private; enrolled December 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Coon, Thompson, private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Dudy, David, private; enrolled November 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Doughty, Henry S., private; enrolled November 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Durands, Joseph, private; enrolled November 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Egin, John, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Eldridge, Walter, private; enrolled November 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fossia, Joseph, private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Field, Hiram, private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fletcher, Douglas, private; enrolled November 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ford, Mulry, private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Frost, Leonard, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Funnia, Elias, private; enrolled November 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gibson, Nehemiah, private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Galbraith, John Henry, private; enrolled November 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Grandy, McKee, private; enrolled November 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Goodrich, T. A., private; enrolled December 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Goodrich, D. A., private; enrolled December 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Huntly, Columbus, private; enrolled November 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Irish, Millard E., private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Irish, Vilas E., private; enrolled Nov. 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Jones, Vranous, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kimpton, William N., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kimball, T. L., private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kellogg, Albert, private; enrolled Nov. 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kingsley, C. L., private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kingsley, Ira, private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lynch, Daniel, private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Murray, Eber, private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Morley, George, private; enrolled Oct. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Morehouse, William, private; enrolled Nov. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Munson, Francis, private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Murry, George, private; enrolled Nov. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Nickerson, Myron, private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Nichols, Aaron, private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ober, Henry H., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ormsby, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Paul, Canadee, private; enrolled Dec. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Peck, Otis W., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Partridge, William, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Parker, James M., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rivers, Theodore, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rockwood, J. H., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Reynolds, Billings, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Reynolds, Dean E., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Reed, Simeon G., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rockwood, Levi, private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rowell, Rufus H., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rose, Alfred, private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 St. Louis, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stevens, Hiram E., private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, George O., private; enrolled Nov. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Streeter, Edgar E., private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Severance, Calvin L., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sullivan, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Towell, Stillman, private; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Turner, Orville G., private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Varney, Edgar, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Varney, John, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.

Wilkinson, L. L., private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wolcott, Loren P., private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.

CAPTAIN A. P. WALCOTT'S COMPANY (G).

Andrew P. Walcott, captain; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Silas A. Smith, first lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Henry B. Sanford, second lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 William A. Hamlin, first sergeant; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 H. S. Richards, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Elisha Walcott, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 William Howe, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 John S. Willson, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stephen M. Lavery, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 William C. Hammond, corporal; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Emory Hamlin, corporal; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 James Smith, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Thomas Noble, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stanford Bugbee, corporal; enrolled Nov. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Peter Miner, corporal; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 George Russell, musician; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Jotham Hall, musician; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Adsett, Franklin E., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Adsett, Nelson, private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Andrews, William W., private; enrolled Dec. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bigelow, Nathan, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Barnes, Sylvester, private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bowen, Theodore, private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Besaw, Nelson, private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Broeffle, George H., private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Butler, William W., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Brown, William, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Beldin, George A., private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Conger, Renben, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Chase, Jeremiah, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cheney, Wyatt, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cook, David, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cole, Edgar L., private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Chenette, Jared, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Chenette, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cook, John, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Coffee, George C., private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Clark, Franklin, private; enrolled Nov. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Clark, Newell, private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Davenport, Warren, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Day, Luther B., private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Drake, Eugene S., private; enrolled Nov. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ducaat, Joseph, private; enrolled Nov. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Farrer, Columbus, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Forbes, Edwin, private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fuller, Dustin, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fuller, Major, private; enrolled Dec. 29, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Graves, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Griffin, Samuel V., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Goulding, Orley J., private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Goodnow, Henry, private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Haskell, Martin, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Haynes, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hewett, Orson D., private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hewitt, Samuel, private; enrolled Nov. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Johnson, Emer, private; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Jordan, John, private; enrolled Dec. 29, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Keodall, S., private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lowell, Oliver, private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Martindale, George C., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Morrill, Horace, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Miner, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Martindale, Warren S., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Potter, Henry W., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Powell, William, private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Poor, Elijah, private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Preston, Willis G., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Powell, John A., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Peabody, Charles B., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Powell, Henry, private; enrolled Dec. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Patran, Joseph, private; enrolled Dec. 29, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rockwell, Chester S., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rockwell, Milo, private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rockwell, M. S., private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rockey, Warren, private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Salter, James C., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Suppy, Frank, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sampson, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stiles, Alfred, private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sprague, Darius, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stevens, John, private; enrolled Nov. 29, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Van Norman, I. E., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Willson, Charles W., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.

CAPTAIN HARRY C. FAY'S COMPANY (H).

Harry C. Fay, captain; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 T. W. Smith, first lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 B. F. Rolfe, second lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 S. E. Partridge, first sergeant; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Greenleaf Dorr, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Dennis Kearney, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Justice Pickett, sergeant; enrolled Dec. 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 N. W. Johnson, sergeant; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Henry Babcock, corporal; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Andrew Clark, corporal; enrolled Dec. 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 James Forsythe, corporal; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 E. Phalings, corporal; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 W. B. Barlow, corporal; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 G. B. Wilson, corporal; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 J. A. Kelley, corporal; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 B. F. Abel, corporal; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Allen, Russell, private; enrolled Dec. 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Babcock, Allen, private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bartlett, H. D., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bonvee, Alexander, private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bouvee, A., Jr., private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Barnes, C. A., private; enrolled Nov. 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Call, W. E., private; enrolled Nov. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Crandall, F., private; enrolled Dec. 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cook, W. M., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Caswell, M. A., private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1861, at Potsdam.

Clark, William Z., private; enrolled Jan. 1, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Dewey, N. H., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Denny, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Deucat, Charles, private; enrolled Nov. 1, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Durham, William, private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Durham, Isaac, private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Foss, Stephen L., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fowler, A., private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fowler, J. K. P., private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fowler, T. O., private; enrolled December 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fanning, Vaniah, private; enrolled December 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Griswold, A., private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gibbons, Abner, private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Grant, Thomas, private; enrolled December 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hamblin, Leroy, private; enrolled December 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hill, William, private; enrolled November 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hayze, John, private; enrolled November 29, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hall, I. R., private; enrolled November 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hall, B. W., private; enrolled December 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hunt, Suranns, private; enrolled December 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Jacobs, J. S., private; enrolled December 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kearney, John, private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Laroek, Mitchell, private; enrolled November 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Laneck, Joseph, private; enrolled November 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lamere, Michael, private; enrolled November 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lamee, Joseph, private; enrolled October 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Marshall, James, private; enrolled November 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Miles, J. A., private; enrolled October 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Manning, Patrick, private; enrolled November 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Murphy, J. I., private; enrolled November 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Moffatt, John, private; enrolled December 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Miller, William, private; enrolled December 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McManegal, David, private; enrolled December 6, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McChesney, A. B., private; enrolled October 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McClenen, James, private; enrolled November 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McFerran, Thomas, private; enrolled December 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Noble, Thomas, private; enrolled December 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 O'Brien, James, private; enrolled November 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Farr, A. W., private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ferry, Lees, private; enrolled November 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ferry, Peter, private; enrolled November 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Pettys, Charles, private; enrolled December 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Parks, John, private; enrolled December 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ransdell, Randall, private; enrolled November 17, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rollin, John, private; enrolled December 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Shipman, M. K., private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Strait, Charles, private; enrolled October 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Snyder, Gregoir, private; enrolled October 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Schlosser, John, private; enrolled November 24, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Strong, A. A., private; enrolled November 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Socia, Lewis, private; enrolled November 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Scott, J. B., private; enrolled November 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Thickens, T. B., private; enrolled November 14, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Taylor, John, private; enrolled December 5, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wilson, J. H., private; enrolled October 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Williamson, R. W., private; enrolled December 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Williamson, H. A., private; enrolled December 6, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Yeddow, Milo, private; enrolled October 22, 1861, at Potsdam.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MCKEAN'S COMPANY (I).

William McKean, captain; enrolled October 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Myron Cushman, 1st lieutenant; enrolled October 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles Fox, 2d lieutenant; enrolled December 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 H. H. Smith, 1st sergeant; enrolled November 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 John E. Whipple, sergeant; enrolled November 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 William McFarren, sergeant; enrolled October 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Calvin Conger, sergeant; enrolled October 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Darwin Farmer, sergeant; enrolled December 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Robert Hewitt, corporal; enrolled November 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Samuel Smith, corporal; enrolled October 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Israel Sprague, corporal; enrolled October 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Nelson Gebo, corporal; enrolled December 26, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 H. E. Mix, corporal; enrolled October 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Foster Carey, corporal; enrolled November 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lorenzo D. Cole, corporal; enrolled October 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 W. E. W. Collis, corporal; enrolled December 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Nathan Ward, musician; enrolled November 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Theodore Gebo, musician; enrolled December 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Allen, J. J., private; enrolled October 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Anderson, Benjamin, private; enrolled December 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Allen, Horace D., private; enrolled October 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ayres, Orville E., private; enrolled October 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bateman, George, private; enrolled November 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Barker, Charles, private; enrolled November 29, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Binshey, Joseph, private; enrolled October 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bridges, Charles, private; enrolled November 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bronley, Heman, private; enrolled November 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bero, Paul, private; enrolled November 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bordwell, Horatio, private; enrolled December 17, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cowan, Hamilton, private; enrolled December 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carey, Orville, private; enrolled November 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Carey, Charles D., private; enrolled Nov. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cole, William E., private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cooper, C. C., private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Courier, Andrew, private; enrolled Dec. 6, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Chavalley, Louis, private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Conner, William, private; enrolled Dec. 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fosgate, William F., private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fort, Solomon, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fort, Albert, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fields, James, private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gore, George H., private; enrolled Dec. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Glazin, Ward, private; enrolled Nov. 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gordun, John, private; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Grundy, George, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gibbons, Renben A., private; enrolled Dec. 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Heath, Guy C., private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hall, Walton, private; enrolled Nov. 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Henk, Alvin D., private; enrolled Nov. 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hewitt, John C., private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hills, D. N., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ingerson, David, private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Knights, J. S., private; enrolled Dec. 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lewis, Morgan J., private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lower, Oliver, private; enrolled Dec. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Morrison, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.

McDonald, J. M., private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Mansfield, W. Q., private; enrolled Nov. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Nott, Justus, private; enrolled Nov. 11, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 O'Mealey, Michael, private; enrolled Dec. 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Oliver, John, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Porter, James, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Porter, Stephen, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Porter, John, private; enrolled Dec. 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Parkinson, Truman, private; enrolled Dec. 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Premo, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Petre, Abraham, private; enrolled Dec. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Pevier, P. N., private; enrolled Dec. 19, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ronden, Thomas, private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Risley, Jeremiah, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Roe, George, private; enrolled Nov. 27, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Robinson, D. P., private; enrolled Dec. 3, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Reed, Edwin R., private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Spragne, W. H., private; enrolled Dec. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, Wilbur, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, J. J., private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, Munson, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, Lorenzo, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stevens, Albert, private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, E. B., private; enrolled Nov. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sheldon, George, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Spalding, John, private; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stodard, R. B., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Savage, Alexander, private; enrolled Dec. 6, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Vanclake, William, private; enrolled Nov. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Williams, Francis, private; enrolled Nov. 28, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Whipple, D. P., private; enrolled Nov. 29, 1861, at Potsdam.

## CAPTAIN LEVI MILLER'S COMPANY (K).

Levi Miller, captain; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Joel E. Sears, first lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 John Peacock, second lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Elias Nichols, first sergeant; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wm. J. Wells, second sergeant; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Thomas H. Common, third sergeant; enrolled Nov. 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cyrus W. Scott, fourth sergeant; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Olgvie S. Southworth, fifth sergeant; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Robert B. Gilmore, corporal; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Benjamin Wood, corporal; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Willard Loughrey, corporal; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lafayette Fairbanks, corporal; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Timothy Diamond, corporal; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 James Garbal, corporal; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Henry Stacy, corporal; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Alonzo C. Shoen, corporal; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles Colburn, fifer; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles Duffy, drummer; enrolled Dec. 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Adams, John, private; enrolled Nov. 27, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Becker, George W., private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ballou, Chester, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bissell, Albert, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Basia, Paschal, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Bancroft, George, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Common, James, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Cross, George, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Canniff, George, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Champion, Francis, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Corey, Ira W., private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Corey, Ronald, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Dignan, Francis, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Dodd, John, private; enrolled Oct. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Drake, William F., private; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Deaucaut, John, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Goodwin, William C., private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gregour, Louis, private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Greymour, John, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Glibo, Joseph, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hanna, John, private; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Hitsman, Emery, private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Jesmer, Levi, private; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kerr, William, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Kerr, Hugh M., private; enrolled Dec. 7, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Knipe, John D. J., private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lavier, David, private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Livingston, Antoine, private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lowry, Solon, private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Blomfit, James, private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Magraw, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McNerry, William J., private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McGuinniss, James, private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McMillan, David, private; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Monroe, James, private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McRobbie, John, private; enrolled Nov. 27, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McCoy, William, private; enrolled Dec. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 McRath, Robert, private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Ormeby, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Orneby, Amos, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Penaberton, Charles H., private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Phillips, John S., private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Parker, James, private; enrolled Dec. 12, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Richards, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Richards, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Roseau, Thomas, private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Rookey, Edward, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Shoen, Ronald, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sutton, David S., private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Shoen, George W., private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, William, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Scott, Edward J., private; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Sutton, Alva A., private; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stone, Alexander, private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Stone, Alexander, Jr., private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Seger, Fayette C., private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Thomas, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Taylor, Nahum, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Tobin, William, private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wood, John, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wadsworth, William, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wilson, James, private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Walbridge, Clark S., private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Walbridge, Jehiel, private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wing, John T., private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1861, at Potsdam.

Wilson, Thomas G., private; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Wilson, John, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Willis, John, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Willis, James, private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.

## 93D INFANTRY.

## CAPTAIN GEORGE B. MOSHIER'S COMPANY (F).

A. C. Bristol, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Anderson, Henry, private; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brickley, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fletcher, Matthew, private; enrolled Nov. 11, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fryett, Peter, private; enrolled Sept. 20, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Haven, Harlow, private; enrolled Oct. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Jerome, Franklin, private; enrolled Nov. 1, 1861, at Rensselaer Falls.  
 Kennedy, Joseph, private; enrolled Dec. 5, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McGlyre, John, private; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Robbin, James B., private; enrolled Nov. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sunderland, Darwin, private; enrolled Nov. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thomas, Loron C., private; enrolled Nov. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

## 98TH INFANTRY.

## CAPTAIN BENJAMIN RUSSELL'S COMPANY (B).

Jason O. Ross, fifth sergeant; enrolled Nov. 11, 1861, at Knapp's.  
 Wolcott Broadwell, drummer; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at North Lawrence.  
 Jay Andrews, fifer; enrolled Dec. 10, 1861, at Russelltown.  
 James McCarter, wagoner; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Lawrence.  
 Broadwell, Darwin, private; enrolled Nov. 22, 1861, at North Lawrence.  
 Demoss, Isaac, private; enrolled Nov. 12, 1861, at Lawrence.  
 Denton, Henry, private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1861, at Norfolk.  
 McCarter, Robert, private; enrolled Nov. 11, 1861, at Lawrence.  
 McCarter, Hinckly H., private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1861, at Lawrence.  
 McCarty, James, private; enrolled Nov. 8, 1861, at Lawrence.  
 Ross, Samuel J., private; enrolled Nov. 2, 1861, at Stockholm.

## CAPTAIN PARRIT B. WOLFE'S COMPANY (G).

Francis Holmes, corporal; enrolled Dec. 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bruce, Timothy, private; enrolled Jan. 4, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Bellows, Horace, private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1861, at Nicholville.  
 Bruce, Charles, private; enrolled Dec. 20, 1861, at Hopkinton.  
 Crowley, Charles, private; enrolled Nov. 28, 1861, at Brasher Falls.  
 Cheery, Judson, private; enrolled Nov. 12, 1861, at Hopkinton.  
 Goodenough, Harvey, private; enrolled Jan. 16, 1862, at Nicholville.  
 Goodenough, Hiram, private; enrolled Jan. 16, 1862, at Nicholville.  
 Giffin, Martin, private; enrolled Nov. 20, 1861, at Hopkinton.  
 Grandy, Lewis, private; enrolled Dec. 29, 1861, at Nicholville.  
 Harman, Henry, private; enrolled Dec. 1, 1861, at Nicholville.  
 Harman, Lafayette, private; enrolled Nov. 20, 1861, at Hopkinton.  
 Meecham, Elam S., private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1861, at Nicholville.  
 Meecham, Samuel, private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1861, at Nicholville.  
 Sheldon, Silas F., private; enrolled Oct. 20, 1861, at Nicholville.  
 Taylor, Aaron, private; enrolled Dec. 1, 1861, at Nicholville.  
 White, William, private; enrolled Dec. 15, 1861, at Hopkinton.

## CAPTAIN CHARLES W. CRARY'S COMPANY (II).

Archibald Simpson, second corporal; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Waddington.  
 Christy, John, private; enrolled Nov. 1, 1861, at Waddington.  
 Hickey, John, private; enrolled Dec. 20, 1861, at Waddington.  
 Lagrow, Robert, private; enrolled Dec. 1, 1861, at Waddington.  
 Loomis, Chester, private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Waddington.  
 Nickerson, E. H., private; enrolled Jan. 1, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Rife, Alexander, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1861, at Waddington.

## 100TH INFANTRY.

## CAPTAIN DANIEL D. NASH'S COMPANY (A).

Carpenter, William B., private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Kelly, Peter, private; enrolled Dec. 13, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lane, William H., private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

## 102D INFANTRY.

## CAPTAIN J. WOODRUFF LEWIS' COMPANY (K).

Horace D. Combs, second corporal; enrolled Nov. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thomas F. Gorman, eighth corporal; enrolled Jan. 16, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Robert, Charles, private; enrolled Nov. 6, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Driscoll, Jerry, private; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dennin, Michael, private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Martin, Paul, private; enrolled Nov. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McIlvoy, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McGrath, Peter, private; enrolled Nov. 9, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Donnelly, John, private; enrolled Nov. 20, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Scantlebury, Thomas, private; enrolled Nov. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McLallin, John T., private; enrolled Dec. 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McBride, Michael, private; enrolled Dec. 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Jameson, William, private; enrolled Dec. 3, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Kelly, James, private; enrolled Dec. 7, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Townes, Orenzo, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mills, Leander D., private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Edgar, George, private; enrolled Jan. 10, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Jackson, Alvin, private; enrolled Jan. 16, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Branshaw, Joseph, private; enrolled Dec. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fogarty, Patrick, private; enrolled Jan. 7, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Evans, William, private; enrolled Jan. 16, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Branshaw, Charles, private; enrolled Jan. 16, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hucheson, William, private; enrolled Jan. 16, 1862, at Ogdensburg.

## 105TH INFANTRY.

## CAPTAIN JOHN G. McMAHON'S COMPANY (G).

Brown, Harlow, private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Clark, Andrew, private; enrolled Feb. 27, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hayes, Michael, private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Holliger, Thomas, private; enrolled Feb. 8, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Jacob, Michael, private; enrolled Feb. 8, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ryan, William, private; enrolled Feb. 8, 1862, at Ogdensburg.

## CAPTAIN PATRICK W. BRADLEY'S COMPANY (II).

Dewis, Frederick, private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Donovan, William, private; enrolled Feb. 22, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Robinson, John, private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1862, at Ogdensburg.

## 106TH INFANTRY.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

Schuyler F. Judd, colonel; Calvin L. Skinner, surgeon; Fred. H. Pettit, assistant surgeon; Thomas C. Atchison, quartermaster; Charles Sheppard, sergeant-major; Orson S. Cleveland, quartermaster-sergeant; Charles L. Simpson, commissary-sergeant; Henry T. Canfield, hospital steward.

## CAPTAIN EDWARD M. PAINÉ'S COMPANY (A).

Edward M. Paine, captain; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Hiram W. Day, first lieutenant; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Schlen C. Judson, second lieutenant; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
William A. Nerry, first sergeant; enrolled July 18, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Robert H. Cox, sergeant; enrolled July 19, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
James W. Hopkins, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Morgan V. Collins, sergeant; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Orson Tallman, sergeant; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Russell.  
Henry Cormono, corporal; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Edson J. Barber, corporal; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
Thomas Scanton, corporal; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Canton.  
David Young, Jr., corporal; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Fine.  
John A. Morgan, corporal; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Russell.  
John C. Masury, corporal; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Martin A. Folsom, corporal; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Hermon.  
Samuel F. Henderson, corporal; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Pitcairn.  
Charles W. Sherman, musician; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Canton.  
Elijah Barney, musician; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Canton.  
Edwin W. Dimmick, wagoner; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Russell.  
Armstrong, Abner, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Armstrong, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Beardsley, Henry C., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
Bachus, Erastus R., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Russell.  
Baker, John, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
Brouse, John, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Canton.  
Barter, Elam, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Bassett, Orin, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Hermon.  
Brown, Orrin O., private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Russell.  
Brown, Thomas, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Canton.  
Bell, William W., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Barney, James S., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Colton, Luther, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
Colton, Franklin, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
Colton, Henry H., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
Craft, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Hermon.  
Cooper, Allen C., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Pitcairn.  
Canfield, Franklin, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Clark, Elliott A., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Hermon.  
Comstock, Edwin, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Hermon.  
Dorathy, Willard G., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
Deviney, Samuel, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Hermon.  
Durham, Cummings, private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Russell.  
Finley, James, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Fuller, Lewis H., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Hermon.  
Fisher, Owen, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Hermon.  
Ford, Theodore, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Canton.  
Farmer, Samuel, private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Graves, Fayette D., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Canton.  
Grae, George W., private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Edwards.  
Gration, Ludwig, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Givins, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Hermon.  
Hall, Charles W., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Hermon.  
Hall, James R., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Hermon.  
Houghteling, Harvey, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Hermon.  
Hatch, George S., private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Hermon.  
Harrington, Welcome C., private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Pitcairn.  
Henderson, Bernard I., private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Edwards.  
Hurd, Cyrus H., private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Canton.  
Irish, Scott L., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Colton.  
Irish, Reuben, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Russell.  
Irvin, Hugh M., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Keheo, Timothy, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
McAllester, William C., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Mighells, Thurston, private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Hermon.  
Manning, Jeremiah, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Canton.  
Miller, Alexander, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Canton.  
McIntyre, John D., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Fine.  
Marsh, Henry H., private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Edwards.  
Newton, Charles N., private; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Hermon.  
Northrop, Myron, private; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Russell.  
Orford, William C., private; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
O'Hara, Anthony, private; enrolled August 13, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Pike, Christopher C., private; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Porter, Albert A., private; enrolled August 4, 1862, at Hermon.  
Quigley, Patrick, Jr., private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Norfolk.  
Reynolds, Edward, private; enrolled August 9, 1862, at Hermon.  
Ralph, Martin, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Canton.  
Silby, Rivermus V., private; enrolled August 4, 1862, at Stockholm.  
Shepard, Charles W., private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Sumner, William N., private; enrolled August 9, 1862, at Russell.  
Spicer, John, private; enrolled August 9, 1862, at Russell.  
Siver, John H., private; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Siver, William W., private; enrolled August 13, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Siver, James W., private; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Shippee, Orrin, private; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Russell.  
Shaw, Samuel, private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Edwards.  
Smith, Morris, private; enrolled August 9, 1862, at Hermon.  
Stewart, Gilbert, private; enrolled August 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Slattery, John, private; enrolled August 2, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Spencer, Tyler, private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Hermon.  
Sherwell, Thomas W., private; enrolled August 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Soy, Richard, private; enrolled August 2, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Tanner, Franklin, private; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
Tambling, Eli, private; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
Walker, David, private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Edwards.  
Whitford, James W., private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
White, Enoch, private; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Willard, Robert, private; enrolled August 7, 1862, at Russell.  
Whitney, Philip, private; enrolled August 1, 1862, at Pitcairn.  
Westcott, Almeron, private; enrolled August 13, 1862, at Canton.  
Williams, John, private; enrolled August 13, 1862, at Hermon.  
White, Erastus A., private; enrolled August 7, 1862, at Russell.

## CAPTAIN A. N. McDONALD'S COMPANY (B).

Andrew N. McDonald, captain.  
James Peach, first lieutenant.  
Charles S. Glass, second lieutenant.

Alfred J. Hooker, first sergeant; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Robert Riddle, sergeant; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Hammond.  
John Watson, sergeant; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Macomb.  
William T. Bolton, sergeant; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Morrystown.  
James Bayne, sergeant; enrolled July 19, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Frank Petrie, corporal; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Wilmurth Wallace, corporal; enrolled August 9, 1862, at Lisbon.  
John P. Congar, corporal; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Morrystown.  
George F. Porry, corporal; enrolled August 9, 1862, at Morrystown.  
George Gibson, corporal; enrolled August 7, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Barza Kinyan, corporal; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
Charles H. Wilson, corporal; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Morrystown.  
William S. McWilliams, corporal; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Adams, William, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Bernard, George, private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Bellinger, Allyn L., private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Bush, Lucius, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Baker, Benjamin, private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Birge, James C., private; enrolled July 11, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Birge, Roswell, private; enrolled July 12, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Bostwell, Johnson, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Booth, William A., private; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Bolton, Joseph K., private; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
Bolton, Joseph, private; enrolled August 1, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Campbell, William, private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Church, De Witt C., private; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Collar, Charles, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Cross, William N., private; enrolled August 5, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Clark, Smith, private; enrolled August 5, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Dillenbeck, Charles M., private; enrolled August 5, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Duckloon, John, private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Eldredge, William, private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Fuller, David, private; enrolled August 10, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Flock, Harrison, private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Furr, Morgan, private; enrolled August 5, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Furr, Melvin, private; enrolled August 5, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Gibb, James, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Goliver, Thomas, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Gregory, Benjamin B., private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Gregory, Charles L., private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Cray, Joseph N., private; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Gordon, Gilbert B., private; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Green, James W., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Holliday, Adam, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Huchings, George H., private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Haydon, Sanford, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Hill, Robert, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Ivers, Thomas P., private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Jerome, Joseph, private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Jazor, Abram, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Kelley, Patrick I., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Kells, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Lavin, John, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Lackie, George, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Mitchell, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Murder, James, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Marshall, Daniel, private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Morrystown.  
McFarling, John, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
McLaren, Daniel, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Morrystown.  
McCORD, Joshua, private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Northrop, Nelson, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Putnam, William D., private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Putney, Elmore, private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Pye, John, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Pope, James B., private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Palmer, Dayton, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Phillips, John, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Hammond.  
Phillips, George, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Ryan, Daniel, private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Robertson, Henry, private; enrolled July 19, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Robinson, Nathan C., private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Robinson, John L., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Robinson, Cephus C., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Rodigan, Thomas J., private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Hammond.  
Shaver, John, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Sheenan, John, private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Smith, William, Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Swain, James J., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Strapp, John, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Salisbury, Amasa R., private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Hammond.  
Thompson, James, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Tennant, Joseph, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Hammond.  
Tennant, Robert, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Hammond.  
Taylor, Francis, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Taylor, William, private; enrolled July 9, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Thomas, Erastus A., private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Turner, Samuel, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Hammond.  
Vroman, John S., private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Wilson, Orpheus, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Wolehan, Benjamin, private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Ward, John, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Wells, Charles, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Wells, Harry, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Lisbon.  
Woley, John, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Ward, Henry, private; enrolled July 19, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Witham, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Yeardon, Robert D., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Morrystown.  
Yeardon, Henry H., private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Morrystown.

## CAPTAIN SAMUEL PARKER'S COMPANY (C).

Samuel Parker, captain; enrolled July 20, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Peter Robertson, first lieutenant; enrolled July 20, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Frank Corbett, second lieutenant; enrolled July 20, 1862, at Macomb.  
Charles Snyder, first sergeant; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Macomb.  
George D. Powell, sergeant; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Robert Kelley, sergeant; enrolled July 25, 1862, at De Peyster.  
Rollin Burnham, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at De Kalb.  
George Fieldran, sergeant; enrolled July 25, 1862, at De Peyster.  
Edward Buckman, corporal; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Morrystown.  
John Ward, corporal; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Macomb.  
William A. Perrin, corporal; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at De Peyster.  
William Martin, corporal; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Macomb.  
Frederick H. Mills, corporal; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
Frederick Chapter, corporal; enrolled July 27, 1862, at Macomb.  
Andrew J. Hitchcock, corporal; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Macomb.  
Henry H. Wilran, corporal; enrolled July 22, 1862, at De Peyster.



Fayette Thornton, musician; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Lorin H. Wil-son, musician; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Abner Cross, wagoner; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Adams, Benedict, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Balantine, Hugh, private; enrolled July 21, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Beach, John, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Berritt, Michael (1st), private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Berritt, Michael (2d), private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Bromling, Martin, private; enrolled Aug. 16, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Bromling, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 16, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Byrnes, William, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Beebe, Albert, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Bellinger, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Bellinger, Drayton, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Brooks, Henry M., private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Beardsley, Edward, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Binaet, Jacob, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Clark, Frederick, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Clark, George, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Carr, Henry, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Cole, Melvin, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Cuylerford, James, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Cator, Henry, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Chamberlain, John R., private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Covey, Chauncey, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Charter, Stephen, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Dana, Francis, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Hammonnd.  
 Dana, Theodore F. M., private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Hammonnd.  
 Dalen, Patrick, private; enrolled July 27, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Elliott, Andrew, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Eustis, George D., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Elliott, Samuel, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Farguson, Thomas, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Farden, James, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Fishbeck, Hezekiah, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Finley, Rodney, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Fetterley, William I., private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Gaudis, James, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Gatoys, William, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Hutchinson, Carlton, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Morrilstown.  
 Hurdon, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Hielman, Thos., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Kearns, Peter H., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Harney, William, private; enrolled July 12, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Johnson, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Keck, William, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Liscomb, Harrison, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Leary, Patrick, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Mayne, James, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Mills, Alexander, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Miller, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Natt, Thomas H., private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Tyler, David C., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Phillips, Wilran, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Picker, Francis, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Hammonnd.  
 Phillips, Henry, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Morrilstown.  
 Philpat, William, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Russell, John A., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Reynolds, Edward, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Rae, William, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Read, Preston, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Bonds, Levi, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Rae, John, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Robertson, Edward, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Rounds, Everye E., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Rounds, William, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Rich, Thomas, private; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Scribner, Thomas, private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Morrilstown.  
 Sayers, Thomas, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Sayers, Edward, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Snyder, John H., private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Seymour, Abram, private; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Staples, Jesse, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Sunderland, Darwin W., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Tyler, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Tanner, John, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Temple, Charles, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Morrilstown.  
 Townsend, Kenneth, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Thompson, John, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Wright, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Wilson, Lewis W., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Wilson, Virgil M., private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Washburn, Lloyd C., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Williams, John, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Wright, William, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Hammonnd.

**CAPTAIN ROLLIN C. JACKSON'S COMPANY (D).**

Rollin C. Jackson, captain; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Alvah W. Briggs, first lieutenant; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Albert Walker, 2d lieutenant; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 David C. Clark, 1st sergeant; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Thomas Shaw, sergeant; enrolled July 18, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Otis W. Goodrich, sergeant; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Philander Wells, sergeant; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Daniel Holland, sergeant; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wm. Woods, corporal; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Saml. L. Morse, corporal; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Adonijah Fulton, corporal; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 James Winters, corporal; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chas. W. Jackson, corporal; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wm. K. Best, corporal; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Albert Haskell, corporal; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Francis Kearney, corporal; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Anstin, Gustavus H., private; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Bedford, Stephen, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Broadwell, Henry, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Bosworth, John C., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Beckhart, Wm., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barzee, Peter, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Brown, David D., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Bosworth, Albert, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Bates, Milton W., private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Barzee, Wm. H., private; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Coleman, Peter, private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Church, Benj. H., private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cleveland, Orson L., private; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Ogdensburg.

