

Onondaga's Centennial.

GLEANINGS OF A CENTURY.

EDITED BY

DWIGHT H. BRUCE.

VOLUME I.

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Dwight H. Bruce

PREFACE.

History, in confined limits, is not easy to record in accordance with the broader definition of the word. Somebody has written that the real work of history is to be found in understanding the organic development of the five great phases of institutional life: the political, the religious, the cultural, the economic, and the social. To an extent, these requirements may be complied with in writing the history of a county, but the field is too small for much elaboration of them.

The purpose of these volumes is more to record that which has transpired during a century than to discuss questions which in a way may be said to be related to the development. Of such questions there is not much to be said intelligently, much to reason upon, which would not be common-place to the reader, whose thoughts and imagination are as capable of applying intimations and suggestions which recorded facts give as our own.

In systematizing the order under which these volumes should be compiled and written, it was deemed wise to in the main substitute chronology for too close classification, in the belief that the reader would prefer to follow the line of transpiring events and preserve the continuity of the interesting story. The towns, too, have, as a rule, been placed according to the order of their establishment rather than alphabetically, thus maintaining the chronological plan.

The present population of the county is very largely composed of the descendants of pioneers and early settlers; hence it has been deemed advisable to insert as many of the names of such ancestors as could be obtained. To that end records have been patiently searched with quite satisfactory results.

Much which might have appeared in the chapters of general county history in Volume I was reserved for what was deemed to be a more appropriate place in the respective towns, as fairly belonging to them;

so that the general writings relate more to early times than to the county's real existence. These narratives, however, are thought to be intensely interesting, and certainly they present the first connected and complete sketch of the early history of this locality which has ever been written. The real valor and character of the Iroquois is made to stand out; their trials as well as the troubles of the invaders are most fully recorded. Of that confederacy one never tires of reading—made more famous by the legend of Hiawatha, and Longfellow's superb poem.

Enough of the experiences of the Pioneers is related to show most clearly the fortitude required of them to overcome the monstrous obstacles with which they voluntarily met, of the manner of their lives, of the heroism which laid the foundation for the great things to come. Not only upon the men did trials and tribulations fall, but doubly so upon the noble women who with woman's love and fidelity accompanied their husbands to these wilds.

The gradual and increasing development which has, from the earliest period to the present, been made, is somewhat minutely shown by abundant statistics in their proper places. Manufactures kept pace with agricultural pursuits; religion and education were fostered from the beginning, and those principles upon which communities are successfully reared were early engrafted into the fundamental law and usages.

It has been an interesting as well as laborious task to prepare this History for the press, and while completeness in all things is not claimed for it—no written history can be complete—it is hoped and believed that it presents a very full and accurate record. Its preparation was embarrassed by the very meager early records, and by the loss of not a few later ones of the towns; but the deficiency has been well supplied in various ways and from other sources. Great helps in silent ways have been the many older publications of historical, biographical, and statistical character. The list of such works is too long for publication here, and most of them are more or less familiar to all intelligent readers.

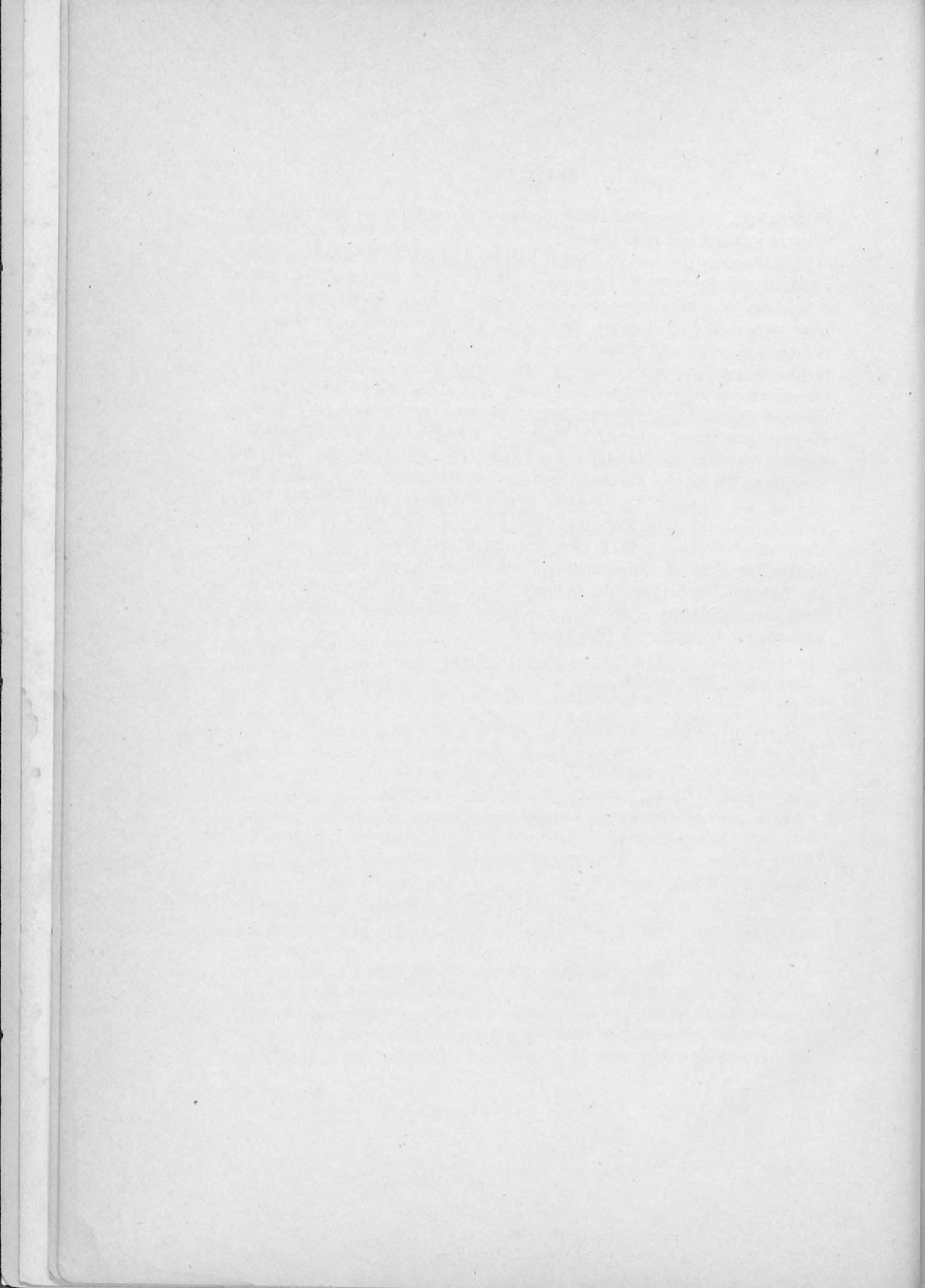
The Editor wishes also to acknowledge the valuable personal assistance which has been generously rendered. But his first and special acknowledgments are justly due to Mr. H. Perry Smith, whose superior capability and long and extended experience in such work, enabled him to discharge his important responsibilities with rare excellence; Mr.

W. Stanley Child has also contributed much conscientious and valuable labor in general and special fields.

The chapters devoted to Indian history and the early wars were revised by the Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, S. T. D., of Baldwinsville, who is the best local authority upon those topics. While the list of all who have personally aided in our task is too long for publication, it is incumbent upon us to give the names of a few who have been most instrumental in securing and supplying information for the various town histories; among such are Captain George K. Collins and Uriah Roundy, town of Spafford; E. Norman Leslie, the town of Skaneateles; E. P. Howe, the town of Otisco; Du Portal S. Sprague and Spafford Allen, town of Fabius; the family of the late Calvin McIntyre, the town of Elbridge; David A. Munro, the town of Camillus; Rev. Avery R. Palmer, the town of La Fayette; Wallace Tappan, the town of Van Buren; Richard L. Smith, the town of Lysander; Fred A. M. Ball, the town of Pompey; M. P. Worden and Alvah Woodworth, the town of Manlius; Lauren Plant and the Emmons family, the town of Cicero; Dr. Allen V. R. Snyder, the town of Clay; Josiah G. Holbrook and E. S. Walker, the town of De Witt; and Rev. Albert Cusick, some of the data for the Onondaga Indian chapter.

D. H. B.

SYRACUSE, April, 1896.



CONTENTS—VOL. I.

CHAPTER I.

Original Ten Counties—Montgomery County—Herkimer County—Onondaga County—Act Erecting Onondaga County—Map of Original County—Reduction of Territory of Onondaga County—The Military Tract—Land Gratuities of New York State—Land Commissioners—Acts Relative to the Military Tract and Bounty Lands—Survey of the Military Lands—"Survey Fifty"—Various Descriptions of Military Tract Boundaries—Reservations in the Military Tract—"State's Hundred"—Townships of the Military Tract—Contention and Litigation over Land Titles.....	1-11
---	------

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Topography of the County—Streams—Waterfalls and Cascades—Lakes—Peculiarity of the Green Lakes—Springs—Geology.....	11-24
--	-------

CHAPTER III.

The Ethnology of Onondaga—Utensils of the Early Peoples—Sites of Indian Towns—Camps—Cemeteries—Mounds—Forts—Johnson's Fort.....	24-34
---	-------

CHAPTER IV.

Name of Iroquois—Traditions—Hiawatha—Wampum—Confederates—Clans—Families—First Accounts—Villages—Language—Months—Feasts—Workshop—Character.....	34-41
--	-------

CHAPTER V.

Champlain's Invasion—Iroquois Fort—Jesuits—Hurons and Iroquois—Jogues—Hurons at Onondaga—Onondaga Ambassadors—Andastes—Overthrow of Hurons and Neutrals.....	41-50
--	-------

CHAPTER VI.

French Invited by Mohawks—Onondagas—Negotiations—Le Moyne's Journey— Councils—Addresses—Fire—Baptisms—Erie War—Return—Onondaga Lake—Salt Springs—Rivers.....	50-56
--	-------

CHAPTER VII.

Peace Ratified—Journey of Dablon and Chaumonot—Otihatangue—Oneida River—Reception—Council—Onondaga Lake—Place of Settlement—Erie Child—Religious Services—Presents—French Prisoner—Onondaga and Cay- uga Songs—Presents and Addresses—Chapel—Christmas Eve—Stockade— Stories—The Journey—Hunger—Gannentaa—Councils—Fruits—Country— Customs—Slaves—Privations—Plots—Flight—The Settlement.....	56-75
--	-------

CHAPTER VIII.

THE IROQUOIS AND THE FRENCH.

Onondaga Victory—Tortures—Truce—Captives—Le Moyne's Mission—His Re- turn—De Tracy—Missions Resumed—Baptism of Garakontié—Mohawk Condolence—Catechising—Drunkness.....	75-82
---	-------

CHAPTER IX.

English and Iroquois—La Salle—Garakontié's Death—Missions—Southern Wars and Lands—De la Barre—Garangula—Greenhalgh—Dekanissora—De Non- ville—Invasion of Canada—Millet's Capture.....	82-90
---	-------

CHAPTER X.

Iroquois and English—Blacksmiths—Aqueendera—Frontenac's Invasion—Black Kettle—Embassies—Colonel Romer—Dekanissora and Jesuits—French Fort —Oswego—Beaver Lands.....	90-101
---	--------

CHAPTER XI.

Pennsylvania Councils—Conrad Weiser—Black Prince—Bartram—Sir William Johnson—Peace.....	101-106
--	---------

CHAPTER XII.

Moravians—Zeisberger—Spangenberg—Cammerhoff—Vocabularies—War— Father Picquet—Peace—Discouragements—New Plans.....	106-113
--	---------

CONTENTS.

ix

CHAPTER XIII.

War—Oswego—French Activity—Battle Island—Onondaga Fort—Condolence—
 Fall of Oswego—French Privations—New Forts—Brewerton—Niagara
 Taken—Quebec—Fort Lewis 113-126

CHAPTER XIV.

Indian Dissatisfaction—Medals—Kirkland's Visit—Pontiac—Trade—Discontent
 —Grants to Cherokees—Johnson—Property Line—Tryon County—Indian
 Customs—Grievances—Johnson's Death—Indian Mourning 126-134

CHAPTER XV.

The Revolution—Mohawk Valley—Conference—The Johnsons—Campaign of
 1776—Burgoyne and St. Leger—Fort Stanwix and Oriskany—Oswego—
 Molly Brant—Expedition against Onondaga—Beatty's Journal—Results—
 Johnson's Raid—Turtle Tree—Attempt on Oswego—Close of the War—List
 of Revolutionary Soldiers 134-172

CHAPTER XVI.

Unsettled Affairs—Treaty of Stanwix—Kirkland and Proctor—Later Treaties—
 Onondaga Sales—Original Reservation—Onondagas since the Revolution—
 Captain John and other Chiefs 172-183

CHAPTER XVII.

Webster and Newkirk—Danforth—Lessee Company—Cockburn and Vander-
 kemp—Frenchman's Island—Roads—Divisions of Counties and Erection of
 Onondaga—Towns 183-197

CHAPTER XVIII.

THROUGH THE WAR OF 1812.

The First Decade—Transportation—Highways—The First Newspapers—The
 Salt Industry—Beginning of the War of 1812-15—The Militia—Onondaga's
 Regiments and Companies—The Old Arsenal—Events of 1813—Capture of
 Oswego by the British—Treaty of Ghent—Turnpike Companies—Boundary
 of Onondaga County—Reduction to Present Area 197-218

CHAPTER XIX.

FROM 1815 TO 1830.

Events of Importance—Canal Agitation—Construction of the Erie Canal—Its Business—Other Canal Schemes—Changes in Civil Divisions—A Glimpse of Syracuse and other Villages in 1829.....	218-226
---	---------

CHAPTER XX.

Era of Prosperity—Cholera—Railroads—Turnpikes—The First Bank—Financial Inflation and Wreck—The "Patriot War"—Illustrations of Salina and Syracuse in 1840.....	226-235
--	---------

CHAPTER XXI.

Increase in Population—Agricultural Development—The First Plank Road—The Direct Road—The Syracuse and Oswego Railroad—The Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad—The Telegraph—Public Buildings—The "Jerry Rescue"—The Financial Panic of 1857.....	235-240
---	---------

CHAPTER XXII.

THE WAR PERIOD.

The Beginning of the War—Military Enthusiasm—Captain Butler's Company—Captain Jenney's Artillery [Company—The 12th Regiment—The 122d Regiment—Bounties and Bounty Legislation—The 101st Regiment—The 149th Regiment—The Draft—The 185th Regiment—Statistics of Bounty Indebtedness.....	240-255
---	---------

CHAPTER XXIII.

FROM 1865 TO THE PRESENT.

Gain in Population—Inflation and Contraction—Railroads—The Cardiff Giant—Syracuse University—The West Shore Railroad—Bridges—The Centennial Celebration.....	255-264
--	---------

CHAPTER XXIV.

Elections from the Formation of the County—Republicans and Federalists—Extinction of the Federalists—The Clintonians and Bucktails—The Democrats—"Vigilance Committees"—The Anti-Masons—Opposition to Sunday	
--	--

CONTENTS.

xi

Mails—The Whigs—The Abolitionists—The Campaign of 1840—The Hunkers and Barnburners—The Temperance Movement—The Free Soilers—The Carson League—The "Free Democracy"—The Know Nothings—Birth of the Republican Party—Syracuse as the "City of Conventions"—Civil List 264-311

CHAPTER XXV.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The County Poorhouse—Onondaga County Penitentiary—Onondaga County Agricultural Society—Onondaga County Clerk's Office—Onondaga County Orphan Asylum—Onondaga Historical Society 311-324

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Comparison of the State Law with the Common Law—Evolution of the Courts—The Court of Appeals—The Supreme Court—The Court of Chancery—The County Court—The Surrogate's Court—Justice's Court—District Attorneys—Sheriffs—Court Buildings—Judicial Officers—Personal Sketches—Miscellaneous 324-359

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Onondaga County Medical Society—Synopsis of its Acts to the Present Day—Its Essayists—Its Presidents—List of its Members—The Syracuse Medical Association—List of its Members—Its Officers—Its Essayists—Syracuse Medical College—Biographical Sketches of Deceased Physicians—Sketch of Homoeopathy—Homoeopathic Medical Society—Its Members—Its Officers—Its Necrology—The Central New York Homoeopathic Medical Society 360-398

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE VILLAGE AND THE CITY OF SYRACUSE 398-593

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE TOWN OF POMPEY 594-631

CHAPTER XXX.

THE TOWN OF MARCELLUS.....631-658

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE TOWN OF CAMILLUS.....659-682

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE TOWN OF ELBRIDGE.....683-708

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE TOWN OF VAN BUREN.....708-737

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE TOWN OF LYSANDER.....738-767

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE TOWN OF MANLIUS.....768-806

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE TOWN OF CICERO.....806-824

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE TOWN OF CLAY.....824-836

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE TOWN OF ONONDAGA.....836-866

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE TOWN OF FABIUS.....866-889

CONTENTS.

xiii

CHAPTER XL.

THE TOWN OF TULLY 889-904

CHAPTER XLI.

THE TOWN OF SPAFFORD 904-922

CHAPTER XLII.

THE TOWN OF OTISCO 922-932

PORTRAITS—VOL. I.

Alvord, Thomas G.,.....	584	Kendall, James V., Dr.,.....	facing 767
Amos, Jacob,.....	facing 493	Lawless, Michael J.,.....	facing 645
Baldwin, Jonas C.,.....	743	Mercer, Alfred, Dr.,.....	facing 373
Beauchamp, William M., Rev.,	facing 759	Mills, Frank B.,.....	facing 657
Belden, A. Cadwell,.....	facing 581	Moir, Edward,.....	facing 643
Belden, James J.,.....	facing 478	Munro, David,.....	facing 665
Bruce, Dwight H.,.....	frontispiece	Munro, David A.,.....	facing 666
Campbell, George T., Dr.,.....	facing 391	Nottingham, John, Dr.,.....	facing 396
Clark, Asahel K.,.....	facing 712	Peters, Nicholas, sr.,.....	facing 450
Clark, Charles P.,.....	facing 582	Poole, Theodore L.,.....	facing 246
Clark, H. H.,.....	facing 882	Ranney, Luke,.....	facing 700
Cogswell, William B.,.....	facing 592	Rodger, William C.,.....	facing 706
Cole, Charles C.,.....	facing 702	Sadler, Ambrose,.....	facing 833
Cossitt, Rufus,.....	facing 850	Sheldon, Jay W., Dr.,.....	facing 395
Didama, Henry D., Dr.,.....	facing 364	Smith, Azariah,.....	776
Duell, Charles H.,.....	facing 546	Smith, Vivus W.,.....	566
Duguid, Henry L.,.....	facing 507	Tappen, Gabriel,.....	facing 735
Forman, Joshua,.....	220	Teall, Oliver,.....	424
Frazeo, James,.....	facing 761	Tefft, Nathan R., Dr.,.....	facing 859
Geddes, James,.....	221	Toll, Abel H.,.....	facing 719
Granger, Amos P.,.....	422	Truair, John G. K.,.....	facing 566
Hancock, Theodore E.,.....	facing 310	Tyler, Comfort,.....	842
Heffron, John L., Dr.,.....	facing 379	White, Andrew D.,.....	facing 304
Higgins, Alfred,.....	facing 464	Wieting, John M., Dr.,.....	facing 481
Hotaling, W. H.,.....	facing 874	Wilkinson, John,.....	431
Huntington, Frederic D., Rev.,	facing 557	Wilson, William,.....	facing 751
Jacobson, Nathan, Dr.,.....	facing 376	Wyckoff, Jonathan,.....	facing 847

ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS.

Cook's Coffee House in Syracuse,...	426	First Congregational church, the, in	
Depot, the old, in Syracuse,.....	471	Syracuse,.....	519
East side of South Salina street in		First M. E. church, the original, in	
Syracuse, about 1855,.....	593	Syracuse,.....	523
First Baptist church, the original,		First Presbyterian church, the origi-	
in Syracuse,.....	509	nal, in Syracuse,.....	514

CONTENTS.

xv

Greyhound Tavern, the, in Syracuse, 419	Map, reference, of Military Tract and surrounding territory, 8
"Line House," the old, in Syracuse, 443	Marvin Block, the, in Syracuse, 420
Manlius Village, view of, about 1840, 782	Onondaga Arsenal and map of grounds of, facing 207
Mansion House, the, in Syracuse, . . . 402	Ossahinta, portait of, 182
Map of Central New York in 1809, facing 196	Raynor Block in Syracuse, 430
Map of Chouaguen in 1756, facing . . 117	St. John's School, for Boys, at Manlius, 788
Map, De Lery's, of Oswego in 1727, facing 98	Salina, view of, about 1840, 234
Map, early, of Central New York, facing 66	School House, the old, in Syracuse, 549
Map of Fort Brewerton and Blockhouse on Oneida Lake, 123	Site of the White Memorial Building in Syracuse, 451
Map of original Onondaga county and Military Tract, 5	Sites of Onondaga County and Syracuse Savings Bank Buildings, . . . 427
Map of Syracuse in 1834, 445	Syracuse, view of, about 1840, 234
Map of Syracuse in 1846, 457	Townsend Block, the, in Syracuse, . . 429
Map of the Walton Tract, 404	

Onondaga's Centennial.