Cook, Robt. R., private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Cook, Robt., private; enrolled —, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Cook, Fayette M., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Clark, Wm. B., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Collins, John P., private; enrolled July 18, 1862, at Russell.  
 Campfield, Henry F., private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dillingham, Edward G. D., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Dampfler, Theophilus, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dugan, Michael, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Eddy, Frank D., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Ellsworth, Fernando, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Canton.  
 Finch, Eugene, private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Foster, John H., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Goodrich, Eli, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Getty, Freeman, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Goodrich, Jas. D., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Gorham, Wm., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Grubbs, Orpheus J., private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hanna, Adams, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Hall, James G., private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Heckles, Wm., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Hackett, John, private; enrolled July 27, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Holden, Jonathan, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Hayes, Chas. D., private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Hamblin, Elijah, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Canton.  
 Johnson, Ephraim (2d), private; enrolled Aug. 17, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Kemp, George D., private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Russell.  
 Kearney, Michael, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Knapp, Zera, private; enrolled July 13, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Kubly, John Jacob, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lockwood, Daniel, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Lockwood, Benj., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Miller, Jos., private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Miller, Jacob, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 McDonald, Wm., private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 McCarthy, Cornelius, private; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Martin, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Martin, Jos., Sr., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Moreau, Simon, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Martin, Jos., Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Martin, John, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Meenthe, Gilbert, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 McGuire, Patrick, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Murphy, Moses, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 McCloy, Wm., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Myers, Chas. E., private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Nugent, Andrew, private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Perry, John, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Phelps, Saml. W., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Pooler, Wm. B., private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Pooler, David, private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Robinson, John, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Rigan, Daniel E., private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rich, Geo. A., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Sullivan, Cornelius O., private; enrolled July 18, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Simpson, Charles S., private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Shales, John, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Smith, Charles H., private; enrolled —, 1862.  
 Smith, Lucius, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Spicer, Charles, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Smith, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sutton, Oscar F., private; enrolled July 18, 1862, at Russell.  
 Turner, James M., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Tripp, Russell, private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Tuttle, Jerome B., private; enrolled July 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Wright, Oliver, private; enrolled —, 1862.  
 Wood, Jesse I., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Walker, Edwin, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Weston, William, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Wright, Lewis, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 White, Lester B., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Walker, Moses, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at De Kalb.

**CAPTAIN LUTHER PRIEST'S COMPANY (E).**

Luther Priest, captain; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Joseph B. Austin, first lieutenant; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Samuel V. Barnes, second lieutenant; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862.  
 Elliott Brown, Jr., first sergeant; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Oliver C. Cleveland, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Haviland L. Sweet, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Hiram Johnston, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 George Frain, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Wm. H. H. Colgate, corporal; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Charles J. Smith, corporal; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Charles B. Rathbone, corporal; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Nathan Wheeler, corporal; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at South Canton.  
 Myron E. Howard, corporal; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at South Canton.  
 Benson E. Marsh, corporal; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 John Kingston, corporal; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 William Nesbit, corporal; enrolled Aug. 16, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Robert H. Johnson, musician; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Camp Wheeler.  
 Josephus B. Scott, musician; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Wm. C. Chapin, wagoner; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Brewer, Nelson I., private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Barber, Darius, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Blair, Lorenzo D., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Burke, William, private; enrolled Aug. 20, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bates, Harrison, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Brownell, John, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Chilton, Stephen W., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Colton.  
 Cameron, James, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Collins, Asa L., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Cramer, Silas P., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Chase, Anthony B., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Collins, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Covel, James A., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Choery, Edwin R., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cudworth, Otis J., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Chase, Miroy, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Coffee, Charles N., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Carpenter, Robert P., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Chapin, David, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Drake, Asahel C., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Douglas, Turat D., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Dee, Julius W., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Deruthy, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.

Denny, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Flanders, Henry J., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Gibbons, Ira, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Gray, Josiah, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hubert, Abram P., private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Hogan, William, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Hoyt, George C., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Hopkins, Albert B., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Hazelgrove, Abram, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Hamlin, Dennis, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Harriman, Lyman, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Hoxie, John, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Hoxie, William, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Hazelgrove, Watson, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Hall, Charles E., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Hall, Calvin T., private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Harris, Edward, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Howe, Ira D., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Inman, Addison, private; enrolled Aug. 16, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Ien, Stephen, private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Kirt, Oliver M., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Lamers, Moses, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Lands, Stephen, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Mack, William O., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Munroe, Charles S., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Mallick, Timothy, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Martin, Nathan, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Canton.  
 McArthur, Orrin, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Morgan, William P., private.  
 McDonald, Allen P., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Morgan, Oscar P., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 McKinn, George C., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Mansfield, Lewis L., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 McArthur, Amos, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Mole, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Pulfiser, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Page, Alonzo J., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Pratt, John S., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Powell, William M., private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Colton.  
 Powers, John F., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Robins, Newell C., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1872, at Potsdam.  
 Royal, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Russell, Munson W., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at South Canton.  
 Rockwood, Heman, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Ruth, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Russell, Stephen S., private; enrolled Aug. 19, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Russell, George, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Rutman, Charles E., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Royal, Thomas H., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Radway, Francis, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at South Canton.  
 Robinson, Daniel, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Spinka, George, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Sanjule, Peter, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Stratton, Byron, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Smith, Wilbur, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Senter, William R., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stratton, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Williams, Josiah, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Williams, Alonzo, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Williams, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Ogdensburg.

#### CAPTAIN MARTIN J. CHAMBERLAIN'S COMPANY (F).

Martin J. Chamberlain, captain; enrolled 1862.  
 Henry N. Clark, first lieutenant; enrolled 1862.  
 Charles C. Jones, second lieutenant; enrolled 1862.  
 Melvin J. Stearns, first sergeant; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Massena.  
 Thomas Hodge, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Gideon G. Yarnes, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Norfolk.  
 Otis H. Wells, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Ifram J. Wilson, sergeant; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Massena.  
 Edwin R. Andrews, corporal; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Horace Wing, corporal; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Olin H. Tilden, corporal; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 David H. Patterson, corporal; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Massena.  
 Charles Rugley, corporal; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Massena.  
 Alexander Laughley, corporal; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Sandy Hodge, corporal; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Bumhard Speid, corporal; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Massena.  
 Horace B. Ellsworth, musician; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Massena.  
 Charles H. Boynton, musician; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Allen, Edwin D., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Massena.  
 Abur, Edward, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Brangle, Joseph, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Massena.  
 Brangle, Lewis, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Massena.  
 Boyle, James, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Boyle, John, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Burke, John, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Bangle, John, private; enrolled July 27, 1862, at Massena.  
 Bush, Amasa, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Massena.  
 Barber, Solon, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Massena.  
 Bennett, Reuben, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Massena.  
 Burdick, Joel B., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Bell, Alanson, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Massena.  
 Bush, Parley, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Massena.  
 Camp, Francis, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Massena.  
 Churchill, Nathan M., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Crowley, Timothy, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Carlinan, Levi, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Massena.  
 Cawley, James, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Gramer, William A., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Massena.  
 Dewart, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Dis Lan, Benjamin, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Norfolk.  
 Dilcox, William, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Massena.  
 Davey, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Durant, Justus, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Dis Lan, Julius, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Massena.  
 Elliott, Henry W., private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1862, at Norfolk.  
 Fitzgerald, Michael, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Grant, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Norfolk.  
 Goewy, John C., private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 Gosmer, Orrick, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Massena.  
 Hopburn, Alphonso D., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Massena.  
 Hanigan, David, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Massena.  
 Hurley, Daniel, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Hall, Joseph H., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Massena.  
 Hogle, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Massena.

Hutchinson, Orville, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hall, Nelson F., private; enrolled Aug. 19, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Jacy, William, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Massena.  
 Jassmer, John, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Jassmer, Antoine, private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Jassmer, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Massena.  
 Jones, Charles C., private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Lagran, Joseph, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Massena.  
 La Roche, William, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Massena.  
 Laveue, Paul, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 La Clair, Alexander, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 La Sone, Christopher, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Massena.  
 Lead, William, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Massena.  
 Morrell, William, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Massena.  
 McLeod, Alexander, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Louisville.  
 McLening, William, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Brasher.  
 McCue, Alexander, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Massena.  
 Pratt, Adonison J., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Massena.  
 Portus, William, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Norfolk.  
 Patterson, Ephraim, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Massena.  
 Palmer, Amos, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Massena.  
 Myers, John A., private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 Richard, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Massena.  
 Rivers, Isaac, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Suachall, Peter, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 Sutton, Charles B., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Shown, William A., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Massena.  
 Sanborn, Moody M., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Scripture, Lorenzo, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Soese, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Massena.  
 Sharp, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Massena.  
 Sergeant, John, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Scher, Franz, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Smith, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Brasher.  
 Tippy, Martin L., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Tobin, John, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Wright, Wilbur W., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Young, Elijah, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Ogdensburg.

#### CAPTAIN JESSE COGSWELL'S COMPANY (G).

Jesse Cogswell, captain; enrolled July 19, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Amos Mathews, first lieutenant; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Gilbert W. Hathaway, second lieutenant; enrolled 1862, at Waddington.  
 Myron W. Levings, first sergeant; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Warren J. Ives, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Edward Squares, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 William Sawyer, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Aaron Blackman, sergeant; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Daniel Landon, corporal; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Edward L. Wright, corporal; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Rufus Allen, corporal; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Augustus E. Wright, corporal; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Madrid.  
 George Nash, corporal; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 John Haskell, corporal; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Daniel Thurston, corporal; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 William B. Gillespie, corporal; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Seymour Adams, musician; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Abernathy, Monroe, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Belgard, Adolphus, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Bailey, William W., private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Brown, William, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Carson, Plineas P., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Corben, Melzer, private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Buck's Bridge.  
 Caire, John, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Cornell, Orlando, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Call, Ephraim, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Carroll, John, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Cole, Myron S., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Cole, Simeon, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Chapman, Julius, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Cole, Sylvester P., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Constine, Geo., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Crosby, Cyrus R., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Denham, Daniel, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Earl, John, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fuller, Ezra, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Folsom, Alfred, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Griffiths, Evan E., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kull.  
 Gadbow, Chas., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Gladden, Cyrus R., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Gaddis, George, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 McAnna, Christopher, private; enrolled Aug. 19, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hicks, E. J., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Heath, Martin, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Hawley, Ira D., private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Huntly, Frederick, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Huntly, A. P., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Honnedew, Nathaniel, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Hutchinson, Leonard, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Hesselgrave, Thos., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Jordan, Judson E., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Jordan, Edward, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Lyman, George P., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Livermore, Henry W., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Millard, Robt. A., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Morrison, John, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Miller, Samuel, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Miller, Daniel, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Mead, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 McGinn, Wm., private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Mead, Daniel, Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Mead, James P., private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Nash, Geo. W., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Nulty, Edward, private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Newton, Warner, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Page, Wm. E., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Peterson, Almond R., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Powers, Anthony, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Perry, Alexander, Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Perry, Eli, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Powell, Frederick, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Paige, Carlos W., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Paxton, Benj., private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Richmond, Thos., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Richardson, Eugene, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Read, Chas. E., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Stockholm.

Rusan, Wm., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Rutherford, John A., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Sloan, Thos., private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Smith, John, private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Shafer, Aaron, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Sutton, Webster, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Sears, Andrew J., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Shales, George, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Strong, James, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Sheldon, Oscar, private; enrolled July 27, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Taylor, Thos., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Thomas, John, private; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Madrid.  
 White, Julius, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Westway, Wm., private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Wheeler, Lewis, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Wheeler, Wm., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Winne, John C., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 White, Adney P., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Hopkinton.  
 Weston, Frederick, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Stockholm.

## CAPTAIN CHARLES J. RIDER'S COMPANY (H).

Charles J. Rider, captain.  
 Asahel A. Brunson, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Lorenzo H. Chandler, corporal; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Nicholville.  
 Napoleon B. Benham, corporal; enrolled Aug. 16, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 John W. Carter, corporal; enrolled Aug. 16, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Truman Wescott, corporal; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Brauch, Oscar B., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chandler, Lewis P., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Cutwie, Frank, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Day, Henry H., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Day, Webster D., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Day, Geo. W., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Ferris, Warren J., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Nicholville.  
 Hoyt, Chamberlain, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Hicks, Elmer, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Hicks, Aaron J., private; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Irish, Abel J., private; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Keys, Everett, private; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Russell, Frank, private; enrolled August 14, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Richards, Daniel, private; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Wiley, Abram L., private; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Lawrence.

## CAPTAIN PATRICK H. SHIELDS' COMPANY (I).

Patrick H. Shields, captain.  
 A. K. McMurry, 1st lieutenant.  
 H. P. Field, 2d lieutenant.  
 Campbell, Alexander, sergeant; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Monroe, Robert C., corporal; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bailey, Hugh, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brou, Lorenza N., private; enrolled August 7, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brower, John, private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cochlin, John, private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dupras, Peter, private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Elle, Perry, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Edwards, John, private; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Byckich, D. White, private; enrolled August 4, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Frau, Edward A., private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fleming, James A., private; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Griffiths, James, private; enrolled August 7, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Green, James, private; enrolled August 5, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gansler, Alexander O., private; enrolled July 13, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Haggarty, Patrick, private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Isaac, William, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Johnson, John, private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Jones, William, private; enrolled August 9, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lashure, Joseph, private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Leary, John, private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Laviere, David, private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 McDonald, John, private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 McKnight, John J., private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 McCue, Joseph W., private; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 McFarland, Michael, private; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Purcell, James, private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Peck, Jason, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Peck, Nelson, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Peck, Stephen, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Perry, Robert, private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barrington, George I., private; enrolled August 7, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Peck, Richard, private; enrolled August 5, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Powers, James, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rowe, James, private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Regan, Maurice, private; enrolled July 18, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stiles, George, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Snider, Walter S., private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Smith, Zadock, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Trickey, Hartwell N., private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Tennant, William, private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Van Klick, William, private; enrolled July 18, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wilder, Henry, private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wells, Samuel E., private; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wells, Thomas G., private; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Moore, James, private; enrolled July 18, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Phelps, Richmond D., private; enrolled July 18, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Spaulding, Henry, private; enrolled July 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wood, William E., private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Ogdensburg.

## CAPTAIN ALEXANDER BINGHAM'S COMPANY (K).

Alexander Bingham, captain.  
 John D. McBride, 1st lieutenant.  
 Daniel Peck, 2d lieutenant.  
 Horace Picketa, 1st sergeant; enrolled August 2, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Sumner J. Barber, sergeant; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Canton.  
 Hawley S. Hobborn, sergeant; enrolled August 4, 1862, at Colton.  
 Hackley Day, sergeant; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 Merron Martin, sergeant; enrolled August 4, 1862, at Colton.  
 Joseph C. Robinson, corporal; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Canton.  
 Charles C. Caldwell, corporal; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Canton.  
 James L. Sprague, corporal; enrolled August 2, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Edwin A. Goodrich, corporal; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Canton.  
 John L. Sayles, corporal; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Colton.  
 Alfred Day, corporal; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Canton.  
 Daniel Booth, corporal; enrolled August 2, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Lucien Mathews, corporal; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Canton.  
 Solomon R. Benham, musician; enrolled August 9, 1862, at Colton.  
 William N. Leonard, musician; enrolled August 9, 1862, at Colton.

Edson Potter, musician; enrolled August 4, 1862, at Colton.  
 Buck, Francis M., private; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Barber, William J., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Canton.  
 Baumaster, Azro I., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Barber, Ira C., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Canton.  
 Brown, Harvey, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Bartley, John, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Colton.  
 Brimson, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Canton.  
 Billings, John W., private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Canton.  
 Cole, Andrew M., private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Carroll, Peter, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Copeland, A. C., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Colton.  
 Cardinal, Martin, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Colton.  
 Chahosey, James, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Colton.  
 Clark, William G., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Canton.  
 Detainable, Motts, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Davis, Daniel, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Daniels, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Downs, James B., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Demmons, Charles E., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Elliott, John M., private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Colton.  
 Earl, Perry, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Canton.  
 Earl, Eli P., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Ferdham, James H., private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Fairchild, William B., private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Canton.  
 Gates, Harvey W., private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Gates, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Glazier, George, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Gordon, Justus P., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Gordon, Squire C., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Gaddis, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Gotham, William, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Gleason, Harvey, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Canton.  
 Gotham, David, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Hunt, Surrans J., private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Haile, George K., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Hooper, Robert H., private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Ives, Edward, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Johnson, A. C., private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Jones, Levi O., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Fiee.  
 King, Lucius A., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Loop, Leman, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Loop, Spaulding, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Leonard, William, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Loop, John, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Russell.  
 Littlejohn, Silas, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Colton.  
 Maltby, H. S., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Edwards.  
 McFerron, James, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Mathews, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Canton.  
 Murry, Asa, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Colton.  
 McFalls, William, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Canton.  
 Nickerson, Orion, private; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Canton.  
 Nickerson, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Canton.  
 Norman, S. C. F., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Oakley, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Canton.  
 Pamelie, Erskine, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Pelsue, Orson, Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Pelsue, George, private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Porter, Charles H., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Canton.  
 Paine, Edwin R., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Canton.  
 Remington, Charles II., private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Richards, George C., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Canton.  
 Robertson, John, private; enrolled July 19, 1862, at Canton.  
 Sampson, Alonzo M., private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Sayles, Israel, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Colton.  
 Stowe, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Colton.  
 Stuart, Michael, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Canton.  
 Seaver, George L., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Colton.  
 Spaulding, Ira S., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Canton.  
 Severance, Edward, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Canton.  
 Spencer, Ozias W., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Thayer, Bingham C., private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Van Osnum, James E., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Van Osnum, James B., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Russell.  
 Van Wort, John H., private; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Canton.  
 Woolever, Frederick B., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Woolever, Hiram, private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Wait, Simon, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Canton.  
 Wright, Warren M., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Wait, Warren B., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Colton.  
 White, Isaac, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Canton.  
 Westgate, Francis, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Hermon.  
 Wilson, Andrew, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Canton.

## 142D INFANTRY.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

Roscius W. Judson, colon-1; enrolled Sept. 29, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 George A. Whitney, adjutant; enrolled Sept. 29, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 David McFalls, surgeon; enrolled Sept. 29, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Herman A. Boland, first assistant surgeon; enr. Sept. 29, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Westley T. Rice, second assistant surgeon; enr. Sept. 29, 1862, at Ogdensburg.

## CAPTAIN EDWARD A. HUELBT'S COMPANY (A).

Edward A. Hurlbut, captain.  
 Jonathan Houghton, first lieutenant.  
 Joseph H. Hays, second lieutenant.  
 George Simpson, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Arthur H. Montgomery, sergeant; enrolled July 23, 1862, at Macomb.  
 John Sitts, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Lewis W. Brown, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Laforest Marks, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Canton.  
 Erastus W. Stacy, corporal; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 William R. Chaffee, corporal; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 George Ferguson, corporal; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Henry Stone, corporal; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Marvin H. Hills, corporal; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Luther Dart, corporal; enrolled July 29, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 James L. Home, corporal; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 William H. Hazleton, corporal; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Martin T. Cross, musician; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Andrew J. Ronalds, musician; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Adkins, Joseph, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Adkins, Lorenzo, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Backus, John, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Baker, John, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Potsdam.

Bartlett, John H., private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Hermon.  
 Bassett, Henry A., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Canton.  
 Beach, James G., private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Beard, James, private; enrolled Aug. 20, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Breeze, William, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Briggs, William D., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Brown, William, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Bromley, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Hermon.  
 Carney, Peter, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Carter, Barton, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Chapman, Roscell, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Childs, Sylvanus, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Canton.  
 Clifflin, Joel E., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Canton.  
 Cook, James F., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Cole, Frank, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Canton.  
 Cross, Emory, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Crossmon, Sylvester, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Crozier, Willard L., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Davenport, Dan., private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Davis, Charles E., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Hermon.  
 Durlum, Jehiel V., private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Canton.  
 Dano, Peter E., private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Canton.  
 Ellis, Allen, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Canton.  
 Ellsworth, Mason, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Evans, Benjamin W., private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Canton.  
 Feuser, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Fitzpatrick, Patrick, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Canton.  
 Geary, John, private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Goodale, Orin, private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Harris, John, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Canton.  
 Havens, Loren, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Henry, Asahel L., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Hunter, James, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Hyde, Hiram, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Hyde, Nathaniel, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Harrigan, Michael, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Canton.  
 Jenkins, Hugh, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Laraby, Robert, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Lathrop, Andrew, private; enrolled July 7, 1862, at Canton.  
 Lawrence, William, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Lyman, George, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Colton.  
 Low, Clinton A., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 McAdam, William, private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 McClure, Mathew, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Macomb.  
 McDavid, James, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Macomb.  
 McIntosh, David A., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 McMinn, John, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Mirick, Jacob F., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Morrison, John, private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at Colton.  
 Morse, James B., private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, at Fine.  
 Muir, Archibald, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Fine.  
 Newman, Loren, private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Ormsby, James V., private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Ormsby, Wm., private; enrolled July 24, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Parkhurst, Noah, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Pearl, Benj., private; enrolled July 21, 1862, at Canton.  
 Pearl, Geo., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Perry, Saml., private; enrolled July 19, 1862, at Canton.  
 Quesnell, Jos., private; enrolled July 19, 1862, at Canton.  
 Raven, Jeremiah W., private; enrolled July 25, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Reed, Alfred, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Rice, Seth, private; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Rice, Lewis, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Kitchie, Thos., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Sayers, Chas. W., private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Smith, Lewis, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Stacy, Elisha H., private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 St. John, John, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Stratton, Jason J., private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Thayer, Levi, private; enrolled Aug. 2, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Thayer, Lewis J., private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Truax, Milton J., private; enrolled July 30, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Tully, Jos., private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Vaughn, Martin E., private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Fine.  
 Ward, Spencer B., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Fine.  
 Washburn, John M., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Wetherup, James, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Whitcomb, Warren, private; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Canton.  
 Whiteford, John, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1862, at De Kalb.  
 Yeardon, Alexander, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Gouverneur.

## CAPTAIN DANIEL D. JOHNSON'S COMPANY (B).

Daniel D. Johnson, captain; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Geo. P. Tait, 1st lieutenant; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Geo. F. Doolittle, 2d lieutenant; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Adam F. Carpenter, 1st sergeant; enrolled July 31, 1862, at Morristown.  
 Emory Drury, 2d sergeant; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Edwin L. Drake, 3d sergeant; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Maxime L. Loomis, 4th sergeant; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Nathan W. Thomas, 5th sergeant; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Frank M. Bass, 1st corporal; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Wm. S. Delong, 2d corporal; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Chas. Ellsworth, 3d corporal; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Benj. Harden, 4th corporal; enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, at Rossie.  
 John L. Krake, 5th corporal; enrolled Aug. 26, 1862, at Morristown.  
 Peter Patterson, 6th corporal; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Thos. S. Rutherford, 7th corporal; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Seth Van Namee, 8th corporal; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Chas. S. Reed, musician; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Holsted S. Ford, musician; enrolled Aug. 8, 1862, at Morristown.  
 Aldoes, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Allen, John, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Burham, Chas., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Bates, John, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Blackburn, Robt. N., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Boyer, John C., private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Baker, Phirandy, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Baker, Geo. W., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Beckler, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Bush, Geo. A., private; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Cellars, George, private; enrolled Aug. 9, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Calhoun, John, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Culbertson, Edwin A., private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Connelle, Chas., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Carlisle, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Drury, Daniel, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Rossie.

Duluck, Michael, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Earste, George T., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Forrester, Erasmus F., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Farnham, Wm., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Foot, John, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Fuller, Lewis, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Graves, John, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Hutton, James, Jr., private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Hunter, James, private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Hammond, Isaac, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Hammond, Ethan, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Haydon, Thos., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Hawkins, Geo. S., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Hall, Robt. (2d), private; enrolled July 22, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Hunter, James W., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Holden, Alexander, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Hall, Walter, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Jenson, George, private; enrolled July 28, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Jenson, Eli, private; enrolled August 2, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Jackson, John, private; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Johnston, Franklin, private; enrolled August 13, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Juson, Solomon C., private; enrolled August 10, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 King, David, private; enrolled September 2, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Keyse, Robert, private; enrolled August 27, 1862, at Macomb.  
 Keyse, William, private; enrolled August 19, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Knyon, William H., private; enrolled August 7, 1862, at Rossie.  
 King, Oliver, private; enrolled August 14, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Kenyon, Henry, private; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Knowlton, Lewis, private; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Kenville, John, private; enrolled August 21, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Leary, Patrick, private; enrolled September 1, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Lawton, George W., private; enrolled August 13, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Laberde, Joseph, private; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Labor, Lewis, private; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Laure, Oliver, private; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Lee, Morris, Jr., private; enrolled August 4, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Lyons, Wallace, private; enrolled August 15, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Nelson, Joseph, private; enrolled August 7, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Nelson, Alexander, private; enrolled August 4, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Norton, William W., private; enrolled August 30, 1862, at Hammond.  
 O'Connell, James, private; enrolled August 2, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Peeler, Christopher, private; enrolled August 5, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Pierce, Lambert, private; enrolled August 14, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Parmeter, James, private; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Parmeter, John W., private; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Parmeter, Benjamin, private; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Patton, Andrew H., private; enrolled August 4, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Patton, Thomas, private; enrolled August 2, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Pettys, Jeremiah, private; enrolled September 1, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Reed, Truman, private; enrolled September 6, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Robinson, Gardiner B., private; enrolled August 14, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Rol, George, private; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Roxford, Aaron P., private; enrolled August 7, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Robb, Robert, private; enrolled July 29, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Simons, Benjamin W., private; enrolled August 13, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Small, Michael, private; enrolled September 11, 1862, at Morristown.  
 Stoll, Hiram, private; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Seaver, William H., private; enrolled July 26, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Smith, Elias D., private; enrolled August 9, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Turnbull, John C., private; enrolled September 2, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Thompson, James, private; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Yammee, Albert H., private; enrolled August 7, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Yammee, Charles B., private; enrolled August 7, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Wilder, Amasa C., private; enrolled August 6, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Watson, George, private; enrolled August 7, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Wilson, James W., private; enrolled August 14, 1862, at Rossie.  
 Wight, Orville E., private; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Wilson, Franklin B., private; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Yerdon, Oliver, private; enrolled August 13, 1862, at Rossie.

## CAPTAIN JOHN D. RANSOM'S COMPANY (C).

John D. Ransom, captain.  
 William Dalzell, 1st lieutenant.  
 George H. Godden, 2d lieutenant.  
 Amos Wells, 1st sergeant; enrolled August 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thomas C. Alton, sergeant; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Ezra H. Austin, sergeant; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Charles Kennedy, sergeant; enrolled August 18, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Michael Behan, sergeant; enrolled August 18, 1862, at Waddington.  
 James A. Gilmour, corporal; enrolled August 19, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Hiram Algure, corporal; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Jared E. Burdick, corporal; enrolled August 16, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Moses Joyce, corporal; enrolled August 12, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Charles Butterworth, corporal; enrolled August 15, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 William H. Richmond, corporal; enrolled August 13, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Henry W. Common, corporal; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 William H. Wagner, corporal; enrolled August 23, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 William Fogarty, musician; enrolled August 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 David Scheff, musician; enrolled August 11, at Waddington.  
 Ashley, John, private; enrolled August 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Abar, Newell, private; enrolled August 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Arnold, George W., private; enrolled August 23, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Andrews, Frank E., private; enrolled August 8, 1862, at Pierrspont.  
 Brannon, Patrick, private; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Behan, James, private; enrolled August 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Brest, Joseph, private; enrolled August 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Baker, William H., private; enrolled August 20, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bowland, William, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Burt, Charles C., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Briggs, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 16, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Burdick, Lidon, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Common, John, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Champion, David, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Cunningham, Andrew, private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Cramer, George P., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Stockholm.  
 Dodds, Richard, private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Diganon, William, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Dowdall, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Eagan, Michael, private; enrolled Aug. 19, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Elliott, Henry J., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Elliott, William, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Eidersbee, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Finn, James, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Flack, Napoleon B., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Graves, James, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Guyett, Charles, Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.

Gilbow, John, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Hoyt, George, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Hoyt, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Hoard, Lorenzo, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Hickey, James, private; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Hoy, John A., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Hargrave, William, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Hitchman, Ira, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Heselgrave, John, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hughes, Matthew, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Henry, George, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Jack, Thomas, Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Joyce, John, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Kennedy, Michael, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Kanouff, William, private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Knight, William, private; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Lapert, Samuel, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Lapert, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Laclair, John, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Murphy, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 McDonald, Myron, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 McDonald, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Milhard, Albert W., private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 McLaw, William, private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Newmyers, Finton, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 O'Neil, James, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Waddington.  
 O'Neil, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 O'Leary, Edward, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Olmstead, John S., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Price, William, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Pickup, Robert B., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Porteous, Samuel R., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Perrigo, Walter B., private; enrolled Aug. 20, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Powers, Robert D., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Pearson, Alfred W., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rutherford, George R., private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Robar, Alexander, Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 16, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rutley, James, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Richmond, John, Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Louisville.  
 Shove, Jacob, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Short, William T., private; enrolled Aug. 19, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Sawyer, John H., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sturtevant, Sanford L., private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Santows, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Waddington.  
 St. Andrews, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Tierman, Michael, private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Tuomey, Jerry, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Vilas, Charles A., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wheeler, Hiram C., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Waddington.  
 White, Nelson W., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Weatherston, Adam, private; enrolled Aug. 26, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Walker, Adam, Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Wilson, William, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Wilkes, George, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Walker, Thomas M., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1862, at Madrid.

## CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. JONES' COMPANY (D).

Cooney, James, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Ogdensburg (D).

## CAPTAIN WILLIAM WHEELER'S COMPANY (E).

William Wheeler, captain.  
 Hiram J. Goodno, first lieutenant.  
 David H. Wells, second lieutenant; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Richard F. Ewart, first sergeant; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Amos B. Countryman, second sergeant; enrolled Sept. 7, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 John Rankin, third sergeant; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Andrew Richardson, fourth sergeant; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 George Plumb, fifth sergeant; enrolled Aug. 20, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Robert Shaw, first corporal; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Henry H. Bell, second corporal; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 John Walker, third corporal; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Frank M. Bartlett, fourth corporal; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Smeon Plantz, fifth corporal; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Adriaan H. Ryan, sixth corporal; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Roswell V. S. Clute, seventh corporal; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 James McDonald, eighth corporal; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Edward E. Brown, drummer; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Ameson, Frederick W., private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Adams, John, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Ashwood, John, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Backus, William, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1862, at Edwards.  
 Bishop, John, private; enrolled Sept. 22, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Berkeley, Amos J., private; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Best, John H., private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Combs, Albert, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Combs, Ethan A., private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Cummings, David, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Cadier, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Campbell, Duncan, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Conway, John, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Casey, William, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Childs, Asa B., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Collins, P. trick, private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Curt, Patrick, private; enrolled Sept. 8, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Dohoney, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Dempsey, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Decey, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 17, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Eustis, John, private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Eaton, Frank W., private; enrolled Aug. 26, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Earl, Arthur, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Freed, William, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Farnsworth, Carlton B., private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Freligh, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Fuller, Job R., private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Giffin, Sylvester, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Guan, William, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Gordon, George C., private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Goveaux, Mitchell, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Hopkins, Moody, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Holmes, James B., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Hamlin, Smeon, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Hill, George, private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Kesseday, Peter, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Keegan, James, private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Knauff, John, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Kirk, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Oswegatchie.

Laird, David, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Little, George, private; enrolled Sept. 19, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Major, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Marsh, Charles R., private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 McNamey, Robert, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Muslino, John, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Morgan, David H., private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 McCready, Robert G., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Hammond.  
 McGraw, George W., private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 McIntosh, John, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Moran, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 McKechnie, George, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Mason, Vermla A., private; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 McCoy, Daniel, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 McGill, Richard, private; enrolled Sept. 23, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 McLaughlin, William F., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Murray, William, Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 McLane, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Noland, Peter, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 O'Neil, Patrick, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 O'Hagan, John, private; enrolled Aug. 26, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Olds, Carlos, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Porter, George, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Percy, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Perry, Hugh, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Patterson, Oliver, private; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Pond, Edwin, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Petrie, Edward, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Qua, James, private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Qua, Alvin, private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Reed, William, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Robinson, John G., private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Rogers, John, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Reddington, John, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Reed, Edward F., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Ryan, John, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Sharp, John, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Sawyer, Platt R. H., private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Spratt, James, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Seeley, Joab, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Swift, T. C., private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Scheuster, Andrew, private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Shay, William B., Jr., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Tuttle, Alfred B., private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Tenen, William, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Van Dyke, Levi S., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Woodrow, Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Wright, James S., private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Wood, David B., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Wiehy, John, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Wells, David H., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Yurt, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.

## CAPTAIN MARVIN POTTER'S COMPANY (F).

Edmund B. Ayres, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 John H. Martindale, corporal; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Bryant, Vilas E., private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Day, Noble E., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Falkner, Dennis, private; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Galay, William, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Martin, Nicholas, private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1862, at Lawrence.  
 Pratt, John H., private; enrolled Sept. 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Vaughn, George B., private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1862, at Hopkinton.

## CAPTAIN JOHN McLAREN'S COMPANY (G).

John McLaren, captain.  
 William P. Johnson, Jr., first lieutenant.  
 Henry H. Hogan, second lieutenant.  
 Thomas H. Robinson, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Charles E. Hawkins, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 James Johnson, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 James A. Hubbard, corporal; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 William Appleyard, Jr., corporal; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 John Mayne (4th), corporal; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 John McNair, corporal; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Iru C. Hinsdale, corporal; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Canton.  
 Adrain, Andrew, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Adrain, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Appleyard, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Allinson, William, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Ames, Ennis M., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Ames, Joseph F., private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Backus, Matthew, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Backus, George W., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Backus, John (3d), private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Backus, Samuel, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Backus, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Bristow, Samuel J., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Backus, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Best, Isaac, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Begaw, John, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Byington, Henry S., private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Backus, Edward, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Craton, John, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Conolly, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Crawford, Joseph W., private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Covey, Americus V., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 Carson, William, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Dustin, George W., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Frenenburg, William E., private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Graves, George K., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 Giffin, Dan. S., private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Hutchinson, William B., private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Head, James, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Harvey, Elbridge, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 Johnson, Hugh, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Jennie, Edward, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Loge, Erastus J., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 McLellan, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 McDonald, Archibald, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 McKeever, Robert, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Mayne, Alexander, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Miller, James, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Merrit, Francis, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Pero, John, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 Penard, Peter, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.

Ross, John, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Ross, Wm., private; enrolled Sept. 8, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Robert, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Raly, Geo., Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Spring, James, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Canton.  
 Smithers, Wm. S., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Smithers, Samuel, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Smithers, Lewis, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Smithers, Edwin R., private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Sayers, Theodore, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Smithers, Jos. G., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Stewart, Wm., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Sayer, Samuel, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Stilwell, Jacob V. B., private; enrolled Sept. 22, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Taterol, David B. S., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Van Waters, George, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Wardell, Wm., Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at De Peyster.  
 Wilson, George, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Wilson, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Wilson, John, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Washburn, Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1862, at Oswegatchie.

#### CAPTAIN ALEXANDER LINDSAY'S COMPANY (H).

Denny, Oliver, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Kirk, Peter, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 McLane, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Oswegatchie.

#### CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. P. GARVIN'S COMPANY (I).

William S. P. Garvin, captain.  
 James M. Elliott, 2d lieutenant.  
 Ova S. Harbut, 2d lieutenant; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 Thos. D. Smith, 1st sergeant; enrolled Aug. 20, 1862, at Massena.  
 Martin B. Warren, sergeant; enrolled July 16, 1862, at Russell.  
 James Dewey, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 20, 1862, at Massena.  
 Horace D. Robbins, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 21, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Wm. Shoen, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Martin W. Tripp, corporal; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Andrew Fisher, corporal; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Lawrence V. Cole, corporal; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Miles M. Sheldon, corporal; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Charles Freeman, corporal; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Wm. H. Sloan, corporal; enrolled Aug. 20, 1862, at Massena.  
 John Elliott, corporal; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 George Rutherford, Jr., corporal; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Waddington.  
 John Delosh, musician; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 Wm. Jones, musician; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Massena.  
 Amos, Alexander, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Aquin, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Louisvile.  
 Anis, Isaiah, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Parishville.  
 Andrews, Parley H., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Allen, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Allen, Wm., Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Barrows, Robt. W., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Bush, Charles W., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 Bellows, Brooks, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Bell, Richard J., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Burns, Barney, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Crump, John H., private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Crossman, Julius, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Crossman, Marcus, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Coon, Heiman, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Deshan, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Massena.  
 Dodge, George J., private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Massena.  
 Derosia, Alexander, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Massena.  
 Derosa, Chas., private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Massena.  
 Dorwin, Sylvan A., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Empe, George, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Louisvile.  
 Earl, John, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Morrinstown.  
 Fisher, William, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Ford, John, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Gallher, Daniel, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Goldie, George, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Greenough, L. H., private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1862, at Massena.  
 Gravel, David, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 Gleason, Hiram, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Hamilton, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Louisvile.  
 Hall, John, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Hisman, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Hall, Julius, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Henry, Andrew, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Kirkia, Lewis, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Massena.  
 Kirkia, Francis, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 Looky, Francis, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 Lonkey, John, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Massena.  
 Lereue, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 20, 1862, at Massena.  
 Lereue, Gilbert, private; enrolled Aug. 26, 1862, at Massena.  
 Lawrence, Lemuel, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Lagrave, Josiah, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 Lewis, Rockwell, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Magowan, William C., private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Massena.  
 Mann, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Hammond.  
 More, John, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Hammond.  
 McClear, James, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Morrinstown.  
 Nettles, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Massena.  
 O'Neil, Barney, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Massena.  
 Ozier, Moses, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Ozier, Lewis, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Oliver, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Purves, John A., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Pheley, Thomas R., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Packard, George A., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Riley, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Reed, Daniel, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Reed, Harrison K., private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Snyder, Cornelius, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Sloan, George E., private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Massena.  
 Stubbs, Edwin, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Louisvile.  
 Swain, Lafayette, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Swaney, Cornelius, private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Turner, Nicholas, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Trickey, Hiram, private; enrolled Sept. 26, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Walker, James H., private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Waddington.  
 Wood, John, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Massena.  
 Ward, Aaron, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Hammond.  
 Winchel, Seth, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Watson, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Madrid.

#### CAPTAIN LUTHER S. GOODNO'S COMPANY (K).

Luther S. Goodno, captain.  
 Charles C. Hill, first lieutenant; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 William Dodge, second lieutenant; enrolled 1862.  
 Jesse McKee, first sergeant; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Canton.  
 David Hutchinson, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Robert Stephenson, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Melville Richardson, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Canton.  
 John L. Buros, corporal; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Canton.  
 Jerome Collins, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Russell.  
 William Allen, corporal; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Russell.  
 Edgar S. Williams, corporal; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Canton.  
 George Peck, corporal; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Jonathan D. Farr, corporal; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 William H. Barlow, corporal; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Michael B. Kelly, corporal; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Canton.  
 Johnson Hutchinson, corporal; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Alvin Paine, drummer; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Canton.  
 Peter Chitsman, drummer; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Russell.  
 Amone, Alexander, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Canton.  
 Ash, David, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Arnold, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Byrne, Herbert, Jr., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Belding, James E., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Bullis, Leonard, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1862, at Canton.  
 Bigelow, Levi, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Brooks, Felix, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Burrs, John, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Brown, Martin H., private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Russell.  
 Boutwell, Martin M., private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Russell.  
 Chambers, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1862, at Canton.  
 Cook, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Canton.  
 Clark, Alonzo B., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 Copeland, Leroy, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 Cogdon, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Canton.  
 Cook, John, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Canton.  
 Clark, Edgar S., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 Chase, John W., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Russell.  
 Chatten, Andrew, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Colson, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Russell.  
 Cheney, Daniel, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Russell.  
 Clintman, John, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Russell.  
 Colson, William, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Russell.  
 Dushman, Edward, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Canton.  
 Earles, Stephen, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Canton.  
 Flanagan, Edward, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 Fuller, James, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Fortue, Peter, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 Grimshaw, George, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Canton.  
 Grimshaw, Clark, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Canton.  
 Guy, Andrew, private; enrolled Sept. 17, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hedding, Cutler, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Canton.  
 Hatch, John, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Canton.  
 Hall, Erwin, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Russell.  
 Harvey, Marshall, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Hamilton, James, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Jonson, William, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 King, Judson A., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Canton.  
 Larock, James, private; enrolled Sept. 29, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ludrick, Moses, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 Lewis, Charles W., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Lamb, Sherburne, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Morris, John, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 McDole, David, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 McConkey, William, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Canton.  
 Murry, Felix, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 Murry, Charles W., private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Russell.  
 Marshall, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Canton.  
 Marsh, George P., private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Russell.  
 Northrop, Myron H., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 O'Leary, Patrick, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 O'Byrne, Peter, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Russell.  
 Pitts, Giles, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Pierce, Leroy E., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 Peck, Alpheus S., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Robinson, Albert M., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Canton.  
 Rhodes, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Stockman, James, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 Sharpstone, Albert J., private; enrolled Aug. 22, 1862, at Canton.  
 Simoons, George, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Shippee, Samuel, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Russell.  
 Shaw, Horace, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Russell.  
 Stephenson, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Russell.  
 Turner, Ellis F., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 Vincent, John, private; enrolled Aug. 26, 1862, at Canton.  
 Watson, James L., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Woody, James, private; enrolled Aug. 26, 1862, at Lisbon.  
 Weston, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Canton.  
 Watson, William, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Russell.  
 White, Charles E., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Walker, Lewis, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Canton.

#### 164TH INFANTRY.

##### CAPTAIN JAMES O'CONNOR'S COMPANY (A).

James O'Connor, captain; enrolled Aug. 26, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Thomas Hickey, first lieutenant; enrolled Aug. 26, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 James D. Dardis, second lieutenant; enrolled Aug. 26, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Edward McCaffrey, first sergeant; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 William Jovy, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 James Gaffney, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 James Fox, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Dennis Cary, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Allen Davis, corporal; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Michael T. Power, corporal; enrolled Sept. 9, 1862, at Canton.  
 John Doyle, corporal; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Thomas Hane, corporal; enrolled Sept. 25, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Daniel Lynch, corporal; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Thomas Flood, corporal; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Hugh Conroy, corporal; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Angus, John, private; enrolled Sept. 29, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Bell, Abraham, private; enrolled Sept. 22, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Crowley, John, private; enrolled Sept. 15, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Crowley, Richard, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Carl, James, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Canton.

Calahan, Cornelius, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Casey, John, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Casey, Patrick, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Crawford, William, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Castle, H. A., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Davis, Ira, private; enrolled Oct. 31, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Davis, William, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Dowdle, Peter, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Madrid.  
 Dwire, John, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Flood, John, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Finnigan, James, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Farrell, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Ganli-, Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Hayes, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Hurley, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Holland, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Keegan, William J., private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Kelly, Daniel, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Kelly, John, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1862, at Canton.  
 Lockwood, Edgar, private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Lalone, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 30, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Lalone, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Laman, William M., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Love, William, private; enrolled Sept. 13, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Lang, Robert, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 McGilvery, John, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Murphy, Duane, private; enrolled Sept. 22, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Meibert, F. Eugene, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Maloney, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Maloney, Bartholomew, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Pierrepont.  
 Moore, Daniel, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 McGruy, James, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Morris, Patrick, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Murry, James, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Nugent, Patrick, private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 O'Neil, Francis, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Powers, Hubbard B., private; enrolled Sept. 25, 1862, at Canton.  
 Pracy, Charles, private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Quin, Edmond, private; enrolled Sept. 6, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Bodie, Michael, private; enrolled Sept. 26, 1862, at Canton.  
 Reynolds, James, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Sheilus, Edward, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Sheehan, Bartholomew, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Sheehan, Garrett, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, John, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Stewart, John Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Stone, James, private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Young, Isaac, private; enrolled Oct. 29, 1862, at Potsdam.

## 193D INFANTRY.

## COMPANY B.

Alley, John S., private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Hermon.  
 Ayers, Samuel M., private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Baker, Edward, private; enrolled Feb. 24, 1865, at Potsdam.  
 Bartley, James, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Bartlett, Charles D., private; enrolled Feb. 13, 1865, at Colton.  
 Berry, Myron E., private; enrolled Feb. 25, 1865, at Brasher.  
 Berry, John N., private; enrolled Feb. 18, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Bayette, Joseph, private; enrolled Feb. 28, 1865, at Hermon.  
 Blanchard, Charles, private; enrolled Feb. 18, 1865, at Hermon.  
 Breckenridge, James F., private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1865, at Hammond.  
 Brown, Malcolm, private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Boyer, Joseph, private; enrolled Feb. 22, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Bohannon, William B., private; enrolled Feb. 24, 1865, at Stockholm.  
 Boyea, Oliver, private; enrolled Feb. 24, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Bostan, Daniel W., private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Bassett, Sylvanus, private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Hammond.  
 Butler, Albert S., private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1865, at Colton.  
 Boyea, Frederick, private; enrolled Feb. 22, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Brant, David, private; enrolled Feb. 17, 1865, at Waddington.  
 Burt, Calvia, private; enrolled Feb. 21, 1865, at Edwards.  
 Carbinio, John, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Cooner, Edward, private; enrolled Feb. 24, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Center, Edgar A., private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Potsdam.  
 Chatrand, Andrew, private; enrolled Feb. 23, 1865, at Brasher.  
 Cline, James W., private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Cline, Hugh, private; enrolled Feb. 22, 1865, at Colton.  
 Croft, William H., private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Hermon.  
 Coyer, John, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Colton.  
 Corey, Allen, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Coffee, James F., private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Hermon.  
 Cox, Daniel W., private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Dawd, Charles P., private; enrolled Feb. 17, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Elliott, Ephraim, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Colton.  
 Exford, Michael, private; enrolled Feb. 21, 1865, at Potsdam.  
 Finley, Andrew, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Gardner, Joseph, Jr., private; enrolled Feb. 17, 1865, at Hermon.  
 Goulden, John, private; enrolled Feb. 18, 1865, at Hermon.  
 Griffin, Merrill T., private; enrolled Feb. 21, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Gore, William, private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Gott, Samuel, private; enrolled February 18, 1865, at Louisville.  
 House, Adolphus, private; enrolled February 13, 1865, at Brasher.  
 Hawes, William, private; enrolled February 14, 1865, at Potsdam.  
 Helmer, Frank, private; enrolled February 17, 1865, at Waddington.  
 Helmer, Robert, private; enrolled February 20, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Hendrick, William H., private; enrolled February 16, 1865, at Hermon.  
 Hendrick, Jonathan, private; enrolled February 15, 1865, at Hermon.  
 Heckle, Thomas, private; enrolled February 14, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Hosmer, William, private; enrolled February 29, 1865, at Edwards.  
 Hoyt, Luther E., private; enrolled February 15, 1865, at Potsdam.  
 Hobart, Abial M., private; enrolled February 15, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Jones, Hiram T., private; enrolled February 18, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Kerr, Joseph, private; enrolled February 24, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Kerr, Andrew, private; enrolled February 20, 1865, at Hermon.  
 Labell, Ezra, private; enrolled February 15, 1865, at Morrilstown.  
 Labell, Joseph, private; enrolled February 15, 1865, at Hammond.  
 Lindsey, Richard P., private; enrolled February 10, 1865, at Colton.  
 Loomis, James H., private; enrolled February 17, 1865, at Waddington.  
 Maadigo, John, private; enrolled February 17, 1865, at Hermon.  
 McOuen, Robert, private; enrolled February 24, 1865, at Potsdam.  
 Moore, James D., private; enrolled February 15, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Neddo, John, private; enrolled February 22, 1865, at Edwards.  
 Patridge, William, private; enrolled February 20, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Powell, William W., private; enrolled February 13, 1865, at Colton.  
 Rosenbarker, Hiram, private; enrolled February 16, 1865, at Hopkinton.

Ravon, George P., private; enrolled February 20, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Raven, John V. B., private; enrolled February 21, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Raven, Abraham C., private; enrolled February 20, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Reobar, John, private; enrolled February 16, 1865, at Potsdam.  
 Roberts, Andrew, private; enrolled February 20, 1865, at Hermon.  
 Robertson, Cady, private; enrolled February 14, 1865, at Hammond.  
 Sevey, David N., private; enrolled February 13, 1865, at Colton.  
 Scott, William, private; enrolled February 21, 1865, at Edwards.  
 Scannell, Florence, private; enrolled February 15, 1865, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, John, private; enrolled February 22, 1865, at Morrilstown.  
 Smith, Patrick, private; enrolled February 24, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Spear, Albert, private; enrolled February 20, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Sharp, Henry, private; enrolled February 21, 1865, at Massena.  
 Stone, Alexander, private; enrolled February 22, 1865, at De Peyster.  
 Tucker, Albert, private; enrolled February 21, 1865, at Edwards.  
 Tobin, John, private; enrolled February 24, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Wright, Diodorus, private; enrolled February 11, 1865, at Colton.  
 Wait, Bolla L., private; enrolled February 10, 1865, at Colton.  
 White, Henry, private; enrolled February 22, 1865, at Potsdam.  
 Wood, Andrew, private; enrolled February 20, 1865, at Russell.  
 Warden, Sharon L., private; enrolled February 14, 1865, at Hammond.  
 Warden, Horatio N., private; enrolled February 14, 1865, at Hammond.  
 Young, Jefferson, private; enrolled February 13, 1865, at Colton.  
 Young, Jackson, private; enrolled February 13, 1865, at Colton.

## COMPANY F.

James H. Hitchcock, captain.  
 Richard P. Lindsay, 2d lieutenant.  
 Abbott, James D., private; enrolled March 9, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Armstrong, Edward, private; enrolled March 1, 1865, at Brasher.  
 Anstin, Mark F., private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Brasher.  
 Ames, George B., private; enrolled Feb. 27, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Barrett, John, private; enrolled March 5, 1865, at Brasher.  
 Brooks, William, private; enrolled March 13, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Blake, Azro L., private; enrolled March 13, 1865, at Lawrence.  
 Bean, James H., private; enrolled March 8, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Besean, Alexander, private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Brasher.  
 Bush, Thomas, private; enrolled March 8, 1865, at Rossie.  
 Barrett, Nathan W., private; enrolled Feb. 28, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Colby, Henry, private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Christy, John, private; enrolled Feb. 9, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Center, Lewis, private; enrolled Feb. 1, 1865, at Waddington.  
 Chatrand, Joseph, private; enrolled Feb. 1, 1865, at Brasher.  
 Cutler, Calvin L., private; enrolled Feb. 18, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Cady, Myrtle D., private; enrolled Feb. 27, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Dorham, John B., private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Rossie.  
 Davis, Gibson, private; enrolled March 7, 1865, at Burke.  
 Durham, Suel, private; enrolled Feb. 28, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Daniels, Charles J., private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Farrand, Lewis, private; enrolled Feb. 27, 1865, at Brasher.  
 Fuller, Daniel A., private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Fetherly, Charles H., private; enrolled March 2, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Farwell, Doss, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Godrad, Frank, private; enrolled Feb. 27, 1865, at Brasher.  
 Green, Alonzo C., private; enrolled March 13, 1865, at Lawrence.  
 Ganebin, Eugene L., private; enrolled March 15, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Goodale, Spencer, private; enrolled Feb. 28, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Graves, Solon B., private; enrolled Feb. 28, 1865, at Colton.  
 Gauthier, Francis, private; enrolled March 8, 1865, at Lawrence.  
 Haddon, Louis, private; enrolled March 14, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Hazleton, David E., private; enrolled Feb. 28, 1865, at Lawrence.  
 Holmes, Henry, private; enrolled March 14, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Hoan, Daniel W., private; enrolled March 3, 1865, at Rossie.  
 Hodgkins, Phineas, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Jones, George W., private; enrolled Feb. 25, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Keeler, James, private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Kelley, Michael, private; enrolled March 14, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Lagrave, Dennis, private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Lobbell, Howard S., private; enrolled March 7, 1865, at Lawrence.  
 Lavire, William, private; enrolled March 14, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Linzy, Charles A., private; enrolled March 13, 1865, at Colton.  
 Lagrave, William, private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Lazure, Oliver, private; enrolled Feb. 27, 1865, at Macomb.  
 McLoud, Nelson, private; enrolled Feb. 17, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Melvana, James, private; enrolled March 7, 1865, at Lawrence.  
 Meagher, John, private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Moss, Elias W., private; enrolled Feb. 17, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Newell, George H., private; enrolled March 9, 1865, at Lawrence.  
 Patco, Edward, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Pierce, George K., private; enrolled Feb. 27, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Parker, George L., private; enrolled March 9, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Parmeter, Joseph, private; enrolled March 9, 1865, at Lawrence.  
 Patten, Thomas, private; enrolled Feb. 27, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Potter, William, private; enrolled Feb. 24, 1865, at Colton.  
 Rutman, DeForest, private; enrolled Feb. 18, 1865, at Parishville.  
 Reeves, Wm. T., private; enrolled March 7, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Rockwood, Henry A., private; enrolled Feb. 18, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Ryan, Isaiah, private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Sheffer, William, private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Sanford, Darwin E., private; enrolled March 7, 1865, at Lawrence.  
 Stearns, Henry J., private; enrolled March 9, 1865, at Louisville.  
 Swift, Eugene, private; enrolled March 8, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Sterling, John M., private; enrolled Feb. 27, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Stearns, Henry W., private; enrolled March 14, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Theasala, Theo., private; enrolled Feb. 24, 1865, at Brasher.  
 Trucker, Nelson, private; enrolled Feb. 27, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Ward, Charles, private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Rossie.  
 Walls, Charles P., private; enrolled March 7, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Woodworth, Adolphus P., private; enrolled March 1, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Young, Hawley F., private; enrolled Feb. 27, 1865, at Hammond.

## COMPANY G.

Armstrong, Franklin H., private; enrolled March 21, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Adams, Dana C., private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Barnhart, Edward N., private; enrolled March 17, 1865, at Stockholm.  
 Brooks, Charles M., private; enrolled March 29, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Dowell, Makim, private; enrolled March 25, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Bohanan, S. R., private; enrolled March 20, 1865, at Stockholm.  
 Barber, Frank, private; enrolled March 4, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Barrett, Hurae, private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Barlow, George W., private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Lawrence.  
 Broadwell, Hamilton H., private; enrolled March 6, 1865, at Fowler.  
 Crooks, DeForest C., private; enrolled March 13, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Donohue, Patrick, private; enrolled March 13, 1865, at Rossie.  
 Eaton, Henry A., private; enrolled March 17, 1865, at Stockholm.  
 Eldridge, Harvey, private; enrolled March 17, 1865, at Stockholm.

Forkey, John, private; enrolled March 26, 1865, at Rosalie.  
 Fox, James, private; enrolled March 18, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Fish, George R., private; enrolled March 9, 1865, at Lawrence.  
 Grant, Norman, private; enrolled March 27, 1865, at Massena.  
 Goodell, Clark, private; enrolled March 20, 1865, at Russell.  
 Gibson, Benj. F., private; enrolled March 27, 1865, at Russell.  
 Hill, William, private; enrolled March 10, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Hill, Franklin, private; enrolled March 17, 1865, at Stockholm.  
 Jenkins, John, private; enrolled March 22, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Johnson, David, private; enrolled March 27, 1865, at Russell.  
 Kennison, Wellman, private; enrolled March 25, 1865, at Russell.  
 Kennedy, Patrick, private; enrolled March 27, 1865, at Waddington.  
 Little, Myron W., private; enrolled March 27, 1865, at Waddington.  
 Liscomb, Charles W., private; enrolled March 30, 1865, at Rosalie.  
 Monaghan, John, private; enrolled March 25, 1865, at Russell.  
 Mandagan, George W., private; enrolled March 15, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Marshall, Robert, private; enrolled March 15, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Morehouse, Wm., private; enrolled March 23, 1865, at Stockholm.  
 Market, James A., private; enrolled March 26, 1865, at Stockholm.  
 Morell, Edward, private; enrolled March 30, 1865, at Russell.  
 McDonal, John E., private; enrolled March 25, 1865, at Stockholm.  
 McClinton, James, private; enrolled March 28, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Platt, Obidas E., private; enrolled March 29, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Parlow, Alfred B., private; enrolled March 27, 1865, at Waddington.  
 Riley, John J., private; enrolled March 29, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Rich, Anthony, private; enrolled March 15, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Smith, Joseph, private; enrolled March 3, 1865, at Brasher.  
 Shaw, John, private; enrolled March 8, 1865, at Waddington.  
 Senerence, Urrico, private; enrolled March 17, 1865, at Russell.  
 Tobin, William, private; enrolled March 24, 1865, at Stockholm.  
 Towsley, Harmon, private; enrolled March 3, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Towsley, Albert, private; enrolled March 2, 1865, at Macomb.  
 Wells, Charles, private; enrolled March 8, 1865, at Fowler.

## 2D CAVALRY.

### CAPTAIN JAMES CROMWELL'S COMPANY (D).

Henry H. Bosworth, first sergeant; enrolled Sept. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Albert K. McMurray, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 6, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Horace Wood, sergeant; enrolled Sept. 18, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Leonard S. Chapman, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Theodorus Bellenger, corporal; enrolled Sept. 12, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 William Boyce, musician; enrolled Sept. 11, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Abraham Freeman, farrier; enrolled Oct. 9, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Joseph Lantont, saddler; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Emory, Curtis, private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Francis, Samuel, private; enrolled Sept. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Faulkner, Denn S., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Griswold, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 11, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Laloux, Moses, private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Labraque, Louis, private; enrolled Oct. 13, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lamareaux, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Morrow, James, private; enrolled Oct. 4, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McKinnon, John, private; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Nicholson, Peter, private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Powers, James R., private; enrolled Sept. 20, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Reynolds, William, private; enrolled Oct. 11, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Smith, Daniel, private; enrolled Oct. 4, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

## 6TH CAVALRY.

### CAPTAIN RILEY JOHNSON'S COMPANY (K).

Riley Johnson, captain; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 George W. G. din, first lieutenant; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Newcomb J. Weston, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 17, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 El. W. Dewey, quartermaster-sergeant; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Charles M. Olin, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Henry L. Johnson, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Henry H. N. Johnson, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thomas Leslin, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Owen McKenzie, corporal; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John W. Ryan, corporal; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hugh M. Rea, corporal; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cyrus S. Goodwin, corporal; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 James Philpot, corporal; enrolled Oct. 23, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lucius C. Briggs, corporal; enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 William M. Robison, corporal; enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 George W. Andrews, corporal; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Robert Burner, blacksmith; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Henry H. Bird, bugler; enrolled Nov. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 John Harper, bugler; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Anderson, Samuel, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Babcock, Stephen, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Babcock, Benjamin, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Branch, Sidney, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Coyne, John, private; enrolled Nov. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Casson, James, private; enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cheatemcub, Louis, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Combs, Joseph E., private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chambers, George, private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cook, Martin D., private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cliff, John, private; enrolled Dec. 4, 1861, at Lisbon.  
 Dixon, William, private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Delude, Joseph, private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dempsey, Michael, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dawson, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Derock, Antoine, private; enrolled Nov. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gallagher, John, private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gotham, James, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Glancev, James, private; enrolled Oct. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Kimball, Henry, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 LITTLE, William, private; enrolled Oct. 29, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mulhall, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McCrae, Donald, private; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Moore, Benjamin, private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 McGurk, James, private; enrolled Oct. 25, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Meade, Lucius C., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Newton, Richard R., private; enrolled Nov. 21, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Osgood, Maria, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1861, at Canton.  
 Porter, Thomas, private; enrolled Dec. 4, 1861, at Lisbon.  
 Roberts, Samuel P., private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rea, William H., private; enrolled Oct. 26, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sullivan, Dennis, private; enrolled Nov. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sterling, John, private; enrolled Nov. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stilwell, James, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Spensing, Charles, private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, at Ogdensburg.

Seraton, James, private; enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Twiss, Francis, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Warner, Roswell H., private; enrolled Nov. 1, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Watson, Thomas, private; enrolled Oct. 29, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Webb, James, private; enrolled Oct. 16, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Walker, Frank, private; enrolled Oct. 18, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wheeler, Cummings, private; enrolled Oct. 28, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wallace, Henry W., private; enrolled Nov. 27, 1861, at Ogdensburg.  
 Whitcomb, Warren, private; enrolled Dec. 22, 1861, at Canton.