CHAPTER I.

Original Ten Counties—Montgomery County—Herkimer County—Onondaga County—Act Erecting Onondaga County—Map of Original County—Reduction of Territory of Onondaga County—The Military Tract—Land Gratuities of New York State—Land Commissioners—Acts Relative to the Military Tract and Bounty Lands—Survey of the Military Lands—"Survey Fifty"—Various Descriptions of Military Tract Boundaries—Reservations in the Military Tract—"State's Hundred"—Townships of the Military Tract—Contention and Litigation over Land Titles.

The original ten counties of what is now the State of New York were created on November 1, 1683, and named Albany, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. On the 12th of March, 1772, Montgomery county was erected from Albany county under the name of "Tryon," and embraced nearly the whole of the central and western part of this State. The name was changed to Montgomery in 1784, in honor of the American hero who fell at Quebec. From Montgomery county, on February 16, 1791, was erected Herkimer county, embracing all the territory now constituting Onondaga, Oneida, Hamilton, and Herkimer counties, and a part of Otsego county.

From this then great county of Herkimer, Onondaga county was erected on March 5, 1794, including within its boundaries the Military Tract described further on. Following is a transcription of the legislative act erecting the county:

Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:

That all that tract of land called the Military Tract, bounded westerly by the county of Ontario: northerly by Lake Ontario, the Onondaga river and the Oneida lake, easterly by the east bounds of the lands in the said tract laid out for townships

and called by the names of Cincinnatus, Solon, Fabius and Pompey, and the easterly and northeasterly bounds of lands in the said tract laid out for townships and called by the names of Manlius and Cicero as the same have been run and marked by the Surveyor-General of this State, and southerly by the south bounds of the lands in the said tract laid out for townships and called by the names of Cincinnatus, Virgil, Dryden, Ulysses, and Hector, as the same have been run and marked by the Surveyor-General of this State, and the same line continued to the east bounds of the county of Ontario, shall be a separate county and be called and known by the name of Onondaga.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be held in and for the said county of Onondaga, a court of common pleas and a court of general sessions of the peace, and there shall be two terms of the said courts in every year, to commence and end as follows; that is to say, the first term of the said courts shall begin on the fourth Tuesday of May, and shall continue and be held until the Saturday following inclusive, and the second term of said courts shall begin on the fourth Tuesday of December, and shall continue and be held until the Saturday following inclusive. And the said courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace shall have the same general powers and authorities in the said 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, or any criminal proceedings had or to be had before the fourth Tuesday of May next, but all such criminal and civil proceedings shall and may be prosecuted to trial, judgment and execution as if this act had never been made.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That until other legislative provision be made in the premises, the courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace in the said county of Onondaga shall be held alternately at the house now occupied by Reuben Patterson in the town of Manlius, and at the house of Seth Phelps in the town of Scipio, beginning with the first.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for all courts and officers of the said county of Onondaga in all cases civil and criminal, to confine their prisoners in the gaol of the county of Herkemer, until a gaol shall be provided in the said county of Onondaga.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all that part of the said county of Onondaga comprehending the townships of Homer, Solon, Virgil and Cincinnatus, shall be and is hereby erected into a town by the name of Homer and that the first town meeting to be holden in and for the said town of Homer shall be held at the house of John Miller in the said town. And that all that part of the said county comprehending the townships of Pompey, Tully and Fabius, together with that part of the lands called the Onondaga Reservation, bounded northerly by the road leading through the said Reservation commonly called the Genesee road, and westerly by the Onondaga creek, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Pompey, and that the first town meeting to be holden in and for the said town of Pompey shall be held at the house of Ebenezer Butler, jr., in the said town. And that all that part of the county comprehending the township of Manlius, together with that part of the said Onondaga Reservation bounded southerly by the aforesaid road and westerly by the said Onondaga creek and the Salt lake, shall be

and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Manlius, and that the first town meeting to be holden in and for the said town of Manlius, shall be held at the house of Benjamin Morehouse in the said town. And that all that part of the said county comprehending the townships of Lysander, Hannibal and Cicero, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Lysander, and that the first town meeting to be holden in and for the said town of Lysander, shall be held at the house of Rial Bingham in said town. And that all that part of the said county comprehending the townships of Camillus and Marcellus, together with all the residue of the Onondaga Reservation and the residue of the reserved lands lying southwest of the said Salt lake, shall be and is hereby erected into a town by the name of Marcellus, and that the first town meeting to be holden in and for the said town of Marcellus shall be held at the house of Moses Carpenter in the said town. And that all that part of the said county comprehending the townships of Ulysses and Dryden shall be and is hereby erected into a town by the name of Ulysses, and that the first town meeting to be holden in and for the said town of Ulysses shall be held at the house of Peter Hymphag in the said town. And that all that part of the said county comprising the townships of Milton and Locke, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Milton, and that the first town meeting to be holden in and for the said town of Milton shall be held at the house of Jonathan Woodworth in said town. And that all that part of said county comprehending the townships of Scipio and Sempronius, together with that part of the lands reserved to the Cayuga nation of Indians lying on the east side of the Cayuga lake south of a west line drawn from the southwesterly corner of the township of Aurelius in the east bounds of the said Reservation, to the said Cayuga lake, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Scipio, and that the first town meeting to be holden in and for the said town of Scipio, shall be held at the house of Augustus Chidsey in the said town. And that all that part of the said county comprehending the townships of Cato, Brutus and Aurelius, together with that part of the lands reserved to the Cayuga nation of Indians as aforesaid, lying on the east side of the Cayuga lake, and not included in the last mentioned town of Scipio, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Aurelius, and that the first town meeting to be holden in and for the said town, shall be held at the house of Prentice Palmer in said town. And that all that part of the said county comprehending the townships of Ovid and Hector, and all the lands in the said county of Onondaga lying on the east side of the Seneca lake, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Ovid, and that the first town meeting to be holden in and for the said town of Ovid, shall be held at the house of James Jackson in the said town. And that all that part of the said county comprehending the townships of Romulus, Junius and Galen, together with the lands lying west of the townships of Hannibal and Cato, north of the said township of Galen and south of Lake Ontario, as also all that part of the lands reserved to the Cayuga nation of Indians lying on the west side of the Cayuga lake, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Romulus, and that the first town meeting to be holden in and for the said town of Romulus, shall be held at the house of Benajah Boardman in the said town.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the freeholders and inhabitants of the said county of Onondaga and of the several towns therein, shall have and enjoy within the same respectively, all and every the same rights, powers

and privileges, that the freeholders and inhabitants of the several other counties and towns within this State, are by law entitled to have and enjoy.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That until other provision shall be made by law, the freeholders and inhabitants of the said county of Onondaga, shall give their votes for a Member of Assembly in the same manner as if the said county of Onondaga was part of the county of Herkemer, and that the votes taken in the said county of Onondaga at each election for a Member of Assembly, shall be delivered by the clerk of the said county of Onondaga to any one of the Supervisors of the said county of Onondaga, who shall carry the same to the office of the clerk of the county of Herkemer without delay, and the said clerk of the county of Herkemer shall deliver the same to the Supervisors of the said county on the last Tuesday of May in every year, and the same, together with the votes taken at the same elections in the said county of Herkemer shall be canvassed by the Supervisors of the county of Herkemer, and by any one or more of the Supervisors of the county of Onondaga who may attend for the purpose.—*Laws of New York, chap. 18.*

The accompanying map shows within the black outline the original county of Onondaga (and of course of the Military Tract), and its relation to the other counties then included in Onondaga, and other counties surrounding it.

The first reduction in the area of the original Onondaga county was made by the erection of Cayuga county on March 8, 1799. Seneca county was formed March 29, 1804; Cortland on April 8, 1808, and Oswego on March 1, 1816. Tompkins county was created April 17, 1817, each of these territorial organizations containing a portion of the original Onondaga county, and finally reducing it to its present area of 812 square miles. Onondaga county is centrally situated in the State of New York and is bounded on the north by Oswego county and Oneida Lake; on the east by Madison county; on the south by Cortland and Cayuga counties, and on the west by Cayuga county.

THE MILITARY TRACT.—The original townships of the original Onondaga county acquired their names through the creation and survey of the celebrated Military Tract. This tract had its origin on the 16th of September, 1776, in the following resolutions, which were passed by Congress during consideration of war measures:

That eighty-eight battalions be enlisted as soon as possible, to serve during the present war: and that each State furnish their respective quotas in the following proportions, viz.: [the quota of New York was four battalions; those of other States need not be given here].

That twenty dollars be given as a bounty to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier who shall enlist to serve during the present war, unless sooner discharged by Congress.

That Congress make provision for granting lands in the following proportions to officers and soldiers, who shall so engage in the service, and continue therein until the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress, and to the representatives of such officers and soldiers as shall be slain by the enemy.



MAP SHOWING ORIGINAL ONONDAGA COUNTY AND MILITARY TRACT AND SURROUNDINGS.

Such lands to be provided by the United States; and whatever expenses as shall be necessary to procure such lands, the said expenses shall be borne by the States in the same proportion as the other expenses of the war, viz.: to a Colonel, 500 acres; to a Lieutenant-Colonel, 450 acres; to a Major, 400 acres; to a Captain, 300 acres; to

a Lieutenant, 200 acres; to an Ensign, 150 acres; to each non-commissioned officer and soldier, 100 acres.

By an act of the 12th of August, 1780, Congress also made provision for land bounties to major-generals, 1,100 acres, and to brigadier-generals, 850 acres.

On the 20th of March, 1781, and the 23d of March, 1782, the State Legislature passed acts which further provided for the raising of troops to complete "the line" of this State in the United States service, and for two regiments to be recruited on bounties of lands, for the further defense of the frontiers of this State. The land granted by these last-mentioned acts was known as "bounty lands," and that granted by the other legislation as "gratuity lands."

On July 25, 1782, an act was passed the provisions of which fixed the boundaries of the tract, and definitely applied it to the purpose in question. The act reads:

That all lands situate, lying and being in the county of Tryon, bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, the Onondaga river and the Oneida lake, on the west by a line drawn from the mouth of the Little Sodus or Asorodus creek, thro' the most westerly inclination of the Seneca lake, on the south by an east and west line drawn thro' the most southerly inclination of the Seneca lake, and on the east by a line drawn from the most westerly boundary of the Oneida or Tuscarora country on the Oneida lake thro' the most westerly inclination of the west bounds of the Oneida or Tuscarora country; shall be and the same is hereby declared to be set apart and assigned for the purpose of making grants to Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals who at the time of entering the service were inhabitants of this State, and to the troops of this State serving in the army of the United States.

Other sections of this act were designed to aid grantees in establishing title, and to otherwise aid in carrying out the purpose of the government.

When the war closed in 1783, the New York Legislature undertook to discharge this obligation, and also granted gratuities in lands on its own account. This was accomplished by a resolution granting lands in addition to those before mentioned in the following proportions: To a major-general, 5,500 acres; to a brigadier-general, 4,250 acres; to a colonel, 2,500 acres; to a lieutenant-colonel, 2,250 acres; to a major, 2,000 acres; to a captain and regimental surgeon, each, 1,200 acres; to each chaplain, 2,000 acres; to every subaltern and surgeon's mate, 1,000 acres; to every non-commissioned officer and private, 500 acres.

Another resolution contained the following provisions:

That the lands so to be granted as bounty from the United States, and as gratuity

from the State, shall be laid out in townships of six miles square; that each township shall be divided into 156 lots of 150 acres each, two lots whereof shall be reserved for the use of a minister of the gospel, and two lots for the use of a school or schools; that each person above described shall be entitled to as many such lots as his bounty and gratuity will admit of; that one-half the lots each person shall be entitled to shall be improved at the rate of five acres for each one hundred acres, within five years after the grant, if the grantee shall retain the possession of such lots; and that the said bounty and gratuity lands be located in the district of this State reserved for the use of the troops by an act entitled "An Act to prevent grants or locations of the lands therein mentioned," passed the 25th day of July, 1782.

On the 11th of May 1784, an act was passed by the Legislature appointing commissioners to have charge of the granting of bounty lands. This commission consisted of the governor of the State, the lieutenant-governor, the speaker of the Assembly, the secretary of state, the attorney-general, the treasurer and the auditor. This act, after sections referring to boundaries of tracts already entered, gives the boundaries of certain State reservations.

The original acts granting these lands were subsequently modified and amended, until finally it was ordered by an act passed February 25, 1789:

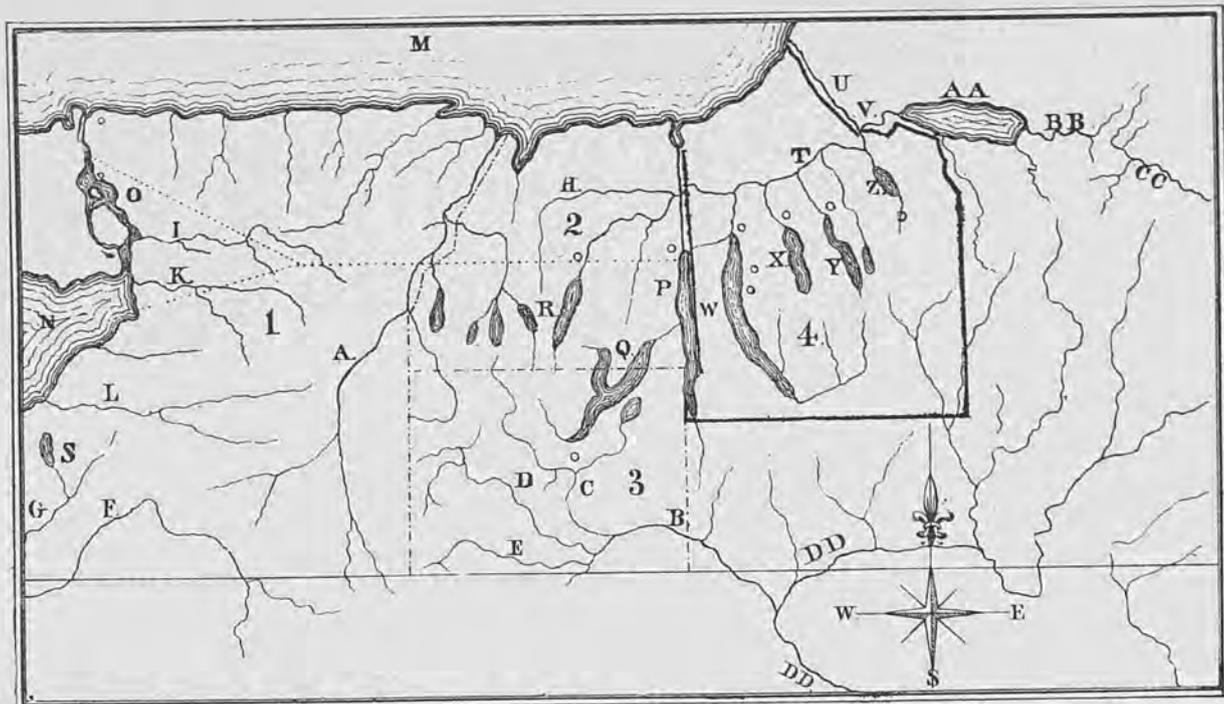
That the Commissioners of the land office shall be, and they are hereby authorized to direct the Surveyor-General to lay out as many townships in tracts of land set apart for such purpose, as will contain land sufficient to satisfy the claims of all persons who are or shall be entitled to grants of land by certain concurrent resolutions, . . . which townships shall respectively contain 60,000 acres of land, and be laid out as nearly in squares as local circumstances will permit, and be numbered from one progressively to the last inclusive; and the Commissioners of the Land Office shall likewise designate every township by such names as they shall deem proper.

The same act ordered the surveyor-general to make a map of these townships, dividing each into 100 lots of 600 acres each, and number them from one upwards. The same act further ordered:

All persons to whom land shall be granted by virtue of this act, and who are entitled thereto by any act or resolution of Congress, shall make an assignment of his, or her, proportion of claim of bounty and gratuity lands under any act or acts of Congress, to the Surveyor-General, for the use of the people of this State.

It was also provided that for all lands thus assigned, an equal number of acres should be given by the State, and so far as possible in one patent, "provided the same does not exceed one-quarter of the quantity of a township."

These last described grants were to be settled within seven years, or the lands would revert to the State. A tax was laid by legislative act



REFERENCE MAP OF MILITARY TRACT AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| A—Genesee River. | B—Tioga River. | C—Conhocton River. | D—Canisteo River. |
| E—Canawisque River. | F—Alleghany River. | G—Cattaraugus River. | H—Mud Creek. |
| I—Tonawanda Creek. | K—Buffalo Creek. | L—Cattaraugus Creek. | M—Lake Ontario. |
| N—Lake Erie. | O—Streights of Niagara. | P—Seneca Lake. | Q—Crooked Lake. |
| R—Canandarqua Lake. | S—Chataughqua Lake. | T—Seneca River. | U—Oswego River. |
| V—Onondaga River. | W—Cayuga Lake. | X—Owasco Lake. | Y—Skaneateles Lake. |
| Z—Salt Lake. | AA—Oneida Lake. | BB—Wood Creek. | CC—Mohawk River. |
| DD,DD—Susquehanna River. | 1—Genesee County. | 2—Ontario County. | 3—Steuben County. |
| | | | 4—Military Tract. |

of April 6, 1790, upon fifty acres in one corner of each 600 acre lot, of forty-eight shillings, as compensation for the making of the survey, which tax was to be paid in two years, or the lot would revert to the State and be sold at public auction. The proceeds of such a sale were to be devoted to the payment of expenses of the survey and sale, and any surplus was to be expended "in laying out and making roads in the said tract." These parcels of fifty acres in the corner of each lot have ever since been known in the Military Tract as the "Survey Fifty," or "Survey Fifty Acres."

In carrying out his instructions the surveyor-general surveyed the tract in question, the outlines of which are shown on the accompanying map. It is interesting to note the description of the boundaries of the tract, as given in the Documentary History of New York, vol. II, p. 1186:

It is bounded west by the counties of Ontario and Steuben in the Genesee country, on the north by Lake Ontario about ten miles to Fort Oswego; thence on the east by Oswego river; thence on the north by Onondaga river and part of Oneida lake; on the east by Oneida and Chenango counties, and on the south by Tioga county; and is in length 60 miles, and 55 miles in breadth.

The boundary as given in Macauley's History of New York (1829), reads as follows:

These lands are bounded on the east by the country of the Oneidas; north by lake Ontario; on the west by a line drawn from the mouth of Great Sodus Bay through the most westerly inclination of the Seneca lake; and on the south by a line drawn through the most southerly inclination of the Seneca lake, to the country of the Oneidas, 1,800,000 acres. It comprises, generally speaking, the counties of Onondaga, Cortland, Cayuga, Tompkins, and Seneca, and the east half, or nearly so, of the county of Wayne, and that part of Oswego county west of the Oswego river.

By a legislative act of February 28, 1789, six lots in each township were reserved, "one for promoting the gospel and a public school or schools, one other for promoting literature in this State, and the remaining four lots to satisfy the surplus share of commissioned officers not corresponding with the division of 600 acres, and to compensate such persons as may by chance draw lot or lots the greater part of which may be covered with water."

It was provided also "that whenever it appeared that persons applying for bounty or gratuity lands, had received from Congress the bounty promised by that body, or in case they failed to relinquish their claim to such land, then the commissioners were to reserve for the use of the

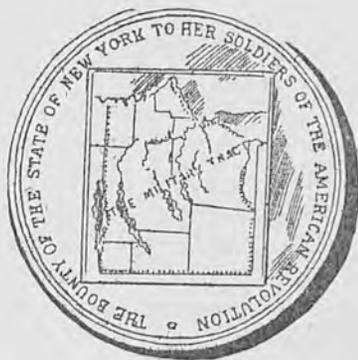
people of the State 100 acres in each lot to which such persons were entitled; designating particularly in which part of said lot such reserved part was situated." This provision gave rise to the term "State's Hundred," so frequently heard in connection with the Military Tract.

At a meeting of the land commissioners held at the secretary's office in New York city on Saturday, July 3, 1790, there were present: His Excellency, George Clinton, esq., Governor; Lewis A. Scott, esq., Secretary; Gerard Bancker, esq., Treasurer; Peter T. Curtenius, esq., Auditor."

The secretary laid before the board maps of twenty-five townships made by the surveyor-general, Simeon De Witt. These townships were as follows, and numbered from one upward in the order given: Lysander, Hannibal, Cato, Brutus, Camillus, Cicero, Manlius, Aurelius, Marcellus, Pompey, Romulus, Scipio, Sempronius, Tully, Fabius, Ovid, Milton, Locke, Homer, Solon, Hector, Ulysses, Dryden, Virgil, and Cincinnatus. To these were afterward added the town of Junius (Seneca county) to compensate those who drew lots subsequently found to belong to the "Boston Ten Towns."