## 11TH CAVALRY—"SCOTT'S 900."

### COMPANY D.

Cyrus P. Gipson, first sergeant; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Canton.  
 Simeon Wells, quartermaster-sergeant; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Pittsain.  
 George W. White, first duty-sergeant; enrolled Dec. 13, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Charles E. Clark, second duty-sergeant; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Canton.  
 John H. Mills, third duty-sergeant; enrolled Dec. 8, 1861, at Canton.  
 Nathaniel P. Bruce, fourth duty-sergeant; enrolled Dec. 22, 1861, at Colton.  
 Jason Barber, corporal; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Canton.  
 Seymour W. Merton, corporal; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Hermon.  
 Silas W. Carey, corporal; enrolled Jan. 11, 1862, at Canton.  
 Jay W. Childs, corporal; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Canton.  
 Naham W. Kelly, corporal; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Canton.  
 Thurman R. Ellis, corporal; enrolled Feb. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Lawrence Campbell, corporal; enrolled Jan. 25, 1862, at Canton.  
 James Munroe, bugler; enrolled Dec. 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 George E. Shaw, bugler; enrolled Dec. 26, 1861, at Colton.  
 Harrison Brundage, harrier; enrolled Dec. 34, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 George Chalmers, harrier; enrolled Jan. 25, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 John W. Bruce, wagoner; enrolled Dec. 22, 1861, at Colton.  
 Bridge, Marsden, private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Canton.  
 Bennett, George, private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Canton.  
 Brill, Henry, private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1862, at Canton.  
 Boyce, Abraham, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1862, at Canton.  
 Cassidy, Felix W., private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Canton.  
 Clark, Darwin, private; enrolled Feb. 1, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Champion, William, private; enrolled April 19, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Card, Galeb, private; enrolled April 19, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Develin, Patrick, private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1862, at Canton.  
 Develin, Isaac, private; enrolled Feb. 13, 1862, at Canton.  
 Dano, Charles, private; enrolled Feb. 13, 1862, at Canton.  
 Duncan, John S., private; enrolled Jan. 23, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Ellwood, William, private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Canton.  
 Frenette, Andrew, private; enrolled Dec. 13, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fedulan, Nelson L., private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Fifield, Fred C., private; enrolled Jan. 10, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Flanders, Moses J., private; enrolled Feb. 13, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Goodwin, Gotham S., private; enrolled Dec. 23, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Graft, Oliver, private; enrolled Dec. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Gillette, Daniel B., private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1862, at Canton.  
 Hayden, Edmund D., private; enrolled Feb. 13, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Helmer, James, private; enrolled April 19, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Jones, Owen, private; enrolled Feb. 13, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Kinkle, Thomas, private; enrolled Jan. 14, 1862, at Canton.  
 Laffin, Virgil B., private; enrolled Dec. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Liuton, Robert, private; enrolled April 19, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Loukey, Joseph, private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Lurroe, Norman B., private; enrolled Dec. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Love, Robert, private; enrolled Jan. 27, 1862, at Canton.  
 Morgan, Solon C., private; enrolled Jan. 13, 1862, at Colton.  
 Mehan, James, private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1862, at Canton.  
 Mosher, Luman E., private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1862, at Canton.  
 Morse, Stephen, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1862, at Canton.  
 Osier, Henry, private; enrolled Feb. 1, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Parmeter, Luther L., private; enrolled Dec. 25, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Parker, Lewis, private; enrolled Dec. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Patten, Rollin C., private; enrolled Dec. 27, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Patten, George W., private; enrolled Dec. 27, 1861, at Potsdam.  
 Penneyer, Orange, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1862, at Colton.  
 Powell, John H., private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Canton.  
 Reynolds, Thomas, private; enrolled Feb. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Reynolds, James, private; enrolled Feb. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Spencer, Albert D., private; enrolled Feb. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Starkey, Thomas, private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1862, at Canton.  
 Tupper, Jason, private; enrolled Feb. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Tisdale, Willam F., private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1862, at Canton.  
 Woolcot, Philo, private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1861, at Canton.  
 White, Chauncy L., private; enrolled Jan. 14, 1862, at Canton.  
 White, Almon Z., private; enrolled Feb. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Welch, Michael, private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1862, at Canton.  
 Wheeler, Peter, private; enrolled Dec. 30, 1861, at Potsdam.

### COMPANY I.

John Jourdon, sergeant; enrolled April 2, 1862, in St. Lawrence County.  
 Allen, Mason S., private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1862, in St. Lawrence County.  
 Barnes, Orange S., private; enrolled March 27, 1862, in St. Lawrence County.  
 Carroll, Daniel, private; enrolled March 26, 1862, in St. Lawrence County.  
 Cobb, Stephen V. R., private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1862, in St. Lawrence County.  
 Edgar, Robert, private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1862, in St. Lawrence County.  
 Hall, Samuel, private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1862, in St. Lawrence County.  
 Holland, James, private; enrolled April 2, 1862, in St. Lawrence County.  
 Maxiner, Julius A., private; enrolled March 26, 1862, in St. Lawrence County.  
 Root, Nelson, private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1862, in St. Lawrence County.  
 Shippee, Silas, private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1862, in St. Lawrence County.

### COMPANY L.

Brown, George A., private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1862, at Canton.  
 Brown, Adolphus S., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Canton.  
 Barry, Myron J., private; enrolled Sept. 13, 1862, at Canton.  
 Duffey, James, private; enrolled Sept. 24, 1862, at Canton.  
 Gilson, Edward, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Smith, Webster N., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Gouverneur.

### COMPANY M.

Armstrong, George E., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Ainsworth, Samuel, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 Baynton, Charles H., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 Bean, Levi M., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Bean, Henry I., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Barnhart, Simon O., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 Blodgett, James B., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Brown, Gilbert A., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Branch, William F., private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 Clark, Gileon E., private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Canton.  
 Clark, Harmon I., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Canton.



Clark, Ira W., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Canton.  
 Clark, Theodore L., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1862, at Canton.  
 Dayton, Eli W., private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Canton.  
 Dove, William G., private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Canton.  
 Densia, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1862, at Canton.  
 Downing, Sprague, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Erwin, Charles J., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Potsdam.  
 Emery, Alpheus W., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 Foster, Eleazer B., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Canton.  
 Farmer, Mortimer A., private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Gordon, William, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Goudenough, William A., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Hatch, Martin B., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Canton.  
 Hadding, Charles B., private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1862, at Canton.  
 Hanes, Adam L., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.  
 Huddleston, George, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Ives, Robert H., private; enrolled Aug. 26, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Kenney, James, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1862, at Canton.  
 Kerr, David B., private; enrolled Sept. 3, 1862, at Canton.  
 Keyes, Levi H., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Kerr, George P., private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1862, at Canton.  
 Lansing, Martin L., private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at Canton.  
 Lewis, Frank A., private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 McDonald, Clement, private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1862, at Canton.  
 Patterson, Charles A., private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 Strait, Burton, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1862, at Canton.  
 Sheldon, Robert C., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Smith, Royal W., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Fowler.  
 Snaver, John, Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1862, at Gouverneur.  
 Sellick, Freeman M., private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1862, at Canton.  
 Sanders, Oliver W., private; enrolled Sept. 7, 1862, at Canton.  
 Thomas, Henry O., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, at Canton.  
 Williams, Meyer, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1862, at Canton.  
 Wood, Edwin R., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1862, at Canton.

**12TH CAVALRY.**

**CAPTAIN R. FERGUSON'S COMPANY (B).**

Charles Halford, orderly; enrolled Nov. 13, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Edwin Benscoten, 2d sergeant; enrolled Dec. 15, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 W. L. Armstrong, third sergeant; enrolled Dec. 1, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 James Watson, fourth sergeant; enrolled Nov. 7, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brock Holden, quartermaster sergeant; enrolled Nov. 6, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fred. Hayes, seventh corporal; enrolled Jan. 5, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Anderson, James, private; enrolled Nov. 14, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ashley, Charles, private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barclay, Jacob, private; enrolled Dec. 30, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Clark, James, private; enrolled Jan. 7, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Davison, Alexander, private; enrolled Dec. 27, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dent, George W., private; enrolled Dec. 30, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Jimmo, Joseph, private; enrolled Nov. 6, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 McDermott, Duncan, private; enrolled Nov. 16, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 McKey, John, private; enrolled Nov. 25, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Murrey, Joseph, private; enrolled Nov. 27, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 McCullen, Lawrence, private; enrolled Feb. 24, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Potter, William, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Potter, Thomas, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Warner, William, private; enrolled Dec. 29, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Warner, John, private; enrolled Dec. 31, 1862, at Ogdensburg.

**13TH CAVALRY.**

**CAPTAIN JOHN L. LOCKWOOD'S COMPANY (G).**

Persho B. Sprague, quartermaster sergeant; enrolled June 2, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Harvey Cluff, commissary sergeant; enrolled May 24, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Andrew Kennedy, sergeant; enrolled June 11, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 James A. Sergeant, sergeant; enrolled June 30, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Mathew Fletcher, sergeant; enrolled June 10, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Elias C. Brown, corporal; enrolled June 19, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Orson A. Bradley, corporal; enrolled June 15, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Alexander Tait, corporal; enrolled June 13, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 William Fletcher, corporal; enrolled June 19, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Ira Ross, corporal; enrolled June 20, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Samuel R. Bell, corporal; enrolled June 15, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Samuel McBroom, corporal; enrolled June 15, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Bell, Alenzo W., private; enrolled June 12, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Adams, Henry, private; enrolled June 31, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Barney, Joseph, private; enrolled June 19, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Benson, Frederick, private; enrolled June 16, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Brewer, Dennis, private; enrolled June 3, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Brown, A. Jobo, private; enrolled June 17, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Carpenter, Noah, private; enrolled July 7, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Cornick, Lawrence, private; enrolled July 7, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Clark, John, private; enrolled June 19, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Dutton, Carlyle, private; enrolled June 12, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Delmetter, Charles, private; enrolled June 20, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Darragh, David, private; enrolled June 23, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Drake, Spelman, private; enrolled June 27, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Dedue, Joseph, private; enrolled July 7, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Deleal, Charles, private; enrolled June 15, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Dorman, David, private; enrolled June 27, 1863, at De Peyster.  
 Eldridge, W. Henry, private; enrolled June 2, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Forsyth, James, private; enrolled June 18, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Graham, Archibald, private; enrolled June 16, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Hicks, Samuel S., private; enrolled June 8, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Helmer, George, private; enrolled June 19, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 How, L. Webster, private; enrolled June 23, 1863, at Parisville.  
 Johnson, James, private; enrolled June 16, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Kendall, Hollis D., private; enrolled July 7, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Laughlin, Edward, private; enrolled June 11, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Marshall, John, private; enrolled June 18, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Prouse, Charles, private; enrolled June 16, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Preston, William G., private; enrolled June 22, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Podd, Peter, private; enrolled July 7, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Ross, William J., private; enrolled June 17, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Ribbot, Joseph, private; enrolled July 7, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Riley, William, private; enrolled June 26, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Sprague, Darius, private; enrolled June 30, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Sullivan, Michael, private; enrolled June 15, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Saunders, E. Martin, private; enrolled June 11, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Tuttle, Duane, private; enrolled June 16, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Todd, James, private; enrolled June 13, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Thorn, Charles, private; enrolled June 29, 1863, at Potsdam.

**CAPTAIN JAMES P. BATTERSON'S COMPANY (H).**

Abraham Freeman, first sergeant; enrolled April 16, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Henry T. Smith, third sergeant; enrolled July 24, 1863, at Ogdensburg.

W. H. Vosburg, eighth corporal; enrolled July 9, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 John Rotton, saddler; enrolled July 9, 1863, at Waddington.  
 Barnhart, Alexander, private; enrolled July 8, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Crowley, Florence, private; enrolled July 16, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Call, Ira, private; enrolled July 21, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Johnson, Alexander, private; enrolled June 23, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Orr, William H., private; enrolled July 9, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Redisko, Henry E., private; enrolled July 14, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Reynolds, John, private; enrolled July 21, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Stilwell, Smith, private; enrolled July 15, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 White, Walter A., private; enrolled July 22, 1863, at Ogdensburg.

**16TH CAVALRY.**

**CAPTAIN JOHN J. SCHLAEFER'S COMPANY (F).**

Andrew Siorah, q.-m. sergeant; enrolled July 15, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Armstrong, James, private; enrolled June 30, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barnum, William F., private; enrolled July 21, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Clark, James, private; enrolled July 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dachner, Stephen, private; enrolled July 8, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gillespie, Wm., private; enrolled June 23, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Henry, Louis, private; enrolled June 27, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Main, Lyndon, private; enrolled July 22, 1863, at Canton.  
 Moore, James M., private; enrolled June 23, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Moore, Wm. J., private; enrolled July 2, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Quilt, Timothy, private; enrolled July 13, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sharps, John, private; enrolled June 27, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sharps, Peter, private; enrolled June 29, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wright, James W., private; enrolled June 29, 1863, at Ogdensburg.

**18TH CAVALRY.**

**CAPTAIN JOSEPH H. SIMPSON'S COMPANY (L).**

Corey, Ira W., private; enrolled Dec. 31, 1863, at Louisville.  
 Champion, Charles, private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1863, at Massena.  
 Champion, Henry, private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1863, at Massena.  
 Duffy, John, private; enrolled Dec. 22, 1863, at Waddington.  
 Day, Horace A., private; enrolled Dec. 24, 1863, at Lisbon.  
 Eager, John C., private; enrolled Jan. 4, 1864, at Massena.  
 La Lond, Joshua, private; enrolled Dec. 21, 1863, at Waddington.  
 McKenzie, Wm., private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1863, at Lisbon.  
 Sharp, W. H., private; enrolled Dec. 24, 1863, at Waddington.

**20TH, "McCLELLAN CAVALRY."**

**CAPTAIN J. BOWER PRESTON, JR.'S COMPANY (H).**

Ayres, Orville E., private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Allan, George F., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1863, at Edwards.  
 Allan, Russell, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1863, at Edwards.  
 Beeman, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Bancroft, Simon B., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Barney, James, private; enrolled July 21, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Burr, Joseph H., private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Bruner, Robert, private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Bruner, Richard, private; enrolled July 31, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Britton, Levi, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Crawford, Levi, private; enrolled July 25, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Collins, Martin D., private; enrolled July 31, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Carroll, John D., private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Collins, Oliver, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Cassey, Michael, private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1863, at Pitztain.  
 Closs, John H., private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1863, at Antwerp.  
 Doolittle, Orrin D., Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1863, at Macomb.  
 Daniels, Asa, private; enrolled Aug. 20, 1863, at Edwards.  
 Earl, Royal F., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1863, at Edwards.  
 Fort, Alfred, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Fuller, John, private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Ferguson, Israel, private; enrolled July 22, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Greaves, Broddie, private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Garrison, Bela, private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Gallea, Wm. H., private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1863, at Antwerp.  
 Heaton, Alfred, private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1863, at Edwards.  
 Holmes, Gilbert C., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Holmes, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1863, at Pitzain.  
 Houk, Wm., private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Houk, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1863, at Antwerp.  
 Hazleton, Andrew J., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Holmes, John, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Heath, Gny C., private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Heaton, Ira, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1863, at Russell.  
 Kendra, David N., private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Kelly, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Kennedy, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1863, at Russell.  
 Kelly, Martin, private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Livingston, James R., private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Lashine, Joseph, private; enrolled July 22, 1863.  
 La Lond, Frederick, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Lashway, Albert, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Miller, Wm. T., private; enrolled July 18, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Miller, Robert M., private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Mattice, Gilbert, private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1863, at Russell.  
 Martin, Francis, private; enrolled Aug. 25, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Miller, Benjamin M., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Peck, Jason, Jr., private; enrolled July 28, 1863, at Antwerp.  
 Pickit, Earl, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Perrin, Francis, private; enrolled July 28, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Peck, Orange, private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Porrin, Marcus, private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Parkinson, Winfield, private; enrolled July 21, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Rhodes, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Quill, David, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Richardson, John, private; enrolled July 18, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Rodrick, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Rhodes, Ransom E., private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Reynold, Gilbert, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1863, at Antwerp.  
 Rose, Joseph S., private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Rose, Anthony, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Shaffer, Sanford, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Sizeland, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Seymour, Wasson, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1863, at Macomb.  
 Shene, Lawrence, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1863, at Edwards.  
 Sellers, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Smith, Russell R., private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Smith, Lorenzo, private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Gouverneur.

Tripp, Nathan, private; enrolled Aug. 26, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Veblen, John, private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1863, at Edwards.  
 Walker, Charles W., private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Wells, Constant, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Woodcock, Asa B., private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Whitford, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1863, at Edwards.  
 Wood, Virgil O., private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Fowler.

## CAPTAIN J. J. CARROLL'S COMPANY (I.)

Allen, Benjamin, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1863.  
 Cole, James F., private; enrolled July 21, 1863.  
 Campbell, John, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1863.  
 Durham, William, private; enrolled Sept. 13, 1863, at Fowler.  
 Hastings, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1863.  
 Heald, George, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Houghton, Ira, private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1863, at Antwerp.  
 Market, William A., private; enrolled Sept. 12, 1863.  
 Marshall, Antoine, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1863.  
 Newton, George W., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Pitcher, Oscar, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1863.  
 Phelps, John G., private; enrolled Sept. 14, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Porter, Stephen, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Peck, Chester, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Smith, Barney, private; enrolled Sept. 28, 1863.  
 Spalding, Evertill, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1863.  
 Tonnay, James, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1863.  
 Tripp, James H., private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1863.  
 Thayer, Alfred, private; enrolled Sept. 16, 1863, at Gouverneur.

## 26TH, "FRONTIER CAVALRY."

## CAPTAIN DAVID A. PIERSON'S INDEPENDENT COMPANY (No. 1).

Anderson, Hugh, private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Brown, Henry, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Baker, Napoleon, private; enrolled Jan. 26, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Blair, James C., private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Boyce, Moses, private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Branshaw, Francis, private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Barret, Matthew, private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1865, at Canton.  
 Baldwin, Sidney D., private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Burdon, John, private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 Bush, George A., private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1865, at Canton.  
 Butler, Frederick A., private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Butler, Thomas W., private; enrolled Feb. 9, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Backus, Sylvanus, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Russell.  
 Bean, James, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Hermon.  
 Bacon, Thomas, Jr., private; enrolled Feb. 21, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Campbell, William, Jr., private; enrolled Feb. 4, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Clark, Charles A., private; enrolled Feb. 9, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Cheverell, Frederick, private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Chapin, John G., private; enrolled Feb. 22, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Daily, Henry W., private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Dings, Thomas A., private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Davis, James W., private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Dewey, Oscar J., private; enrolled Feb. 13, 1865, at De Kalb.  
 Drake, Frederick C., private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Faulkner, Joseph, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Forsyth, Alexander, private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1865, at De Peyster.  
 Fallon, Hugh, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Potsdam.  
 Files, Calvin, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Fitts, Clark, private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Gadban, Alexander, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Graham, Orrin K., private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Stockholm.  
 Gordon, Charles P. G., private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Gracey, Edward G., private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Gracey, James H., private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Gwin, Highland, private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Harris, David H., private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Horton, James E., private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Howard, John C., private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Harbinson, Louis, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Harbinson, George H., private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Hunnewell, William S., private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Harbinson, Frederick, private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Hellmer, Elias R., private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Hellmer, William, private; enrolled Feb. 11, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Kellogg, Duane H., private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Lightfoot, James, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Lavrier, Joseph, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Lamphere, Gilbert C., private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1865, at Morrisstown.  
 Leppance, John, private; enrolled Feb. 8, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Lewis, Jack, private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1865, at Canton.  
 Morris, Joseph, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Myers, Andrew, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Mead, Henry L., private; enrolled Jan. 26, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Maltby, Edward, private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Marnery, William H., private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1865, at De Peyster.  
 Marclan, James, private; enrolled Feb. 8, 1862, at Oswegatchie.  
 Moore, Franklin S., private; enrolled Feb. 11, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 McDermott, Joseph, private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 McArn, Edward M., private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Waddington.  
 McMannus, John, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 McKenzie, John, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 McKenzie, Roderick, private; enrolled Feb. 20, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Mahoney, Peter, private; enrolled Jan. 28, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 McCormick, John, private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 McGill, James H., private; enrolled Feb. 10, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Mason, Josiah, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Morrisstown.  
 Newland, Peter J., private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Orr, Andrew J., private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Olmstead, Lorenzo, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Pendergast, James, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Peinard, Louis H., private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Patton, Joseph, private; enrolled Jan. 30, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Pigeon, Francis, private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Peinard, William H., private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Pelo, Cerill, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Qua, Henry J., private; enrolled Feb. 10, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Qua, Samuel E., private; enrolled Feb. 21, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Ranley, John, private; enrolled Feb. 6, 1865, at Canton.  
 Rice, Thomas, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Swanton, John, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Shay, Andrew, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Sixby, Jefferson, private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Sturtevant, Frederick, private; enrolled Feb. 3, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Smith, Sanford H., private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Morrisstown.

Simpson, Joseph H., private; enrolled Feb. 10, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Van Valkenburgh, Soteiski, private; enrolled Jan. 25, 1865, at Oswegatchie.  
 Wilson, William J., private; enrolled Feb. 9, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Wood, Abram, private; enrolled Feb. 19, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Wheelock, George H., private; enrolled Feb. 21, 1865, at Oswegatchie.

## CAPTAIN NEWTON H. DAVIS' INDEPENDENT COMPANY (No. 5)

Riley, Michael H., private; enrolled Feb. 17, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Thorndike, Allen D., private; enrolled Feb. 17, 1865, at Hopkinton.  
 Boyce, Wesley A., private; enrolled Jan. 27, 1865, at Massena.  
 Barney, Martin P., private; enrolled Jan. 31, 1865, at Massena.  
 Brown, Henry N., private; enrolled Feb. 11, 1865, at Massena.  
 Brand, Jasper, private; enrolled Feb. 17, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Benware, Eli B., private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Clark, John V., private; enrolled Jan. 27, 1865, at Massena.  
 Clary, Frank, private; enrolled Feb. 1, 1865, at Massena.  
 Chappel, Joseph, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Morrisstown.  
 Deffram, Joseph, private; enrolled Feb. 10, 1865, at Massena.  
 Dopp, David, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Hammond.  
 Elliott, Charles, private; enrolled Feb. 13, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Elliott, John, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Hammond.  
 Elliott, Alexander, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Hammond.  
 Fay, George W., private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Morrisstown.  
 Finn, John H., private; enrolled Feb. 8, 1865, at Massena.  
 Forsyth, Robert I., private; enrolled Feb. 10, 1865, at Massena.  
 Fountain, Jerry, private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Hammond.  
 Fayette, G. Ibert, private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Hammond.  
 Foy, Patrick, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Potsdam.  
 Gordon, Gabriel, private; enrolled Jan. 28, 1865, at Massena.  
 Graham, Thomas, private; enrolled Jan. 31, 1865, at Massena.  
 Getty, Albert O., private; enrolled Feb. 8, 1865, at Lisbon.  
 Grono, Charles L., private; enrolled Feb. 14, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Garland, Alexander, private; enrolled Feb. 16, 1865, at Hammond.  
 Hatch, Wallace, private; enrolled Feb. 10, 1865, at Massena.  
 Jones, Nelson, private; enrolled Feb. 10, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Lamaka, Andrew, private; enrolled Jan. 31, 1865, at Potsdam.  
 Laurave, Eli, private; enrolled Feb. 10, 1865, at Massena.  
 Millard, Frank L., private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Pierrepont.  
 McGowan, Sheridan, private; enrolled Jan. 28, 1865, at Massena.  
 Pitts, Charles H., private; enrolled Feb. 13, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Perry, David, private; enrolled Feb. 13, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Spaulding, William, private; enrolled Jan. 27, 1865, at Massena.  
 Shanoah, Antoine, private; enrolled Feb. 10, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Stewart, Laureton, private; enrolled Feb. 13, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Wilson, Asher D., private; enrolled Feb. 13, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Williams, James, private; enrolled Feb. 15, 1865, at Madrid.  
 Robarge, Edward, private; enrolled Feb. 17, 1865, at Morrisstown.  
 Jenkins, Ralph, private; enrolled Feb. 22, 1865, at Edwards.

## 1ST ARTILLERY.

## CAPTAIN THOMAS OSBORN'S COMPANY (D).

George B. Winlow, first lieutenant; enrolled Aug. 10, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 John F. Hutchins, first sergeant; enrolled Aug. 30, 1861, at Russell.  
 Benjamin R. Carr, quartermaster's sergeant; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Darius Chapin, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Charles D. Roulston, corporal; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Edward W. Anderson, bugler; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Bere, William, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Bere, John E., private; enrolled Aug. 26, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Bontwell, Henry W., private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1861, at Russell.  
 Bontwell, Eos E., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Bromley, Sylvester F., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Bromley, Hiram, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1861, at Hermon.  
 Carr, Henry T., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Cummings, John, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Day, Lewis W., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Dean, Henry C., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Dike, Harmon C., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Pitscain.  
 Dike, Noah, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Pitscain.  
 Ferguson, Ezra, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Force, Abel F., private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 French, Lewis, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Pitscain.  
 French, Lewis, Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Pitscain.  
 Garrison, Emanuel E., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Greber, George, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Hall, Lewis F., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Hatch, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Hurd, Charles W., private; enrolled Aug. 26, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Hurd, Robert W., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1861, at Russell.  
 Jones, Stephen, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1861, at Halesborough.  
 Kelsey, Byron, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Kinney, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 19, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Lashine, Andrew W., private; enrolled Aug. 19, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Lashine, Lewis, private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Lawrence, Edwin, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Long, Andrew, private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Lynde, William Elliott, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Martin, William, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Minnick, Simeon V., private; enrolled Aug. 20, 1861, at Pitscain.  
 Mitchell, Calvin, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Morris, Andrew J., Jr., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1861, at Richville.  
 Morris, Charles F., private; enrolled Aug. 27, 1861, at Richville.  
 Orford, William C., private; enrolled Aug. 20, 1861, at Pitscain.  
 Payne, Aurelius P., private; enrolled Aug. 20, 1861, at Pitscain.  
 Piper, William H., private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Porter, George, private; enrolled Aug. 29, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Sawyer, Peter, private; enrolled Aug. 23, 1861, at Pitscain.  
 Searcy, Norman D., private; enrolled Aug. 19, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Starkey, Almon E. J., private; enrolled Sept. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Streeter, William, private; enrolled Sept. 27, 1861, at Gouverneur.  
 Welsh, Henry S., private; enrolled Sept. 23, 1861, at Russell.  
 Willard, Charles S., private; enrolled Sept. 23, 1861, at Russell.

## 13TH ARTILLERY.

## CAPTAIN JESSE LAMB'S COMPANY (G).

Betts, Reuben, private; enrolled Jan. 5, 1864, at Potsdam.  
 Daley, Milou, private; enrolled Jan. 6, 1864, at Norfolk.  
 Lona John, Jr., private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 McGillivray, John, private; enrolled Jan. 2, 1864, at Potsdam.  
 Phillips, Joseph, private; enrolled Jan. 2, 1864, at Stockholm.  
 Taft, John R., private; enrolled Jan. 2, 1864, at Parisville.  
 Worthey, Frank, private; enrolled Dec. 21, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Wakefield, Nathan, private; enrolled Jan. 3, 1864, at Potsdam.

## 14TH ARTILLERY.

## CAPTAIN WILLIAM W. TROWBRIDGE'S COMPANY (A).

John A. Wood, 1st lieutenant; enrolled July 23, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 John F. Hutchins, 2d lieutenant; enrolled July 30, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Harry H. Service, quartermaster-sergeant; enrolled July 20, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 James McKelvey, sergeant; enrolled July 30, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 John Delack, sergeant; enrolled July 28, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Solomon H. Yerdon, sergeant; enrolled July 28, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Morris Fitch, sergeant; enrolled July 21, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 John O'Connor, corporal; enrolled July 21, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 George W. Clark, corporal; enrolled Aug. 28, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chester Delong, corporal; enrolled July 18, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Harvey W. Trumble, corporal; enrolled Aug. 1, 1863, at Stockholm.  
 William Weller, corporal; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hiram Stevens, corporal; enrolled July 23, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 John G. Riley, corporal; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 John B. McClelland, corporal; enrolled July 10, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Allen, Cyrus N., private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Adams, Henry, private; enrolled July 25, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Adams, Anthony, private; enrolled July 21, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bissell, Charles B., private; enrolled July 21, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Baird, John, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bourke, Thomas S., private; enrolled July 29, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Brown, Thomas, private; enrolled July 31, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Briley, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Butler, James B., private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barker, Daniel S., private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Briley, George H., private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Barr, Henry A., private; enrolled July 28, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Cooper, George, private; enrolled July 25, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Carter, Charles C., private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Castesenberg, Abram, private; enrolled July 30, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Church, Arthur, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Danmick, Elijah, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dixon, William A., private; enrolled Aug. 14, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Daveyport, Charles H., private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Daniel, John, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Kinmore, Orrin W., private; enrolled July 29, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Elliott, James, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Farrell, Patrick, private; enrolled July 29, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fisher, Robert, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Foley, Peter J., private; enrolled July 18, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fluck, Walter, private; enrolled August 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fitch, Charles C., private; enrolled July 28, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gault, Charles, private; enrolled July 24, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Grant, Amos, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gibbons, Clinton, private; enrolled July 9, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gray, Elmer W., private; enrolled July 28, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Grant, Samuel, private; enrolled July 11, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Grant, Andrew, private; enrolled Aug. 15, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gibson, Charles B., private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Gray, Silas W., private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Gilroy, George, private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Goodcourage, Edward, private; enrolled July 9, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hewitt, John C., private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Herriott, William, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 Harwick, Felix D., private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Havens, William S., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hollenback, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hodgkins, William S., private; enrolled July 29, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Holmes, Henry H., private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Judson, David, private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Jordan, Nathaniel P., private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Johnson, Isaac, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Johnson, William (1st), private; enrolled July 25, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Johnson, William (2d), private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Johnson, William W., private; enrolled July 9, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Keyes, John, private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lagaan, Michael, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lovely, Samuel, private; enrolled July 30, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Lafare, John, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Market, Wm. H., private; enrolled Aug. 19, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Munson, Lyman, private; enrolled Aug. 18, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 McGregor, John, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1863, at Waddington.  
 McCarthy, Owen, private; enrolled Aug. 17, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 McFadden, Ezra, private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 McFadden, Wm., private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 McGregor, David, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mitchell, Robert, private; enrolled July 24, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Moror, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 McGre-r, Stephen, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mills, Henry, private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Murphy, Timothy, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 McCooly, Michael, private; enrolled July 22, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Myers, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 McKennon, Alexander, private; enrolled July 21, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Miles, Sophia S. K., private; enrolled July 9, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 McGlynn, John, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Miers, Chester, private; enrolled July 21, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Nichols, Orison K., private; enrolled July 20, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 O'Neil, Timothy, private; enrolled Aug. 17, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Osier, Lewis, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Palmer, Henry S., private; enrolled July 30, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Plunsted, Simon P., private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Paine, Moses, private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Phelps, George S., private; enrolled July 29, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Prithard, George, private; enrolled July 17, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Pierson, John, private; enrolled July 28, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Pace, Charles E., private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Parr, William, private; enrolled July 31, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rickard, John, private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rice, Albert, private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Shampine, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 20, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Spencer, Robt. H., private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Smith, John C., private; enrolled July 30, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stone, Wm. F., private; enrolled July 18, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Smith, George, private; enrolled July 25, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Smithers, Charles, private; enrolled July 25, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Simpler, James, private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Story, Levi, private; enrolled July 9, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Starling, Frederick G., private; enrolled July 29, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Sanford, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Simpson, Archibald, private; enrolled Aug. 8, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Shannon, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Schofield, Percy, private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.

Signourney, Charles, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Shiel, Andrew, private; enrolled July 24, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stebbins, George, private; enrolled July 20, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Shules, Wm. F., private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1862, at Ogdensburg.  
 Trussell, Nelson L., private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Talbot, Andre, private; enrolled July 31, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thompson, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thomas, Jacob, private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Vandellinder, John, private; enrolled July 30, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Verneillier, Jerome E., private; enrolled July 18, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Yroman, Solomon, private; enrolled July 24, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Miller, Moses, private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1864, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wilson, James A., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1864, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wright, George, private; enrolled July 31, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wendell, Harmon H., private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wickwire, Alexander, private; enrolled July 29, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Witherson, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wilson, Edward, private; enrolled July 18, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wardell, Samuel, private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Walroth, Horace D., private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Wright, Geo. A., private; enrolled July 31, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Williams, John B., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Young, Lewis C., private; enrolled July 30, 1863, at Ogdensburg.

## CAPTAIN HENRY R. RANDALL'S COMPANY (B).

Ackerman, Leonard, private; enrolled Aug. 12, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Barber, Alexander, private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1863, at Waddington.  
 Champion, Francis, private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1863, at Waddington.  
 Ellsworth, Delos, private; enrolled July 6, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Hornby, Richard, private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Mintart, James C., private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Nichols, Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Stata, Peter, private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1863, at Waddington.  
 Varney, John, private; enrolled Sept. 2, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Wilkins, George L., private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Wolcott, Joseph W., private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1863, at Oswegatchie.

## CAPTAIN GEORGE S. GREEN'S COMPANY (C).

Billings, F. M., private; enrolled Aug. 21, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Beckett, Joseph, private; enrolled Sept. 7, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Barton, Albert E., private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Coats, Seth, private; enrolled July 27, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Edle, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 4, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Elliott, Edward, private; enrolled Aug. 6, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Fox, Napoleon B., private; enrolled Aug. 30, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Griffin, Henry, private; enrolled July 30, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Hodgkins, Samuel, private; enrolled Aug. 7, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Lang, Francis, private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1863, at Waddington.  
 Stevens, Hiram, private; enrolled July 23, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Tibbo, Francis, private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1863, at Waddington.

## CAPTAIN OLIVER B. FLAGG'S COMPANY (E).

Charles W. Hill, quartermaster's sergeant; enr. Aug. 27, 1873, at Ogdensburg.  
 Isaac W. Duran, first sergeant; enrolled Aug. 7, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stephen B. Russell, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 7, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Henry W. Helms, sergeant; enrolled July 31, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Eli H. Nicholson, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 27, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Riley E. Wilkins, sergeant; enrolled Aug. 17, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Horace H. Raymond, corporal; enrolled July 31, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 John Corey, corporal; enrolled Sept. 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Charles S. Blood, corporal; enrolled Sept. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Benjamin Goodwin, corporal; enrolled July 28, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Willard Longtry, corporal; enrolled Sept. 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Bowman, Benjamin, private; enrolled July 29, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Birt, George W., private; enrolled Oct. 3, 1863, at Russell.  
 Currier, Charles C., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1863, at Canton.  
 Cliff, Sylvanus, private; enrolled Oct. 14, 1863, at Canton.  
 Dimmick, Philo K., private; enrolled Aug. 13, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 Davis, Cornelius, private; enrolled Aug. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dane, Frank, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Dane, William, private; enrolled Oct. 2, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Ford, Orville C., private; enrolled Oct. 20, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fuller, William, private; enrolled Sept. 9, 1863, at Russell.  
 Ferk, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 24, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Fairbanks, Harvey, private; enrolled Sept. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Green, Charles S., private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hopborn, Algernon S., private; enrolled Sept. 4, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hayes, George W., private; enrolled July 17, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hayes, James, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Johnston, Matthew, private; enrolled Sept. 5, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Keller, A. A., private; enrolled July 28, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Leland, Edward, private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Leland, John, private; enrolled Oct. 1, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 McCarthy, Patrick, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1864, at Ogdensburg.  
 Murray, John, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 O'Neill, Michael, private; enrolled Aug. 20, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Philpot, Thomas H., private; enrolled Aug. 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Severance, Harvey H., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1863, at Russell.  
 Sayers, Thomas, private; enrolled Sept. 11, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Stewart, Lorenzo, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Territ, Thomas, private; enrolled July 29, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Trim, William, private; enrolled Sept. 10, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Williams, George B., private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1863, at Russell.  
 Whitcomb, Asahel, private; enrolled Oct. 13, 1863, at Russell.  
 West, William H., private; enrolled Sept. 21, 1863, at Russell.  
 Westgate, Andrew K., private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1863, at Russell.  
 Young, Amzo, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1863, at Russell.

## CAPTAIN JOHN WEED'S COMPANY (F).

Campbell, James, private; enrolled Oct. 9, 1863, at Ogdensburg.

## CAPTAIN DAVID JONES' COMPANY (G).

Cutely, Jehn J., private; enrolled Nov. 17, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Demsey, Michael, private; enrolled Oct. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Dimmick, George, private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Matthews, Gustavus, private; enrolled Nov. 6, 1863, at Canton.  
 Martin, Alexander, private; enrolled Nov. 16, 1863, at Canton.  
 Stockwell, William, private; enrolled Oct. 3, 1863, at Russell.

## CAPTAIN W. A. TREADWELL'S COMPANY (H).

Winslow N. Orlin, sergeant; enrolled Oct. 8, 1863, at Canton.  
 Alvah Beach, corporal; enrolled Nov. 4, 1863, at Canton.  
 Loren D. Lowell, corporal; enrolled Oct. 12, 1863, at Canton.  
 Henry Carr, corporal; enrolled Oct. 17, 1863, at Canton.  
 Stephen Aldons, corporal; enrolled Oct. 6, 1863, at Russell.

William Bencraft, corporal; enrolled Nov. 5, 1863, at Russell.  
 Sylvester F. Bromley, corporal; enrolled Sept. 19, 1863, at Russell.  
 Charles Blanchard, corporal; enrolled Oct. 19, 1863, at Russell.  
 Hiram Bartlett, corporal; enrolled Oct. 21, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Isaac W. Bigelow, corporal; enrolled Oct. 23, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Byron Bartholomew, corporal; enrolled Oct. 21, 1863, at Canton.  
 Burrows, Samuel, private; enrolled Nov. 14, 1863, at Canton.  
 Cole, William J., private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Colton, Stephen, private; enrolled Oct. 13, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Cole, A. L., private; enrolled Oct. 30, 1863, at Canton.  
 Colyar, Wm. H., Jr., private; enrolled Sept. 18, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Campbell, John, private; enrolled Oct. 9, 1863, at Stockholm.  
 Eastman, Franklin A., private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1863, at Pierrepont.  
 Elmer, John, private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1863, at Canton.  
 Ellis, John K., private; enrolled Oct. 9, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Foot, John, private; enrolled Oct. 27, 1863, at Canton.  
 Foot, Leslie E., private; enrolled Dec. 13, 1863, at Canton.  
 Green, Asa B., private; enrolled Nov. 9, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Green, James G., private; enrolled Nov. 9, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Hill, William J., private; enrolled Nov. 16, 1863, at Lisbon.  
 Hodges, Erastus, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1863, at Morristown.  
 Hammoud, James H., private; enrolled Oct. 9, 1863, at Stockholm.  
 Hart, H. S., private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1863, at Canton.  
 Moyer, Joseph F., private; enrolled Nov. 6, 1863, at Canton.  
 Northrup, Gilbert, private; enrolled Nov. 10, 1863, at Canton.  
 Perkins, Charles, private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1863, at Colton.  
 Perry, Joseph, private; enrolled Oct. 29, 1863, at Colton.  
 Peck, Chancellor C., private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1863, at Russell.  
 Runkins, Abram, private; enrolled Nov. 12, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Rns, Henry, private; enrolled Sept. 19, 1863, at Russell.  
 Rhodes, Wesley D., private; enrolled Oct. 30, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Rhodes, Squire D., private; enrolled Oct. 21, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Severance, Benjamin F., private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1863, at Russell.  
 Sharpstine, Myron, private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1863, at Canton.  
 Steinberg, Wm. H., private; enrolled Oct. 9, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Thomas, Rasell, private; enrolled Oct. 12, 1863, at Russell.  
 Thomas, Wm. H., private; enrolled Oct. 6, 1863, at Russell.  
 Thurston, Alvert D., private; enrolled Oct. 15, 1863, at Stockholm.  
 Turner, Henry C., private; enrolled Oct. 19, 1863, at Canton.  
 Whitcomb, Paul, private; enrolled Nov. 2, 1863, at Russell.

#### CAPTAIN CHAUNCEY WILKIE'S COMPANY (I).

Thomas Fieldson, sergeant; enrolled Nov. 14, 1863, at De Peyster.  
 George T. Hall, sergeant; enrolled Dec. 16, 1863, at De Peyster.  
 Timothy Ryan, sergeant; enrolled Nov. 3, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 James R. Ames, corporal; enrolled Nov. 9, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Wm. F. Rundell, corporal; enrolled Dec. 18, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Jeremiah Deslaine, corporal; enrolled Dec. 16, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 Adkins, Charles H., private; enrolled Dec. 8, 1863, at Macomb.  
 Austin, Henry C., private; enrolled Nov. 17, 1863, at De Peyster.  
 Abell, Charles C., private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Aldrick, Wallace N., private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1863, at Russell.  
 Beach, John S., private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Brought, Charles, private; enrolled Nov. 28, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Broat, John, private; enrolled Nov. 6, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Brown, Elbert E., private; enrolled Nov. 28, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Bush, Joseph, private; enrolled Nov. 18, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Chio, John, private; enrolled Dec. 15, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Clafin, William, private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Chase, Sanford, private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Carfino, Henry, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1863, at Madrid.  
 Castle, David, Jr., private; enrolled Dec. 15, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 Carpenter, George, private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 Denley, William, private; enrolled Dec. 1, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Daniels, Joseph P., private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Fletcher, Anthony, private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Finley, Albert, private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1863, at Macomb.  
 Foster, Lewis, private; enrolled Dec. 1, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Ferris, Robert M., private; enrolled Dec. 15, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Gray, Sterling, private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Glassford, James P., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Gladden, Amos L., private; enrolled Dec. 11, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Gillmour, Delormey, private; enrolled Dec. 3, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Griswold, Lewis, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1863, at Canton.  
 Glines, Engene, private; enrolled Dec. 15, 1863, at Canton.  
 Hall, Walton, private; enrolled Nov. 28, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Hodges, George, private; enrolled Dec. 7, 1863, at Lawrence.  
 Hall, Ira F., private; enrolled Oct. 10, 1863, at Russell.  
 Ingram, James F., private; enrolled Nov. 19, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Jordan, James, private; enrolled Dec. 1, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Jacques, Adolphus, private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Keyes, Lucius, private; enrolled Dec. 5, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Loran, Moses, private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 Loran, Lewis, private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 McKee, Uri, private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1863, at Hermon.  
 McCune, David, private; enrolled Oct. 22, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Nettles, George, private; enrolled Dec. 15, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 O'Brien, John, private; enrolled Nov. 13, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Pierce, David F., private; enrolled Dec. 15, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 Peck, Franklin A., private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 Parker, Henry, private; enrolled Nov. 17, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Pierce, Henry, private; enrolled Nov. 4, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Peck, Norman, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1863, at Canton.  
 Ratchford, Thomas, private; enrolled Dec. 15, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 Rushton, John, private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1863, at Hermon.  
 St. Dennis, George, private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 Sterling, Gilbert S., private; enrolled Nov. 16, 1863, at Macomb.

Sisson, Almeron, private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1863, at Macomb.  
 Smith, Bentley I., private; enrolled Nov. 9, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Thomas, George, private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Vansant, Wm., Jr., private; enrolled Dec. 19, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Vansant, George W., private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Wallace, Robert, private; enrolled Dec. 15, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Ward, Isaac, private; enrolled Dec. 8, 1863, at Macomb.  
 Wright, Wm. B., private; enrolled Nov. 26, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Walker, Benj. F., private; enrolled Nov. 14, 1863, at Hermon.

#### CAPTAIN JEROME COOPER'S COMPANY (K).

Charles Dority, corporal; enrolled Nov. 23, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Apple, Hiram, private; enrolled Nov. 26, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Apple, Zachariah, private; enrolled Nov. 26, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Bordwell, Dexter E., private; enrolled Dec. 11, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Bogardus, John E., private; enrolled Dec. 4, 1863, at Macomb.  
 Class, Levi, private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Curtis, James H., private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1863, at Norfolk.  
 Cabino, Antoine, private; enrolled Dec. 2, 1863, at Madrid.  
 Fields, James, private; enrolled Dec. 7, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Goodfellow, Robert, private; enrolled Dec. 19, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Howard, Wm. H., private; enrolled Nov. 26, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Hazleton, Charles, private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Jewett, Proctor, private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Jern, John, private; enrolled Dec. 22, 1863, at Oswegatchie.  
 Pope, Marion, private; enrolled Dec. 4, 1863, at Macomb.  
 Yerden, Wm. H., private; enrolled Nov. 30, 1863, at Gouverneur.

#### CAPTAIN C. H. HOUGHTON'S COMPANY (L).

Agnew, Felix, private; enrolled Nov. 17, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Blake, Thomas, private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Bennett, Alexander D., private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Brown, Franklin R., private; enrolled Dec. 11, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Blake, Philip, private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Carr, Wm. H., private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Clark, David, private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Carlos, Edwin M., private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Chapman, Benjamin, private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1863, at De Peyster.  
 Fordham, Austin G., private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Farrell, Percy, private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1863, at Morristown.  
 Holmes, Peter, private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Killey, Robert, private; enrolled Oct. 9, 1863, at Russell.  
 Lake, John J., private; enrolled Dec. 1, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Lassell, Charles, private; enrolled Dec. 23, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Lashare, Wm., private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1863, at Gouverneur.  
 Russ, Harvey, private; enrolled Dec. 19, 1863, at Hermon.  
 Range, John, private; enrolled Dec. 30, 1863, at Rossie.  
 Roberts, Jacob M., private; enrolled Nov. 26, 1863, at Macomb.  
 Smith, James A., private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Steward, Wm., private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1863, at De Kalb.  
 Turnbull, Corydon, private; enrolled Nov. 23, 1863, at Rossie.

#### CAPTAIN LUTHER KIEFFER'S COMPANY (M).

Austin, Levinus J., private; enrolled Dec. 16, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Butler, John M., private; enrolled Dec. 12, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Badger, John, private; enrolled Dec. 14, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Carbinaw, John, private; enrolled Dec. 9, 1863, at Madrid.  
 Carbinaw, Charles, private; enrolled Dec. 7, 1863, at Madrid.  
 Dayton, Henry, private; enrolled Dec. 12, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Golden, David, private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Lashare, Wm., private; enrolled Dec. 23, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Giffin, David H., private; enrolled Dec. 28, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Grimmon, Wm. H., private; enrolled Dec. 12, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Gafney, Thomas, private; enrolled Dec. 23, 1863, at Stockholm.  
 Gray, James H., private; enrolled Dec. 19, 1863, at Parishville.  
 Hough, Sylvester E., private; enrolled Dec. 15, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Hood, Robt. A., private; enrolled Dec. 12, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Looby, Rody, private; enrolled Dec. 23, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Macomber, Wm. H., private; enrolled Dec. 8, 1863, at Parishville.  
 Marsh, Lewis N., private; enrolled Dec. 21, 1863, at Stockholm.  
 Newberry, John C., private; enrolled Dec. 18, 1863, at Stockholm.  
 Ormsby, Benj. F., private; enrolled Dec. 17, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Owen, Chas. G., private; enrolled Dec. 12, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Richards, George, private; enrolled Dec. 26, 1863, at Potsdam.  
 Wires, Calvin F., private; enrolled Dec. 12, 1863, at Potsdam.

#### 16TH ARTILLERY.

##### CAPTAIN JAMES B. CARYL'S COMPANY (A).

Dunn, Thomas, private; enrolled Aug. 11, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Hague, Henry, private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Giffin, Charles M., private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Johnson, William, private; enrolled Aug. 19, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Ledue, Alexander, private; enrolled Aug. 31, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Mitchell, John M., private; enrolled Aug. 17, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 McFall, John, private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Newcomb, George, private; enrolled Aug. 28, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Reed, George, private; enrolled Aug. 17, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rosaw, David, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Rosaw, Joseph, private; enrolled Aug. 5, 1863, at Ogdensburg.  
 Vanuoman, Richard, private; enrolled Aug. 10, 1863, at Ogdensburg.

##### CAPTAIN CHARLES E. PEARCE'S COMPANY (D).

Empey, Silas, private; enrolled Oct. 5, 1863, at Ogdensburg.

##### CAPTAIN HENRY C. THOMPSON'S COMPANY (H).

McKie, James, private; enrolled Dec. 10, 1863, at Ogdensburg.

# NAMES OF CITIZENS

WHO ASSISTED AND CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY,  
WITH PERSONAL STATISTICS.

## OGDENSBURG.

Adams, C. M., Farmer, also Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, New York ave., b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1829.  
Allen, W. B., Dealer in Hardware, also Dealer in Grain and Produce, Water st., b. Michigan, s. 1828.  
Armstrong, Wm., Vice-President Judson's Bank, Washington st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834.  
Atcheson, Robt., Hats, Caps, Furs, etc., cor. Pickering and Fayette sts., b. Ireland, s. 1833.  
Ames, J. R., Drugs and Medicines, cor. Elizabeth and Washington sts., b. Mass., s. 1850.  
Austin, John, Dentist, Greene st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1818.  
Arnold & Co., Brewers East India Pale Cream Ales and Porter, Greene st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833.  
Algie, W. C., Book-keeper with J. W. Wilson, Montgomery st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846.  
Austin, J. H., Dry Goods, Carpets, etc., Ford st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1855.  
Bacon, Jno. F., Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Seymour House, b. Mass., s. 1851.  
Britton, Wm. D., General Hardware, with the firm of C. A. Davies & Co., 32 Ford st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845.  
Baillie, Saml., Carter, Knox st., b. Ireland, s. 1842.  
Barbour, W. J., Music Dealer, Greene st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843.  
Babcock, A. A., Mfr. and Dealer in Wooden Pumps, Montgomery st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1855.  
Bart, F. N., Mfr. and Dealer in Leather, also in Pelts and Wool, Main st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850.  
Baird, Wm., Dealer in Liquors and Cigars, 28 Ford st., b. Vermont, s. 1860.  
Benton, J. H., Physician and Surgeon, State st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1852.  
Blodgett, S. S., Dentist, State st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826.  
Boyd, R. H., Physician and Surgeon, State st., b. Canada, s. 1872.  
Bell Bros., Dealers in American and Swiss Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., 16 Ford st., business organized 1818, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.  
Bridges, Z. B., Physician and Surgeon, Ford st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826.  
Baird, W. M., Traveling Agent for Arnold & Co., 56 Morris st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841.  
Bowen, D. H., Leader Ogdensburg City Band, also House and Sign Painter, Morris st., b. Cheshire, England, s. 1846.  
Bell, George, Gas Engineer, cor. Jay and Water sts., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1855.  
Chapin, J. Y., Attorney-at-Law, Greene st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843.  
Chapin, A. B., Dealer in Butter and Cheese, Morris st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821.  
Chapin, E. J., ex-Sheriff, cor. Greene and Franklin sts., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827.  
Curtis, N. M., Farmer, Oswegatchie township, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835.  
Chatterton, Hiram, Livery and Sale Stable, State st., b. Canada, s. 1837.  
Curtis, Gates, Mfr. and Dealer in Curtis' Plows, also Mfr. of Curtis' Water Wheel, cor. King and New York ave., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822.  
Calaghan, A., Mfr. and Dealer in Carriages, Washington st., b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1853.  
Child, N. N., Physician and Surgeon, 76 Caroline st., b. Vermont, s. 1863.  
Church, H. F., General Freight Agent O. and L. C. R. R., cor. Knox and Caroline sts., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824.  
Dutton, N. R., Engineer O. and L. C. R. R. Elevator, Morris st., b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1868.  
Darrow, G. F., Editor of *Weekly Advance*, Jay st., b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1877.  
Day, S. W., Miller, of the firm of Phillips & Day, Greene st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846.  
Daniels, W. H., Mfr. Crackers and Confectionery, State st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840.  
Davidson, Chas. F., Painter, Pickery st., b. Montreal, Canada, s. 1852.  
Eddy, Geo. A., Genl. Eastern Agt. N. T. Co., 102 South Water st., b. Ohio, s. 1852.  
Egert, Chas. G., Broker, Ford st., s. 1847.  
Foote, Stillman, Attorney-at-Law and Surrogate, Ford st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817.  
Flack, Geo. W., Lumber Merchant, State st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832.  
Foster, Geo., Mfr. and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, and Saddlery Hardware, Washington st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835.  
Felt & Bell, Dealers in Granite and Marble, 8 State st., organized 1876, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.  
Farnies, Wm. E., Miller, cor. Jay and Caroline sts., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847.  
Frank, Nathan, Dry Goods, Carpets, etc., Greene st., b. Germany, s. 1857.  
Findlay, J. H., Gas Engineer, Ford st., b. Scotland, s. 1875.  
Foster, Danl. F., Proprietor Patterson st. Garden, Patterson st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817.  
Gibbs, Galvia W., Dry Goods, Carpets, Paper Hangings, etc., cor. State and Washington sts., b. Maine, s. 1854.  
Geer, C. P., Agt. for American Ex. Co., also Agt. for U. S. and Canada Ex. Cos., Washington st., b. Vermont, s. 1850.  
Goodrich, J. C., Crockery and Glassware, State st., b. Vermont, s. 1851.  
Goodno, H. C., Crockery and Glassware, State st., b. Vermont, s. 1851.  
Holbrook, E. M., Attorney-at-Law, Franklin st., b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1851.  
Higbee, S. H., Dealer in Stoves and House-furnishing Goods, Washington st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832.  
Hastings, J. W., Dry Goods, Carpets, etc., Washington st., b. Mass., s. 1851.  
Hannan, Jno., Mfr. and Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco, Franklin st., b. Ireland, s. 1848.  
Halbert, V. W., Gen. Ticket Agent N. T. Co., Greene st., b. Vermont, s. 1871.  
Harriman, Aric M., Mfr. and Dealer in Furniture, and Undertaker, Ford st., b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1835.

Hasbrouck, L., Jr., Attorney-at-Law, Main st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840.  
Henderson, D. J., Clerk Grand Trunk R. R. Ticket Office, cor. Hasbrouck and Greene sts., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1853.  
Ives, Jas. L., Dealer in Groceries and Crockery, New York ave., b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1850.  
Idler, J. G., Foreman with the firm of Skillings & Whitney Bros., Knox st., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1850.  
James, A. B., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, ex-Justice of Supreme Court, and Member of Congress, Caroline st., b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1831.  
Johnston, J. P., Architect, 1 Congress st., b. Vermont, s. 1842.  
Jones, Harvey L., Mfr. and Dealer in Lumber, Shingles, etc., Mill st., b. New Hampshire, s. 1851.  
Jud-on, J. D., President and Owner of Judson's Bank, cor. Caroline and Greene sts., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1811.  
Judson, R. W., Attorney-at-Law, 40 Franklin st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1810.  
James, H. R., Proprietor *Ogdensburg Journal*, and Mfr. of Paper, South Water st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839.  
Knox, W. J., Job Printer, 39 Ford st., b. Ireland, s. 1867.  
Lord, Alex. H., Supt. City Water Works, b. Canada, s. 1864.  
Lee, M. S., Foreman with the firm of Skillings & Whitney Bros., cor. Ford and Hamilton sts., b. Vermont, s. 1871.  
Lowry, R. B., Attorney-at-Law, Ford st., b. Province Quebec, s. 1856.  
Leonard, Harry, Groceries and Provisions, New York ave., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1818.  
Lovejoy, Henry, Mfr. and Dealer in Sash, Doors, and Blinds, and Farmer, New York ave., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825.  
Lyon, Chas., Mfr. and Dealer in Lumber, also Dealer in Real Estate, cor. Water and Greene sts., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1814.  
Lytle, Jas. H., Mfr. and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Caroline st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850.  
Laevison, A. M., Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Ready-made Clothing, Morris st., b. Germany, s. 1873.  
Lankton, P. Y., Wholesale Dealer in Pure Kerosene and Lubricating Oils, and General Glassware, 239 Ford st., b. Ireland, s. 1817.  
Lytle, N. H., Local Editor *Ogdensburg Journal* and *St. Lawrence County Republican*, Elizabeth st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826.  
La Rose, P. O., Pastor St. John's Catholic Church, b. Montreal, Canada, s. 1872.  
Lawrence, H. F., Books, Stationery, etc., Greene st., b. Mass., s. 1825.  
Morgan, J. H., Dealer in Groceries and Liquors, cor. Washington and Elizabeth sts., s. 1852.  
McRostie, D. O., Dealer in Groceries, China, Crockery, and Glassware, 82 Ford st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831.  
McCarter, A. S., Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, etc., Washington st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837.  
Merriam, E. N., Cashier and General Manager of the Bank of Averil, Chapman & Bean, Franklin st., b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1854.  
Matheson, Alex., Deputy Collector Internal Revenue 21st District, N. Y., Franklin st., b. Canada, s. 1830.  
Menard, Alfred, Mfr. and Dealer in Furniture, and Undertaker, firm of Moore & Menard, Lake st., b. Province Quebec, s. 1853.  
Moore, Samuel J., Mfr. and Dealer in Furniture, and Undertaker, firm of Moore & Menard, Lake st., b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1821.  
McGruer & McTavish, Mfrs. and Dealers in Boots and Shoes, 26 Ford st., organized 1869, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.  
Merriman, C. A., General Insurance Agent, 53 State st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851.  
McCurdy, Delos, Attorney-at-Law, Elizabeth st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846.  
Mulligan, Thos., Dealer in Groceries and Liquors, Isabella st., b. Sligo, Ireland, s. 1848.  
Myers, Chas. G., Attorney-at-Law, cor. Knox and Caroline sts., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1810.  
Magone, D., Attorney-at-Law, Caroline st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829.  
Miller, L. Merrill, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, 43 Franklin st., b. Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., s. 1851.  
Miller, Hugh, Supt. N. T. Co. Ship Manufactory, 100 Main st., b. Scotland, s. 1854.  
Nortrup, H. D., Mfr. and Dealer in Flour Barrels, Butter Tubs, Staves, etc., New York ave., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829.  
Newell, T. T., Dentist, Ford st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836.  
Normand, J. H., Hats, Caps, and Furs, 8 Ford st., b. Canada, s. 1828.  
Oswell, Geo. B., Grand Trunk R. R. Agent, Elizabeth st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836.  
Phillips, Z. C., Dealer in Fruit, Confectionery, and Cigars, Franklin st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845.  
Piercy, J. W., Auctioneer, and Dealer in Yankee Notions, New York ave., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829.  
Parker, Jas. W., Miller, of the firm of Brown, Bill & Co., Franklin st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846.  
Phillips, C. S., Miller, of the firm of Phillips & Day, Washington st., b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1863.  
Pope, S. G., Mfr. and Dealer in Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Paints, Oils, and Hardware, Pickery st., b. Mass., s. 1851.  
Peters, Wm., Attorney-at-Law, Seymour House, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842.  
Proctor, H. T., Mfr. and Dealer in Lumber, 223 Ford st., b. New Hampshire, s. 1863.  
Petrie, J. B., Gen. Manager of O. and L. C. R. R. Elevator, Hasbrouck st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1855.  
Remington, S. P., Collector of Customs, Hamilton st., b. Chautauqua Co., N. Y., s. 1856.  
Richardson, A., Collector of Customs, cor. Morris and Knox sts., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841.  
Russell, Jno. F., Agent Parish Estate, Washington st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821.  
Reed, H. A., Mfr. and Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco, Mill st., b. Province Quebec, s. 1847.  
Ralph, L. D., Dealer in Ready-made Clothing, Pickery st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833.

Stone, Jno. W., Attorney-at-Law, Seymour House, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846.

Soper, L. M. & L. K., Attorneys-at-Law, 3 Ford st., organized 1872, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Sigourney, J. H., Groceries and Liquors, State st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823.

Seymour, Geo. D., Forwarder, Water st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821.

Spooer, Eli, Mfr. and Dealer in Furniture and Upholstery, Main st., h. Canada, s. 1854.

Southwick, D. E., Physician and Surgeon, State st., b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1851.

Sherman, B. F., Physician and Surgeon, Elizabeth st., b. Vermont, s. 1835.

Seely & Son, Jno. F., Dealers in American and Swiss Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Fine Jewelry, etc., Franklin st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823.

Smith, A. E., Gen. Insurance Agent, Elizabeth st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842.

Sprague, J. G., Drugs and Medicines, Caroline st., b. Ontario Co., N. Y., s. 1848.

Service, R. D., Book-keeper for Arnold & Co., 33 New York ave., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1837.

Tallman, N. J., Groceries and Provisions, King st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847.

Tanzer, Joseph, Watch-maker, Jeweler, and Engraver, Greene st., b. Canada, s. 1864.

Thompson, Joseph, Drugs, Books, and Medicines, Ford st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840.

Turner Bros., Importers, and Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Ford st., organized 1872, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Vilas, Erastus, Mfr. and Dealer in Leather and Hides, and Pelts, 25 New York ave., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850.

Waterman, R. E., Attorney-at-Law, 191 Ford st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850.

Wheeler, William, Dealer in Flour and Grain, of the firm of Egert & Wheeler, Franklin st., b. Vermont, s. 1851.

Wilson, J. W., Dry Goods and Millinery, Elizabeth st., b. Ontario Co., N. Y., s. 1857.

Wheelock, W. B., Retired, Patterson st., b. New Hampshire, s. 1824.

Wing, F. C., Foreman with S. G. Pope, 67 Morris st., b. Vermont, s. 1828.

Woolley, N. P., Importer and Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Ford st.

Warner, Joel S., Dealer in Jewelry, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods, cor. Morris and Greene sts., b. Vermont, s. 1862.

Waterman, C. E., Mfr. and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Washington st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840.

## BRASHER.

Aldrich, A., Proprietor of Aldrich House, Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Barlow, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, Helena, p. o. add. Helena.

Babcock, B. A., Miller and Superintendent Brasher Falls Grist-mill, Brasher Falls, b. Franklin, N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Bell, Warren, Farmer and Dairyman, Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Bell, Mrs. Lucinda, Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1803, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Ballard, B. A., Retired Farmer, Brasher Falls, b. Vermont, s. 1827, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Ballard, Mrs. B. A., Brasher Falls, b. England, s. 1828, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Chambers, Lucia M., Farming, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Disban, Joseph, Mfr. of Threshing Machines and Agricultural Implements, Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Ellsworth, H. R., Gen'l Merchant and Druggist, also Mfr. in Country Produce, Brasher Falls, b. Franklin, N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

French, H. E., Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Hullburd, Hon. Calvin T., Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Hullburd, H. M., Dealer in Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Jacobs, Joseph A., Farmer and Dairyman, Helena, b. Vermont, s. 1827, p. o. add. Helena.

Lang, Hon. L. C., Attorney-at-Law, Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Lowell, Mabalon, Farmer, Brasher Falls, b. New Hampshire, s. 1847, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Merrill, Mrs. Almada, Brasher Falls, b. Canada, s. 1843, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Novin, David, Helena, p. o. add. Helena.

Rich, Moses (Rich & Stafford), Manufacturer of Woollen Goods, Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Rodgers, L. D., Manufacturer of Carriages and Sleighs, Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Stafford, J. P. (Rich & Stafford), Manufacturer of Woollen Goods, Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Sheldon, J. A., D.D.S., Dentist, Hopkinton, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Hopkinton.

Stevens, John L., Retired Hotel-keeper, Brasher Falls, b. New Hampshire, 1801, s. 1817, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Stevens, Squire Jehiel, Retired Farmer, Brasher Falls, b. New Hampshire, 1801, s. 1821, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Skinner, John F., Proprietor of Brasher Iron-Works, and Mfr. of Stoves and Agricultural Implements, Brasher Iron-Works, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1852, p. o. add. Brasher Iron-Works.

Smith, Jas., Pastor R. C. Church, Brasher Falls, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Taylor, J. G., Machinist and Mfr. of Light Horse-revers, also Mfr. of Taylor's Patent Churn, Butter Worker, and Cooler combined, Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Wells, W. H., Postmaster, Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Groceries, Brasher Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

Wangh, Rev. J. L., Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Brasher Falls, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Brasher Falls.