On January 1, 1791, the commissioners began to determine claims and ballot for individual shares in this great tract. Ninety-four persons drew lots in each of the townships, and the reservations before alluded to were made. The adjustment of these individual claims was a source of almost infinite perplexity to the commissioners, as well as to the real owners. On account of the many frauds committed respecting the land titles, an act was passed January 8, 1794 (see also act of March 27, 1794), requiring all deeds and conveyances executed prior to that time, to be deposited with the county clerk of Albany county, and such as were not so deposited were to be considered fraudulent. But the trouble did not end here, and the courts overflowed with business relating to these claims. Soldiers coming in to take possession of their lots often found them occupied by pugnacious squatters, and discouraging and costly litigation followed. Finally the inhabitants of the tract became so wearied and exasperated with the continued contentions that in 1797, they united in a petition to the Legislature for a law under which the whole matter would be equitably adjusted. An act was accordingly passed in that year appointing Robert Yates, James Kent, and Vincent Matthews a board of commissioners, with power to settle all disputes respecting the land titles. After laborious investigation the vexatious differences were all adjusted with reasonable satisfaction to all concerned.

Only a comparatively limited number of the original grantees ever settled on their lands in the Military Tract, and the lots became a rich mine for active and often unscrupulous speculators.



CHAPTER II.

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Topography of the County—Streams—Waterfalls and Cascades—Lakes—Peculiarity of the Green Lakes—Springs—Geology.

By far the larger part of the surface of Onondaga county slopes northward towards the St. Lawrence River into which it is drained, the summit from which the waters flow northward to that stream and southward to the Susquehanna rising near the southern boundary. The portion drained southward is mostly within the towns of Fabius and Tully. Nearly one-half of the county is level or very slightly rolling. This flat area constitutes a part of the "great level" which extends along the south shore of Oneida Lake westward and southwestward to the base of the slope of the spurs of the Alleghany Mountains. The Erie Canal was constructed along the southern side of this level across the State of New York. That part of the county lying south of the canal, and comprising rather more than one-half of the whole area, includes the northernmost spurs of the mountain ranges, and is uneven,

hilly and broken. Deep valleys with high dividing ridges, sometimes several miles apart at their tops, extend northward and southward across this region, creating beautifully picturesque scenery which in many localities rises to the grand. The slopes of the highlands are divided into five distinct ridges, all having the general north and south direction. The ridge farthest to the east enters the town of Pompey from the east and extends north to the Erie Canal. The second ridge lies between Limestone and Butternut Creeks and constitutes the highlands of Pompey, and part of those of Manlius, La Fayette and De Witt. The third ridge, rising between Butternut and Onondaga Creeks, comprises the highlands of the central part of La Fayette, the western part of De Witt, and the eastern portions of Tully and Onondaga, and extends to the city of Syracuse. The fourth range, between Onondaga and Nine-Mile Creeks, comprises the highlands of Otisco, the west part of Tully, La Fayette and Onondaga, and the east part of Marcellus and Camillus. The fifth range rises between Nine-Mile and Skaneateles Creeks, and Otisco and Skaneateles Lakes, and constitutes the highlands of Spafford, the west part of Marcellus and Camillus, and the east part of Skaneateles and Elbridge. The highest peaks of the ranges of hills are in Fabius, Pompey, La Fayette, Otisco, and Spafford. No more beautiful or more productive valleys than some of those that intervene between these ridges can be found anywhere in the State of New York. The Fabius hill is 2,020 feet in height and the highest land in the county.

The streams draining these valleys southward unite to form the Tioughnioga River, a tributary of the Susquehanna. Limestone and Butternut Creeks unite and flow into the Chittenango a few miles south of Oneida Lake. Onondaga and Nine-Mile Creeks empty into Onondaga Lake, while the Skaneateles flows into Seneca River over the line of Cayuga county. Seneca River flows into the west part of the county from Cross Lake, continues on between the towns of Elbridge and Lysander, and along the northern boundaries of Van Buren and Geddes, to within less than half a mile of Onondaga Lake, where it receives the water of the outlet of that lake; then turning northward it runs along the west line of Clay to Three River Point, where it receives the Oneida River, and the combined streams take the name of Oswego River. These various streams are widely distributed throughout the county, their waters are generally pure, and their fall sufficient to supply at many points excellent water power, which was of vast usefulness to the pioneers and is still employed to a considerable extent.

There are several waterfalls and cascades within this county that are worthy of brief notice. Two of these are in the town of Manlius on the two branches of the Limestone Creek. The one on the east branch is the more noteworthy, the fall being about sixty-five feet in height, with rapids above descending twenty feet. It is situated about a mile south of Manlius village. The fall on the west branch is about the same height, but the stream is not so wide and the volume of water is smaller. On Butternut Creek below Jamesville is a fall which possesses much natural beauty. The stream is about forty feet wide, and the perpendicular fall about thirty feet. The chasm is rocky and precipitous, and the surroundings decidedly romantic. On the west branch of Limestone Creek, about two and a half miles northeast of Pompey Hill, is a waterfall of surpassing beauty and the highest one in the county. The fall is almost perpendicular, and 137 feet in height. When the stream is full the scene is one of beauty and grandeur. The chasm is narrow, deep and rocky. In early years a woman walking near the edge of the precipice where the water takes its final leap, fell a distance of sixty feet direct, and rolled and tumbled nearly a hundred feet farther without breaking a bone. There are two beautiful falls on Limestone Creek, a little east of the village of Delphi, in the town of Pompey. They are separated by a deep gorge through which the water rushes with great force. The upper fall is about forty feet high and nearly perpendicular. The lower fall is fifty feet high, the water leaping over the rocky precipice in picturesque beauty. On what is known as Conklin's Creek, in the town of La Fayette, which empties into Butternut Creek, are three successive falls, sixty or eighty rods apart, the water tumbling and foaming down the broken rocks seventy or eighty feet. There is also a succession of low falls and cascades on the Skaneateles Outlet, which add greatly to the natural loveliness of the scenery along that picturesque stream, and the drive along Nine-Mile Creek is unsurpassed. The water in all of these streams is far less in volume than in early years, and, of course, these falls and cascades suffer in their attractiveness with the diminution of the flow.

The principal lake of this county is Skaneateles, almost the easternmost of the series that extend north and south across the central and western part of the State; lakes the beauty of which is not surpassed in the whole country. Skaneateles Lake is the highest in the county, eighty-eight feet above Otisco Lake, eight hundred and sixty feet above tide, and seventy feet higher than Owasco Lake on the west. It

is above the limestone and among the Hamilton shales, and is fed largely by springs that are not impregnated with lime; hence the water is pure and soft, and from it the supply for the city of Syracuse has just been taken. A dam across the outlet retains water for the Jordan level of the Erie Canal.

Cross Lake is formed by the widening of the Seneca River, and borders the southwestern part of the town of Lysander, between that town and Cayuga county. Its shores are generally low and unattractive. It has been a prolific fishing ground, and is still much resorted to for that purpose.

What are known as the Tully Lakes are situated in the extreme southern part of the county in the town of the same name, at the summit where the waters divide and flow northward and southward. One of these bodies of water is called Crooked Lake; its surface is 800 feet above the Erie Canal at Syracuse, and from it flow northward the waters of Onondaga Creek. Big Lake, only a few rods distant and with its surface four feet lower than Crooked Lake, gives rise to the Tioughnioga River, which flows southward and eventually reaches the Susquehanna.

Otisco Lake lies among the hills on the western border of the town of that name and is 772 feet above tide, while the hills about it rise to a height of over 1,200 feet above its waters. It was called by the Indians "Otskah." Its length is about five miles, its breadth about one mile. The lake has always abounded in fish, and the Onondagas had a path leading from their village to its shores, over which they passed to fish and hunt the deer.

Onondaga Lake is situated on the borders of the city of Syracuse and is about five miles long by one mile wide. In early years it was generally known as the Salt Lake, although its water has always been fresh. A large part of its shore lands is low, and in early times was very unhealthy. This lake and its vicinity occupy an important place in local history, as the reader will learn.

The so-called Green Lakes, or ponds, of this county have attracted, perhaps, more attention and speculation than any other bodies of water in the State. Their character is even yet being carefully studied by geologists. One of these lakes is about a mile west from the village of Jamesville, and is situated at the bottom of a vast natural well, the banks of which on three sides are precipitous and composed of limestone. These banks are two hundred feet high from the surface of the water, and generally covered with evergreen shrubbery and trees.

The shape of the lake is nearly circular, and it is about sixty rods in diameter. Its outlet emerges from the soil at some distance east, and the water of the lake is about sixty feet deep. From the brink of the lake the shore is at all points extremely abrupt, excepting on the east. The interior of the vast basin is lined with a greenish white marl, and the trees and branches that have fallen into it are covered with the same substance, giving them a weird and picturesque appearance. The water towards the bottom of the lake is highly charged with sulphureted hydrogen. The Indian name of the lake is Kai-yah-kooh, according to Clark, but the Onondagas give this name to Green Lake in Manlius. The trail from Oneida to Onondaga led past its shore. They call the lake at Jamesville Tue-yah-das-soo.

Two other Green Lakes are situated about three and a half miles north of Manlius village, near the canal. The upper one of these is nearly circular in form, about 100 rods in diameter, and surrounded with hills of from fifty to one hundred feet in height, which in places approach the water abruptly, and at others with gradual slope. Fables have been current of the enormous and even bottomless depth of these lakes, but the water in the one in question is but 156 feet deep. The sides of this lake are formed in a secondary deposit of red shale, covered with a greenish-white marl, and the trees that have fallen into the water bear the same weird appearance as those in the Jamesville lake. The water is forty-four feet higher than Onondaga Lake; the bottom is covered with a brown marl, and the water from the depths is charged with sulphureted hydrogen. The bowl of the lake is excavated in the lower part of the second deposit of the Onondaga salt group, and the surrounding hills are characterized by sinks and caverns of varying depths. There is no visible inlet to this lake, but a small outlet on the east side connects it with the other pond a few rods below. This is in all general respects like the one just described except in being larger and more elongated. In speaking of the water in this lower lake, Dr. L. C. Beck (Nat. Hist. State of N. Y.) says: "Water drawn from the depth of 168 feet was found to be strongly charged with sulphureted hydrogen. On being afterwards tested, it blackened silver powerfully, and gave copious precipitates, with solutions of oxalates of ammonia and muriate of barytes, indicating the presence of sulphureted hydrogen and sulphate of lime." Various theories have been advanced to account for these lakes and their peculiarities. The most important of these and the one which has, perhaps, been given the widest credence,

is known as the "crater theory," based upon the belief that the bowls of the lakes are extinct craters of volcanic action. This and the other theories have been substantially dismissed within very recent years and by our best informed geologists, in favor of the theory of erosion. Indications of this action are apparent in all these lakes, giving substantial foundation for the belief that it is the cause of their existence.

Springs of various kinds abound in many parts of this county. Many of these are saline in character, but none of sufficient importance to justify their working, excepting those at Salina, which are properly noticed elsewhere in this work. The well known Messina Springs are situated about two miles eastward from Syracuse and received their name from the place in Sicily which was near the site of ancient Syracuse. These springs are three in number, and their waters, issuing from the gypseous rock, are strongly impregnated with sulphur but not highly charged with gas. The whitish crust usually observable around such springs is seen here, and the water assumes a milky appearance after exposure to the air, doubtless caused by the decomposition of the sulphureted hydrogen and the subsidence of some of the less soluble salts. These springs were discovered about the beginning of the century, and have passed through the ownership of various persons, who have made them more or less popular as a resort. The waters have been found beneficial in some diseases, but have not been extensively used.

What has been known as Deep Spring is situated on the county line, east of Manlius village three and a half miles, and near the line of the old Seneca turnpike. Its Indian name was (according to Mr. Clark) Te-ungh-sat-a-yagh, and many Indian relics have been found in its vicinity. The cavity of the spring is about sixty feet in diameter, nearly thirty feet deep and narrowing toward the bottom like a funnel. A copious spring of pure water once issued from the rock on the eastern side, and flowing downward disappeared at the bottom. The Indian trail from Oneida to Onondaga passed near it, which was followed by the later Seneca road, and many travelers visited it in the old coaching days. The spring is noted on old maps and was mentioned in the Oneida land treaties of 1788 and 1795. Traditions of buried treasure near the spring gained credence in early years, and adventurous money-diggers expended a good deal of muscle and "midnight oil" in efforts to discover it.

There are many sulphur springs of minor importance scattered

through various parts of the county, especially in the town of Manlius. About a mile northwest of the village there are three, feebly charged with sulphureted hydrogen and slightly saline; and a sulphur spring a short distance south of the village which contains sulphureted hydrogen, carbonic acid, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, carbonate of iron and carbonate of lime, producing a water that is beneficial in some diseases; in Clay, where salt springs and deer licks have been discovered; in La Fayette; in Van Buren, and at other points that need not be mentioned. Springs depositing calcareous tufa, and encrusting leaves and wood, are also frequent.

The general geological history of Onondaga county is replete with interest, especially to the student of that science; but it can receive only brief and cursory treatment in these pages. For fuller description the reader must be referred to the "Geology of the Third District of New York," and to other later works which are to be found in most libraries.

The oldest rocks in Onondaga county are towards the north. Looking southward from the northerly boundary of the county, the strata lie overlapping one another, the ends protruding northward, not unlike the shingles on the north slope of a roof.

The Clinton group is exposed on both shores of the west end of Oneida Lake, and may be best observed at Brewerton. Mr. Geddes said that "the north part of the towns of Lysander, Clay and Cicero lies on this rock, and the soils of these towns are, to some extent, made up of the materials of which it is composed." It is now known that this space is occupied by the Niagara group, which has some outcrops in the county, forming the bar in the Chittenango Creek, at Bridgeport, and appearing at several places in Cicero, and in Lysander. One of these is two miles northwest of Baldwinsville, another is near the village of Lysander, while still another is a mile and a half due north of the last, and just within Oswego county. Elsewhere in Lysander it underlies the soil, and is constantly met with in sinking wells, some of which penetrate it deeply. It probably extends some distance into Oswego county beyond the northwest angle of Lysander. It forms a few quarries, used for local purposes, there and in Cicero.

Above this group the red shales of the Salina group next appear in the three towns mentioned, extending in an irregular line across them from east to west. In Lysander most of the ridges extending north from Seneca River are formed of these shales, with a limestone basis in

the lower lands. Cross Lake is surrounded by the green shales, a ridge of which carries Seneca River far to the south. These extend across the southwest part of Van Buren, and thence easterly on the south bank of the Erie Canal.

Along the bluff east of the Oswego Canal, Salina rock in place begins to appear. Here are two well defined layers of shale, one red and the other green; southward in the vicinity of Burnet Park on the west, and University hill on the east, the rocks of this period become harder, more compact, and of sufficient consistency to form a foundation for the southern hills.

The rocks of the Salina period are almost destitute of organic remains, due either to the absence of life during their formation, or to the corrosive action of the mineral matter contained in them in solution; probably the former. The lower strata of the Salina rocks contain iron; those in the middle of the group show evidences of having contained salt, there being large hopper-shaped masses in the clayey rock, that were evidently moulded in cavities that once contained salt crystals. There is another layer called the vermicular limestone, filled with pores resembling worm-eaten wood. Some think that these pores were once filled with salt. The upper stratum contains gypsum. The gypsum deposits are of a grayish color, and earthy nature; and they usually occur in great nodules, though they are sometimes in horizontal bands. In the rocky bluff south of the Erie Canal near Fayetteville, the seams in the rock are filled with beautiful laminated crystals of pure gypsum, clear as glass. These crystals were probably formed by water trickling down, holding gypsum in solution obtained from the overlying beds. In the vicinity of Burnet Park there are thin seams of fibrous gypsum, and this beautiful mineral abounds on Nine-Mile Creek. In some quarries layers of pure sulphur occur.

Within the limits of the city of Syracuse there is a dyke of serpentine, an igneous rock of volcanic origin. It commences on Green street hill just east of Lodi; and it extends for about a mile in a northwesterly direction. On the surface the dyke is from ten to forty feet wide; and it may be easily traced by the greenish color of the soil. On Green street hill, where the formation has been cut through crosswise, the rocks of the Salina period may be seen tilted up, and the lapping on each side of it, showing that the mass must have been forced up from below. A similar mud volcano has attracted attention in De Witt. The general character of the rocks of the Salina period and their

limited extent indicate that they were formed in a warm, shallow bay, more or less cut off from the ocean; but having some connection with it towards the south. At intervals the salt water of the ocean rolled into this bay, where the water evaporated and the salt remained. It resembled a great, muddy salt vat, occasionally filled by tidal waves from the south. It was a hot, dismal, silent, slimy region, a veritable "dead sea." There were neither birds in the air, nor fish in the water. It was a dreary, uninviting scene, which only the hand of Omnipotence could fashion into an abode for man.

Immediately over the Salina occurs the Water-line group, sometimes known as the lower Helderberg. This formation is wider in extent than the Salina, extending from the Hudson River to the Mississippi. The water lime, probably, does not exist west of this State. The rocks of this series are generally more compact than those of the preceding, though some of the layers are quite shaley. The bay before mentioned had now become a sea of considerable depth, and connected with the great ocean.

The group has a thickness of about two hundred feet; and while some of the strata have no commercial value, others are quite important. There are several layers of very good building stone. The foundations of most of the dwelling houses in Syracuse are made from this material. There are several layers which produce a good quality of quick-lime; and near the top of the group are two layers of an impure limestone containing sand and clay, which, after it is burned and ground, makes a very good hydraulic cement, *i. e.*, it possesses the property of hardening under water; and it is used extensively for cellar walls, canal banks and bridge abutments.

Fossils are not abundant, though some new and interesting species appear; notably the Eurypteris remipes, a crustacean somewhat resembling a trilobite, but having two arms like a modern lobster. These fossils are found sometimes a foot in length. They occur in the lower part of the lower layer of hydraulic cement. Very few specimens have been found in this county. They are quite numerous in Oneida county and in the vicinity of Buffalo.

Extensive exposures of the Water-lime group may be seen in the vicinity of Manlius, Jamesville, Dorwin's Spring, and along the D., L. & W. Railroad between Syracuse and Jamesville. About a mile west of Manlius there is a narrow fault, or break in the formation, extending northeast and southwest, which is filled with calcite, or crystallized limestone.

On Britton's quarry, at the top of the bluff, near the Rock Cut, southward from the city towards Jamesville, there is a layer of coarse, dark sandstone about one foot in thickness. This is the Oriskany sandstone, which marks the close of the great Silurian age. At Britton's quarry it is a foot thick; in the road between Skaneateles and Elbridge it is thirty feet thick; at Manlius it is a mere sprinkling of sand; near Dorwin's Spring it is three feet in thickness, increasing towards the south, until in Maryland it reaches a thickness of seven hundred feet. Organic remains are abundant. The spirifer arenosus, Rensselaeria ovoidea, and orthid hipparionyx are characteristic species. At Manlius this formation is very thin, so that an irregular line drawn westerly from Manlius would mark very nearly the shore line of the old Devonian Sea.

Immediately over the Oriskany and southward lie the limestones of the Corniferous period, the lowest of the series of the great Devonian age. In the eastern part of the State there are two formations, viz.: the Cauda Galli Grit, and the Schoharie Grit, which are here wholly wanting, but the Cauda Galli fossil appears on Skaneateles Lake.

The character of the rocks of the Corniferous period indicates clear water, of a greater depth than had prevailed during the formation of the Salina and Water-lime groups. We may safely conclude from the great abundance of fossil corals, sponges and crinoids, that the water was warm. Several layers furnish an excellent building stone, the most important being the noted Onondaga gray limestone. This formation supplies, also, a superior quality of quick-lime. There are thin layers and nodules of flint, somewhat resembling horn in appearance. The period is named from this substance, from *cornu*, a horn, and *fero*, to bear.

The early Devonian sea was one of great beauty. The change from the sluggish, stagnant pools of the Salina to the clear sparkling water of the Devonian, filled with animate forms, was very marked. Polyps and jelly-fish, gaily colored, covered the bottom and gave it the appearance of a great flower garden. A similar scene may at the present time be witnessed on the bed of the ocean, in the vicinity of the Bermudas.

Gasteropods, snail-like creatures, are numerous, the most abundant in this county being the *platyostoma turbinata* and the *strophostylus varians*. The *platyceras*, a thin shelled gasteropod, is common, though not very well preserved. Probably more than twenty species might be

obtained at the quarries on the Indian Reservation, south of Onondaga Valley. Trilobites, wholly wanting in the Salina, again appear, with some old and some new species. The beautiful *Dalmanites selenurus* is highly prized, though not often found by collectors. Fish spines of large size are found; but no one has yet obtained a whole fish from the rocks of this county. No systematic study of our numerous and beautiful corals has been attempted. Here is a field for some student who has time and means, to make a reputation for himself and advance the cause of truth. The rocks of the Corniferous period extend over a wide area, and are in Central New York about three hundred and fifty feet in thickness. The best three localities in this county, for studying the formation are Jamesville, Manlius, and the Indian Reservation.

On the road towards Manlius from Jamesville there is a steep bluff just east of the latter village. For about a quarter of a mile east, from the top of this bluff, one may drive over a smooth, level, natural pavement; it is the top of the Corniferous limestone. Suddenly, at the foot of a little hill, in the vicinity of the cemetery, there is an abrupt transition from the hard, light-colored Corniferous limestone to the loose, black Marcellus shale. This is the beginning of the Hamilton period.