## CANTON.

Aldrich, Mrs. Alice D., Farming, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Canton.

Atwood, L. B., Farmer and Dairy, b. Chittenden, Vt., s. 1856, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.

Allen, Henry N., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Canton.

Aldrich, H. C. (deceased), b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849.

Baldwin, S., Justice of Peace, b. Burlington, Vermont, s. 1824, p. o. add. Canton.

Barber, N., Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Canton.

Bockus, N. A., Dealer in General Merchandise, b. Canada, s. 1862, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.

Brown, J. W., Dealer in General Merchandise, b. Wicklow, Ireland, s. 1845, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.

Barber, G. W., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Canton.

Blount, S. P., Farmer and Dairy, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Canton.

Barber, H., Farmer and Dairy, b. Litchfield Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Canton.

Barber, A. S., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Canton.

Barber, L., Farmer and Mechanic, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Canton.

Barber, R. A., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Canton.

Bromley, H. H., Proprietor Hodskin House, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1877, p. o. add. Canton.

Barrows, Aaron, General Merchant and Postmaster, b. Bennington, Vermont, s. 1816, p. o. add. Cray's Mills.

Boyden, W. D., Farmer and Wool Carder, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Cray's Mills.

Bullis, Henry, Farmer and Dairy, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Canton.

Bullis, J. F., Farmer and Dairy, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Canton.

Barnes, T., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Canton.

Butterfield, S. A., Farmer and Cheese-maker, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1852, p. o. add. Canton.

Bridge, G. A., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Canton.

Brown, H. C., Farmer and Mason, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Cray's Mills.

Conkey, J. S., Druggist, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Canton.

Chamberlin, C. E., Attorney-at-Law, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Canton.

Chamberlin, C. A., Attorney-at-Law, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Canton.

Crebore, J., Pastor Universalist Church, b. Middlesex, Mass., s. 1873, p. o. add. Canton.

Champlin, G. E., Carriage Manufacturer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Canton.

Cahoon, G. P., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. De Kalb Junction.

Cahoon, H. C. (deceased), b. Caledonia, Vermont, s. 1821.

Cahoon, W. F., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Canton.

Cahoon, F. S., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Canton.

Cahoon, J. S., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Canton.

Conkey, A. N., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Canton.

Church, Ashley, Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Cray's Mills.

Clark, Orville, Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Canton.

Clark, E. G., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Canton.

Church, R. E. F., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Cray's Mills.

Crane, O. W., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Canton.

Driscoll, Father James O., Pastor Catholic Church, b. Cork, Ireland, s. 1871, p. o. add. Canton.

Doty, J. J., General Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.

Davis, J. H., Farmer and Dairy, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Canton.

Drury, A. F., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Canton.

Delancey, D., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Canton.

Ellsworth, R. B., Merchant Tailor, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Canton.

Ellison, Wm., Dealer and Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Morley.

Fethers, O. H., Attorney-at-Law, b. Schoharis Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Canton.

Flood, J. Q., Dealer in Boots and Shoes, b. Ontario, Canada, s. 1870, p. o. add. Canton.

Fremman, Royal, Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Canton.

Fields, Thomas, Architect, Builder, and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Canton.

Fowler, Albert, Farmer and Axe-maker, b. Steuben Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Canton.

Fenton, L., General Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Morley.

Fennimore, Joshua W. (retired), b. England, s. 1832, p. o. add. Morley.

Guison, W. R., Professor of Latin and Literature, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Canton.

Gardner, James, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, b. Antrim, Ireland, s. 1852, p. o. add. Canton.

Goodie, L. S., General Insurance Agent, b. Addison, Vermont, s. 1850, p. o. add. Canton.

Gill, G. S., Farmer and Dairy, b. Windsor, Vermont, s. 1832, p. o. add. Canton.

Hitchcock, J. B., County Searcher, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. Canton.

Hodskin, B., Real Estate Dealer, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Canton.

Havens, R. P., Dry Goods, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1862, p. o. add. Canton.

Hosley, Fred., Dental Surgeon, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Canton.

Hesley, J. C., Cutter and Foreman in Shoe House, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Canton.

Hitchcock, J., Dental Surgeon, b. Frontenac, Canada, s. 1865, p. o. add. Canton.

Hilts, J. A., Farmer and Dairy, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Canton.

Hill & Tracey.

Jackson, B. K., b. Strntford, New Hampshire, s. 1835, p. o. add. Morley.

Jewett, Proctor, Grist- and Flouring-mill, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. Canton.

Judd, Spencer, Proprietor of Hodskin House Livery, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Canton.

Kimball, S. D., Banker, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Canton.

Kimball, W. H., Banker, b. Illinois, s. 1859, p. o. add. Canton.

Kelly, G. H., Prop'r Cigar- and Fruit-store, b. Canada, s. 1872, p. o. add. Canton.

Lincoln, John, Farmer and Dairy, b. Chittenden Co., Vermont, s. 1839, p. o. add. Canton.

Lowden, J. W.

Leonard, E. H., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Canton.

Lee, Prof. J. S., Founder of College Department, b. Vermont, s. 1859, p. o. add. Canton.

Miller, John, Deputy County Clerk, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Marlett, F. H.  
 Malterner, P. C., Farmer and Dairy.  
 McCormick, P. H., Prop'r of Hotel, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 Marshall, C., Harness-maker, b. Canada, s. 1872, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Matthews, C. L., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Mead, J. B., Prop'r of Cheese-factory, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Canton.  
 McBride, James, General Merchant, b. Antrim, Ireland, s. 1850, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 McKelvey, Thomas, Merchant, b. County Down, Ireland, s. 1865, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 Marks, J. B., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Moody, L., Retired Steamboat Captain, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Moore, Orville, Architect and Builder, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Martin, Tyler.  
 Meud, Henry, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1867, p. o. add. Crary's Mills.  
 Newly, Ellis, Tailor, b. England, s. 1850, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Nims, A. F., Station Agent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Nickelson, Charles, Insurance Ag't, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1863, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Newton, J.  
 Nash, A. D., Blacksmith, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 Post, W. A., Attorney-at-Law, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Packard, M. D., Merchant and County Treasurer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Pearce, J. L. A., Pastor of Episcopal Church, b. London, England, s. 1877, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Pest, H., Dealer in Groceries, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Pickert, George, Farmer and Dairy, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Perry, Wm., Jr., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Perry, Wm., Sr., Farmer and Dairy, b. Massachusetts, s. 1804, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Page, Daniel, Farmer and Dairy, b. Vermont, s. 1844, p. o. add. De Kalb Junc.  
 Pitt, S. W., Farmer and Dairy, b. Vermont, s. 1828, p. o. add. Crary's Mills.  
 Potter, J. S., Farmer and Dairy, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Pike, J. B., Farmer and Dairy, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1873, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Pickett, A., Farmer and Dairy, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Pink, Prof. J. B., Prof. of Modern Languages and History, b. Germany, s. 1875, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Russell, L. W., Attorney, Supervisor, and County Judge, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Ralph, M. N., County Clerk, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Root, Stephen, Farmer and Dairy, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Roulston, R. H., General Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance, 24 Main Street, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Rushton, J. H., Fancy Boat Builder, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Rowland, J. H., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 Sawyer, W. H., Attorney-at-Law, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Sberman, R. B., Druggist and Physician, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Sumner, O. M. & Sons.  
 Storrs, I. B., Merchant Tailor, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Stevens, E. E., Insurance Agent, b. Jefferson Co., p. o. add. Canton.  
 Smith, A. B.  
 Smith, Harry, Drugs and Groceries, b. Meredith Bridge, s. 1830, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Simmons, A. A., Groceries and Dry Goods, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Stöckler, H., Sash, Blind, and Door Manuf'r, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Sanderson, E. L., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Southworth, E. H., Farmer and Dealer in Produce, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Sanderson, N., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Squire, W. O., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Crary's Mills.  
 Smith, J. F., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Shaw, J. B., Proprietor of Grist-mill, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Scruton, Wm., General Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Stem, L. F. M., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Crary's Mills.  
 Townsley, G. L., Keeper of Poor-house, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Tallman, W. H., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Tuttle, Moses, Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Taylor, James, Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. De Kalb Junction.  
 Turner, A. R., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1873, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Tracy, E. J., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Van Allen, F. W., Jeweler, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Van Brocklin, J., Dealer in Boots and Shoes, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Wright, J. S., Wheelwright and Cabinet Maker, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Willson, E., Merchant Tailor, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Whitney, J. C., General Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Walker, A., Drugs and Groceries, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 Wilson, R. S., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Alban's, Vt., s. 1852, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Williams, E. S., Carpenter and Veterinary Surgeon, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Wilson, J. W., Farmer and Dairy, b. Vermont, s. 1853, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Walrath, S. Z., Farmer and Dairy, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Wait, M. R., Farmer and Dairy, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Warner, I. T. (deceased), b. Vermont.

COLTON.

Arm-trong, J. L., Hotel Proprietor, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. South Colton.  
 Butler, S. D., Proprietor of Wild Land, b. Vermont, s. 1838, p. o. add. Colton.  
 Heppburn, A. B., Attorney-at-Law, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Colton.  
 Pierce, Hiram (retired), b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Colton.  
 Potter, P., Lumber Merchant and Butter-Tub Factory, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Colton.  
 Potter, William, Lumber Merchant and Butter-Tub Factory, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Colton.  
 Potter & Son, Proprietors, p. o. add. Colton.  
 Reynolds, J., Farm and Land Owner, b. Canada, s. 1835, p. o. add. Colton.  
 Tupper, N. W., Blacksmith and Justice of Peace, b. Massachusetts, s. 1867, p. o. add. Colton.  
 Young, A., Agt. of St. Lawrence Co. Tannery, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1866, p. o. add. Colton.

DE KALB.

Ames, L. W., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Acres, George W., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. De Kalb.  
 Barber, Calvin, Livery and Mail Messenger, Richville, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Barber, J. W., Prop. of Cheese factory, Richville, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1825, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Barry, E. D., Blacksmith and Carriage-maker, Richville, b. Brockville, N. Y., s. 1870, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Brees, Abner, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. De Kalb.  
 Beard, Isaac, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Antrim, N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. De Kalb Junction.  
 Bigelow, Mrs. F. M., Farmer and Miller, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Bristol, M. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Burnett, James, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Windham Co., Conn., s. 1806, p. o. add. East De Kalb.  
 Barker, Jonathan, Farmer, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1823, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Conant, R. T., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1829, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Carpenter, A. A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Clark, Alexander, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Canada, s. 1845, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Cross, Perry, Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Cooper's Falls.  
 Doane, Mrs. H. H., Farmer, Richville, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Ellis, Thomas W., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Foster, C. G., Farmer and Carpenter, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Fairbanks, E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Gilson, James, Farmer, b. Windham, Vt., s. 1828, p. o. add. De Kalb.  
 Godard, Harlow, Justice of Peace, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Gardner, H. O., Merchant, Richville, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Gardner, C. D., Merchant, Richville, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Graves, F. N., Saddler and Harness-maker, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Green, Aaron, Blacksmith, Richville, b. Leeds, Conn., s. 1871, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Hockens, John, Farmer and Dairyman, b. England, s. 1842, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Hemenway, Stephen, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. De Kalb Junction.  
 Hine, A. C., Miller, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. De Kalb Junc.  
 Higbee, Charles, Prop. of Hardware Store, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. De Kalb.  
 Hendrick, S. V. R., Farmer, b. Hampshire Co., Mass., s. 1855, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Hawley, Dr. C. B., Physician and Surgeon, b. Canada, s. 1850, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Johnson, W. A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Johnson, A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Franklin Co., Mass., s. 1831, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Johnson, E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Merithew, G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Morris, George L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 McBrier, A. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Merithew, A. J., Justice of Peace, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. De Kalb Junction.  
 Moore, D. A., Senator, p. o. add. De Kalb.  
 Overacker, Lester, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Page, H. D., Leather-Manufactory, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Pooler, G. W., Prop. of Grocery-Store, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Patridge, Amos, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Hampshire Co., Mass., s. 1837, p. o. add. De Kalb.  
 Perry, Ira (retired), b. Windham, Vt., s. 1820, p. o. add. De Kalb.  
 Perry, H. M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. De Kalb.  
 Phelps, W. S., Station Agent, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Rowland, J., Farmer, b. Wales, s. 1854, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Rundell, N., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. De Kalb.  
 Smith, W. T., Justice of Peace, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Scott, H. N., Carpenter, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Smith, Anthony, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Stiles, D. O., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Stiles, S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Tyler, N., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Todd, Samuel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lincolnshire, Eng., s. 1834, p. o. add. De Peyster.

Thompson, D., Farmer, b. Franklin Co., Mass., s. 1829, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Thompson, H., Justice of Peace and Surveyor, b. Franklin Co., Mass., s. 1825, p. o. add. De Kalb.  
 Townsley, E. P., Justice of Peace and Land Agent, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. De Kalb.  
 Wells, T. M., Merchant, b. Ireland, s. 1854, p. o. add. De Kalb Junction.  
 Walker, C. L., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Richville.  
 White, P. K., Druggist, b. Baldwinville, N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Whipple, J. E., Postmaster, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. De Kalb.  
 Wells, G. C., died in Army, never heard from, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852.

## DE PEYSTER.

Ashworth, Geo., Farmer, b. England, s. 1830, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Crawford, Jas., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Castle, A., General Merchandise, Castle & Day, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Dean, L. D., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1824, p. o. add. De Peyster Corners.  
 Day, Lewis R., General Merchandise, Castle & Day, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Fleetham, Jno. B., Farmer and Assessor, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Fields, Wm., Farmer, b. England, s. 1853, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Fleetham, Rich'd., Farmer, b. England, s. 1852, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Fleetham, D. W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Humphrey, J. B., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Haseley, H. H., Farmer and Justice of Peace, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Hurlburt, H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Humphrey, C. T., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Jilison, Otis C., Farmer and President County Agricultural Society, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Edenton.  
 Lewis, A., Farmer, b. Canada, s. 1841, p. o. add. De Peyster Corners.  
 Lawyer, Phillip, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Morrison, Thos., Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1870, p. o. add. De Peyster Corners.  
 Morris, H. H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 McCurdy, Jesse, Farmer and Assessor, b. Boston, s. 1821, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Orr, James, Farmer and Town Auditor, b. England, s. 1840, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Patridge, L. L., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Edenton.  
 Patridge, Beoj. F., Farmer (retired), b. N. Hampshire, s. 1825, p. o. add. Edenton.  
 Ritter, Levi, Cheese Manuf., b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Rickett, Moses, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Smithers, Wm. T., Farmer, b. England, s. 1840, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Steel, Jno., Shoe and Harness Manuf., b. England, s. 1830, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Warren, Russel, Justice of Peace, Merchant and Farmer, b. Massachusetts, s. 1850, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Warren, Joel, Farmer, b. Massachusetts, s. 1822, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Wilson, J. B., Farmer, b. Massachusetts, s. 1852, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Witherell, H. H., Farmer, b. Lester, Vt., s. 1836, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Witherell, Thos. D., Farmer (retired), b. Lester, Vt., s. 1836, p. o. add. De Peyster.  
 Wardell, Samuel, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Widrick, Geo. J., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. De Peyster.

## EDWARDS.

Brown, R., Jr., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Bishop, W. R., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. South Edwards.  
 Burlingame, W. I., Hotel Proprietor, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Cleland, Thos., 1st (retired), b. Scotland, s. 1821, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Geez, Maria S., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Fullerville.  
 Haile, C. V. (retired), b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Harmon, C. L., Farmer, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Havens, Joseph, Farmer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. South Edwards.  
 Harmon, W. P., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. South Edwards.  
 Hendricks, J., Lumber Mills, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. So. Edwards.  
 Noble, Thomas, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1819, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Noyes, W. H., Undertaker and Carriage Manuf., b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Pratt, Eliza, Farmer, b. Utica, N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Perkins, A. H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Rushon, H., Miller, b. England, s. 1829, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Raymond, C. K., Blacksmith, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Rice, Silas, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Smith, Geo., Farmer and Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. South Edwards.  
 Sherwin, A. P., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. So. Edwards.  
 Webb, H., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Woolever, Harvey (retired), b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Winslow, J. H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Edwards.  
 Woodcock, J., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Edwards.

## FOWLER.

Austin, Samuel A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Austin, S. H., Hotel Proprietor at Little York, and Commissioner of Highways, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Absolon, Peter, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lorraine, France, s. 1832, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Burt, Alfred, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Baxter, C. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Baxter, H. L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Balmat, Chas., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Fullerville.  
 Bigarel, Nicholas, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lorraine, France, s. 1833, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Bigarel, Joseph, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lorraine, France, s. 1833, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Barnes, J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. n. add. Fowler.  
 Cross, A., Farmer (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1824, p. o. add. Halesborough.

Cross, Stephen, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Cross, Mrs. Stephen, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Cross, Beoj., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Clark, Chas. A., Merchant Miller, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Carpenter, G. W., Proprietor Halesborough Tannery, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1861, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Carpenter, J. J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Carpenter, C. C., Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Coffin, B. F., Proprietor Halesborough Cheese Factory, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Davidson, F. H., Merchant and General Store, Justice of Peace, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Fullerville.  
 Day, John B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Fosgate, Ezekiel (retired), b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Farmer, S. M., Farmer and Justice of Peace, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Farmer, I. G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Goodenough, A. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Windham, Vermont, s. 1831, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Howard, Nelson H., Merchant Miller, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Holmes, Chas. P., Traveling Salesman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Haile, Fred. H., Farmer, Dairyman, Crowder and Dealer in Hops, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Hilts, C. A., Farmer and Dairyman, Assessor, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Hilts, Francis, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Hogeboom, Jas., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Hogeboom, Mrs. Jas., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Herick, R., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Johnson, Abner H., Merchant, General Store, and Supervisor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Johnson, G. G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Kelley, G. W., Town Clerk and Postmaster, Merchant, and General Store, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Kelley, S. L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Kyles, L. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Franklin, Mass., s. 1854, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Kilburn, Wm. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 McCombs, Jas. T., Merchant and General Store, and Postmaster, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Rich, S. D., Proprietor of Hotel at Halesborough, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Rhodes, Beloved, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Rice, Joel W. C., Farmer, Dairyman, and Local Preacher, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Fowler.  
 Shippee, Peter J. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Sirtwell, D. G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Steuben Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Sweet, Jas. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Shippee, Mary, Mother of P. J. D. Shippee, b. Mass., s. 1838, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Waldo, Shubael, Retired Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Halesborough.  
 Wight, Abner, Farmer and Dairyman, Proprietor of Little York Tale Ore Beds, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Fowler.

## GOVERNEUR.

Abbott, V. P., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, also Banker, Main st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Anthony, Charles, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Main st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Aldrich, N., Manufacturer of Lumber, also Supervisor, Main st., b. Warren, N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Ackerman, Willis, Manufacturer of Brick and Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Bassett, J. Anthony, Professor of Natural Sciences, Grove st., b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Barnes, G. B., Dental Surgeon, Main st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Bowne, C. H., Dealer in Hardware, William st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Barnes, E. S., School Com., First District, cor. Barnes and Park sts., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Baldwin, G. E., Physician and Surgeon, Main st., b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1873, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Bodman, S., Farmer and Gardener, Johnstown road, b. Hampshire Co., Mass., s. 1857, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Bailey, Oscar W., Manufacturer and Dealer in Cheese, Little Bow Corners, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Brown, R. F., Farmer and Dairying, Carney road, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Beaman, G. P., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1870, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Bailey, Benjamin L., Farmer and Dairying, b. Windham, Vt., s. 1857, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Bolton, John, Farmer and Dairying, b. Berks Co., Pa., s. 1809, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Blandon, Lyman M., Farmer and Dairying, h. Putney, Vt., s. 1823, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Brown, J. C., Farmer and Stone Mason, now deceased, b. Scotland, s. 1829.  
 Card & Smith, Photographers, Park st., p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Cutting, A. B., Dealer in General Hardware, Main st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Clark, James, Jr., Farmer and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1832, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Conklu, N. J., Presbyterian Clergyman, b. Livingston Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Gouverneur.



Carpenter, A. S., Farmer and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Carpenter, J. B., Physician and Surgeon, b. Amsterdam, N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Cofton, R. L., Farmer and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Corbin, Amasa, Farmer and Dairying, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1830, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Cox, F. L., Editor of Gouverneur *Herald*, Park st., b. Culpeper, Va., s. 1872, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Dickson, J. H., Merchant Tailor, Main st., b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1844, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Draper, George, Stoves and General Tinsmith, Main st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1861, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Dean, Orison, Manufacturer of Lumber, Natural Dam, h. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1866, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Daily, Allen, Superintendent of Shingle-mill, Natural Dam, b. Tioga, Pa., s. 1870, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Drake, Benjamin, Farmer and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Dawsey, Joseph, Proprietor of Store, Smith's Mills, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Daily, Henry, Farming and Dairying, b. Lisbon, s. 1853, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Dodds, Robert, Farmer and Dairying, now deceased, Smith's Mills, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823.  
 Dodge, Edwin, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, b. Litchfield, Conn., s. 1829, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Easton, Jas. B., Blacksmithing, Carriage-Ironing, Wagon-Yoking, and General Jobbing, Smith's Mills, b. Brockville, Canada, s. 1869, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Eggleston, Joel M., Farmer and Dairying, Carney road, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Farmer, G. S., Physician and Surgeon, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Fredenburgh, Geo. T., Farmer and Dairying, Johnstown road, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Fry, A., Farmer and Dairying, Carney road, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Freeman & Farley, Livery and Sale Stable, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Godard, A., President of A. Godard's Bank, Main st., p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Goodrich, C. M., Farmer and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851.  
 Griffith, W. S., Farmer and Dairying, Griffith's Bridge, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Hill, Andrew, Farming and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Hunt, H. W., Principal of Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, Grove st., b. Missisquoi Co., Canada, s. 1876, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Hoover, H. H., Livery and Sale Stable, Clinton st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1859, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Herring, William, Farmer and Dairying, Johnstown road, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Herring, W. & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in Leather, Main st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1870, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Holmes, A. J., Superintendent of Mills, Natural Dam, b. Westford, Vt., s. 1844, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Hall, Barnabas, Farmer and Dairying, b. Niagara Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Hall, Edward, Farmer and Dairying, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Hartley, S. F., Farmer and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Hilts, W. J., Farmer and Dairying, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Hill, James, Farmer and Cabinet-maker, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Johnson, John, Farmer and Dairying, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Somerville.  
 Jackson, S. J., Groceries and Provisions, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Jepson, A. K., Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., Main st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Johanson, D. A., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Main st., b. Keot, Mich., s. 1849, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Lashbrooks, E., Farmer and Dairying, Carney road, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Wegatchie.  
 Merritt, F. E., Main street.  
 Maclean, A. M., Physician and Surgeon, Main st., b. Ontario Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Marray, Andrew, Farmer and Dairying, b. Berkshire, Scotland, s. 1834, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 McIntosh, James, Farming and Woolen Manufacturer, Johnstown road, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Mix, Henry O., Farming and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Manson, Alick, Tailor and Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1860, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Norton, A. E., Insurance Business, Main st., b. Pittsfield, Mass., p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Nichols, G. W., Farmer (now retired), b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Nichols, W. H., Farmer and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Olds, P., Farmer, Saw- and Grist-mill, Smith's Mills, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Peck, Daniel, Proprietor of Fuller House, Main st., b. Rutland, Vt., s. 1837, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Parker, C. A., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Main at., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Potter, Anson A., Clerking, Main st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Reynolds, J. M., Jr., Watch-maker and Jeweler, Main st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Rhodes, A. S., Photographer, Main st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Reynolds, H. G., Editor of Gouverneur *Herald*, Park st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1873, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Spencer, James, Jr., Dental Surgeon, Main st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Spencer, Mrs. H. K. (retired), Main st., p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Smith, F. H., Farmer, Johnstown road, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Seaman, Wallace, Superintendent of Planing-mill, Natural Dam, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Shaw, Fred. W., General Foreman, Natural Dam, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Sloat, E. C., Superintendent of Shingle-mill, Natural Dam, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Seaman, Alfred, Farming and Dairying, Little Bow road, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Smith, Samuel, Farming and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Gouverneur.

Sudds, W. F., Music Dealer, also Composer, Main st., p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Smith, Henry, Farming and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Smith, R. C., Farming and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Smith, J. E., Farming and Dairying, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Richville.  
 Taitt, G. P., Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, etc., Main st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Thompson, J. H., Farmer and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Turnbull, J. C., Carriage Manufacturer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Townley, H. J., Pastor of Baptist Church, Church st., b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Vaughn, John, Cutting and Tailoring, Main st., b. Longford, Ireland, s. 1858, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Van Buren, J. B., Proprietor of Van Buren House, Main st., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Van Buren, Wm., Farmer and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Vernon, W. H., Superintendent of Tale Works, Natural Dam, b. Lancashire, Eng., s. 1876, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Van Buren, Maria C. (retired), Main st., b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Whitson, Wm., Druggist, President of Village, Main st., p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Wilson, W. B., Farmer and Dairying, b. St. Alban's, Vt., s. 1862, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Whitney, T. J., Marble and Stone-Cutting, Baroes, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Walling, Wm., Shoemaker (retired), Natural Dam, b. Washington, s. 1819, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Willson, Robert, Farming and Clearing Land, b. Yorkshire, Eng., s. 1822, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Whitney, D. J., Marble and Stone-Cutting, Barnes, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Gouverneur.

HAMMOND.

Allen, Thomas, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. North Hammond.  
 Allen, Stewart, Farmer and Owner Allen's Dock, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. North Hammond.  
 Allen, Alex., Merchant and Salesman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Allen, Peter, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Burns, William, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1846, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Blackman, F. W. A., Proprietor of Tannery, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Blackman, G. B., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Cluethert, William, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1836, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Carpenter, A. C., Merchant and Salesman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Ellsworth, C. E., Miller and Druggist, Hospital Steward 142d N. Y. Regt., b. Morristown, N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Evans, Reuben, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Forrester, W. A., Merchant and Custom Officer, Chippeway Bay, b. Canada, s. 1830, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Forrester, Michael, Farmer and Lumberman, b. Canada, s. 1830, p. o. add. North Hammond.  
 Faichney, W. E. A., Carriage Manufacturer and General Blacksmith, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Foster, H. A., Prop. Hammond Sandstone Quarries, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Gregor, David, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1818, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Gregor, Dr. A. R., Phys. and Surg., Graduate Geneva Med. Coll., N. Y., 1846, b. Scotland, s. 1818, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Gregor, Alex., Farmer, Overseer and Poormaster, b. Scotland, s. 1818, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Hammond, Ethan R., Farmer and Miller, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. North Hammond.  
 Henderson, John, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1831, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Henderson, Andrew, Farmer, aged 82, b. Scotland, s. 1832, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Henderson, James, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1832, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Kieg, H. C., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Kelsey, Elias, Farmer and Cheese-maker, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1866, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Laughlin, M. L., Teacher, School Com. 12 years, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Lyon, Harvey (2d), Proprietor Lumber- and Steam-mills, Justice two terms, Elder Presb. Church, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. N. Hammond.  
 Miller, Samuel, Farmer and Machinist, b. Scotland, s. 1843, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 More, James S., Merchant, Farmer, Supervisor six terms, b. Scotland, s. 1831, p. o. add. North Hammond.  
 Moore, David, Sr., Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1832, p. o. add. North Hammond.  
 Moore, David, Jr., Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1839, p. o. add. North Hammond.  
 McGregor, R. B., Farmer and Blacksmith, b. Scotland, s. 1854, p. o. add. North Hammond.  
 Nicol, Andrew, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1819, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Norton, Jeremiah, Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Norton, Annie, Wife of Jeremiah Norton, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Phillips, Samuel, Farmer and Teacher, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Paroneter, Demarquis, Prop. Hammond Sandstone Quarries, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Rodger, Robert, Farmer and Carpenter, b. Scotland, s. 1831, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Rodger, Rutherford, Farmer and Builder, b. Scotland, s. 1831, p. o. add. North Hammond.  
 Robinson, Silas, Farmer and Stock-raiser, b. Vt., s. 1848, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Rodger, William, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1831, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Rodger, Andrew, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1831, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Rutherford, Thomas, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1869, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Rutherford, James J., General Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Soper, Marshall B., Farmer, b. Canada, s. 1839, p. o. add. North Hammond.  
 Stiles, W. F., Tinsmith and Hardware Merchant, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Shields, William, Farmer and Trustee First Presb. Church, b. Scotland, s. 1829, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Smithers, Enos, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Storie, James A., Prop. Sawing, Planing, Shingle, and Feed-mills, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. Hammond.

Storie, Theodore D., Prop. Sawing-, Planing-, Shingle-, and Feed-mills, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Storie, Frederick J., Prop. Sawing-, Planing-, Shingle-, and Feed-mills, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Wilson, Dr. C. M., Phys. and Surg., Grad. Bellevue Med. Col., N. Y., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Wilson, William M., Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1830, p. o. add. North Hammond.  
 Wright, S. B., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Wilson, John D., Farmer, Assessor seven years, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. North Hammond.  
 Young, Sam'l, Cong'l Minister, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. N. Hammond.  
 Zellar, H. F., Farmer, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Zellar, A. F., Farmer, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Hammond.  
 Zellar, Charlotte, Wife of H. F. Zellar, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Hammond.

## HERMON.

Barnum, O. L., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Bliss, Dr. O., Dentist, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Babcock, Z. W., Cabinet-maker, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Brown, W. G., Attorney-at-Law, b. Canada, s. 1846, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Burrows, L., Blacksmith and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Brown, E. E., Pastor of Baptist Church, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Craig, F. W., Carriage Painter, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Campbell, L. W., Farmer and Carriage Painter, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Cory, A. A., Carpenter, Joiner, and Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Dodge, W. M. (retired), b. Kent Co., Conn., s. 1837, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Davis, Ira, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Day, H. W., Lawyer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Day, John, Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Earle, C. P., Printer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Earle, O. (deceased), b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826.  
 Farnsworth, A.-V., Farmer and Dairy, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Gardner, John, Lumber Merchant, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Gardner, Asa, Lumberman and Contractor, Trout Lake, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Gilmore, W. D., Carpenter and Joiner, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Gilmore, F., Clerk, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1861, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Gates, A. F., Cheese-factory and Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Healy, R., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Haile, J. J., Grocer and Town Clerk, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Kelly, James, Prop. of Carriage Manufactory, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Lynde, D. S., General Merchant, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Matteson, A. A., Dealer in Hardware, and Supervisor, s. 1857, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Morgan, E. D. (retired), b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Morgan, E. (deceased), b. Massachusetts.  
 McCollum, John, Farmer, b. Canada, s. 1812, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Rosbeck, Wm., Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Stewart, A. J., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Stewart, P. (deceased), b. Massachusetts, s. 1810.  
 Scripper, W. M., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1823, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Thorohill, Thos., Farmer, b. England, s. 1830, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 White, E. B., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Wood, C. D., Meat-market and Builder, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Hermon.