The Marcellus shale is very dark in color when protected from the atmosphere. It is generally quite fragile; and when it has been exposed to the air for a considerable time, turns red, and is not unlike spent tan-bark in appearance. The red color is due to the presence of iron. When first exposed to the air, it has a distinct petroleum odor, often an oily appearance; and if thrown into fire it will blaze for a short time, and so has sometimes been mistaken for coal. It evidently contains a large quantity of metamorphosed vegetation, and may be the source of the oil wells in Pennsylvania; because the underlying Corniferous strata dip twenty-six feet to the mile towards the southwest; and if the shale contains oil, it would naturally flow in that direction. The first twenty feet of the formation contains very few fossils; but this may be due to the fact that the rock is not of sufficient tenacity to preserve organic remains. About twenty feet above the Corniferous there occurs a double layer of very hard, irregular limestone, about five feet thick, which is eagerly sought for by students of palaeontology. On the lower side of the upper layer may be found the splendid *Marcellus goniatite*, or *Goniatites vanuxemi*. It is a large, coiled shell, sometimes more than a foot in diameter. The largest known specimen

is fourteen inches across; it was found in the town of Fenner, Madison county, and is now in the State Museum at Albany. The hard layer, known as Goniatite limestone, which contains these fossils, is usually hidden by the overlying and underlying shales; thus, good specimens are hard to find; and they are in constant demand by collectors all over the civilized world. Specimens have been sent to Washington and other cities of this country, and to Europe, and requests have been made for many more. Associated with the goniatites, of which there are several species, are several species of orthoceras, straight chambered Cephalopods, and the gyroceras transversum which is partly coiled. There is also the tiny little leiorhynchus limitare, which makes up in name what it lacks in size, and seems out of place among so many large neighbors.

Some distance above the goniatite limestone there is in the shale a layer of septaria. These are circular in shape and flattened. They look like flattened balls; that, indeed, is just what they are, for nature attempted to deposit another layer of solid limestone; but there was not enough material to make it continuous, so it gathered itself into globes, like a splash of molten lead on a dry floor. These globes were pressed flat by the immense weight of the overlying strata. They vary in size from that of a boy's marble to a cart wheel. They are sometimes marked by regular, concentric and radiating seams; these seams having become filled with pure calcite; the object then very much resembles the back of a common mud-turtle. Indeed, many people, otherwise well informed, call them petrified mud-turtles.

Above the septaria there are more fossils than below, though they are not abundant; the most important is the orthoceras subulatum.

The Marcellus gradually merges into the Hamilton proper. The formation known as the Hamilton shales is composed of alternate layers of shale, somewhat harder than the Marcellus, and layers of fine grained sandstone. The formation composes the great bulk of our southern hills, such as Pompey and La Fayette. Fossils are numerous; too numerous to specify, for there are hundreds of species; lamelli-branches, brachiopods, gasteropods and crustaceans. The crustaceans are well represented by homalonotus De Kayi, phacops bufo, and the beautiful dalmanites calliteles. Pratt's Falls, Conklin's Falls, and the rocky shores of Skaneateles Lake, have the best exposures for working. The whole period is about seven hundred feet thick. Towards the top there is a layer of coral about four feet thick. It crops

out in the vicinity of Pompey Hill village; on the high mound north of La Fayette; south of South Onondaga; and on the shore of Skaneateles Lake, at Stag-horn Point, near Dr. Calthrop's summer cottage, and various other places. In the ancient Devonian sea, a coral reef extended along the line indicated. These fossil corals, of which there are several species, are very interesting and beautiful; many of them resemble horns, and they have been mistaken for roots.

The Tully limestone occurs in the extreme southern part of the county. This is the most southern limestone stratum in the State. There is a fine outcrop about two miles west of Tully village; and another at Tinker's Falls, south of Tully. There is also a slight exposure on Mr. Ousby's farm near the depot, and it has many fine outcrops in Spafford. This limestone is very hard; it makes an indifferent quality of quick-lime, but a very good building stone, somewhat resembling black marble when polished. Fossils are quite numerous and well preserved; among which are the *rhynchonella venustula*, a new species; the *dalmanites calliteles*, and the *proetus phocion*, a trilobite which has not been found in any other formation. The Tully limestone is overlaid by the Genesee shale, which closes the Hamilton period. This is a dark colored, fragile shale, and contains few fossils.

The underlying rock strata determine the character of the soil. Given a locality having geological formations like our own, and a climate anything near like this, and the producing power of the land will be very much the same. Fortunes have been lost, and lives have been wasted for want of an elementary knowledge of geology. Granite or sandstone means barren lands; limestone means fertile farms. A knowledge of the chemistry of the rocks should precede attempts to fertilize. What is one farm's food is another farm's poison. Similar geological formations produce very nearly the same natural scenery. Shales overlaid by layers of limestone form waterfalls. This is exemplified in our own county by Edwards's Falls and Brick-yard Falls near Manlius, in the water-lime group; and by Pratt's Falls and Conklin's Falls, in the Hamilton shales of Pompey. Caves and ponds, like the Green Lakes, occur in extensive limestone formations. For these reasons, local geology should be studied; for, when one knows his own region well, he knows all others which rest on similar foundations. It is not thought that any systematic study of this county has been made; or that any comprehensive collection of its fossils and minerals has been attempted, though there are good local collections.

Marl and tufa are found in some localities in this county, principally in Fabius and Tully. In both these towns the marl has been burned into quick-lime. The Tully Lakes are constantly depositing marl; Cicero swamp has a great bed of it, and Onondaga and Cross Lakes have it deposited on their bottoms. In the swamp along the canal in the town of Van Buren, and farther west, is an extensive deposit, now used in making Portland cement, and it is found at various other points in the county. Tufa is found in several towns, notably in Manlius, De Witt, Onondaga and Camillus; and at other points ferruginous tufa is observed. Peat exists in the county in large quantities, especially in the town of Clay, and it has been excavated and prepared for fuel to a limited extent, but not profitably. Further details of soil character and kindred subjects will be found in the histories of the towns of the county in subsequent pages of this work.

CHAPTER III.

The Ethnology of Onondaga—Utensils of the Early Peoples—Sites of Indian Towns—Camps—Cemeteries—Mounds—Forts—Johnson's Fort.

For the past fifty years, in the old world and the new, the spade has been the great revealer of ancient history. Buried towns have come to light, and forgotten implements and ornaments have seen the sun once more. This is just as true here as in the lands of classic Greece, or on the banks of Father Nile. Although no majestic towers or ornate temples have left traces behind, we are yet able to look farther into Onondaga's past history than a few years since was possible. We follow the Onondagas from town to town, in their frequent removals of the past three centuries, and learn to distinguish the several bands that were here before them. For all our aborigines did not leave the same relics; all were not alike in habits of life; all did not come from the same place, and actual settlements began at a very recent day.

We cannot exactly determine at what time man first appeared in Onondaga, but he came for hunting and fishing, not as a permanent inhabitant. Many of the bands, too, were from the West, but not beyond the territory of Michigan or the eastern part of Wisconsin. They

brought with them the many curious articles of striped slate, especially the bird and bar amulets, found from Michigan eastward, on both sides of the great lakes and through the St. Lawrence valley. They formed few villages, and these of a transient sort. Their relics are of the usual kinds, but embrace others of which the Iroquois knew nothing. These include long stone tubes, broad or slender stone gouges, ceremonial or banner stones, gorgets, scrapers and stone drills. Some used the woman's stone knife, half circular in form, and the double-bladed slate knife, locally known as the slate arrow; two articles used only by the Eskimo at present. Most of them had no earthen-ware, using vessels of bark containing water, into which hot stones were dropped. A few had shallow vessels of soapstone, the handles of which yet show traces of fire and constant use. Like the Iroquois, all these used the common celt or deer skinner, as a stone axe, the broad grooved form being extremely rare throughout New York.

Some also brought fine articles of native copper, but not in large numbers, and stone plummets are somewhat frequent about the outlets of both Onondaga and Oneida Lakes. Many of these articles may be seen, with others, in the collections of Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, O. M. Bigelow, Dr. W. A. Hinsdale, and A. H. Waterbury. These are notable for early articles. It may be observed that articles of this kind properly belong to the region of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence, to which may be added Lake Champlain, which has the same drainage. They are very rare in the Mohawk valley, for that had nothing to attract early hunters and fishermen. Below Utica that river has few human traces until nearly A. D. 1600.

The Iroquois family came much later than these transient bands, some quite probably from four to five hundred years ago. They built villages and forts, planted fields, made earthen-ware, and did much work in wood, bone and horn, the latter two being conspicuous in Dr. Hinsdale's collection. In their later villages will be found shell and glass beads, and other articles which came with European trade, until at last there is little left to distinguish the Indian site from that of the pioneer. Accordingly collections made in Pompey, Manlius and La Fayette, like those of Fitch, Vail, Loomis, and Hayes, will be found rich in shell and glass beads, and European materials, obtained from the Dutch, English and French.

If Onondaga county were divided into four equal sections, the southeastern one, touching Onondaga Lake, would represent the early home

territory of the Onondagas, and would include all the villages which they have occupied here for three hundred years, except those used in the summer for hunting or fishing. Here their steps can be traced from place to place, from their first coming up to their last reservation.

A brief but carefully revised review may be given of the various Indian sites in Onondaga county, preliminary to the connection of some of them with historic events, and the general truth may be noted that the earlier and smaller ones are usually near water, on what are now navigable streams and the lakes from which these directly flow. For camps or villages sandy or porous soil was always preferred. The later towns and forts are quite as generally remote from navigable streams.

Several towns afford little but scattered relics. Skaneateles has a few of these near the village and about Mandana, and there was a hunting camp on the Moses farm, lot 20. In Spafford there was an early hamlet on the Mason farm, lot 68, about a mile east of Five-Mile Point. In Otisco, some graves were opened on lot 72, near Amber, some years ago, and several long stone tubes were found. Cached and scattered articles are found near Otisco Lake. In Tully only scattered relics occur, and the same might be said of Fabius, except that some recent towns lay on its northern line. Camillus also has no village sites, those ascribed to it being in the present town of Elbridge. In Manlius and Marcellus occasional relics of interest are found, but no villages.

When we turn to the northern part of the county the contrast is great. Traces of quite early occupation or visits are almost everywhere found, and these are of many periods. In Lysander there were camps on lots 42, 53, 68, 70, 71, 75, 77, 79, 86, 87 and 91, worthy of note. Hamlets and villages existed on lots 74, 75, 76, 85, 86, 96, 99 and 100. On lot 78, north of the river road, on the Mastin farm, was a stockaded town of the Iroquoian type. A bone fish-hook was found there, and very slender triangular arrow heads, with the usual large quantities of pottery. The circular earthwork, mentioned by Clark, was on lot 89, and the road now passes directly through it. The part occupied was about 260 feet in diameter. Clark says it had a gateway, and "a ditch about it, four feet deep, and an embankment outside and inside the ditch, the outside one being a little the highest." Men who cleared the land, and who were long familiar with it, describe it as having simply a broad depression on either side of a low bank. It is on level land, three miles southeast of Baldwinsville, and a mile and a half from the river. Pottery and stone implements are found.

There was a burial place on the ridge north of West Oneida street, Baldwinsville. Relics are rarely found in Indian graves in this vicinity, but there have been many valuable surface finds. Every site is pre-historic.

In Clay there were hamlets and camps on lots 1, 16, 22, 23 and 74, with other scattered lodges and camps. Burial places occur east of Schroepel's Bridge, and on lot 22, near Oneida River.

Cicero and Clay both had Indian fish weirs on the Oneida River. The Onondagas often had a fishing village at Brewerton, and they had many predecessors there. A recent burial place was found in the present cemetery, and there were hamlets on both sides of the river. Clark's account of the north shore is erroneous in some ways. It was an early resort, and the relics are of great interest, stone plummets and bone harpoons being especially abundant. There were two hamlets near Oneida Lake, on lot 47, and another west of Bridgeport. Camps occur on lots 32, 33 and 46, with smaller ones elsewhere.

Van Buren has much of interest. Camp sites are found on lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 14, 16 and 17, with hamlets on lots 4, 5, 7, 41, and several in Baldwinsville. Two burial places have recently been opened in that village, and in one about twenty skeletons were exhumed in opening the Syracuse and Baldwinsville Railroad. There was an extensive and irregular stockade on Mrs. Crego's farm, lot 6. The dimensions were about 150 feet by 500, like recent Onondaga forts. The finding of a barbed bone fish-hook here also, indicates its comparatively recent character. It is the only early site in northern Onondaga where shell beads have been found. One of the two discovered was a flat unio bead. A circular pre-historic stockade was on L. Talmadge's farm, lot 13, on a slight elevation west of the road. The post-holes were very distinct, and it had a gateway on the north. The diameter was about 300 feet, and the relics much as usual. Some charred corn was recently found. The distance to the river is a mile and a half. A fort has been reported on the Somes farm, lot 16, but it has not been critically examined. It was a stockade, the post-holes being visible forty years ago. Between lot 2 of this town, and lot 75, Lysander, is a large fish weir, built of field stone. Two of the three bays remain entire, and the whole structure must have been at least 1,200 feet long, with an average depth of two feet. The first wall begins on the south shore of the river, running down stream 210 feet, and returning 340. The next runs down 145 feet from the angle, and returns 160; while the third bay, in deeper water, is almost obliterated.

In Elbridge there were camps and hamlets along the south and east shores of Cross Lake, and on lots 35, 57 and 59. Three early villages existed a little above Jack's Rifts, on lot 34. Clark said, "At Jack's Rifts, when the whites first settled this town, the Onondagas had a large settlement, with an extensive clearing and a valuable orchard." Traces of this still remain, as well as of the burial place.

Clark describes an unenclosed town south of Elbridge village, on lot 83, and says that hundreds of grooved stone axes were found there. These are very rare in New York, and the story proved to be without foundation. Flint arrows were abundant. He also described a circular earthwork on Caleb Brown's place, a little east of Elbridge, on lot 73. It enclosed an acre and had Indian remains. He says that within "were evidences of a blacksmith's shop, such as cinders, coal, etc." These were doubtless traces of lodge fires, as the whole group is prehistoric.

He describes another circular fort on Mr. Brown's farm, on lot 84, about forty rods south of the road, and enclosing three acres. The bank was two feet high within, and had an outside ditch four or five feet deep. There was a wide gateway on the west side, and a smaller one on the northeast. Fragments of pottery were abundant, as well as shells. A cache for corn was mistaken for a well.

The small fort on D. C. Munro's farm, on lot 81, seems to have been an irregular circle, as described by De Witt Clinton. It is on high ground, a few rods northwest of Mr. Munro's house, and encloses about an acre. The bank was about two feet high, and there is said to have been a gateway of twelve feet wide on the west side, an unlikely place because of a deep ravine there. There were lodge sites outside of this wall, and shells and earthenware, and one very large cache. Clinton's description of the earthwork on lot 70 is correct, while both the plan and account given by Mr. Clark are erroneous. It was elliptical, and enclosed nearly three acres, with gateways on the east and west sides. Earthenware and shells were abundant. A row of caches appeared on the south side. The longer axis ran north and south, and the work was on a broad elliptical hill. When first known the bank was three feet high, and could still be traced fifty years ago, when Mr. Hunter first occupied the farm.

In Geddes there were hamlets and camps along the west shore of Onondaga Lake, from the outlet as far as Nine-Mile Creek, all earlier than the Iroquois occupation. Two burial mounds and two hamlets

were near the outlet, one of the mounds having been in the woods at Long Branch. When partially examined in 1880, it was oblong, about twelve feet in length, and between three and four feet high. It was formed of sand loam, and from the center had a depth of eight feet to the original soil. When it was removed, four years later, six skeletons were found in the southwest part, and a few relics. The other mound was circular, and stood out distinctly from the hill side west of the present outlet. The earth had been brought from a cavity in this hill. Skeletons, arrows, celts and pipes were found, one of the latter being of the platform type. Kaneenda, near the mouth of Onondaga Creek, was occupied in early and recent times.

Clark mentions an extensive burial place near Green Point in Salina, but without further details. Relics are found at intervals all along the eastern shore of Onondaga Lake, with frequent camps and hamlets, mostly quite old.

Clark also describes the French fort on lot 106, and says that "On this ground have been plowed up brass kettles, gun barrels, axes, grape shot, etc. Burnt earth and calcined stone, and broken bricks, where their fires had been kept, are to be seen even to this day (1848). In 1794 the ditch was easily to be traced, and some of the pickets were standing. The work embraced about half an acre of land." The bricks of course were of this century, and even if the fort were Frontenac's, as seems the case, the pickets would not have stood over a hundred years. This statement of his seems a confusion of this site with that at Onondaga Valley.

Twenty skeletons were taken out of a gravel bed in 1878, in what is now East Syracuse. The relics were rude, and the best parts of the account due to a reporter's imagination.

In Onondaga a large burial place was found on Judge Strong's place in 1816, just north of Onondaga Hill. The stockade built by Sir William Johnson, in 1756, was on Webster's Mile Square, and was burned in 1779, but some of the oak pickets still appeared when the valley was settled. The graded way of field stone, leading from the terrace to the creek, still remains, interrupted by a ditch with sloping walls of stone. From the top of the bank the roadway runs eighty-four feet to the ditch, which is eight feet wide at the top, and extends from this forty-eight feet farther to the bottom land, terminating sixty feet from the creek. As the oak posts were set four feet in the ground, it is probable the lower ends might still be found. Traces of the fireplaces of the

blockhouses appeared, as well as of the blacksmith's shop. This was on the Clark farm, on Webster's Mile Square, west of the creek and east of the road. Two villages were burned in 1779, farther up the valley. A trench on the Pinckney farm, mentioned by Clark, seems to be natural. There were several burial places east of the creek, all quite recent. One was found in 1877, on Dr. Tolman's land, lot 133, near the old Danforth house. No large early villages have been discovered, but there was a prehistoric hamlet on the Hudson farm, lot 161, and a few early relics occur elsewhere. Among modern finds one of the most remarkable is a very rare Duke of Cumberland medal, struck at the taking of Carlisle in 1745. This was found in 1893 by George Slocum. It is of bronze and in fine condition.

The stockade burned at Frontenac's invasion, in 1696, was on the Watkins' farm, lot 3, La Fayette, on the low hill just east of the reservoir. It has often been very incorrectly described and located, and was one of the three forts mentioned by Clinton. Most of the abundant relics are of a modern character, and include many Jesuit articles. The land was first occupied by Isaac Keeler, and there was an opening of about fifty acres, of which the fort is said to have enclosed ten. The outlines were for a long time traceable. The plan, according to Clark, was a plain parallelogram, divided through the short axis by two rows of palisades running east and west, about twelve feet apart. At the northwest corner was a bastion. Many stumps of the cedar posts were plowed up, and heaps of kitchen refuse and of charred corn were found within the fort. Schoolcraft's account is worthless. This fort is also mentioned in the *New York Magazine* for 1792, in a misleading way, and by Squier was supposed from this to be in Elbridge or Brutus. Clark also gives a confused idea from describing it more than once. It seems to have been occupied about thirty years. The burial place was a little farther south and on the west side of the creek, where there are also some natural mounds.

The Indian village of Tueyahdasso, visited by Bartram in 1743, was on lot 13. When William Haskins plowed the land in 1792, Clark says, he found "almost every variety of implement used in agriculture and the common arts. . . . The graves were arranged with great regularity, side by side, in rows of ten or fifteen rods in extent; in the vicinity were other groups of graves, but not in regular order." The Indian orchard, at this place long supplied the early settlers.

Entering Pompey, still earlier villages of the Onondagas are encoun-

tered, that town being their earliest home in Onondaga county. Clinton said there were eighty cemeteries in Pompey, which then included most of La Fayette. Clark is more moderate, and says, "These places of defense and burial were very numerous in the township of Pompey. There are not less than fifteen which have been pointed out to us, and which we have visited. They are scattered through several of the adjoining towns."

The "Old Indian Fort," in the southeast corner of lot 23 (not 33), is usually considered recent, although it affords only early relics now. Clark described this as having "an earthen wall running southeast and northwest, and when first noticed by the early settlers was four or five feet high, with something of a ditch in front, from two to three feet deep. Within the enclosure may be ten or twelve acres of land. There is a burying ground within the enclosure." The ditch really ran northeast and southwest from one ravine to the other, being about 300 feet long, and there are lodge sites on both sides of it. The large grooved stone, in the southern ravine, has been removed. The grooves are fairly represented by these characters, XIII III, though not as regular, and are of the usual width of three-quarters of an inch. They vary from twelve to fourteen inches in length, and the undressed stone is nearly two feet each way. Several of these stones have been found in Pompey, and they are comparatively recent. A burial place occurs a mile south of this.

The earliest site of the true Onondagas, that which they seem to have occupied when Champlain attacked the Oneida fort, is just east of lot 44 and the county line, and is known as the Atwell fort. It was a long stockade on a ridge between two ravines. The picket line is perfectly distinct at the east end, where it is 256 feet long, including a gateway of eight feet near the northeast corner. The lines run westerly along the edges of the ridge for about 365 feet, where they are but ninety feet apart, and beyond this the average width for 255 feet more is a little over 100 feet. The western end curves, and has two gateways. The post-holes average two and a half feet from center to center, and are not over two feet deep. A barbed bone fish-hook was found there, and the curious pottery appears, with human faces or forms, which occurs on Mohawk sites of the same period and for some years later, as well as on some later sites in Pompey and at Kananda. The place seems to have been occupied by the Onondagas about A. D. 1600.

The plan of the stockade on H. Chase's land, lot 99, about a mile south of Delphi, is too large and broad in Clark's figure. It is on a long ridge, and the town was evidently of a long, irregular form, running north and south, being about 200 by 750 feet. Many post-holes remain, and they average about two feet from center to center. A natural trench near the picket line deceived early observers. The area is about four acres, and the site is quite recent. The burial place is just south of the Fabius line, and Clark describes a kind of alternate burial in rows. There were two grooved stones in this fort, very much smaller than in Clark's account.

Another circular stockade was on the south line of lot 98, Pompey, extending into lot 8, Fabius, and was about 225 feet in diameter. The same pottery has been found there, and a few European articles. A similar fort was on Mrs. Sheldon's farm, lot 69, and west of Limestone Creek, on a high hill. It had later European implements. Another long stockade was on the Indian Knolls, lot 68, and about a mile south of Pompey Center. The European articles were more Dutch than French, and it may have been occupied about 1640. It was almost triangular, being not far from 675 feet long, and about 360 wide at the southern end. There are grooved stones and an ancient hamlet a quarter of a mile east of this.

The most noted site is that of Indian Hill, lot 9, and about two miles south of Manlius village. The outline of this town was elliptical, about 1,650 by 450 feet, and on a broad table land between two streams. At one time it had palisades, but lay open in 1677. Clark says that early settlers remembered an earthwork there, whose "walls were then some four or five feet high. . . . It was circular, and from three hundred to three hundred and fifty feet in diameter. There was but one gateway, and that quite narrow." There may be some mistake in this, unless this served as a citadel. Everywhere there are traces of the French missions of the seventeenth century, and a vast amount of metallic work has been carried away, as well as trinkets of all kinds. This was the largest town the Onondagas ever occupied, for they were then in the height of their power. The burial ground lay to the north, and along the sides of the ravine. Part of a large boulder, used in sharpening tools, has been removed, but there are six hollows in the remaining portion, which is about seven feet long.

A site on the Fitch and Williams farms, lot 19, commonly called the Castle, has similar relics, and was probably the small village mentioned

by Greenhalgh in 1677. There was a burial place there also. On lot 6 were many European articles on the Hibbard and Hinsdale farms, and on the latter were circular elevations of stone, regularly arranged as though for the foundations of cabins. They were about fourteen feet in diameter, and may have been the homes of captives who used the circular lodge. Perhaps on the same lot, Clark mentions the remains of a small fortification and burial place on Dr. Western's farm, with an ossuary and European relics. Not far off, on John Clapp's farm, "were plainly traceable the lines of an earthen fortification."

Other burial places were on lots 5, 18, 27, 28, 29, and 97, and Clinton describes one of three or four acres, a mile east of Indian Hill, with another a little west of this one. This was on the Scoville farm, lot 11, half a mile from Oran.

In this town was found the famous Pompey Stone, bearing the date of 1520. After seventy-three years of acceptance its character was first questioned and critically described by the Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, S. T. D., in 1894, and the testimony of John E. Sweet soon proved it a hoax, perpetrated by an uncle of his when a boy.

Besides the Kaneenda site, there were many Indian cabins along the west bank of Onondaga Creek, in Syracuse, in 1793, and also a modern Indian cemetery. When the west locks were constructed, over a hundred skeletons were taken up, and some were found in digging a canal for the red mill, on the east side. Newkirk's grave was near the site of the Syracuse Pump House, and Timothy C. Cheney relates that a little east of this grave, he "and other boys used to dig up the remains of Indians, for the purpose of getting possession of the beads, kettles, knives and other implements of warfare, or an ornamental dress that had been buried with them."

The earthworks in Elbridge belong to a group extending into Cayuga county, and the one in Lysander is one of an Oswego group. One of these has been vaguely reported as located on Ox Creek, north of Jacksonville, and in Granby. Two were incorrectly described by Clark, in that town. The one on lot 32 was occupied for some time, but is obliterated. Two-thirds of the one on lot 24 remain and can be traced. It was circular, with east and west gates, and measures 240 feet across, from the middle of the ditch and through the gateways. The other was of the same size. Another small earthwork was on the east side of the river at Oswego Falls. All forts contain earthenware, but no scrapers or stone drills.

CHAPTER IV.

Name of Iroquois—Traditions—Hiawatha—Wampum—Confederates—Clans—Families—First Accounts—Villages—Language—Months—Feasts—Worship—Character.

When the Europeans first came to what is now New York, they found five confederated nations struggling against their enemies on every side, but practically confined to the country between Schenectady and the Genesee River. The Dutch divided these into the Maquas and Sinnekes; the French for a short time into the Iroquois and Entouhonorons, who were allied. For many years the French spoke of the Mohawks almost alone as the Iroquois, and Charlevoix said that "The name of Iroquois is purely French, and has been formed from the term *hiro*, I have spoken, a word by which these Indians close all their speeches, and *Koué*, which, when long drawn out, is a cry of sorrow, and when briefly uttered, is an exclamation of joy." Horatio Hale properly objects that they had this name when Champlain came, and it appears on maps as Irocoisia, a little later. He would derive it from *Garokwa*, a pipe, or the indeterminate verb *ierokwa*, to smoke.¹

As to their own origin their traditions differ greatly, as might be expected with several nations, each having its own history. David Cusick's story is certainly erroneous as a whole, for he places the Mohawks first in the order of settlement, the others following. The Mohawks claimed to have come from the St. Lawrence; others from the West, and both are probably right. In this country, Oundiaga told La Fort that the recent villages and forts in Pompey were occupied before the league was formed, an evident mistake. The surviving Iroquois give a much greater antiquity to the confederacy than their ancestors did. From what the Mohawks told him, Pyrlæus thought this formed a generation before the whites came, which might make it

¹ Charlevoix's *New France*, vol. I, p. 270.
Beauchamp's *Iroquois Trail*, p. 65.
Hale's *Iroquois Book of Rites*, p. 171.

about 1580; but he also says it was a hundred years before the Tuscaroras entered New York, or about 1614. The earlier date seems preferable. Even after the French came the alliance was not very firm, and the nations made war and peace independently.

The story of the creation of man, and of the formation of the confederacy by their deity, as given by the Onondaga chief Canassatego,¹ a century and a half since, has some resemblance to Clark's story of Hiawatha, in a few points. "With five handfuls of red seed did he strow the fertile fields of Onondaga," and the five nations were produced. He addressed each in turn. "Onondagas, I have made you wise, just, and eloquent; squashes and grapes I have given you, and tobacco to smoke in council. The beasts, birds and fishes have I given to you in common." Much more he said, and then "he wrapped himself in a bright cloud, and went like a swift arrow to the sun, where his brethren rejoiced at his return." In both these stories are strongly Christian features.

From history, traditions, and a full examination of their home territory, it is clear that the Mohawks did not reach that valley much before A. D. 1600, and about the same time the main body of the Onondagas apparently came to the territory of this county from the north, but were probably joined by others already living near the Seneca River. The Cayugas and Senecas may have been in New York much longer, entering it from the west. The long continuance as separate nations, moving in different directions, accounts for early differences in dialects and customs.

The later comers had migrated to escape their enemies, and the fears of these, who were most exposed, led them to propose the famous Iroquois League. The mystic tale of Hiawatha, as related by Clark, is little known among the Onondagas, and the ordinary form, more clearly historical, has been admirably set forth by Horatio Hale at various times. Hi-a-wat-ha was an Onondaga, who proposed the league, and afterwards became a Mohawk chief. The Iroquois used elm bark canoes, but he had brought with him, from his early northern home, one of white birch, a vessel conspicuous in one story. Dr. Hale makes the historic tale scarcely less picturesque than the mythical. Clark, however, had the merit of bringing Hiawatha's name to light, although Schoolcraft never gave him credit for what he learned from him.

¹ Miner's History of Wyoming.

There is a still earlier published form, not to speak of what Pylæus put on record a century and a half ago. In the modest volumes of Dunlap's History of New York, he says that Ephraim Webster told him the story in 1815. An inferior Onondaga chief saw their similarity in language, and their disadvantages as they lived; and "conceived the bright idea of union, and of a great council of the chiefs of the Five Nations; this, he said, and perhaps thought, came to him in a dream; and it was afterwards considered as coming from the Great Spirit. He proposed this plan in a council of his tribe, but the principal chief opposed it. He was a great warrior and feared to lose his influence as head man of the Onondagas. This was a selfish man. The younger chief, whom we will call Oweko, was silenced; but he determined in secret to attempt the great political work. This was a man who loved the welfare of others. To make long journeys and be absent for several days while hunting, would cause no suspicion, because it was common. He left home as if to hunt; by taking a circuitous path through the woods, for all this great country was then a wilderness, he made his way to the village or castle of the Mohawks. He consulted some of the leaders of that tribe, and they received the scheme favorably; he visited the Oneidas, and gained the assent of their chief; he then returned home. After a time he made another pretended hunt, and another; thus by degrees visiting the Cayugas and Senecas, and gained the assent of all to a great council to be held at Onondaga. With consummate art he then gained over his own chief, by convincing him of the advantage of the confederacy, and agreeing that he should be considered as the author of the plan. The great council met, and the great chief of the Onondagas made use of a figurative argument taught him by Oweko, which was the same that we read of in the fable, where a father teaches his sons the value of union, by taking one stick from a bundle, and showing how feeble it was and easily broken, and that when bound together the bundle resisted his utmost strength."

The Iroquois had no true wampum until they obtained it from the Dutch, but in their legends Hiawatha is considered its inventor, some asserting that his wampum was of fresh water shells, and others that it was of bird's quills. Loskiel says that the Iroquois at first used short colored sticks for this purpose, having nothing else until Dutch trade commenced. It is certain that none of their town sites earlier than 1620 afford any of it. The Onondaga wampum belts are but little, if any, over a century old, and all the beads in them were made by white

men. It is the easiest thing possible to distinguish early from modern wampum. Some of the belts were even made upon a common twine foundation, but they are the finest existing examples. No beads made of fresh water snail shells have ever yet been found.

Pyrlæus said, "The alliance having been first proposed by a Mohawk chief, the Mohawks rank in the family as the eldest brother, the Oneidas as the eldest son; the Senecas, who were the last who at that time had consented to the alliance, were called the youngest son; but the Tuscaroras, who joined the confederacy probably a hundred years afterwards, assumed that name, and the Senecas ranked in precedence before them as being the next youngest son, or as we would say, the youngest son but one." This classification is not that which the Iroquois now give.

The Onondagas call the confederacy, the Long House, or *Konosioni*; more literally, the Real Cabin; and this varies but little from other interpretations. The Mohawks were called *Anniez* by the French, more properly *Kaniengas*, Possessors of the Flint. Their council name is *Te-haw-e-ho-ge*, a Heart divided into two Hearts. The Oneidas were the People of the Stone, and their council name was *Ne-haw-re-tah-gowah*, Big Tree People. The Onondagas are People of the Mountain, and their council name is *Seuh-no-keh-te*, Bearing the Names. The Cayugas do not retain their earliest name, and the meaning of the present one is disputed. D. Cusick makes it *Goyogoh*, Mountain rising from the Water; A. Cusick, *Kweukwe*, Where they drew their Boats ashore; L. H. Morgan, *Gweugweh*, At the Mucky Land; their council name is *Soh-ne-na-we-too na*, Great Pipe. The word *Seneca*, like *Mohawk*, is *Algonquin*, and not used by the Senecas. They call themselves *Nunda-wa-o-no*, People of the Great Hill; their council name being *Honan-ne-ho-ont*, Door Keepers. The Tuscaroras are the Shirt-wearing People, and they are called in council, *Tu-hah-te-ehn-yah-wah-kou*, Those who embrace the Great Tree; because they first came to the Oneidas. They are an addition to, but not a part of, the Long House.

There were originally but three clans in these nations, the Turtle, Wolf and Bear; but others were added by adoption, so that while the Mohawks and Oneidas had but three, the Onondagas had eight, and the Senecas sometimes from nine to eleven. The Onondaga clans are the three mentioned, with the Deer, Eel, Snipe, Beaver and Little Turtle. They include neither the Heron nor Eagle, which Clark gives them. The present and preceding *Tadodaho* belong to the Eel clan. This originated in the marshes of Seneca River, and the Bear and Wolf clans have

been said to come from near Oswego Falls, but there are but slight traces of early inhabitants there. At one time certain offices were hereditary in certain clans or families, but early rules are little regarded now. There was once burial by clans.

The device of the Onondagas was a cabin on the top of a mountain or hill, and thus it appears on some treaties. Each clan had its own totem, and this was placed on their cabins, with a purpose similar to that of our door plates. Individuals had their personal totems, and marriages were forbidden between members of the same clan. Neither of these are essential rules now, but the line of descent is still strictly in the female line. The children are of the mother's clan and nation. Every clan has its chiefs, but the Onondagas have also fourteen of the fifty principal chiefs, who have votes in the Grand Council. They are often termed sachems, but this is an Algonquin title which a true Onondaga could not once have pronounced. Each principal chief has his subordinates, and while there were at least fifty principal chiefs, sometimes there were more.

In some ways women stood high, having equal rights with the men, and often determining questions of war and peace. Their lives were reckoned at double the value of men's, and the division of labor was by no means unfair. Charlevoix says: "The Iroquois in particular had the reputation of chastity before they had any commerce with the Illinois, and the other nations in the neighborhood of Louisiana; they have gained nothing by the acquaintance excepting becoming like them." This may be too high an estimate of their virtue, but they certainly compared well with others. Divorces were frequent, but it was rarely through unfaithfulness.

Their hospitality is well known, and the most extraordinary pains were taken for visitors. Terrible in war, they received their former foes with open hands when peace was made. They fought as savages fight, but it was for their country, and except in the brief episode of the Revolution, New York owes much to the friendship of the Iroquois.

The Onondagas are first distinctly mentioned in a list of sedentary nations in the Relation of 1635.¹ It is added that "the Hurons are friends of all these peoples, except the Sonontoerrhonons, Onontaerrhonons, Ouioerrhonons, Onoioerrhonons, and Agnierrhonons, all of

¹ Since the above was in type the journal of Arent Van Curler's trip to the Oneidas, 1634-5, has been published, in which he several times mentions the Onondagas by name, holding a council with six of their old men at Oneida, January 11, 1635.

whom we comprehend under the name of Iroquois. Yet they have already peace with the Sonontoerrhonons, made after their defeat in the spring of last year. The deputies of all the country went to Sonontoen to confirm this peace, and they say that the Onontaerrhonons, Ouioenrhonons, Oniochrhonons and Agnierrhonons wish to enter into this league."

It is probable that the name of the Senecas, Sonontoerrhonons, is the same as Champlain's Entouhonorons. The estimation in which the Onondagas were held by the Hurons is shown by their place immediately after the powerful Senecas, being followed by the Cayugas, Oneidas and Mohawks in this list. Modern writers sometimes confuse the Iroquet, a small Algonquin tribe called after its chief, with the Iroquois. They were distinct in every way.

Indian villages were migratory, and there is no reason to suppose that more than two of any size ever existed contemporaneously in this county. In early times ten or fifteen years were the duration of a town in one spot, and all those in Pompey had a period of less than a hundred years. As fuel and the soil were exhausted near by, the Onondagas sought new places for their homes. From six to ten towns would thus be successively occupied within a century, and their number is no index of population.

All the Iroquois dialects are without labials, all words being spoken without closing the lips, but the Onondagas also rarely used the L and R. Thus Skaneateles is the Mohawk form, not the Onondaga. Indian names are seldom poetic, and often allude to some obscure event.¹

The Onondaga months are now Tisgonah, *longer day*, for January; February, Kanatoha, *winter leaves fall*; March, Kanatogonah, *winter leaves fall and fill up the large holes*; April, Esutah, *warm and good days*, but not planting time; May, Oyeayegonah, *leaves in full size*, and *strawberries ripening*; Seskahah, *sun goes for long days*, June; Seskagonah, *sun goes for longer days*, July; Kentenah, *deer sheds its hair*, August; Kentenahgonah, *deer in its natural fur*, September; October, Chuthowaah, *little cold*; November, Chuthowagonah, *large cold*; December, Tisah, *not very long day*. An intercalary month was inserted at proper intervals in early summer, and this properly has the name given for May, that month lacking the *gonah*, and preceding this. Nearly the same names appear in a lexicon of the seventeenth century,

¹ For Onondaga and Iroquois names in general, refer to L. H. Morgan's *League of the Iroquois*, and Rev. Dr. Beauchamp's *N. Y. Indian Names, and Iroquois Trail*.

but the present name for November is given to January, and so of others in succession. This is an evident error.

The various feasts and ceremonies have been largely described by Hale, Beauchamp, and Morgan, the latter of whom, in his League of the Iroquois, has given the fullest account of the feasts and dances, and the new religion, as well as the characteristic Iroquois implements and ornaments. The Onondagas still observe the White Dog Feast, with the dog left out; the planting, strawberry, green bean, green corn and harvest feasts, with some occasional ones. The worship of Agreskoué was abandoned in the seventeenth century. Ta-en-yah-wah-ke is revered as the Holder of the Heavens, when the white dog is burned. Otherwise the term Sone-yah-tis-sa ye, He that made us, takes its place. Ha-wen ne-yu is the usual name for God. The Little People, or Indian fairies, lived in the ravine west of Onondaga. The Thunders had an important place in their belief, and the Four Persons are prominent in the new religion introduced by Conyatauyou. This noted Seneca prophet was buried at Onondaga, under the old council house. His religion combines Indian ideas with Christian principles.

During the Erie war some Onondagas said a demon in the form of a little dwarf appeared to them. "They called him Taronhiaouagui, which signifies the one who holds the heavens. This dwarf, or this demon, spoke in these terms: It is I who hold the sky, who have care of the earth; and it is I who preserve men, and give victory to the combatants; it is I who have made you masters of the earth, and conquerors of so many nations." After this exordium they were told what to do.

It would take long to describe all the customs, implements and ornaments of this people, but some will appear incidentally in the further history. A few traits only will be mentioned now.

In spite of obvious faults, those who knew the Iroquois as friends, esteemed them highly. The fear they inspired in their enemies was marvelous. Always brave, the possession of guns, while other Indians had none, gave them an advantage they were not slow to improve. Often they adopted individuals and tribes; but quite as often they waged a war of extermination. To Onondaga came embassies from every part of this land east of the Mississippi. A small Indian village here was long the capital of all that region, and the pride of the Iroquois rose in proportion. It was not alone that subject tribes sent tribute, and distant nations sent embassies, but France and Great

Britain sought their alliance, and honored their chiefs. They held the vantage ground, and knew it well. For these great powers it was a victory to secure their neutrality or alliance. The Iroquois held the balance of power; the key of the continent was in the Grand Council at Onondaga.

CHAPTER V.

Champlain's Invasion—Iroquois Fort—Jesuits—Hurons and Iroquois—Jogues—Hurons at Onondaga—Onondaga Ambassadors—Andastes—Overthrow of Hurons and Neutrals.

In tracing the annals of Onondaga ¹ county since the advent of the white men, the local historian must go far back into the past. More than one hundred and sixty years before the Declaration of Independence was signed; five years before the Pilgrims landed on the forbidding shores of Massachusetts; just a century before the thrifty Palatines made their homes in the Mohawk valley; at a time when not another white man had set his foot on the soil of the Empire State excepting near the Hudson River, Samuel de Champlain, the intrepid French explorer, who six years earlier had killed his first Indian with gunpowder on the shores of the lake that bears his name, marched with a company of ten Europeans and a few hundred red allies from the north (principally Hurons) into the territory of Onondaga county. A simple forest incident, this was really one of the great events of history.

The army left the Huron country, between the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe, September 1, 1615, observing there one Huron mode of fishing by the combined use of stakes and nets placed in the stream. A halt was made at this fishing place, so that other warriors might join them. Thence Brulé was sent with twelve Hurons to notify the Andastes, of Pennsylvania, who were to join them with 500 men before

¹ The reader will notice that the name of "Onondaga county" is used long before that county was created, and will understand that in doing so we refer only to the territory now embraced in the county, thereby avoiding useless and confusing explanation.

the enemy's fort.¹ The main army went down the Trent River, "into the great Lake of the Entouhonorons," or Senecas, who were allies of the other Iroquois. This was Lake Ontario, a word contracted from the Mohawk *Ganiatara*, lake, and *io*, great or beautiful. They followed the shores of this great lake eastward, crossing it from island to island, and then following its southern shore. There they concealed their canoes, and as they were now in the northern part of the country of the Onondagas, the narrative will proceed in Champlain's own words:

All the canoes being thus concealed, we left the bank of the lake, which is 80 leagues long and 25 wide. It is inhabited for the greater part by Savages, along the sides of the streams, and we continued our journey overland some 25 to 30 leagues. In the course of four days we traversed a number of streams, and one river issuing from a lake [Oneida] which empties into that of the Entouhonorons. This lake is 25 to 30 leagues in circumference, with many beautiful islands, and is the Iroquois fishing ground, fish being in abundance there.