## HOPKINTON.

Converse, Parker, Farmer, p. o. add. Hopkinton.  
 Chittenden, Clark S., Merchant, b. Vermont, s. 1823, p. o. add. Hopkinton.  
 Eastman, Wm. E., Retired Farmer, p. o. add. Fort Jackson.  
 Henderson, D. F., Farmer, b. New York, s. 1830, p. o. add. Hopkinton.  
 Hopkins, Judge Roswell, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1814, p. o. add. Hopkinton.  
 Kellogg, F. N., Merchant, b. New York, s. 1848, p. o. add. Fort Jackson.  
 Lawrence, Royal, Farmer and Starch Manufacturer, p. o. add. Fort Jackson.  
 Langhin, T. H., Retired Farmer, p. o. add. Hopkinton.  
 Phelps, Miss L. M., Retired Teacher, b. Vermont, s. 1821, p. o. add. Hopkinton.  
 Rowell, Mrs. M. A. (husband Harness-maker and Farmer), b. New York, s. 1830, p. o. add. Hopkinton.  
 Sheldon, Mrs. Sarah D., p. o. add. Fort Jackson.  
 Sheldon, Asa U., Farmer (deceased), b. New York, s. 1808.  
 Smith, George, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1837, p. o. add. Hopkinton.

## LAWRENCE.

Ainsworth, R. R., Painter, b. Vermont, s. 1843, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Ainsworth, Mrs. E. R., Milliner, b. Vermont, s. 1826, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Bugbee, D. L., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, b. Vermont, s. 1842, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Babcock, C. H., Prop. of Flouring-mills and Butter Manufactory, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1866, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Babcock, B. D., Miller, b. Vermont, s. 1866, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Blish, W. C., Retired Merchant and Carriage Manufacturer, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Brewster, Frederick, Prop. of Flouring-mills and Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1835, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Burt, M. C., Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Berry, George, Stock Merchant and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1848, p. o. add. North Lawrences.  
 Conlin, M. B., Furniture Merchant and Broker, b. Ireland, s. 1837, p. o. add. North Lawrence.  
 Chandler, Philo S., Farmer, b. New Hampshire, s. 1803, p. o. add. Nicholville.

Carpenter, John F., Physician and Surgeon (deceased), b. Washington Co., N. Y. s. 1830.  
 Carpenter, Mrs. Emily B., b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Dupee, Israel, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer and General Blacksmith, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Dana, E. M., General Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Dunton, Harlow E., Physician and Surgeon, b. Vermont, s. 1877, p. o. add. North Lawrence.  
 Day, Lyman, Merchant and Starch Manufacturer (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1814 p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Fortune, Wm., Farmer and ex-Supervisor, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Fortune, Carr, Retired Tanner, and Farmer, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Fortune, Huldah, b. Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Ferris, T. H., ex-County Clerk and Superintendent Schools, b. Vermont, s. 1840 p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Griffith, T. H., Pastor Lawrenceville Congregational Church, b. Wales, s. 1873, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Graves, Newton, Physician and Surgeon, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1877, p. o. add. North Lawrence.  
 Hill, J. P., Retired Merchant and Farmer, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Hedding, Harley, Farmer (deceased), b. Vermont, s. 1826.  
 Hedding, Harley, Farmer, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Huriburd, Lucius, Starch Mfr. and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Huriburd, Luther, Farmer (deceased), b. Vermont, s. 1806.  
 Lanco, J. Henry, Agent on Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. North Lawrence.  
 Merrill, Dyer L., Farmer, Mfr., and Merchant, b. Vermont, s. 1840, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Martindale, J. A., Retired Merchant and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 McEwen, Ransom, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1831, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 McEwen, A. E., Farmer and ex-Supervisor, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 McClester, C., Prop. Butter-tub and Pail Factory, b. New Hampshire, s. 1877, p. o. add. North Lawrence.  
 Newland, Peabody, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1829, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Olin, Joseph, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1803.  
 Phelps, Luman J., Retired Farmer and Prop. Meat-market, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. North Lawrence.  
 Pratt, Mrs. L. G., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Pratt, Rev. Silas, Minister Baptist Church, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Palmer, Hon. R. S., Merchant and Retired Farmer, Member Assembly, and Justice, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. North Lawrence.  
 Rockwell, L. M., Druggist and Prop. Seed Farm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Stacy, George B., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Smith, Hiram D., Physician and Surgeon, b. Vermont, s. 1856, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Sherar, James, Produce Broker, Farmer, and Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Sanford, E. J., Wagon and Carriage Mfr., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Simonds, Emma and Eva, Milliners and Dress-makers, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Shepard, Hon. O. F., Farmer, Surveyor, and ex-Member Assembly, b. Vermont, s. 1826, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Smith, Charles B., Farmer, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Taggart, Wm. S., Farmer and Produce Broker, b. Vermont, s. 1839, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Witter, Henry C., Farmer and Lumberman, b. Vermont, s. 1840, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Wood, Hiram, Retired Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1838, p. o. add. Nicholville.  
 Whittey, Barney, Superintendent Schools and Retired Farmer, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Lawrenceville.  
 Witherell, L. J., Clerk Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1854, p. o. add. North Lawrence.

## LISBON.

Axtell, H. E., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Lisbon.  
 Akin, David, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1801, p. o. add. Lisbon.  
 Akin, Gilbert, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Waddington.  
 Arnold, Thomas, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Akin, Wm., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Armstrong, T. H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Baldwin, George S., Farmer and Teacher, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Briggs, Wm., Farmer and ex-Member Assembly, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Ballie, Jas. W., Farmer and Builder, b. Ireland, s. 1843, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Bennett, Andrew, Farmer, b. Canada, s. 1844, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 Bush, John C., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1826, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Baldwin, George, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Boies, Wm., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Boothroid, Wm., Farmer, b. England, s. 1827, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Craig, J. F., Farmer, b. England, s. 1826, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Craig, Henry, Farmer, b. England, s. 1851, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Craig, Wm., Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1809, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Cruikshank, Wm. H., M. D., b. Ireland, s. 1851, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Chambers, J. S., Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Chambers, John, Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Chambers, George, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Cady, C. S., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Cady, H. N., Farmer, b. Connecticut, s. 1834, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Clive, Patrick, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1847, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Craze, James, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1849, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Dillingham, Merchant, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Dodd, Thomas, Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Lisbon.  
 Dollar, Thomas, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1835, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Dollar, R. H., Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1840, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Dailey, Samuel W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.

Flack, G. P., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre-Flack, Wm. V., Farmer (deceased), b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817.  
 Flack, Julia A., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Forbes, Chaucey R., Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Flack, Wilber C., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Flack, John, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Forsyth, Walter W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Fulton, David, Farmer (deceased), b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1803.  
 Fulton, Alexander, Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1803, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Fairburn, Wm., Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1840, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Gray, Wm., Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1849, p. o. add. Waddington.  
 Goodell, George, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1830, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Graham, James, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1825, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Hanna, David, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Harper, Thomas, Farmer, b. England, s. 1857, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Harper, Jas. J., Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1833, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Harper, John, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1833, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Harper, Albert, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Haig, John, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1832, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Heckles, Ruth, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1837, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Hedge, John D., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Jones, Artemas, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Jones, G. W., Farmer, b. New York, s. 1836, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Jones, Josiah, Minister (deceased), b. Massachusetts, s. 1835.  
 Keynon, T. R., Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1866, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Kent, John, Proprietor Flouring-mills, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Lytle, David G., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Livingston, Wm. B., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Lytle, Wm. R., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Lytle, David, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Lytle, Andrew, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Lewry, H. N., Farmer, b. Canada, s. 1847, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Liddell, Jas., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Livingston, John, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1847, p. o. add. Morley.  
 McFadden, John S., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Martin, Alex. A., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Moncrief, Augustus, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Madill, Arletha, Farmer, b. Connecticut, s. 1836, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 McFadden, Samuel, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 McCormick, Adam, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1834, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 McFadden, George, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Mackley, Stephen, Farmer, b. England, s. 1818, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Martin, L. K., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 McFadden, Mrs. Hester, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Mackey, Patrick, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1826, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 McCullough, John, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 McIlwee, John, Farmer, b. Canada, s. 1849, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 McIlwee, S. F., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 Montgomery, A. H., Farmer, b. Canada, s. 1859, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Martin, James, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Martin, Robert, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1831, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Martin, J. C., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Martin, Jos., Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1804, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Martin, Henry, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Mayne, Thomas, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1839, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 McBath, Thomas, Farmer, b. Canada, s. 1822, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Newby, John, Farmer, b. England, s. 1823, p. o. add. Morley.  
 North, James, Farmer, b. England, s. 1833, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Nightingale, Alfred, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1828, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 O'Neill, Andrew, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 O'Brien, Cornelius, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1837, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Platt, O. C., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Powell, John W., Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Paul, A., Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1837, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Putney, John L., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Richardson, Peter, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1842, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Reynolds, W. H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Robinson, Joseph E., Farmer, b. New Hampshire, s. 1854, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Ray, H. M., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Roger, Lilly, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1820, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Sanderson, Osmond, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Waddington.  
 Scott, J. D., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Soper, Henry, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Sheldon, J. W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Sheldon, John V., Farmer, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Sheldon, John, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Scott, Adam, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1847, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Sheldon, Isaac, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Simpson, Henry J., Blacksmith, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Spefford, Thomas, Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Tuck, Andrew, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Todd, Wm., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Thompson, John W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Taylor, Robert, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Tait, Robert S., Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1834, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Veitch, David, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Wells, Samuel, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Wood, Wm., Farmer, b. England, s. 1830, p. o. add. Waddington.  
 Wood, Wm., Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1846, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Wood, W. H., Farmer, b. Canada, s. 1844, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Whitney, Isaac (deceased), b. Massachusetts, s. 1805.  
 Whitby, Hiram, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Wright, Thomas (deceased), b. Connecticut, s. 1814.

Wright, T. W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Wheeler, Benj. D., Farmer, b. England, s. 1843, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 Wallace, Ira, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1830, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Wallace, Nathua, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1830, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.  
 Wallace, David, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1836, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Wallace, Samuel, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1836, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Wells, Elizabeth, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Flackville.  
 Young, J. C., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Flackville.

LOUISVILLE.

Bradford, Hon. Wm., Farmer, Supervisor, and Assemblyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Louisville.  
 Bracon, Richard, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Louisville.  
 Barnott, L. E., General Merchant, Notary Public, and Postmaster, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Louisville.  
 Power, Henry, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Louisville.  
 Lawrence, George, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Louisville.  
 Miller, W., General Merchant, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Louisville.  
 Miller, Jas., Lumber Merchant and Justice of Peace, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Louisville.  
 Sharp, Stephen, Custom-House Officer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Louisville.  
 Wells, H. H., Hotel Prop'r, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Louisville.  
 Wilson, J., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Louisville.

MACOMB.

Bellinger, Peter, Assessor, Farmer, and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Bogardus, H., Boot and Shoemaker, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Bell, Arch., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Scotland, s. 1852, p. o. add. Ox Bow, Jefferson Co., N. Y.  
 Bell, Mrs. Arch., Farmer and Dairy, b. Scotland, s. 1852, p. o. add. Ox Bow, Jefferson Co., N. Y.  
 Cleveland, W. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Macomb.  
 Charter, Stephen, Farmer and Dairyman, b. England, s. 1837, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Cane, Thomas, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Ireland, s. 1839, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Day, David (2d), Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, Farmer, and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1803, p. o. add. Macomb.  
 Day, Rufus L., Proprietor of Steam Saw and Planing-Mill, also Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Macomb.  
 Dart, Lyman, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Dudy, Obadiah, Retired Farmer, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Fleming, Walter, Farmer and Dairyman, also Manufacturer of Lime, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Fetterly, A., Carriage Ironing, and Blacksmithing in all its branches, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Graves, John H., Farmer and Dairyman, also Town Collector, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Graves, Daniel, Farmer and Dairyman, also Overseer of the Poor, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Hastings, Warren, Supervisor, Farmer, and Dairyman, also Dealer in Stock, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Hurst, James, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Ireland, s. 1832, p. o. add. Macomb.  
 Hoaeoycomb, Samuel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. England, s. 1852, p. o. add. Macomb.  
 Johnson, James A., Farmer and Dairyman, also Proprietor of Birch Creek Cheese-factory, established 1875, b. Canada, s. 1850, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Laidlaw, Robt. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Ox Bow, Jefferson Co.  
 McNeil, John H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Macomb.  
 McNeil, Mrs. John H., Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Macomb.  
 Murton, James, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Macomb.  
 Murton, Mrs. James, Farmer and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Macomb.  
 McFalls, James, Justice of the Peace, Farmer, and Dairyman, also Dealer in Horses, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Olds, Benj., Farmer and Dairyman, also Proprietor of Saw and Grist-Mills, Oldsville, b. Canada, s. 1836, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Perry, E. H., Proprietor of Fish Creek Hotel, Pope's Mills, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Pope, Timothy, Farmer and Dairyman, Proprietor of Saw and Grist-Mills, Pope's Mills, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Partridge, Edwin H., Assessor, Farmer, and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Partridge, James H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Ripley, M. H., Proprietor of Macomb Cheese-factory, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Rowland, Homer, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, also Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, and General Merchandise, Pope's Mills, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Scott, Geo., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Scotland, s. 1850, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
 Sitts, John, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Sipher, Polly, Farmer and Dairy, b. Sheffield, s. 1836, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Snyder, John S., Justice of the Peace, Farmer, and Dairyman, b. Canada, s. 1831, p. o. add. Edenton.  
 Snyder, Mrs. John S., Farmer and Dairy, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Edenton.  
 Turner, E. R., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Thraves, John, Farmer and Dairyman, b. England, s. 1855, p. o. add. Macomb.  
 Williams, Joseph, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Woodworth, H. L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Ward, John, Farmer and Dairyman, b. England, s. 1836, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
 Wolrath, Andrew, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Edenton.

Woodworth, S. L., Farmer and Dealer in Stock, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Pope's Mills.  
Wilson, John A., Assessor, Farmer, and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 1833, p. o. add. Gouverneur.  
Young, W. S., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Flour, Hardware, and Ready-made Clothing, Young's Corners, b. Canada, s. 1826, p. o. add. Rossie.

## MADRID.

Barnard, A. B., Farmer, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Barnard, F. F., Farmer, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Beckwith, Perrin, Farmer, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Cogswell, E. L., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1807, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Deneau, Daniel, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1848, p. o. add. Madrid Springs.  
Foote, F. N., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Madrid Springs.  
Fisher, James, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Fisher, Wm. M., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Fisher, J. H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Fisher, Wm., Jr., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Fisher, John M., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Madrid Springs.  
Foote, O. M., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Madrid Springs.  
Hesselgrave, Thomas, Farmer, b. England, s. 1823, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Hargrave, John, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Howe, Allen, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1836, p. o. add. Madrid Springs.  
Howe, Heman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1855.  
Hall, John, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Kopf, J. H., Pastor Congregational Church, b. New York City, N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Middlemass, Andrew, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1833, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Murray, Alex., Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1819, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Pierce, Caleb, M.D., Physician and Surg., b. Vermont, s. 1823, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Purves, John, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1813, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Pearson, John, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1847, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Read, Wm. L. (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1814, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Robinson, John H., Gen'l. Mase. and Supervisor, b. Canada, s. 1861, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Rutherford, Robert, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Rutherford, A. A., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Rutherford, Wm. A., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Robson, Alex., Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1831, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Short, Geo. (2d), Farmer, b. England, s. 1818, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Short, Geo. F., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Smith, John, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Thompson, Jesse, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Todd, John, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Walker, A. S., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Whitney, A. D., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Madrid.  
West, H. C., Farmer, b. Washtenaw, Mich., s. 1860, p. o. add. Madrid.  
Young, Jesse, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Madrid.

## MASSENA.

Andrews, M. B., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Massena.  
Bridges, J. O., Merchant, b. Windsor Co., Vt., s. 1826, p. o. add. Massena.  
Beach, Ence, Justice, b. Windsor Co., Vt., s. 1815, p. o. add. Massena.  
Bayley, J. B., Farmer, b. Orange Co., Vt., s. 1838, p. o. add. Massena.  
Barnhart, A. J., Farmer and Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Massena.  
Barnhart, J. D., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Massena.  
Barnhart, S. L., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Massena.  
Bayley, W. M., Farmer, b. Orange Co., Vt., s. 1834, p. o. add. Massena.  
Balch, F. P., Farmer and County Superintendent of the Poor, b. Franklin Co., Vt., s. 1847, p. o. add. Massena.  
Bentley, J. S., Proprietor of Bentley's Hotel, at Massena Springs, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1868, p. o. add. Massena.  
Clark, H. T., Merchant, b. Vergennes, Vt., s. 1831, p. o. add. Massena.  
Crowley, Isaac N., Farmer, Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1826, p. o. add. Massena.  
Denison, E. M., Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Massena.  
Donaghue, A. F., Farmer, b. Windsor Co., Vt., s. 1851, p. o. add. Massena.  
Earl, F. J., Miller and Lumber Dealer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Raquette River.  
Fish, Hiram, Farmer, b. Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1840, p. o. add. Massena.  
Garvin, W. S. P., Farmer and Collector of U. S. Customs, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Massena.  
Goodridge, Ira A., Farmer and Postmaster, b. Caledonia Co., Vt., s. 1825, p. o. add. Massena Centre.  
Hopson, B. M., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Massena.  
Hackett, Jason, Farmer, b. Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1832, p. o. add. Massena.  
Hackett, Ira, Farmer, b. Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1832, p. o. add. Massena.  
Hackett, Alvin, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Massena.  
Howard, Lyman C., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Massena.  
Horton, R. J., Farmer, b. Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1840, p. o. add. Massena.  
Hitcheock, R. L., Merchant and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Raquette River.  
Kinney, E. W., Assessor and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Massena.  
Kinney, Lydia, Farmer, b. Hillsboro', N. H., s. 1827, p. o. add. Massena.  
Pulley, Royal, Retired Farmer, b. Chester, Vt., s. 1803, p. o. add. Massena.  
Robinson, Lucius A., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Massena.  
Robinson, H. N., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Massena.  
Robinson, L. H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Massena.  
Russell, N. T., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Massena.  
Smith, Warren, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1826, p. o. add. Massena.  
Stone, J. C., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Massena.  
Taylor, E. F., ex-Postmaster and Druggist, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Massena.  
Talcott, G. H., Assessor and Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Massena.  
Tracy, Daniel, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Massena.  
White, H. B., Supervisor and Proprietor of White's Hotel, Massena village, b. Chittenden Co., Vt., s. 1874, p. o. add. Massena.  
Wheeler, Irvin R., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Massena.  
West, A. Frank, Merchant and Clothier, b. Syracuse, N. Y., s. 1877, p. o. add. Massena.

## MORRISTOWN.

Ames, Jeremiah, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vt., s. 1825, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
Ackerman, A., Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Battel, W. V., Justice of the Peace and Merchant, Brier Hill, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Battel, James (deceased), Brier Hill, b. Massachusetts, s. 1818.  
Bellinger, Josiah, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
Copley, Wm., Prop'r Frontier House, Morristown, b. Canada, s. 1850, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Chapman, Henry A. (retired), b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Cox, Jas., Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1863, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Charleworth, Daniel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
Cox, Daniel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
Coonradt, P. M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Coonradt, H. P., died in 1864, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1820.  
Comper, Joseph, Retired Farmer, b. England, s. 1818, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Comper, Jos. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Crysler, Geo. M., Proprietor of Steam Saw-mill and Lumber Manufacturer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
De Mott, Chas. L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
De Mott, J. E., Postmaster and General Merchant, Edwardsville, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
De Mott, Isaac, Retired Farmer, Edwardsville, b. New York City, N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
Dorn, John, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Dorn, Isaac I., died Apr. 10, aged 84 years, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1827.  
Davis, Absalom, Ret'd Farmer, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Davis, Adam, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Ehle, Reuben, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
Ehle, Morgan P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
Ehle, John, died in 1857, aged 64 years, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1836.  
Fitch, Chas. C., General Merchant, Brier Hill, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Ferguson, D., Farmer and Dealer in Produce, b. Scotland, s. 1821, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Furrell, James (retired), b. Ireland, s. 1833, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Goodwin, Nathan, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1827, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Goodwin, Henry, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Gilmour, Allan, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Scotland, s. 1820, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
Gilmour, Jas., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
Gibbins & Robertson, Prop'rs of Brier Hill Sash and Door Factory and Planing-mill, Brier Hill Depot, established 1876, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Hooker, Henry, Deputy Collector and Custom-House Officer, b. Connecticut, s. 1816, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Hill, John, Retired Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1818, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Hadlock, Edwin, Cooper and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Hadlock, Orlando, Retired Farmer, b. Massachusetts, s. 1819.  
Ingham, J. E., Ret'd Farmer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Jamieson, Alex., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Scotland, s. 1820, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
Jamieson, Wm., Baker, b. Scotland, s. 1832, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
Jamieson, Arch., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
Johnson, Wm. H., Assessor, Farmer, and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Kingsland, E., Pat. Med. New York City, N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Krake, John, Jr., Brier Hill, Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, and Merchant, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Krake, S. M., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Hammond.  
Krake, A. C., Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Hammond.  
Krake, L., Assessor and Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Krake, John (deceased), b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1836.  
Long, Robert M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Long, Robert, b. Scotland, s. 1817, died in 1864.  
Long, Elizabeth (retired), b. Scotland, s. 1821.  
Lyon, Harvey, Retired Farmer, b. New Jersey, s. 1796, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Lowery, Thos., Farmer and Dairyman, b. England, s. 1856, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Morgan, J. P., Retired Physician, b. Connecticut, s. 1826, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Mead, H. C., General Merchant, Brier Hill, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
McFalls, C., Proprietor Saw-mill, Manufacturer of Cheese-boxes and Shingles, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Hammond.  
McIntosh, J. H., Farmer, b. Canada, s. 1856, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Moore, D. A., Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1840, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Marsales, A., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Marsales, Sarah, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837.  
Miller, John, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Miller, George, Retired Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
McNeal, Cornelius, Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Olds, James, Farmer and Wagon Manufacturer, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1822, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Proctor, A., General Merchant and Produce Dealer, b. Canada, s. 1869, p. o. add. Morristown.  
Pohlman, Laurin (retired), Edwardsville, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
Pauter, John, Farmer, Brier Hill, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Pauter, Dewitt, Farmer, Brier Hill, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Petrie, Henry, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
Rowland, George A., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
Rowland, Harvey, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
Rowland, George F., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
Rowlee, T., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Morristown.

Reese, Stephen, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co. N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
 Rogers, Christiana, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Morristown.  
 Scofield, C. W., Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner, and Boat-builder, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
 Stirling, G. F. (retired), b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
 Smith, John, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1843, p. o. add. Morristown.  
 Smith, Robert, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1843, p. o. add. Morristown.  
 Smith, David, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1843, p. o. add. Morristown.  
 Spout, William, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
 Stevenson, Aaron, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
 Stevenson, James, b. Ireland, s. 1818, died in 1847, aged 64 years.  
 Taylor, J. H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Morristown.  
 Tilton, Clark, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
 Taplio, Clinton, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Edwardsville.  
 Vert, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Canada, s. 1831, p. o. add. Morristown.  
 Vert, James, b. England, s. 1818, died September 3, 1869.  
 White, Squire E. W., Justice of the Peace, b. Connecticut, s. 1834, p. o. add. Morristown.  
 Wilson, G. E., General Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Morristown.  
 Ward, J. W., General Merchant, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Morristown.  
 Worden, H. E., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
 Worden, N. M., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1824, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
 Wooley, J. M. (retired), Ogdensburg, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Weaver, Joseph, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
 Weaver, Royal, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Brier Hill.  
 Yennie, C. F., Druggist, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Morristown.

NORFOLK.

Atwater, E. H., Supervisor and Lumber Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Atwater, L. L., Firm E. H. & L. L. Atwater, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Alleo, H. F., Deputy Sheriff, Furniture Dealer, b. Burlington, Vt., p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Bowhall, S. E., Merchant Miller, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Brinckerhoff, R. C., Collector of Taxes and Druggist, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Brinckerhoff, J. R., District Attorney, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Bradley, E. A., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Bixby, P. C., Farmer, b. Chittenden Co., Vt., s. 1811, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Breaman, J. J., Priest Roman Catholic Church, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1873, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Carpenter, H. D., Assessor and Farmer, b. Orange Co., Vt., s. 1856, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Coats, Wm., Brick Mfr., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Raymondville.  
 Cummins, P., Farmer, b. Cork Co., Ireland, s. 1852, p. o. add. Raymondville.  
 Clark, C. A., Dutter Mfr., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Raymondville.  
 Clark, Joseph, Carpenter and Joiner, b. New Haupshire, 1802, s. 1837, p. o. add. Raymondville.  
 Durkee, A. H., Farmer, b. Windsor Co., Vt., s. 1838, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Durkee, C. S., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Farwell, H. C., Farmer, Butter Dealer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Glines, Benj., Justice, Farming and Lumbering, b. Peru, N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Grandy, A. G., Farming, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Grant, Geo., Farming, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Raymondville.  
 Gladding, W. L., Farmer, b. Addison Co., Vt., s. 1826, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Hale, O. H., Farming, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 King, C. A., King Bros., Harness Mfrs., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 King, W. E., King Bros., Harness Mfrs., b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Kingsbury, L., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Lawson, Isaac, Prop. Lumber-mills, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Lowery, R. J., Farming, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Mould, J. C., Postmaster and Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Mowitt, Geo. A., Merchant, b. England, s. 1854, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Palmer, A. W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Raymondville.  
 Robinson, C. H., Justice, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Rodgers, Saml., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Rawson, W. C., Farmer, b. Windsor Co., Vt., s. 1820, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Rogers, Wesley, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Rogers, James, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Rogers, Ira, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Bigard, A., Farming, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Raymondville.  
 Sayles, A. E., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Smith, N. C., Druggist, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Shepard, C. L., Commissioner of Highways and Farmer, b. Franklin Co., Vt., s. 1828, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Vernal, J. W., Farming, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Norfolk.  
 Waldron, Silas, Farmer and Assessor, b. Canada, s. 1840, p. o. add. Norfolk.

OSWEGATCHIE.

Anderson, James, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Anderson, Wm., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Arnold, George, Farmer, b. Rhode Island, s. 1803, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Buell, Ezra, Churn Mfr., b. Canada, s. 1844, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Balaastina, Hugh, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1828, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Bell, Jas., Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1847, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Bickes, J. W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Barber, Wm., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.

Backhus, Andrew, Farmer, b. England, s. 1822, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Chapin, J. C., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Chaffes, Jas. E., Hardware Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Clark, Samuel, Farmer, b. Chester, Vt., s. 1831, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Delany, Joseph, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1824, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Doud, Patrick, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1826, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Doud, Patrick, Jr., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Davis, Jacob, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Davis, Reuben, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Dixon, Wm., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Fifield, Robert, Cabinet Mfr. and Undertaker, b. New Hampshire, s. 1823, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Flight, Benjamin, Farmer and Cheese Mfr., b. England, s. 1850, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Furness, Anthony, Farmer, b. England, s. 1832, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Field, Wm. T., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1842, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Field, Joseph W., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1842, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Furness, ———, Farmer (deceased), b. England, s. 1831.  
 Furness, Margaret, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1822, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Fergusson, John A., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Giffin, N. F., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Giffin, Dan. S., Attorney, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Gray, W. R., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Gray, Isaac, Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Gilmore, Thomas, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Gardner, Thomas, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1827, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Gardner, Wm., Farmer (deceased), b. Ireland, s. 1827.  
 Green, John, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1838, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Hutchinson, Thomas, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Horton, C. G., Farmer and Purser, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Hutchinson, M., Prop. Heuvelton Flouring-mills, b. Canada, s. 1836, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Hutchinson, John, Farmer, b. England, s. 1830, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Havens, Horace, Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1804, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Hay, John, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Haggart, Daniel, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1822, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Hutchins, S. B., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1837, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Hutchins, David, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Judson, S. D. V., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Johnson, Robert, Farmer, b. England, s. 1830, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Johnston, John (deceased), b. Ireland, s. 1858.  
 Johnston, Sarah, Farmer, b. England, s. 1837, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Kate, John P., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Kinoff, Adam, Farmer, b. Germany, s. 1816, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Lammond, J. P., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 McLaren, John, Blacksmith and Carriage Mfr., b. Vermont, s. 1835, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 McCullough, Andrew, Groceryman and Livery, b. Ireland, s. 1867, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Mayne, Hugh, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1833, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Morrison, Denial, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1844, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 Mayne, John (2d), Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1839, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 McBane, John, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 McCloskey, Frank, Principal Schools, Canton, b. Ogdensburg, s. 1852, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 McVean, Jas., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 McCall, John, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 McCall, Daniel, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 McArthur, Peter, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 McGoey, John, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 McGiven, Patrick, Jr., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 McGoey, Mary, Teacher, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Magone, Sarah, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Malby, Wm., Farmer, b. England, s. 1851, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Miller, Jonathan, Farmer, b. Oondago Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Mayne, Alexander, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 McSorley, Catharine, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1827, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 McSorley, Patrick, Farmer (deceased), b. Ireland.  
 Nobles, Wm. (deceased), b. Ireland, s. 1817.  
 Nobles, Eliza, Dress-maker, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Northrup, Lewis, Farmer, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Pickens, John, Postmaster and Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Pickens, Walter J., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Pierce, Amos, Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1800, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Rosegrant, N. Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Rosegrant, M. W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Rosegrant, P. G., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Rowell, Stillman, Farmer, b. Orange Co., Vt., s. 1824, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Ritchie, Thomas M. (deceased), b. Scotland, s. 1832.  
 Ritchie, Mary L., Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1832, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Robison, Henry, Farmer and Assessor, b. Scotland, s. 1831, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Stevens, Mary E., Dress-maker, b. Scotland, s. 1842, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Short, James, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Stillwell, James, Farmer, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Smithers, Joseph, Farmer (retired), b. England, s. 1830, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Smithers, John, Farmer (retired), b. England, s. 1830, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Samborn, Lewis, M. D., b. Vermont, s. 1826, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Smithers, J. B., Farmer and Merchant, b. England, s. 1836, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Smithers, Sarah D., b. Canada, s. 1842, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Smithers, Thomas E., Farmer, b. England, s. 1837, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Smithers, John R., Farmer, b. England, s. 1840, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Smithers, Mary, Farmer, b. England, s. 1844, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Smithers, Frank B., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Smith, Thomas, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Sweet, J. M., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Sharp, J. S., Farmer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Turner, Elisha R. (deceased), b. Massachusetts.

Turner, Julia A. (retired), b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Thompson, Jane W., Teacher (retired), b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Thurston, Ira, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1827, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Thurston, John, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1823, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Tallman, Royal, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Tallman, Frank E., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Tallman, J. W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Thurston, Wm. C., Hotel-keeper (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1822, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Thornton, Nelson, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Volans, Thomas, Farmer, b. England, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Wright, E. L., Merchant (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1823, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Woodside, S. C., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Wheeler, Joseph, Farmer, b. England, s. 1844, p. o. add. Rensselaer Falls.  
 Warl, Wm. (deceased), b. England, s. 1831.  
 Wheeler, Jane, Farmer, b. England, s. 1844, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Wheeler, W. D., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Wheeler, George W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Wilson, Jacob, Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Wilson, Abraham, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Witherhead, Robt., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Witherhead, Hugh, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Woodside, Abraham, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1847, p. o. add. Heuvelton.  
 Wheeler, Daniel, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Wilber, Henry C., Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Wilber, Chas. D., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.  
 Zeller, Jas., Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Ogdensburg.