The 9th of October; Our Indians going out scouting, encountered eleven Savages, whom they took prisoners, to wit: four women, three boys, one girl and three men, who were going fishing four leagues distant from the enemy's fort. Now is to be noted that one of the chiefs seeing these prisoners, cut the finger off one of these poor women, as the commencement of their usual tortures. Whereupon I interfered, and censured the Iroquet Captain, representing to him that a Warrior, as he called himself, was not in the habit of acting cruelly towards women, who have no defence except their tears, and who by reason of their helplessness and feebleness, ought to be treated with humanity. That on the contrary this act would be supposed to proceed from a vile and brutal courage, and that if he committed any more of these cruelties he would not encourage me to assist them, nor to favor their war. Whereupon he replied, that enemies treated them in the same manner. But since such customs displeased me, he would not act so any more to women, but exclusively to men.

Next day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived before the enemy's fort, where the savages had some skirmishes, the one against the other, though it was not our design to discover ourselves until the morrow. But the impatience of our savages would not brook this, as well through the desire they felt to see us fire on

¹ The fort attacked by Champlain, in 1615, as fully described farther on, has had several sites assigned it. One writer thought it located on Canandaigua Lake. The late O. H. Marshall, of Buffalo, one of our best antiquarians, assigned it to the east shore of Onondaga Lake, but no suitable site could be found there. Gen. John S. Clark, of Auburn, seems to have been more successful, in placing it on Nichols' Pond, in the town of Fenner, Madison county, but in the territory of the Oneidas. In a general way this agrees fairly well with the picture, afterwards made by Champlain, but as the Onondagas were then living west of Cazenovia, we may conclude that it was an Oneida fort. The French fort on Onondaga Lake was near no Indian village of any period. A careful plan was made of the Fenner site by the Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, September 18, 1882, when the shallow pond was dry. A large bowlder, over twelve feet long, is in the woods near the shore, and may be the original Oneida stone. The outlet flows at right angles to the inlet, and there are no signs of occupation near the former, nor traces of palisades anywhere. The whole place suggests Champlain's picture, while differing greatly from it.

their enemies, as to liberate some of their men who had ventured too far. Then I advanced and presented myself, but with the few men I had; nevertheless I showed them what they never saw nor heard before. For as soon as they saw us and heard the reports of the arquebus, and the balls whistling about their ears, they retired promptly within their fort, carrying off their wounded and dead; and we retreated in like manner to our main body, with five or six of our wounded, one of whom died.

This being done, we retired within gun shot, beyond the view of the enemy, contrary, however, to my advice, and to what they had promised me. Which moved me to make use of and express to them pretty rude and angry words, in order to incite them to their duty, foreseeing that if everything went according to their fantasy and council, nothing but misfortune would result, to their ruin and destruction. Nevertheless, I failed not to send to them and propose means necessary to be used to overcome their enemies; which was to construct a movable tower of timber to overlook their pickets, whereupon I should post four or five of our arquebusiers who would fire over the palisades and galleries, which were well supplied with stones, and by this means the enemy who annoyed us from their galleries would be dislodged; and in the meantime we should give orders for some boards to form a species of parapet to cover and protect our men from the arrows and stones. These things, namely, the tower and parapets, could be moved by main force; and one was made in such a way that water could not extinguish the fire to be applied to the front of the fort; and those on the tower would do their duty with some arquebusiers posted there, and thus acting, we should so defend ourselves that they could not approach to extinguish the fire that we should apply to their pickets. Approving this, they began next morning to construct said tower and parapets; and made such progress that these were finished in less than four hours. They were expecting the arrival this day of the five hundred men that had been promised, which was however doubtful; not being at the rendezvous as directed, and as they had promised, our savages were much afflicted. But seeing that they were numerous enough to capture the forts and for my part, considering delay to be always prejudicial, at least in most cases, I urged them to attack said fort, representing that the enemy discovering their strength and the effect of our arms, which pierced what was arrow proof, would barricade and shelter themselves, which, indeed, they did very well. For their village was inclosed with strong quadruple palisades of large timber, thirty feet high, interlocked the one with the other, with an interval of not more than half a foot between them, with galleries in the form of parapets, defended with double pieces of timber, proof against our arquebuses, and on one side they had a pond with a never failing supply of water, from which proceeded a number of gutters which they had laid along the intermediate space, throwing the water without, and rendered it effectual inside for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

Such was their mode of fortification and defense, which was much stronger than the villages of the Attigouatans [Hurons] and others.

We advanced, then, to attack the village, causing our tower to be carried by two hundred of our strongest men. They placed it within a pike's length in front, and I posted on it four arquebusiers, well sheltered from any arrows and stones that might have been shot at them. Nevertheless the enemy did not, for all that, cease discharging and throwing a great number of arrows and stones over their pickets. But the multitude of arquebus shots that were fired, constrained them to vacate and

abandon their galleries. But according as the tower was moved, instead of bringing the parapets as ordered, and on which we were to have placed the fire, they abandoned them and commenced to yell against their enemies, shooting arrows within the fort, which, in my opinion, did not do much execution. They are very excusable, for they are not soldiers, and are, moreover, averse to discipline or correction, and do only what they like. Wherefore, one inconsiderately applied the fire to the wrong side of the fort, or to leeward, so that it produced no effect. On the fire being kindled, the most of the savages began to set wood against the pickets, but in such small quantities, that they did not do much good. The disorder that supervened was in consequence so great, that it was impossible to hear. In vain I cried to them and remonstrated as well as I was able against the imminent danger to which they exposed themselves by their stupidity. They heard nothing in consequence of the violent noise they made. Seeing that by shouting I was only splitting my skull, and that my remonstrances were in vain, and that this disorder was irremediable, I resolved to do what was in my power with my men, and fire on those we could discover or perceive. Yet the enemy profited by our disorder. They went to the water and discharged it in such abundance that rivers, it may be said, spouted from their gutters, so that the fire was extinguished in less than no time, and they continued to pour arrows on us like hail. Those on the tower wounded and killed a great many.

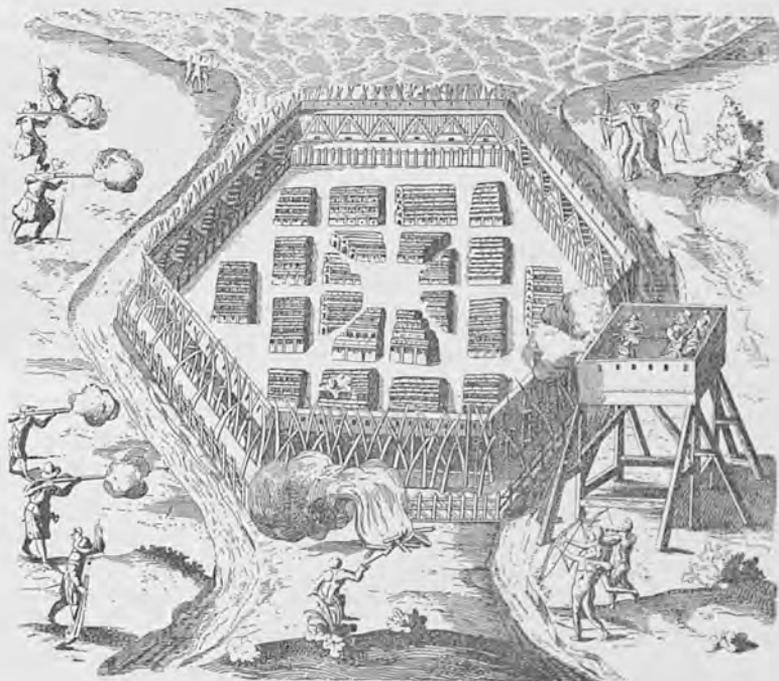
The engagement lasted about three hours. Two of our chiefs and leaders were wounded; to wit, one called Ochateguain, the other Orani, and about fifteen individuals besides. The rest, seeing their folks and some of their chiefs wounded, began to talk of retreating, without fighting any more, expecting the five hundred men, whose arrival was not far off; so they withdrew having accomplished nothing save this disorderly splutter. However, the chiefs have no absolute control of their companions, who follow their whim and act their pleasure, which is the cause of their disorder and ruins all their affairs. In having taken a resolution, any poor devil can make them violate it and change their plan. Thus, the one with the other, they effect nothing, as may be seen by this expedition.

Having received two wounds from arrows, one in the leg and the other in the knee, which sorely incommoded me, we withdrew into our fort. Being all assembled there, I remonstrated with them several times on account of the disorder which had occurred. But all my talk was in vain; they said many of their men had been wounded and I also, and that it would be very inconvenient and fatiguing to carry them on the retreat; that there was no means of returning again to the enemy as I had proposed to them; but that they would willingly wait four days more for the five hundred men that were expected, on whose arrival they would renew the effort against the enemy and execute what I had told them, better than they had already done. It was necessary to stop there to my great regret.

Next day blew a very strong and violent wind which lasted two days, particularly favorable for setting the enemy's fort in a blaze, which I strongly urged on them. But fearing a failure, and moreover representing themselves as wounded, they would not do anything.

We remained in camp until the 16th of the month. Several skirmishes occurred during that time between the enemy and our people, who became oftenest engaged with them rather by their imprudence than through want of courage; and I can assure you, that every time they made a charge, we were obliged to extricate them

from the difficulty, not being able to help themselves, except by the help of our arquebuses, which the enemy dreaded and greatly feared. For as soon as they perceived one of our arquebusiers, they immediately retired, telling us by way of persuasion not to meddle with their fights, and that their enemies had very little courage to require our assistance; with many other such like discourses.



CHAMPLAIN'S ATTACK ON THE INDIAN FORT. FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE STATE LIBRARY.

Seeing that the five hundred men were not coming, they proposed to depart and retreat at once, and began to make certain litters to convey their wounded, who are put in them, tumbled in a heap, doubled and strapped in such a way that it is impossible to stir; less than an infant in swaddling clothes; not without considerable pain, as I can certify having been carried several days on the back of one of our Indians, thus tied and bound, so that I lost all patience. As soon as I had strength to bear my weight, I got out of this prison, or to speak plainer out of hell.

The enemy pursued us about the distance of half a league, endeavoring to catch some of the rear guard. But their labor was in vain and they retired. Their retreat was very tedious, being from 25 to 30 leagues, which greatly fatigued the wounded and those who carried them, though they relieved each other from time to time.

On the 18th of said month some snow fell which melted rapidly. It was accompanied by a strong wind that greatly annoyed us. Nevertheless we contrived to get to the border of the Lake of the Entouhonorons and at the place where we had concealed our canoes, which we found safe; for we feared lest the enemy might have broken them.

Such is Champlain's interesting account of the first battle between white men and Indians in this part of New York. The picture of the scene varies much from the facts of the fight and the topography of the probable site, while illustrating both. The palisades seem to have been carried some distance into the very shallow pond before alluded to, thus insuring a supply of water, and the quadruple palisades may have required no post-holes at all. The defenses were probably quite different from those in the picture, and the arrangement of the town is fanciful, yet the sketch is of high value.

The retreating party hastened back to the Huron country, and though Champlain was anxious to return at once to Quebec, he was compelled to winter in that land. It was many years before the French and Upper Iroquois met in battle again.

Meanwhile the Dutch were trading and settling on the Hudson, and as early as 1606, King James of England granted to an association called the Plymouth Company, all the region of New England and territory extending westward indefinitely, thus bringing what is now Onondaga county within the English claim. On the 9th day of November, 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. Thus, at the close of that year there were three distinct sources of emigration from the Old World, each acting under authority of one of the great powers, and all tending toward occupancy and ownership of the territory under consideration in these pages.

The Jesuits did some preliminary work on the North Atlantic coast in 1611, but were withdrawn and did not resume it until 1625. For the next seventy-five years they were powerful among all the northern Indians of this land, bringing a new and heroic spirit where nothing but European selfishness had been seen. Interesting incidents concerning the Onondagas occur in their Relations.

In 1636 the Hurons captured seven Iroquois at Lake Ontario, and one was brought to Onnentisati, where the Jesuit missionaries were. "He was a native of Sonontouan; yet, as within a few years the Sonontouanhroron had made peace with the Hurons, this one not having agreed to this peace, was married among the Onontaehronon in order

to have liberty always to bear arms against them." A minute account of his torture was given.

Although war went on with the other Iroquois, the Senecas were very friendly to the Hurons for some years, but the Relation of 1639 describes the renewal of hostilities by some young Hurons. This led to the Huron downfall.

The Relation of 1640 has a longer list of nations, made from Father Paul Ragueneau's chart, and among them is the Onontachronon. *Ronon* means people, but the spelling varies. Nearly thirty nations are mentioned, and it is said, "Under the name of the Iroquois we understand six nations, enemies of the Hurons, the Algonquins, the Montagnais, and now of the French. . . . Now as their villages are separated one from the other, there is only the single nation of the Agnieeronon, properly speaking, which is the declared enemy of the French." Six nations would seem an error, but in the list the Konkhandeenchronon follows the Onondaga, and may have been a division of that people.

Father Isaac Jogues was captured by the Mohawks in 1642, and after many months of captivity escaped to the Dutch. Still later he was sent on an embassy to the Mohawks, and then as a missionary; being killed when he came in this capacity in 1646. He met some Onondagas on one occasion, but was never in their country. The statement that he came here is due to a confusion of the Mohawk town of Tionontoguen with Onontagué. His terrible sufferings have been often described, most fully in the Jesuit Relations.

In 1646 the Mohawks advised the Indians at Montreal to be on their guard because "the Oneiotchronons [Oneidas] and the Onontagueronons [Onondagas] had not entered into the treaty of peace at all, which they had made with the Algonquins and Hurons." Being as yet little more than allies, each nation acted much for itself.

In 1647 we have the interesting story of a Huron woman who escaped from the Mohawks. "She had already once been a prisoner in the country of the Upper Iroquois, called the Onondagheronons," and some of these recognized her, and persuaded her to go with them. "They led her then to Onondaghé; this is the name of their village;" but they had to pass by Oneida, where her master belonged. Her guides "gave her a sack, an earthen pot, and a little food," and told her to hide herself awhile. A Huron was burned there that night. She knew this would be her fate at Onondaga, and fled. Very shrewdly she took the

beaten path towards that village, and there hid "herself in the thickest woods, as of the cedar and fir forests." Here she remained ten days in the snow, without fire, and almost naked. At night she searched the cornfields for any remaining grain, sometimes under the snow. By day she was continually in danger of discovery. After many perils she reached Canada.

In the relation of 1648 is some account of the location of the Iroquois nations. The Senecas were near the Neutrals, who lived near Niagara and westward, and seventy leagues from the Hurons. "Lower follow the Ouiouenronnons almost in a straight line, at about twenty-five leagues from the Sonnontoueronnons. Lower yet the Onnontaeronnons, at ten or twelve leagues from the Ouiouenronnons. The Onei-ochronnons at seven or eight leagues from the Onnontaeronnons." The Mohawks were from twenty-five to thirty leagues east of the Oneidas. In that year the Hurons were well along in their treaty of peace with the Onondagas, their greatest opponents, and hoped to make peace with all but the Senecas and the Mohawks.

The beginning of these negotiations with "the Onnontaeronnons, the most warlike of the five nations, enemies of our Hurons," is interesting. Early in 1647, a band of Onondagas entered the Huron territory and was defeated. All the captives were burned except a principal chief called Annenraes, afterwards killed by the Eries. The Huron chiefs helped him to escape, thinking he might do them good service at Onondaga. He reached the south shore of Lake Ontario, where he found three hundred Onondagas encamped, and making canoes that they might cross the lake and avenge his death. Eight hundred Cayugas and Senecas were to accompany them. The party turned back and sent an embassy of peace to the Hurons. These were divided in opinion, but sent ambassadors in turn to Onondaga, bearing presents. "Our Hurons use for these presents peltries, precious in the hostile country; the Onnontaeronnons use collars of porcelain," commonly called wumpum belts.

They reached Onondaga in twenty days, and feasts and councils followed for a month. A second Onondaga embassy accompanied them on their return, their leader being Scandawati, a man of sixty years. Their journey occupied them thirty days, and they brought back fifteen Huron captives. Seven wumpum belts were sent, each of three or four thousand beads. A hundred Hurons were still prisoners. The Onondagas seemed to think the peace settled, but there were mutual jealousies between them and the Mohawks, as there often were.

The Hurons sent another embassy in January, 1648, consisting of six men, two of the three Onondagas remaining as hostages. A party of Mohawks captured this party, and killed all but the Onondaga, who returned, and two of the ambassadors who made their way to Onondaga. The two hostages were men of high honor. Scandawati disappeared, and was thought to have escaped, but was found dead by his own hand, on a bed of fir branches which he had prepared. They sent for his companion to see him, and he said he had expected this, because of the hostilities of the Mohawks and Senecas. He added: "Although they are your enemies, they are our allies, and they ought to have shown us this respect, that having come here on an embassy, they should defer any evil attack until after our return, when our lives would be in safety."

The other Onondaga hostage, while hunting with the Hurons, was taken by the Senecas, who recognized him, and obliged him to join their party. A Huron woman became his captive, and he was permitted to return to the Hurons with her. He told "the Sonnontoueronons that they might kill him if they liked, but that he could not make up his mind to follow them, that he would be ashamed to reappear in his own country; the affairs which had brought him to the Hurons for peace, not permitting that he should do anything else than to die with them sooner than to appear to have acted as an enemy." Such was the sense of honor among the early Onondagas.

In the Huron overthrow in 1649, the Onondagas had a prominent part, and books belonging to the martyred missionaries were afterwards found in their town. The whole story is of the most tragic interest, with many scenes both pathetic and heroic. A deputation went from the Hurons in Canada, in 1647, to the Andastes on the Susquehanna, asking aid. "The harangue that Charles Ondaaiondiont made on his arrival was not long. He told them that he came from the Country of Souls, where war and the terrors of the enemy had laid waste everything, where the fields were covered only with blood, where the cabins were filled only with corpses, and that there did not remain to themselves any life except what was needed to come to tell their friends, that they might have pity on a land that was drawing to its end." The present made was "the voice of their dying fatherland."

When the first strong towns of the Hurons fell, the terror was excessive, each one expecting a similar fate. "All the country was scattered, these poor afflicted people having left their lands, their

houses and their villages, and all that they had most dear in this world, in order to flee from the cruelty of an enemy whom they feared more than a thousand deaths."

The destruction of the Neutrals, and of the Tionontaties or Tobacco Nation, quickly followed, and the Onondagas were among the foremost warriors in the attack. On one occasion, being deceived by the Hurons, they met with a heavy loss, but the general result was to swell the population of all the Iroquois towns with Huron, Petun and Neutral captives. One entire Huron town went to the Senecas, and long had a separate village among them. Most, however, were held as slaves. Colden was in error in saying the Iroquois held no slaves, and while they adopted many captives, these did not always have full citizenship. In 1665 a Huron chief estimated that not more than a third of the Iroquois warriors were native born, so great had been their losses in war, and on such a scale this adoption. The marvel is that they remained Iroquois still.

CHAPTER VI.

French Invited by Mohawks—Onondagas—Negotiations—Le Moyne's Journey—Councils—Addresses—Fire—Baptisms—Erie War—Return—Onondaga Lake—Salt Springs—Rivers.

As early as April, 1641, in sending back some French prisoners, the Mohawks said, "They wished to invite us to make a habitation in their country, where all the Iroquois nations could approach for their commerce." At this time they said that all the Iroquois nations desired an alliance with the French. In fact there is no trace in history of the supposed implacable enmity of the Iroquois against the French, caused by Champlain's two invasions. Friendship was very largely a question of trade and policy.

When they became enemies, however, they were troublesome. In 1645 Father Vimont said: "I would as soon be besieged by hobgoblins as by the Iroquois. The one are scarcely more visible than the other. When they are afar off, one believes that they are at our doors; when they throw themselves upon their prey, one imagines that they are in

their own land." That spring, Pieskaret, a noted Algonquin chief, brought in two Mohawk prisoners. At the end of his speech he said, "I saw, I killed, I took captive, I brought home; behold them present. I enter into your thoughts; they are good." He gave the prisoners to the governor, and they were astonished at not suffering death. This led to another treaty with the Mohawks, Kiotsaeton being sent by that nation as their principal ambassador. "He was as it were covered with wampum," of which he presented seventeen belts. The eleventh invited the French to the bountiful Mohawk country. "Leave, said he, leave these stinking pigs, which run among your habitations, which eat nothing but what is filthy, and come and eat of good victuals with us. . . . He intoned some songs between his presents, he danced for rejoicing; briefly he showed himself a very good actor." Peace was made.

It was at one of the councils held about this time, that a Huron chief spoke of an Oneida prisoner. "He was of a village named Ononjoté, incensed to the last degree against the Hurons, because these people in a combat killed almost all the men of this village, which was constrained to send to ask the Iroquois, named Agnerronons, with whom they had made peace, for some men to be married to the girls and women who had remained without husbands, in order that the nation should not perish. This is why the Iroquois name this village their child." This statement was a little varied the following year. "Onneiouté is a village of which the greater part of their men having been discomfited in war by the Upper Algonquins, she was constrained to call some Annierronon in order to be repeopled; whence it happens that the Annierronon call her their daughter." In recent times the Onondagas thus replaced a clan. After 1645 the nations were usually called by their proper names in the Relations.

There came a greater surprise to the suffering French. In 1653, "the twenty-sixth of June, there appeared sixty of them, of those who are called by the Hurons, Onontaeronons, asking at a distance a safe conduct for some among them, calling out that they were sent on the part of all their nation, to know if the French had a heart disposed for peace." They were so well received at Montreal that they told the Oneidas of this, and they also wished to be in the treaty. Meantime the Mohawks invaded Canada, and a curious rencontre took place, half comic, half pathetic, the result being that both the Onondagas and Mohawks went to Quebec. On their first coming the former said that

it was necessary to distinguish between nation and nation, that they were not unfaithful and deceitful like the Mohawks, that there was nothing in their hearts which gave the lie to that which left their mouths.

The fourth Mohawk present was given at this time "to erect a French habitation within their lands, and to form there in time a fine colony." The same year the Onondagas came again with definite plans, and the French rejoiced that they were invited to "make a residence in the midst of the hostile country upon the great lake of the Iroquois, near the Onnontaeronnons." They had marked out the place for this, and had described it as the best in their land.

In 1653-4 both Mohawks and Onondagas had a plan to bring the Hurons from Quebec to their own towns, and these conflicting designs increased their mutual jealousy, while the Hurons were between two fires, and held out hopes of compliance to both nations. In the end this led to trouble.

About this time a young French surgeon was carried off by the Oneidas, and this was reported to the Onondaga ambassadors at Montreal, in May, 1654. They sent at once for the captive and he was returned. Then the Onondagas presented twenty belts, of which four were from different nations. Three others related to the missionaries. During all this time, Sagochiendagehté, the principal Onondaga chief, remained as a hostage. His name, as given, is the name by which the Onondagas are addressed in councils.

The Mohawks did not like the Onondaga plans. They had several times proposed a French colony, and now the preference was given to the Onondagas. It would affect their trade, also, as heretofore all the Iroquois had to pass through their country to get European goods. The Mohawk chief gave other reasons. They were the door of the Hotinnonchiendi, that is to say the finished cabin, and the French should not enter by the chimney. The blinding smoke might make them fall into the fire. They were pacified with presents and promises at last.

The second of July, 1654, Father Simon le Moyne went from Quebec to go to Onondaga. A young Frenchman joined him at Montreal, and they left there July 17. His journal has a graphic description of the voyage up the St. Lawrence. July 29-30 a storm stopped them "at the entrance of a great lake, named Ontario. We call it the lake of the Iroquois, because they have their villages on the south side."

August 1, they arrived at a fishing village of the Onondaga Iroquois, at the mouth of Salmon River. Almost all those there were Huron captives, and Le Moyne confessed an old friend of the Petun or Tobacco nation. The next day they traveled about thirty miles through the forest, and reached Oneida River at noon the following day. An Iroquois took them across to a fishing village on the other shore. In another village, two miles farther on, a young man of rank feasted them, because Le Moyne bore the name of his father, Ondessonk. There he baptized some dying children.

A dinner awaited them on the road at noon of August 4, but they spent the night in the open air, not far from the site of Collamer, and the following morning they traversed ten miles before coming to the principal Onondaga village. Le Moyne was saluted on the way as brother, uncle, cousin, and said "I never before had so many relations." Half a mile from the town he began an oration, naming all their chiefs and principal persons. "Two chiefs addressed me at my entry, but with a joy and cheerfulness of face which I had never seen among savages." That night he held a preliminary conference with the principal chiefs.

There were many Huron and other captives at Onondaga, and one of these dwelt in one of the many field cabins near the town. Her name was Therese, and she wished Le Moyne to baptize a girl of the Neutral nation whom she had instructed. He asked why she had not done this herself. She replied, "I did not think it was allowed me to baptize, except in danger of death; baptize her now yourself, since you judge her worthy, and give her my name." This was the first baptism of adults at Onnontagué, for which we are indebted to the piety of a Huron."

"The 9th, about noon, there came a dismal cry for three of their hunters, massacred by the nation of the Cat [Eries], a day's journey from there. That is to say, the war is kindled on that side."¹

On the 10th, Le Moyne opened the Grand Council by public prayers, which he made kneeling. He named, after this, all noted persons who were present, by nations, clans, families and individual titles, and told

¹ The death whoop is still heard on the New York reservations on a chief's death, a messenger being sent to each nation to announce it. He bears wampum, and the cry is given thrice if it is for a principal chief; once for a war chief. The wampum is always purple, and in the call for a condolence for a principal chief, three short strings are used, joined at one end. For a war chief a single longer string, with the ends united, conveys the message.

them he brought nineteen words, which took him two full hours to utter. They consulted in groups of separate nations and bands on the answer to be made, and then he was recalled, and the answer returned. The principal chief of the Onondagas made the final speech. He said:

Hearken, Ondessonk, five entire nations speak to thee by my mouth; I have in my heart the sentiments of all the Iroquois nations, and my tongue is faithful to my heart. Thou wilt tell Onontio¹ four things, which sum up all our councils.

1. We are willing to recognize Him of whom thou hast spoken to us, who is the Master of our lives, who is to us unknown.

2. The council tree of all our affairs is this day planted at Onnontagué. He wished to say that this would henceforth be the place of meetings, and of consultations for peace.

3. We urge you to choose upon the banks of our great lake, a place which may be advantageous to you for building a French habitation. Put yourselves in the heart of the country, since you ought to possess our heart. There we will go to be taught, and thence you will be able to spread yourselves everywhere. Have for us the care of fathers, and we will have for you the submission of children.

4. We are engaged in new wars; Onontio animates us. We will have nothing but thoughts of peace for him.

While at Onondaga, on the night of August 11, Le Moyne saw a fire which consumed twenty cabins. At this time he recovered Brebeuf's New Testament, and Charles Garnier's little book of devotions, brought from the Huron country when those missionaries were killed. His joy was great, and he said, "I shall make more account of these two little booklets, their cherished relics, all my life, than if I had found some mine of gold or silver."

His formal leave taking of the council took place August 13. He made two presents. "Firstly, I planted the first post to commence a cabin; this is as if in France one places the first stone of a house, which he wishes to build. My second present was to throw down the first bark which must cover the cabin." They thanked him "by those speeches which one would not think possible to proceed from the mind of those who are called savages."

The 14. A young captain, whom they had made the chief of a levy of eighteen

¹ One of the earliest French Governors of Canada was M. de Montmagny, a name which the French told the Indians signified "great mountain." This they translated into their own language as "Yonnondio," or "Onnontio," and this term was afterwards always applied by them to the French Governors and other distinguished persons. So, they always called the Governor of New York, "Corlaer," from the fact that Arent Van Curler was the early agent of Killaeen Van Rensselaer, the first patroon of Rensselaerwyck, in which capacity he endeared himself to the Iroquois who traded with him; he being the greatest man with whom they were acquainted, they applied his name to all the subsequent Governors of the province and State.

hundred men, who were soon to depart to go in war against the nation of the Cat, urges me to baptize him. A few days ago I had given him some instruction. And as I wished to make him esteem this grace by deferring it to another journey; "Alas, my brother," said he to me, "if I have this Faith to-day why can I not be a Christian? hast thou power over death to prevent him from attacking me before thy orders? the arrows of our enemies, will they grow blunt for me? wilt thou that each step I take in the combat, I should fear hell more than death? If thou baptizest me not I will be without courage, and I will not dare to go to blows. Baptize, me because I am willing to obey thee, and I give thee my word that I wish to live and die a Christian.

The 15. Early in the morning I lead my catechumen apart, and seeing his heart holily disposed to baptism, I give him the name of my dear travelling companion, Jean Baptiste. . . . Meantime they seek me everywhere to make my feast of adieu, all the considerable men and women being invited into our cabin in my name, according to the custom of the country, to do honor to my departure. We depart in good company, after the public cries of the captains, all desiring to charge themselves with our little baggage.

Half a league from there we find a troop of old men, all people of the council, who were waiting for me to say Adieu, in the hope of my return, which they testified they wished for with much impressiveness.

That they were many miles from Onondaga Lake is seen in the fact that they arrived there the next day.

At the entrance of a small lake, in a great basin half dried, we taste water of a spring which they dare not drink, saying that there is a demon within which renders it fetid; having tasted it, I found that it was a fountain of salt water; and in fact we made salt from it as natural as that from the sea, of which we carried a sample to Quebec. This lake abounds with fish—with salmon trout and other fish.

This is the earliest mention of the salt springs.¹ None of the early Indians, who dwelt inland, used salt at all, nor do the wild tribes now. Even the Eskimo make no use of it, and the Iroquois names for it signify something sour, as though that was their first impression.

The 17. We enter into their river, and at a quarter of a league we meet on the left that of the Sonnontouan, which increases this; it leads, they say, to Onioen [Cayuga] and to Sonnontouan [Seneca] in two nights' lodgings. At three leagues of a fine road from there we leave the river of Oneiout [Oneida] which appears very

¹In Clark's *Onondaga*, vol. I, page 129, he makes a French quotation, crediting it to Lalemant's Relation of 1645-46. Of course it is not in that, but on page 249, Clark gives a good translation of the same passage, quoting it from the first book of Charlevoix's *New France*, where the French words may be found. In the second volume of Clark's *History*, page 8, the assertion is repeated that Lalemant mentioned the salt springs in 1645-46, and a different French quotation is given, erroneously translated. It is not in that Relation, but will be found under date of November 9, 1655. A caustic fountain, said by Clark to be "two leagues farther off, drawing towards the canton of Cayuga," is described in the Relation of 1656-57, as "two days (deux journees) from our dwelling," being probably west of Onondaga county. In this Clark correctly quotes an error of Charlevoix.

deep. Finally, a good league lower down, we meet a rapid [Three River rift at Phoenix] which gives the name to a village of fishermen. I found there some of our Christians, and Huron Christian women whom I had not yet seen. I confessed them with much satisfaction on the part of both

The 18. While my boatmen are putting their canoes in order, one of these good Christian women made me baptize her two year old child; in order, said she, that it may go to heaven with its little sister formerly baptized, whom this people here have massacred. I baptized there another little innocent, who was gasping in death.

The 19. We pursue the journey on the same river, which is of a fine width, and deep throughout, except some rapids, where it is necessary to get into the water and draw the canoe, fearing lest the rocks should break it.

The 20. We arrive at the great lake Ontario, called the lake of the Iroquois.

Such was the white man's first voyage on the Oswego River.¹ There were then no villages towards the lower end, and long research shows few traces of any occupation below Oswego Falls. Thence the travelers coasted Lake Ontario.

The 23. We arrive at the place which they destine for our house [Salmon River] and a French settlement. There are charming prairies, good fishing, an access for all nations. I found new Christians there.

On September 6, Le Moynes arrived at Montreal, and "at Quebec, the eleventh day of the month of September of this year, 1654."

CHAPTER VII.

Peace Ratified—Journey of Dablon and Chaumonot—Otihatangue—Oneida River—Reception—Council—Onondaga Lake—Place of Settlement—Erie Child—Religious Services—Presents—French Prisoner—Onondaga and Cayuga Songs—Presents and Addresses—Chapel—Christmas Eve—Stockade—Stories.

Some Onondagas came to Quebec in 1655, and ratified the peace. They brought twenty-four presents, of which eight were for the Hurons and Algonquins. There were eighteen in the party, and their fifteenth present "asked for some French soldiers, who should defend their villages against the irruption of the nation of the Cats, with whom they are having a great war."

¹ The Oneidas told Arent Van Curler, while at their town, 1634-5, that six French traders had been there in August last, but this was unknown in Canada, if true.

“The sixteenth was in order to appoint us a place in the center of all their nations, where we hope, if God favors our enterprises, to erect us a new Ste. Marie, similar to that which we formerly saw flourishing in the midst of the land of the Hurons.” They were assured that the four upper Iroquois nations unitedly desired peace; and after this they asked for arms against the nation of the Cats.

The people named Agnieronnons are called the Iroquois from below, or the lower Iroquois; and we take the Onnontaeronnons and other nations for the Iroquois from above, or the upper Iroquois, because they advance farther ascending towards the source of the river St. Laurens, and they inhabit a country full of mountains. Onontaté, or else, as others pronounce it, Onontagué, is the principal village of the Onontaeronnons, and it is this place where our journey is made.

Two Fathers were to go there to make preliminary arrangements for the colony, and “this happy lot fell upon Father Joseph Chaumonot and Father Claude Dablon; the first possessed the tongue, the heart and the spirit of the savages; the second is newly come from France, in the design and desire of this mission.” They left Quebec, September 19, 1655, with the Onondaga ambassadors, and we have a picturesque account of the journey, written by Dablon, full of a quaint philosophy. But little of this can be given here.

Oct. 24th. We arrive in good season at lake Ontario. Towards evening five stags were killed towards the entrance of the lake. It needed nothing more to stop our equipage. We consider at leisure the beauty of this lake, which is half way between Montreal and Onontagué. It is nevertheless the most difficult half, without comparison. It is necessary to pass a furious rapid, which makes as it were the outlet of the lake. Then one enters into a beautiful sheet of water, sown with different islands, distant one from another a short quarter of a league.

This is placing the entrance to Lake Ontario below the Thousand Islands.

The 25th. We advance eight leagues within the entrance of the lake, three short quarters of a league wide.

The 26th, we enter there in earnest, making seven to eight leagues. I have seen nothing so beautiful, nothing so frightful. There are only islands, only great rocks, large as some towns, all covered with cedars and fir trees; the lake even is bordered by great steep rocks, which are fearful to see, hidden by cedars for the greater part. Being towards evening on the north side, we passed to that of the south.

On the 27th we advanced twelve good leagues, by an infinity of islands great and small. After which one discovers nothing but water on all sides. We met, towards evening, a band of Sonontouaronons hunters.

The 29th we arrived at Otihatangué, about ten o'clock in the morning. They present to us the kettle of welcome. Every body crowds on each other to see us eat.

Otihatangué is a river which empties into Lake Ontario. It is narrow at its mouth, but very wide in its ordinary bed. It is rich in prairies, which it fertilizes, and which it divides into a number of higher and low islands, all fit for sowing grain. [Quite an account of the place follows, and especially of the fishing.] All the rest of the year, even in winter, the salmon furnish that which they live on at the town of Onontaé.

The Hurons urged that they should have prayers in public, and there was general rejoicing.

The Father met there Otohenha, the host of the late Father Garnier and of Father Garreau, in the nation of Petun. He was so seized with joy at the sight of the Father, that he could not speak at first, and was obliged to defer to another time to relate to him all his adventures, which were that as he was in a journey, with all his family and the daughter of good René, named Ondoaskoua, conducting a canoe loaded with peltries, and bearing presents on the part of two captains of his country, who asked a place to dwell at Quebec, he was unfortunately met by the Onontaeronnons, and all his family were captured.

The past winter Otohenha had gone with the Onondagas against the Eries, and they took and sacked a village. Among the dead he found the good René Sondiouaen, and his daughter and Martha Gahatio among the captives. The latter was burned by the Onondagas on their way home, but her two children escaped from them.

The 30th, we left the water to prepare to go by land to Onontagué. In the afternoon appeared 60 Oneoutchoueronon warriors, who were going beyond the sault against the people who are called Nez Percés. Atondatochan was leading them; it was he who was at Montreal on the second embassy from the town of Oneout. [The next day quite a merry council was held with these, the chief being especially amusing and witty.] The sixth song was to make the Frenchman master of the river Ontiahantague.

The 1st day of November we departed by land for Onontagué; we met a good Huron named Therese Oionhaton.

She had come three leagues to await the Father's passage, and was overjoyed to see him. She had baptized her child, and lay baptism was quite common among the captives.

We passed the night on the bank of a stream, after having made five good leagues. We decamped thence at daybreak, the 2d of November; and after having made six or seven leagues, we lodge by the same sign by which we had always camped, to-wit, the beautiful star light. The 3d, we leave there before the sun. The father meets on the road the sister of that Therese of whom we have just spoken. [She related her misfortunes. He confessed her, but was obliged to] follow our guides, who conducted us that day to Tethiroguen; this is a river which leaves the lake called Goienho [Oneida]. Oneiout, the village of one of the nations of the upper Iroquois, is above this lake, which, contracting, forms the river Tethiroguen [Oneida], and afterwards

a sault or a cascade of a high fall [Oswego Falls] called Ahaoueté. As soon as we had arrived at this river, the most notable among a good number of fishermen that we met there, came to make their compliments, and afterwards conducted us to their best cabins. The 4. November we made about six leagues, always on foot, encumbered with our small baggage. We passed the night in a field at four leagues from Onontagné.

The 5. day of November of the year 1655, as we continued our way, a captain of importance, called Gonaterezon, made a good league to meet us. He makes us halt, compliments us agreeably on our arrival, puts himself at the head of our band, and leads us gravely nearly to a quarter of a league from Onontagué, where the ancients of the country awaited us. Having taken place by them, they presented us the best dishes they had; above all pumpkins cooked under the coals. While we are eating, an ancient captain, named Okonchiarennen, arises, causes them to make silence, and harangues us a full quarter of an hour.

After having extended this discourse, and spoken in a fashion which seemed studied, the Father replied. . . . All the people listened with attention and admiration, enraptured to hear a Frenchman speak their language so well. Afterwards our introducer arises, gives the signal, and conducts us through a great multitude, part of whom were ranged in a hedge to see us pass through their midst, others ran after us, others presented us their fruits, until we arrived at the town, whose streets were very clean, and the roofs of the cabins covered with children. At last we entered into a great cabin which had been prepared for us, and with us all those it was able to contain. [Feasting followed.]

The ancients held a council in the evening, and other councils and feasts followed, on the succeeding days.

Sunday was the 7th of November, and there was a secret council of fifteen captains with Chaumonot, after he had prayers with twenty persons who came to him.

They said then to the Father, in this assembly: 1st, that Agochiendagueté, who is as the king of the country, and Onnontio, had a voice equally strong and constant, and that nothing could break a bond so fair as that which held them so closely together; 2d, that they would send the nimblest of their young men to bring back the Huron ambassadors who had come to treat of peace with us; in the third place they prayed that Onnontio should be made to know that if any of their people should be ill treated, or even killed by the Annieronnons, this would not be able to hinder the alliance they so much desired; that it should be the same on the side of Onnontio, if there came any misfortune by the French on the same side; in the fourth place, having learned that the thing the most agreeable to Onnontio that they were able to do, was to let him know that this autumn they had erected a chapel for believers; to please him they would furnish it as soon as possible. At this article, the Father having taken the word, told them that they had found the secret of carrying off the heart of Monsieur the Governor, and of gaining him entirely. All made a cry of approbation, by which the council ended.

On the 9th, two Oneida deputies came, and addressed the Father at an evening council.

The response was that since Onnontio and Agochiendaguesé were no longer anything but one, it was necessary that the Onneiontchoueronnonns should be children of the first, as they already were of the second.

The eleventh, while the Father¹ was working to raise again the foundations of the Huron church, a visit was made to the salt fountain, which is only four leagues from here, near the lake called Gannentaa, the place chosen for the French habitation, because it is the center of the four Iroquois nations, which one can from thence visit in a canoe upon the rivers and lakes, which make their commerce free and very easy.

The fishing and the chase make this a considerable place; for, besides the fish, which are taken there at different times of the year, the eel is so abundant there in the summer, that some take with a harpoon as much as a thousand in a single night; and for the game, which does not fail in the winter, the pigeons of all the country gather there in spring in so great a number, that they take them with nets. The fountain, of which one makes very good salt, intersects a beautiful prairie, surrounded by a wood of high forest trees. At 80 or 100 paces from this salt spring is seen another of fresh water, and these two opposites take birth from the bosom of the same hill.

It is usual to apply this description to the later location of Sainte Marie, but the French often called low marshy lands prairies, and it is not unlikely, connecting this with the account of 1654 and 1657, that this prairie was the marsh. In the latter Relation the salt springs are mentioned as at a distance from the fort, which had only fine springs of fresh water near, although upon the shores of the same lake. A more precise location is given in the Relation of 1657. "We find on the south side several springs or fountains of salt water, although this lake is very far from the sea." These springs seem those of Salina, and the prairie would be the marshes there, instead of a clearing on high land farther north. It will appear later that the French cleared lands for their colony, instead of finding them bare of trees. Creuxius, whose account of the spot is sometimes quoted, was never in the territory of New York. On the 12th an Erie boy was brought to Onondaga, "who is going to be the object of the rage of these people, who no longer give quarter one to the other; it is a young child of nine to ten years old, who is to be burned in a little while." Father Chaumont resolved to baptize him. "The Father having seen him, and having spoken to him, made a semblance of thirst; they gave him water. He drank it, and in doing so purposely trickled a few drops into his handkerchief. It needed but one to open the gate of heaven to him.

¹ Clark in several places makes this "French" instead of "Father." "The foundations of the Huron church" is a figurative expression. Dablon seems first to have gone to the lake alone.

He baptized him before being burned. He was but two hours in torments, because he was young, but he showed such constancy that he uttered neither tears nor cries, seeing himself in the midst of the flames."

The 14th, which was a Sunday, could not better commence than by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, which we celebrated on a little altar, in an oratory used in the cabin of Teotonharason; this is one of the women who went down to Quebec with the ambassadors. She is highly esteemed here for her nobleness and wealth, but notably because she has openly declared herself for the Faith.