## PARISHVILLE.

Barrows, R. W., Constable and Deputy Sheriff, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Blose, A. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Parishville Centre.  
 Clark, F. Y., General Merchant, b. Vermont, s. 1837, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Clark, S. L., Butter-tub Manufacturer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Crouch, N. C., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1839, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Duffey, J. B., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Dargatz, H. M., General Merchant and Notary Public, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Flanders, E. H., Manufacturer Eave Spouts, and Saw-mill, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Flanders, M. J., Manufacturer Eave Spouts, and Saw-mill, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Furness, G., Miller, b. England, s. 1834, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Fisher, E. W., Clergyman, b. Ohio, s. 1872, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Flanders, S. K., Lumber and Eave Spout Manufacturer, b. New Hampshire, s. 1833, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Flower, H. N., Farmer, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Goodale, S. J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Herriman, M. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. New Jersey, s. 1840, p. o. add. Parishville Centre.  
 Healey, J. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Hart, Henry, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1824, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Hart, Samuel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 McDonald, A. A., Blacksmith, b. Canada, s. 1864, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Parker, M. S., Physician, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Parker, B. G., Farmer, b. New York, s. 1863, p. o. add. Parishville Centre.  
 Faroy, Alex., Harness Manuf'r., b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Rose, Hon. P. W., Retired Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1854, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Sbatuck, E. A., Prop. Shattuck Hotel, b. Vermont, s. 1836, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Stephens, David, S., Farmer, b. New Hampshire, s. 1836, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Stone, James (retired), b. Ireland, s. 1823, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Stone, Edward, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Smith, Mrs. A. S., business of deceased husband, Merchant and Surveyor, b. New York, s. 1818, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Whipple, Allen (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1832, p. o. add. Parishville Centre.  
 Wheeler, Peter, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Parishville Centre.  
 Weller, Harry, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Parishville.  
 Willis, Mrs. Mary G., deceased husband, Farmer, b. New Hampshire.

## PIERREPONT.

Atkins, Joseph L., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Butterfield, B., Farmer, Crary's Mills, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Crary's Mills.  
 Butterfield, H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Bullis, L., Farmer, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Bullis, M., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Canton.  
 Body, Joseph, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1838, p. o. add. Colton.  
 Bart, H. W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Hannawa Falls.  
 Crary, Stephen A., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Crary, R. A., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Crampton, L., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Crossman, M., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Curtiss, S. C., Blacksmith, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Crary's Mills.  
 Carpenter, Henry G., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Crary's Mills.  
 Carpenter, Ralph, Farmer, Hannawa Falls, b. New Hampshire, s. 1806, p. o. add. Hannawa Falls.

Crandell, Chas., Farmer, Hannawa Falls, b. Vermont, s. 1823, p. o. add. Hannawa Falls.  
 Crandell, G. (deceased), Hannawa Falls b. Preston, s. 1823.  
 Crandell, S. B., Farmer and Surveyor, Hannawa Falls, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Hannawa Falls.  
 Crandell, Capt. G., Farmer, Hannawa Falls, b. Vermont, s. 1817, p. o. add. Hannawa Falls.  
 Daniels, L. W., Farmer, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Gleason, Henry, Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Gleason, G. W., Farmer and Mechanic, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Hubbard, B. P., Merchant, Postmaster, and Agent of N. T. Co., b. Vermont, s. 1849, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Hamilton, A. B., Prop. Cheese-factory, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Howard, M. L., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Leonard, J., Ingraham, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Leonard, A. C., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Lobdell, Ezra, Farmer, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Morrison, F. A., Farmer and Cheese-factory, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Crary's Mills.  
 Morrill, F., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1836, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Northrup, L., Farmer and Supervisor, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Pierrepont.  
 Sabin, A. P., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1839, p. o. add. Hannawa Falls.  
 Sabin, D. (deceased), b. Vermont, s. 1839.  
 Stewart, W. A., Farmer, b. Massachusetts, s. 1816, p. o. add. Colton.  
 Wheelock, John, Farmer, b. Massachusetts, s. 1843, p. o. add. Pierrepont.

## POTSDAM.

Ashley, Norman, Merchant, Norwood, b. Vermont, s. 1839, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Ashley, Philena M., Norwood, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Ashley, Loren (deceased 1866, age 66 years), b. Vermont, s. 1823.  
 Anstead, G. A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Austin, O. (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1816, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Billings, G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Benson, Seth, Sr. (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1820, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Brooks, E. D., Merchant, b. Vermont, s. 1819, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Bonney, G. W., Wholesale Dealer Refined Petroleum, b. Mass., s. 1853, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Bridge, S. D., Proprietor American Hotel, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Brown, H. D., Homeopathic Physician, b. Canada, s. 1862, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Banister, II. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Benson, N. L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Benson, E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Barrows, Aaron, General Merchant and Postmaster, Crary's Mills, b. Vermont, s. 1816, p. o. add. Crary's Mills.  
 Batchelder, C. E., Undertaker and Furniture Dealer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Barnum, Ezra (deceased 1871), b. Massachusetts, s. 1807.  
 Barnum, Wm. J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Barnum, David (deceased 1850), b. Massachusetts, s. 1807.  
 Blood, Amos (retired), b. Massachusetts, s. 1830, p. o. add. West Potsdam.  
 Bacon, M. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Brownell, J. F., Proprietor American House, Norwood Village, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Barnhart, H. P., Druggist, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Bramley, A., M. E. Minister, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Bixby, G. N., Lawyer and Register in Bankruptcy, Norwood Village, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Crary, Edward, Attorney, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Crane, S. C., Magistrate, b. Maine, s. 1854, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Clarkson, T. S. (retired), b. New York City, N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Clarkson, Mrs. E. (retired), b. New York City, N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Cole, G. F., Retired Physician, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Clark, N. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Cahoon, D. G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Cox, J. A., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Cameron, D. R., Merob., Norwood Village, b. Canada, s. 1870, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Currier, Ammi (deceased), b. New Hampshire, s. 1806.  
 Currier, S., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1806, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Chaney, Wales, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Dayton, G. S., Cheese Mfr. and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Dains, Smith, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1835, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Dains, F. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Dains, Anson (retired), b. Connecticut, s. 1835, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Dayton, L. H. (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1817, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Dayton, Isaac (deceased), b. Vermont, s. 1817.  
 Dow, J. M., Physician and Surgeon, b. Canada, s. 1869, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Dutcher, J. J., Merchant, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1862, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Dast, D. R., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. West Potsdam.  
 Ellis, Isaac, Retired Farmer, Norwood, b. Vermont, s. 1807, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Erwin, Geo. Z., Lawyer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Eustman, G. L., Merch., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Foster, E. W., Real Estate Agent, b. Connecticut, s. 1840, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Fay, E., Postmaster, b. Vermont, s. 1853, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Furubish, E. B., Pastor Presbyterian Church, b. Maine, s. 1872, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Fell, E. W., Meat Merchant, b. Canada, s. 1850, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Fay, F. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 French, W. P., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Felton, L. E., Physician and Surgeon, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Felton, S. A., Merchant, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Potsdam.

Fresman, O. (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1815, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Goodale, L. L., School Commissioner, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Goggin, John T., Insurance Agent, b. Ireland, s. 1852, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Gerrie, P. D., Undertaker and Furniture Dealer, b. Scotland, s. 1847, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Greo, R. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1825, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Goodale, F. G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. West Potsdam.  
 Hine, O. A., Railroad Station Agent, Norwood, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Howard, H. R., Episcopal Clergyman, b. Maine, s. 1871, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Heaton, Charles, Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Hopkins, A. T. (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1825, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Harter, H. L., Prof. in State Normal School, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Heath, Milton, Land Agent and President of Village, b. Vermont, s. 1867, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Hale, J. A. (retired), b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Howe, H. H., Livery and Sale Stable, b. Vermont, s. 1866, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Healey, James (deceased), b. Connecticut, s. 1804.  
 Healey, Versul, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1804, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Hawley, T. L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Holt, L. A., Captain on St. Lawrence River, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. West Potsdam.  
 Hows, Brigham (deceased), b. Vermont, s. 1836.  
 Howe, Fred., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1836, p. o. add. W. Potsdam.  
 Hall, G. J. (retired), Norwood Village, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Hall, Erastus (deceased), b. Massachusetts, s. 1808.  
 Hall, A. H., Magistrate, Norwood, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Hodgkins, G. M., Merchant, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1877, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Hall, H. B., Land Agent, Norwood, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Hakin, G. B., Dentist, Norwood, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Jones, Truman, Stock Dealer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Knowles, H. L., Attorney, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Lane, Chas., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Leaders, W. A., Merchant, b. Ontario, Canada, s. 1877, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Loucks, A. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Lockwood, A. L., Potato-Starch Mfr., b. Vermont, s. 1819, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Laue, Daniel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. West Potsdam.  
 Lee, William, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Lockwood, John (deceased), b. Canada, s. 1800.  
 Lockwood, John M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Madrid Springs.  
 Matteson, J. J., Prop. Matteson House, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 McViears, M., Prin. State Normal School, b. Scotland, s. 1869, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 May, John, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1836, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 May, S. G. (deceased), b. New Hampshire, s. 1807.  
 Meacham, A. M. (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1825, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 McCarty, C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Ireland, s. 1855, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 McCuen, N., Farmer and Blacksmith, b. Canada, s. 1846, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 McCuen, G. L., Farmer and Blacksmith, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Moore, Truman (retired), b. Canada, s. 1815, p. o. add. West Potsdam.  
 Martin, George, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1817, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Merritt, E. A., Surveyor and Civil Engineer, b. Vermont, s. 1841, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Matthews, Wm., Mason, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Matthews, David (deceased), b. Vermont, s. 1822.  
 McIntyre, John G., Attorney, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Owen, L. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1836, p. o. add. W. Potsdam.  
 Olmstead, Joel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Genesee Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Parker, A. X., Attorney, b. Vermont, s. 1838, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Pease, T. A., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, Norwood, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Pearson, A. M. H., Mfr. of Broom-handles and Children's Toy Hoops, Norwood, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Peck, C. M., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Pickert, H., Mfr. of Cheese, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Partridge, C. B., Merchant, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Phelps, S. R., Prop. Whitney Hotel, Norwood Village, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Pert, George, Butter and Cheese Merchant, b. England, s. 1834, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Peck, F. H., Merchant, Norwood, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Parker, B. G., Job Printer, Norwood, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Perrin, Ira (deceased), b. Vermont, s. 1808.  
 Perrin, P. (deceased), b. Vermont, s. 1816.  
 Perrin, R. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Perrin, A. (deceased), b. Connecticut, s. 1816.  
 Partridge, L. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Post, G. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Post, A. (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1802, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Quigley, J. F., Reading Law, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Riley, Thomas, Gravestone Dealer, b. Ireland, s. 1863, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Reynolds, Jesse, Physician, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Redway, S. A., Ins. Agt., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Reynolds, Wait, Lumbering, Building Material, and Merchant, Norwood, b. Vermont, s. 1850, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Seeley, J. H., Books and Stationery, Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Swift, Theo. H., Attorney, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Sweet, George H., Proprietor of *Courier and Freeman* paper, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Sanford, C. E., Attorney, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Stone, N. L., Photographer and Artist, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Sparrow, A. J., Sash, Door, and Blind Manufacturing, b. Massachusetts, s. 1862, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Sanford, J. H., Stock Dealer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Slesmon, F. G., Merchant, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1870, p. o. add. Potsdam.

Stanton, A. B., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1849, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Swift, Norman, Mechanic, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Swift, Geo. H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Sayles, S. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Sartwell, O. J., Farmer and Dairyman, Crary's Mills, b. Vermont, s. 1865, p. o. add. Crary's Mills.  
 Sargeant, Amos (deceased), b. Vermont, s. 1824.  
 Sargeant, H. A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Senter, O. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Swan, G. B., Merchant and Manufacturer, b. Massachusetts, s. 1853, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Simmons, P., Merchant and Postmaster, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. West Potsdam.  
 Smith, Wm. (deceased), b. Massachusetts, s. 1804.  
 Smith, Wm. A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1804, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Smith, S. A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Senter, H. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Senter, O. R., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Madrid.  
 Smith, G. R. C., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Stickey, J. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1840, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Tappan, C. O., ex-County Judge, Justice Superior Court, b. Vermont, s. 1853, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Tappan, M. V. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1873, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Timerman, J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Thomas, N. F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Thomas, C. F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Thatcher, H. D., Druggist, b. New Hampshire, s. 1852, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Tupper, A. N., Superintendent of Water-Works and Machinist, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1815, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Usher, Bloomfield, Banker, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Vance, John A., Attorney and Justice of the Peace, b. Ontario, Canada, s. 1859, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Vilas, Peter (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1840, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Wadleigh, L. E., Attorney, b. Vermont, s. 1856, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Welch, H. M., Dentist, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Wheeler, Merritt, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Wait, M. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Wood, Ansel (deceased), b. Vermont, s. 1837.  
 Wood, J. O., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1837, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Wilson, C. L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1853, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Wires, J. C., Merchant, West Potsdam, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. West Potsdam.  
 Winslow, J. H., Scroll Sawyer, b. Canada, s. 1835, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Worden, G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Madrid.  
 Westaway, S. W. (deceased), b. England, s. 1817.  
 Westaway, John, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Morley.  
 Wright, O. (deceased), b. Vermont, s. 1806.  
 Wright, W. H. (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1806, p. o. add. Madrid Springs.  
 Waller, J. J., Druggist, Norwood, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Waller, G. C., Druggist, Norwood, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Wait, M. L., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. West Potsdam.  
 Waller, J. J. & Son, General Insurance Agencies, Norwood, p. o. add. Norwood.

ROSSIE.

Albro, H. R., Justice of Peace, b. Hartford, Conn., s. 1829, p. o. add. Somerville.  
 Allen, Wm., Miller, b. Scotland, s. 1826, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Bolton, Jas. H., Miller, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Wegatchie.  
 Bell, Alphonzo, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Backus, Geo., General Merchandise, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Baxter, W. H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Somerville.  
 Crowley, P. M., Carriage Manufacturer and Postmaster, b. Vermont, s. 1822, p. o. add. Somerville.  
 Church, Daniel, Manufacturer Woolen Goods, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Wegatchie.  
 Clark, John II., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Ox Bow.  
 Crary, J. P., Manufacturer and Dealer in Lumber, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Clark, P. P., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Draper, L. G., Dealer in General Merchandise, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Drummond, Jas., Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1830, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Dickson, A. A., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Ox Bow.  
 Dougherty, Jobb, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1828, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Emmons, Chauncey, Farmer, b. New Hampshire, s. 1823, p. o. add. Somerville.  
 Emmons, Eugene, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Somerville.  
 Foster, W. S., Dealer in General Merchandise, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1877, p. o. add. Somerville.  
 Giffin, L. M., Physician and Surgeon, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Hall, Robert, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1834, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Hunter, James, Lime Manufacturer and Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1828, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Jopon, Ansel, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Kinney, O. D., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Somerville.  
 Laidlaw, James, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1832, p. o. add. Wegatchie.  
 Lawton, E. M., Prop. Keene's Station Hotel, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Lockie, James, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1819, p. o. add. Wegatchie.  
 Leonard, Wm. W., Justice of Peace, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Leonard, W. W., Dealer in General Merchandise, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Rossie.

Laidlow, J., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 McIntosh, J. W., Dealer in General Merchandise, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Wegatchie.  
 Markwick, Robert, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Ox Bow.  
 McLaren, Alex., Farmer and Mechanic, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Myers, John, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Pike, Adam, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1824, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Pike, H. F., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Somerville.  
 Russell, Morton, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Ox Bow.  
 Robb, James, General Merchandise, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Rossie.  
 Storie, D. W., Farmer and Jobber, b. Scotland, s. 1829, p. o. add. Wegatchie.  
 Spragne, D. W., Dealer in General Merchandise, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Storie, Thos., Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1829, p. o. add. Ox Bow.  
 Shippee, Henry, Farmer, b. Massachusetts, s. 1841, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Turnbull, Thos., Landholder, b. Scotland, s. 1820, p. o. add. Wegatchie.  
 Turnbull, Thos. A., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Ox Bow.  
 Tenney, Clark, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.  
 Wait, Gilbert (retired), b. Vermont, s. 1835, p. o. add. Somerville.

## RUSSELL.

Bartlett, H., Miller, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Baker, O. M., Druggist, b. Illinois, s. 1867, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Baker, L. B., Physician and Surgeon, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Brown, C. H., Farmer and Cheese-factory, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Colton, Daniel, Furniturs and Undertaker, b. Antwerp, Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Clark, J. L., Farmer, Justice of Peace, and Postmaster, North Russell, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. North Russell.  
 Clark, J. (deceased), North Russell, b. Massachusetts, s. 1807.  
 Clark, C. A., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Coloton, James, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1851, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Doolittle, S. W., Hotel Proprietor, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Derby, Hiry, Merchant and Justice of Peace, b. Vt., s. 1848, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Dunham, P. C., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Farmer, Geo., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. N. Russell.  
 Farmer, Alonzo, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. N. Russell.  
 Fanning, Caleb, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Fanning, Wm. (deceased), b. Rhode Island, s. 1827.  
 Gordon, H. M., Hotel-keeper, Clifton, b. Canada, s. 1868, p. o. add. Clifton.  
 Gore, James, Harnessmaker, b. Canada, s. 1863, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Gore, Mrs. J., Milliner, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Gray, D. C., Farmer and Butter-factory, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Gilmao, George, Farmer and Butter-factory, b. Vt., s. 1855, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Gray & Gilman, Proprietors Butter-factory.  
 Gibbons, Wm., Farmer and Hop-raiser, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Gibbons, W. S., Farmer and Hop-raiser, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Hunkins, John, Farmer and Cattle-buyer, b. Canada, s. 1841, p. o. add. Hermon.  
 Jenne, J. A., Merchant and Justice of Peace, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Knox, C. H., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Knox, H. F., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Knox, Chester (deceased), b. Massachusetts, s. 1811.  
 Kelsey, Ira, Farmer and Stone-mason, N. Russell, b. Mass., s. 1837, p. o. add. N. Russell.  
 Lewis, W. H., Jr., Supervisor and Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Miles, S. K., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Mills, J. B., Farmer and Mechanic, b. Canada, s. 1849, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Palmer, J. M. & Son, Merchant, Postmaster, and Assemblyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Power, B., Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1821, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Ritchie, Thomas, Farmer, Clifton, b. Scotland, s. 1859, p. o. add. Clifton.  
 Reed, Mrs. Jane, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Reed, L. J. (deceased), b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837.  
 Reed, Judson, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Smith, Charles, Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Smith, Benj., Merchant and Justice of Peace, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Shaw, A. B., Money-loaner, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Sheridan, James, Supervisor and Land-agent, Clifton, b. Canada, s. 1868, p. o. add. Clifton.  
 Stiles, Henry, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Stiles, Ezra, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Westoo, O. G., Farmer, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Russell.  
 Wethersell, C. A., Cheese-factory, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Russell.

## STOCKHOLM.

Benjamin, Wm. J., Produce and Dealer in Stock, West Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Bicknell, C. L., Town Clerk, Mfr. of and Dir. in Tin, Glass, and Hardware, Cook and Parlor-Stoves, Farming Utensils, Cutlery, etc., West Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Bicknell, Hosea (2d), Merchant, West Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Barnap, B. N., Merchant, Notary Public, and Justice of the Peace, E. Stockholm, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Stockholm.  
 Brush, E. L., Assessor, Farmer, and Dairyman, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. North Stockholm.  
 Clark, C., Mfr. of Cassimeres, Tweeds, Grays, Flannels, etc., West Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Cobb, J. H., Mfr. of Tin, Brass, and Copper Ware, W. Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Crouch, O. F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1861, p. o. add. Southville.  
 Converse, E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1821, p. o. add. Southville.  
 Craspe, E. S., Mfr. and Dir. in Lumber, also Mfr. of Potato Starch, Proprietor of Grist-Mills, Supervisor and General Merchant, Stockholm Depot, b. Wyoming Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Stockholm Depot.  
 Cook, S. M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1838, p. o. add. N. Stockholm.

Decker, Orrison L., Blacksmithing and General Jobbing, West Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Dewey, Frank P., Mfr. of Potato Starch and Farmer, Southville, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Southville.  
 Dutton, Willard, Retired Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1841, p. o. add. W. Stockholm.  
 Dutton, Ira, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Decker, A. C., Farmer, West Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1859, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Davis, H. R., Farmer and Land-agent, Stockholm Centre, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Stockholm Centre.  
 Davis, Mrs. H. K., Stockholm Centre, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Stockholm Centre.  
 Doud, Geo. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Dunbar, Mrs. L. C., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. W. Stockholm.  
 Dike, Theron, Farmer and Blksmith, b. Vermont, s. 1861, p. o. add. Stockholm.  
 Doud, Martin, Retired Farmer, West Stockholm, b. Vermont, s. 1826, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Emery, O. F., Farmer and Dairyman, and Dealer in Stock, b. New Hampshire, s. 1846, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Emery, Chas., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Southville.  
 Ellis, G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Stockholm Depot.  
 Fletcher, Mrs. Fidelia, Residence Knapp's Station, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. North Stockholm.  
 Gibson, Geo. N., Mfr. of Lumber and Shingles, West Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Gibson, Capt. Warren, Prop'r of Grist-Mill, b. Vt., s. 1837, p. o. add. W. Stockholm.  
 Gurley, W. R., Assessor, Farmer, and Dairyman, West Stockholm, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Griswold, J. M., Farmer and Dairyman, Southville, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Southville.  
 Gage, Abel, Farmer and Dairy, b. Canada, s. 1838, p. o. add. Stockholm Depot.  
 Grundy, L. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Brook Dale.  
 Hayes, John, Farmer and Mfr. of Butter- and Cheese-factory, estab. 1866, West Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Harrington, Geo. W., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Southville.  
 Huntley, A. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vt., s. 1846, p. o. add. Stockholm Centre.  
 Hayes, M. F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Hayes, J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Hayes, W. D., School-teacher, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Hayes, C. L., School-teacher, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1860, p. o. add. W. Stockholm.  
 Holmes, Ransom, Prop'r of Holmes House, Stockholm Centre, b. Vermont, s. 1821, p. o. add. Stockholm Centre.  
 Hoyt, Lucian S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Stockholm.  
 Hale, Col. Ira, Residence Knapp's Station, b. Vt., s. 1823, p. o. add. N. Stockholm.  
 Jarvis, Henry, Postmaster, Farmer, and Dairyman, Southville, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Southville.  
 Jennings, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, Stockholm Centre, b. Ireland, s. 1831, p. o. add. Stockholm Centre.  
 Jenkins, E. S., } Twins, } Harness Mfrs., Stockholm Depot, b. St. Lawrence Co.,  
 Jenkins, A. T., } N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Stockholm Depot.  
 Kellam, Sam'l E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vt., s. 1844, p. o. add. W. Stockholm.  
 Kellam, Sam'l, died in 1850, age 50 years, b. Vermont, s. 1844.  
 Knapp, Moses, residence Knapp's Station, b. New Hampshire, s. 1812, p. n. add. North Stockholm.  
 Kimball, T. L., Farmer and Millwright, b. Vt., s. 1855, p. o. add. N. Stockholm.  
 Kelsey, H. G., Farmer, Stockholm Depot, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Stockholm Depot.  
 Lyman, Allen (retired), residence West Stockholm, b. New Hampshire, 1794, s. 1819, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Lenney, Henry, Sr., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Ireland, s. 1838, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Lenney, George, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Lenney, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Potsdam.  
 Lewis, B. G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vt., s. 1828, p. o. add. North Stockholm.  
 Lewis, H. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. North Stockholm.  
 Lewis, Hiram, Farmer, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. North Stockholm.  
 Lewis, Mrs. Hiram, b. Vermont, s. 1823, p. o. add. North Stockholm.  
 Lytle, Hiram W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. North Stockholm.  
 McGovern, Patrick, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Ireland, s. 1826, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Miller, Calvin, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Maybaw, Mrs. Lucina, res. Southville, b. Vermont, s. 1827, p. o. add. Southville.  
 Marsh, Morgan, Farmer and Dairyman, b. N. Hampshire, s. 1812, died June 27, 1877, aged 75.  
 Marsh, Morgan, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Stockholm Centre.  
 Morgan, D. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Morgan, M. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Morgan, Charles G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Norwood.  
 Morgan, Joel, b. Vermont, 1801, died in August, 1847, aged 46 years.  
 Munson, Henry, Manufacturer of Potato Starch, and Farmer; factory at Skinnerville, established 1871; factory at Norfolk, established 1874; b. Connecticut, s. 1820, p. o. add. Stockholm Depot.  
 Moulton, Seth, Carpenter and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Moulton, H. A., Carpenter and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Moulton, George A., Carpenter and Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Munson, Edward, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Connecticut, s. 1820, p. o. add. Stockholm Depot.  
 Nye, John M., Furnaceman, Farmer, and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1865, p. o. add. West Stockholm.  
 Newton, Orange, Clergyman, b. Vermont, s. 1816, p. o. add. Stockholm.  
 Newton, Samuel (deceased), b. New Hampshire, s. 1815.  
 Newton, Charles W., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Stockholm.  
 Needham, H., Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1842, p. o. add. North Stockholm.  
 Norton, William H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Ohio, s. 1865, p. o. add. Stockholm Depot.



## WADDINGTON.

- Ober, William, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Ober, I., b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1831, died in 1865, aged 78 years.
- Page, Jos., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vt., s. 1834, p. o. add. Stockholm Centre.
- Peluse, J. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vt., s. 1832, p. o. add. North Stockholm.
- Phippen, Warren T., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Rose, D. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Reeve, Benj., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1832, p. o. add. Ft. Jackson.
- Reeve, R. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Fort Jackson.
- Reeve, S. H., Assessor, Farmer, and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Fort Jackson.
- Riggs, Francis O., Mechanic and Manufacturer of Lumber, etc., b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Stockholm.
- Richey, A. T., Station, Express, and Telegraph Agent; also Dealer in Produce, Stockholm Depot, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Stockholm Depot.
- Smith, Curton, Proprietor of Iron Foundry, Bartlett & Smith, lessees, West Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. W. Stockholm.
- Sutherland, O. L., Carriage Ironing and Blacksmithing in general, West Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Seaver, Robert K., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Schellis, Stewart R., Farmer, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. W. Stockholm.
- Smith, Ozro A., Carpenter and Builder, W. Stockholm, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Stearns, A. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Stockholm Centre.
- Stearns, J. W., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Stockholm Centre.
- Stearos, R. P., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Stockholm Centre.
- Stearns, H. W., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc., Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Stockholm Centre.
- Smith, Harry F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Smith, Mrs. Harriet, b. Connecticut, s. 1823, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Shaw, Squire David, Justice of the Peace and Merchant, Stockholm Depot, b. Vermont, s. 1847, p. o. add. Stockholm Depot.
- Tucker, Squire A. S., Justice of the Peace, West Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 1828, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Thompson, Samuel, Farmer, b. New Hampshire, s. 1833, p. o. add. Southville.
- Trask, J. P., Farmer and Hop Grower, b. Vermont, s. 1843, p. o. add. Ft. Jackson.
- Taylor, Caleb, Farmer, West Stockholm, b. Vermont, s. 1811, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Trussell, Moses, Farmer and Mechanic, b. New Hampshire, s. 1827, p. o. add. Stockholm.
- Tryon, Micajah, Farmer and Dairyman, Brook Dale, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Brook Dale.
- Tryon, Mrs. M., Brook Dale, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Brook Dale.
- Thatcher, C. M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Stockholm.
- Vance, Isaac P., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Tin, Glass, and Hardware, Cook and Parlor Stoves, etc. (Bicknell & Vance), West Stockholm, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1840, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Wellington, L. W., Dealer and Manufacturer of Cheese-Boxes, Butter-Tubs, Sap-Buckets, etc., West Stockholm, b. New Hampshire, s. 1850, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Wellins, Saldon, Farmer and Dairyman, West Stockholm, b. Vermont, s. 1833, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Wadleigh, W. C., Farmer and Dairyman, West Stockholm, b. Vermont, s. 1838, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Wires, L. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Southville.
- Westurn, Thomas, Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Southville.
- Wait, W. Z., Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles, Mechanic and Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1839, p. o. add. West Stockholm.
- Webster, W. W., Retired Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Stockholm.
- Webster, Warren, b. Vermont, s. 1806, died in 1869, aged 88 years.
- Austin, Henry B., Dlr. in Cabinetware, b. Ohio, s. 1869, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Brown, John R., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.
- Burton, Wm., General Merchandise, Waddington Village, b. Yorkshire, Eng., s. 1832, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Burtele, J. M., Mnfr. of Hay-loops, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1862, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Clark, Wm. (retired), Waddington Village, b. New Hampshire, s. 1830, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Clark, C. C., Superintendent II. R. James' Paper-mill, Waddington Village, b. Vermont, s. 1865, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Clemson, Rev. T. G., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Waddington, b. Chester, Pa., s. 1867, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Dewey, S. J., Druggist and Grocer, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Waddington Village, b. Utica, N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Datzell, Robert, Contractor and Builder, Waddington Village, b. Ireland, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Fay, Mrs. Thomas L. (Thos. L. Fay, Farmer, died Jan. 6, 1874, leaving 5 children), b. Ireland, s. 1825, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Hall, Walter, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Hatch, A. S., Farmer, b. Vermont, 1818, s. 1829, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Hunter, John, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1832, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Hunter, Wm., Farmer, b. Canada, s. 1837, p. o. add. Louisville, N. Y.
- Hobkirk, Adam, Carpenter (deceased, 1864), b. Roxburghshire, Scotland, s. 1830.
- Hobkirk, Adam, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Hughes, M. F., Mnfr. and Dealer in Carriages, Wagons, and Sleighs, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Jardin, Andrew F., Mnfr. and Dealer in Cabinetware, Waddington Village, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Kerr, Robt., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Lisbon Centre.
- McCarthy, Rev. Florence, Pastor of St. John Baptist and St. Mary's (R. C.) Churches, b. Cary, Ireland, s. 1868, p. o. add. Waddington.
- McCorrick, Rev. R. W., Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, b. Down, Ireland, s. 1869, p. o. add. Waddington.
- McDowell, Joseph (1st), Mnfr. of Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Waddington Village, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Waddington.
- McFarland, C. A., Ed. of Waddington *Pioneer*, Waddington Village, b. Canada, s. 1877, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Martin, Thomas, Merchant Tailor, Waddington Village, b. Scotland, s. 1843, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Montgomery, Horace, Dealer in Lumber and Surveyor, Waddington Village, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Morrison, J., Physician and Surgeon, Waddington Village, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Murphy, Henry J., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Porteous, Samuel, Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Pratt, Henry W., Deputy Collector of Customs, Waddington Village, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Proctor, L. J., Merchant and Proprietor of Howland Mills, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Rand, John P., General Blacksmithing and Edge-Tools, Waddington Village, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Redington, James, Attorney-at-Law and Real Estate Agent, Waddington Village, Consular Agent at Morrisburg, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Rutherford, J. T., Attorney-at-Law, also Farmer, Miller, and Supervisor, Waddington Village, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Rutherford, Wm. J. (2d), Miller, of the firm of Bowhall & Rutherford, Model Mill, Waddington Village, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Shepard, A. B., Attorney-at-Law, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Thompson, Robert, Firm of R. Thompson & Co., General Merchandise, b. Brockville, Canada, s. 1876, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Wetherbee, L. D., Dealer in General Merchandise, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Waddington.
- Wright, George R., Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Waddington.