The presents were to be made at 10 o'clock on that day, and the council was opened with public prayers, but was interrupted by the arrival of the Cayuga deputies, who had to be formally received. The next day, at about the same hour, all assembled in a public place. After prayers the Father adopted the Cayugas as children, and made thirty presents.

The ninth present touched them much more. The Father showed a little tree, of which the upper branches bore the names of their dead captains, and these branches were cut in order to signify their death; but the tree had a number of other branches, strong and very green, which represented their children, by means of whom one could bring to life these deceased heroes in the persons of their posterity. They regarded more attentively this piece of wood than the porcelain which was attached to this present.

That which pleased them more was the eleventh present, for the Father, having drawn out his handkerchief, showed them within on one side, some ashes of a certain Teoteguisen, buried at the Three Rivers, and on the other some ashes of the French, and mixing them together declared that they and the French were only one, both before and after death.

By the seventeenth present we demanded that they soon erect a chapel for us, in order to perform our duties there with freedom and decorum.

We found ourselves obliged to make another large present for a young Frenchman, named Charles Garmant, who has been among the Oneioutchronnons for some years.

He was probably the first white man resident in the territory of Central New York.

The council closed for the day with applause. Dablon compliments Chaumonot's speech highly, and adds the encomiums of the Iroquois. The Dutch had no such spirit or tongue, nor had they ever spoken to them of Paradise or Hell. A Cayuga deputy added his word of praise.

That day some women came to him for instruction, and on the next two girls were baptized, "properly the first two baptisms with some services of the Church."

That which inclined them to believe besides, was partly the last victory that they had gained over the nation of the Cat, their enemies, being only twelve hundred

against three or four thousand men, having promised to embrace the Faith if they returned victorious.

Suitable responses and presents were made by the Onondagas, November 17, and the whole affair was very striking.

Towards noon, all the notable men of the town being present in our cabin, with the deputies of the other nations and all the people that it could hold, they commenced their thanks by six airs or six chants, which had nothing savage, and which expressed very naively, by the diversity of tones, the different passions they wished to represent. The first song said thus: *O, the beautiful land, the beautiful land, which is to be inhabited by the French.* Agochiendaguesé commenced alone in the person of an ancient who was keeping his place, but always in the same way as though he himself had spoken; then all the others repeated both his note and his letter, agreeing marvelously well.

In the second chant the chief intoned these words: *Good news! very good news!* The others repeated them in the very same tone. Then the chief continued, *It is all good, my brother, it is all good that we speak together, it is all good that we have a heavenly speech.*

The third song had a grace by a very melancholy refrain, and said, *My brother, I salute thee: my brother, thou art welcome. Ai, ai, ai, hi. O, the beautiful voice! O, the beautiful voice that thou hast! Ai, ai, ai, hi. O, the beautiful voice, O, the beautiful voice that I have! Ai, ai, ai, hi.*

The fourth song had another grace by the cadence which these musicians kept, striking with their feet, their hands, and their pipes, against the mat, but with such good accord that this noise so well regulated, made a harmony sweet to hear; these are the words of it: *My brother, I salute thee; yet again I salute thee; it is all good; without feigning I accept the heaven which thou hast made me see; yes, I agree to it; I accept it.*

They sang for the fifth time, saying: *Adieu to war, farewell to war, farewell to the axe; up to the present we have been insane, but henceforth we will be brothers; yes, we will be brothers indeed.*

The last song or chant had these words: *It is to-day that the great peace is made. Farewell to war, farewell to arms; the whole affair is beautiful throughout; thou dost support our cabins when thou comest with us.*

Four beautiful presents followed.

The third, and the most beautiful of all which appeared here, was a collar composed of seven thousand beads, which was nothing, however, in comparison of his words: It is the present of the Faith, said he, that is to say, that I am really a believer; it is to exhort you not to be weary in instructing us; continue to go about through the cabins; have patience, seeing our little wit in learning the prayer; in a word, put it well into the head and heart. Thereupon, wishing by an extraordinary ceremony to make his ardor shine, he takes the Father by the hand, makes him rise, leads him into the midst of all present, throws himself on his neck, embraces him, hugs him, and holding in his hand the beautiful collar, makes a belt of it for him, protesting that he wished to embrace the Faith as he embraced the Father.

Such was the stoical Onondaga.

The fourth and last present was small in comparison with the preceding; so it was only to assure the Father that the war kettle against the nation of the Cat was on the fire, and that they should go on this expedition towards spring.

A Cayuga chief followed, speaking at some length, and then singing.

All present sang with him, but with a different and heavier tone, striking their mats in cadence, during which this man danced in the midst of all, stirring himself in strange fashion, and sparing no part of his body, so that he made gestures with his feet, with his hands, with his head, with his eyes, with his mouth, keeping time so well both with his own song and that of the others, that this appeared admirable. This is what he sang: *A, A, ha, gaianderé! gaianderé!* that is to say properly, in the Latin tongue, *Io: Io: triumphe!* and then, *E, E, he, gaianderé! gaianderé! O, O, ho, gaianderé! gaianderé.* He explained what he meant by his *Gaianderé*, which signifies among them very excellent thing. He said then that what we others called to ourselves the Faith, ought to be called *Gaianderé* among them. . . . The Onnontagueronnon, who is the father, and Oiogoen and Onneiout, who were his children, would embrace the Faith.

The seventeenth, after we had celebrated Holy Mass, they brought us to take the measures of a chapel. It was built the next day, and as a good omen it was the day of the dedication of the church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul. It is true that in place of marble and all precious metals one used only bark. As soon as it was constructed it was sanctified by the baptism of three children. [The grandmother of Teotonharason was baptized the second Sunday in Advent]. She is the oldest in all the country; the oldest say that when they were children, this person was already old, and as wrinkled as she now appears, so that she passes for many hundred years. [On the first Sunday in Advent had been] made the first solemn Catechism in one of the largest cabins of Onontagué, our chapel being too small.

Christmas Eve, the Father took occasion to make a feast for the principal persons of the town, to make them understand this great mystery. They listened to him very attentively, and one of the fruits of the sermon was that one of these captains came next day, in the early morning, to the door of our chapel, and exhorted those who entered there to pray well.

Onondaga was not fortified in 1677, but was twenty years earlier. This appears incidentally. The mistress of an Erie girl was displeased with her slave, and employed a young man to kill her. He followed her to the woods, but determined to kill her in the sight of all. "He lets her then return, and when she was at the gate of the town, he strikes her on the head with his hatchet, and throws her to the ground as dead." She was carried into a cabin for aid, and the man was reproached for his lack of skill. He came back, dragged her out and killed her. Towards evening it was cried "through the streets and by the cabins, that such a person had been put to death. Then each one began to make a noise with his feet and hands; some struck with sticks

upon the barks of the cabins to frighten the soul of the deceased, and to drive it very far away."

Story telling was common in the long winter evenings. "They have a pleasant story touching the production of men upon earth. They say that one day the Master of the heaven tearing up a great tree, made a hole which extends from heaven to earth; and that a man of that country, being angry at his wife, threw her into the hole, and hurled her from heaven to earth, without wounding her, although she was pregnant with two children, a boy and a girl. Now it is from these twins that the earth has been peopled." Some thought the Faith good for the French, but had no such high ideas for themselves. They were willing to go after death where their ancestors dwelt.

Dablon related many curious incidents of the influence of dreams, and gave a lively description of the annual war feast, as well as of the Honnonouarioia, or Dream Feast. It lasted several days, and was a time of the maddest license. This was the original of the comparatively modern White Dog Feast, but there was then no formal sacrifice.

It is proper to give a brief account of the Erie war, in which the Onondagas took an important part.

The Eries had sent thirty ambassadors to the Senecas to confirm the peace, but a Seneca was killed by an Erie warrior. The enraged Senecas put to death all the ambassadors except five who escaped. This led to war. Two Onondagas were taken, one of whom fled. The other was a man of importance, and was taken to the Erie country to be tortured, but was given to the sister of one of the dead ambassadors. She was not then at home, but they clothed him handsomely, and feasted him well, supposing she would be pleased. The reverse was the case, and she wished him put to death, that her brother might be avenged.

The Ancients represent to her the importance of this affair; that it will draw upon their hands a new war: she does not desist for that. Finally they are constrained to give up to her this poor man, in order to work her will. He was still in the rejoicing of the banquet when this took place. They draw him from the feast, and lead him into the cabin of this cruel one, without saying anything to him. At his entrance he was surprised when they took away his clothes, and then he saw that his life was lost. He cried out before dying, that they were going to burn all people in him, and that they would cruelly avenge his death. This was true, for the news of it was no sooner brought to Onontagué, than twelve hundred very determined men started to take satisfaction for this affront.

The Cat or Erie nation was so called because of the abundance of wild cats there.

Our warriors had no sooner arrived in that country, although distant from Onontagué, than they were discovered. This caused everywhere so great alarm that the towns and houses were abandoned to the mercy of the conqueror, who having burned everything started to pursue the fugitives. There were two to three thousand combatants, besides women and children, who, seeing themselves closely pursued, resolved after five days of flight to make a wooden fort, and there wait for their enemies, who were only twelve hundred. They intrenched themselves the best that they could. The enemy made his approaches; the two most considerable chiefs, clothed a la Françoise, showed themselves in order to frighten them by the novelty of this dress. One of them, baptized by Father Le Moyne, and well instructed, gently solicited the besieged to capitulate, otherwise it is all over with them if they endure the assault. The Master of life fights for us, said he; you are lost if you resist him. Who is this Master of life? proudly replied the besieged. We recognize no others than our arms and our hatchets. Thereupon the assault commences; the palisade is attacked on all sides, which is as well defended as attacked; the combat lasts a long time, and with great courage on both sides. The besiegers use all their efforts to take the place by storm; but it is in vain; they kill as many as present themselves. They took counsel to make use of their canoes as bucklers; they carried them before them, and by favor of this shelter behold them at the foot of the intrenchment. But it is necessary to climb the great stakes, or the trees of which it is built. They set up the same canoes, and make use of them as ladders to mount upon this great stockade. This boldness astonished the besieged so much that, being already at the end of their war munitions, of which they were not well provided, especially powder, they thought of flight, which caused their ruin; for the first fugitives for the greater part having been killed, the rest were shut up by the Onontaguehronnons, who entered the fort, and made such a carnage there of women and children that the blood was knee deep in certain places. Those who had escaped, wishing to retrieve their honor, having recovered their spirits a little, retraced their steps, to the number of three hundred, planning to surprise the enemy unexpectedly, when he might be less on his guard in his retreat. This was a good plan, but it was badly conducted; for being frightened at the first cry that the Onontaguehronnons made, they were entirely defeated. The vanquisher did not fail to lose a good number of his people; so that he was obliged to stop two months in the country of the enemy, to bury his dead, and to dress his wounded.

Such was the sudden fall of the Eries, though fragments of the nation are afterwards mentioned. A very sad account is given of the torture of an Erie boy at Onondaga, by a chief who at first adopted him. He was the forty-first whom Ahahiron sacrificed to the memory of his brother.

CHAPTER VII.

FRENCH COLONY IN ONONDAGA.

The Journey—Hunger—Gannentaa—Councils—Fruits—Country—Customs—Slaves—Privations—Plots—Flight—The Settlement.

At a council on the 29th of February, 1656, the Onondagas expressed their impatience at the dilatoriness of the French, for whose coming they had waited three years. On this account Dablon left Onondaga for Quebec, March 2, having for chief of his escort Jean Baptiste, the leader against the Eries and the first Onondaga baptized in full health. They came to Oneida Lake at a distance of about ten French leagues from Onondaga, and found the ice so soft that they could not cross. There they waited a day and two nights for it to harden, and crossed near the center of the lake. They reached Lake Ontario at Salmon River, March 8, expecting to take canoes there. The fishing village had disappeared, and snow and ice made the lake shores inaccessible. Thence they had a terrible journey, and one Onondaga was drowned. Dablon's graphic style heightens the interest of the exciting story. In three weeks they made but forty French leagues, or about a hundred miles.

A little earlier some Seneca ambassadors came to Canada, and one of them was shot by the Mohawks, by mistake, while hunting near Three Rivers; this nearly occasioned war between the two nations. At Three Rivers a Mohawk chief spoke strongly against the Onondagas. He had hardly finished, however, when there appeared "Jean Baptiste Ochionagueras, Onnontagueronnon captain, who having embraced the Faith within two years, and from that time having had a heart entirely French, procured by his influence the peace which we have with the upper Iroquois." A Huron who had escaped from Onondaga, also tried to hold back the colony. The Mohawks were enraged over the plan, "having a great interest for their commerce, as the Onnontoeeronnonns were always obliged to pass through their country."

The colonists were at last ready. The Fathers were Claude Dablon,



434

Francis Le Mercier, René Menard, and Jacques Fremin; Brothers Ambrose Broat and Joseph Boursier, with an escort of fifty Frenchmen under Mons. Du Puys, Father Chaumonot being still at Onondaga. They left Quebec May 17, 1656, the fleet being composed of French, Onondagas, Senecas, and a few Hurons. Some Mohawks maltreated the French, Onondagas, and Hurons in the rear canoes, but fear of a war with the Onondagas at last brought them to a better mind.

From Montreal an advance canoe was sent to Onondaga, and the town was left on the 8th of June, the party embarking in twenty canoes. That day the Onondagas retaliated on a party of Mohawks, pillaging their arms and taking what was best of their equipage. The league was not yet old enough for perfect harmony. On the way up the river they met some Andastes, from the distant Susquehanna.

The 27th of June we passed the last rapid, which is found midway between Montreal and Onontaghé, that is to say at forty or fifty leagues from each. [Their provisions now rapidly diminished.] The third day [of July], famine beginning to oppress us, we made efforts to arrive at a place called Otiatannehengué, which is a place to be noted for the great catch of fish which is made there every year. We hoped to meet there a good number of fishers, and to get some relief from them. Monsieur Dupuys had us fire two small pieces of cannon that were placed on our canoes, before approaching there, in order to give them notice that we were not far away, but the season of fishing being over in that quarter, we found no one there.

A messenger was sent to Onondaga for relief. Neither hook nor net brought them any fish. Famine held them by the throat, and thence the place was called Famine River, though Charlevoix afterwards said the name came from the privations of De la Barre's army. They gathered the Atoka, or partridge berry there. "It had almost no taste or substance, but hunger made us find it excellent."

Five of their forty Indians alone remained with them. "The fifth and sixth of July we caught some fish, but in such small quantities that one gave for all courses, a moderate sized pike for sixty men."

On the seventh we arrived, about ten o'clock in the evening, at the mouth of the river which makes the lake of Gannentaa, upon the banks of which we intend to establish our dwelling.

They had a hard time ascending the Oswego River, making but one league the first day, but relief then reached them, and with abundant food came joy and fresh courage. That night one man took twenty salmon, and on the 10th they speared thirty-four salmon with swords and oars. At evening one of the principal chiefs of Onondaga met them, and made a fine speech. Four nations awaited them.

The eleventh of July we found ourselves, at three hours after noon, at the entrance of the lake of Gannentaa, upon the banks of which we had destined our dwelling, where the Ancients, knowing that it was the place that the Fathers Chaumonot and d'Ablon had agreed upon, awaited us, with a great multitude of people.

The size of the lake is about two leagues long and half a league wide. We have observed there three quite remarkable things.

The first is that we find on the south side several springs or fountains of salt water. . . . We find salt ready made upon the ground about these springs, and by making the water boil it is easily converted into salt.

The second is that in spring time there gather around these salines so great a quantity of pigeons, that they sometimes take as many as seven hundred in a morning.

The third remarkable thing is that there are met in the same place certain serpents, which are not seen elsewhere, and which we call serpents with little bells [serpents à sonnettes, or rattlesnakes], because, when crawling, they make a noise similar to that of a little bell, or more like a grasshopper. They bear at the end of their tails certain round scales, joined one into the other, of such a kind that in opening and contracting they make this noise, which one can hear for twenty paces. These little bells or scales cease not making a noise when one shakes them after the death of the serpent, but it is not so great as that which they make when the serpent is alive. The natives of the land say that these scales are excellent against toothache, and that the flesh, which they find of as good taste as that of the eel, cures fever. They cut off the tail and the head, which is all flattened and almost square, and eat the rest.

. . . I know not if these serpents are attracted by the salt, but I know well that the place where we have set up our dwelling, surrounded by beautiful springs of fresh water, is not infested, although it is upon the shores of the same lake.

The eleventh of July we entered into the lake named Gannentaa, upon the banks of which we were going to set up our dwelling. Having advanced within a quarter of a league of that place, we landed ourselves five small pieces of cannon, whose little thunder which one makes to be heard over the waters of this lake, was followed by a discharge of all the arquebuses of our people. It was the first salute that we sent through the water, the air and the woods to the Ancients of the land, who awaited us with a great multitude of people. This sound went rolling over the waters, bursting forth in the air, and resounding very agreeably in the forests. We rowed afterwards in beautiful order, our canoes or little bateaux going four by four upon this little lake. Our French, at the approach, made a second salute so adroitly that it ravished all these poor people.

The Ancients had erected two scaffolds for us, to make from on high their compliments and harangues, which were interrupted by a heavy rain, which obliged us all to seek shelter; words changing into caresses, and into testimonies of joy on the one part and the other.

Next day they chanted the Te Deum and took possession of the land. Sunday, the 16th, all the French communed.

It was there that we displayed all our ornaments, which might seem poor in France, but which passed here for very magnificent.

Monday, the seventeenth, they commenced to work in earnest to lodge us, and to make a good redoubt for the soldiers; we have placed it on an eminence which commands the lake and all the neighboring places. Fountains of fresh water are in abundance there, and in one word the place appears as beautiful as it is commodious and advantageous.

While work went on, the Father Superior "went with fifteen of our most active soldiers to the town of Onnontaghé, distant five small leagues from our dwelling." The usual reception took place half a mile from the town, and the party was escorted into the place. "Our soldiers made a beautiful salute at the entry of the village," and they were received in one of the largest cabins. "Some time after another band of French arrived, en bonne conche, and beating the drum."

In the evening deputies from several nations called on Achiendasé, or the Father Superior, and even the Mohawks had to do something. It was a fortunate time, for the grand council of the Iroquois was about to meet, and the principal business was to reconcile the Mohawks and Senecas, the former having killed Ahiantouan, a chief of the latter nation. The French settlement and some war affairs were also to be discussed. July 24, Father Le Mercier reconciled the Mohawks and Senecas, and then Father Chaumonot made the presents, which were arranged and explained to the best advantage. Before these were made, "all our French threw themselves upon their knees, put down their hats and joined their hands, intoning with a high voice the *Veni Creator* at length." This is but one of the many picturesque incidents of which our native artists might make use, for the dark robes of the Fathers, the gay attire of the soldiers, and the varied costumes of the Iroquois heightened the interest of the scene. The emotions at Chaumonot's glowing address might form another theme.

"The 27th of July, we returned to the shores of the lake, where a good part of our French were working to prepare us a house, that we shall call Sainte Marie of Gannentaa." On the 30th the principal Onondaga chiefs visited them, cautioning against trusting the Mohawks, who were knavish and deceitful. "They prayed us to fortify ourselves well, and to make our house capable of receiving them," in case of necessity.

In August a chapel was built at Onondaga, where part of the Fathers remained. Father Menard was sent to Cayuga, with two Frenchmen, and Chaumonot went to the Senecas. Father Le Moyne also visited the Mohawks that year.

The Jesuits' account of the country at this time is both interesting and amusing.

The land of the five nations of the Iroquois, before their conquests, was between the 40th and 50th degrees of latitude; now one does not know the extent of their dominion, which has increased on all sides by their military valor. [It had grapes, plums, and other fruits common to Europe, and] Others which surpass ours in beauty, in scent and in taste. The forests are almost all composed of chestnut and walnut trees. There are two kinds of nuts, some of which are as sweet and agreeable to the taste as the others are bitter; but their bitterness does not prevent one's extracting excellent oil from them, by making them pass through the ashes, the mill, the fire, and through the water, in the way in which the savages extract the oil of the sunflower. One sees there cherries without a stone, fruits which have the color and size of an apricot, the flower of the white lily, and the odor and taste of the lemon; apples of the shape of a goose egg, the seed of which, brought from the country of the Cats, is similar to beans; the fruit of it is delicate and of an odor very suave, and the trunk of the tree of the size and height of our dwarf trees. . . . But the most common plant and the most marvellous of those countries, is that which we call the universal plant, because its leaves bruised close up in a short time all kinds of wounds; these leaves, of the size of the hand, have the figure of the lily painted on armor, and its roots have the odor of the laurel tree.

The most brilliant scarlet, green, yellow and orange colors of Europe, were inferior to those the savages extracted from roots. There were "trees high as oaks, the leaves of which are large as cabbages." Almost all the springs were mineral.

Our little lake, which is only six or seven leagues in circuit, is almost entirely surrounded by salt springs. . . . Another spring, distant two days' journey from our dwelling, towards the country of Oiogoen, has much more strength than this from the springs of Gannentaa, since its water, which appears white as milk, and of which the stench can be perceived very far, leaves a kind of salt as corrosive as caustic stone, and the rocks around this fountain are covered with a foam which has no less solidity than cream.

The sulphur spring of the Senecas, and the oil spring "nearer the country of the Cats," are also described. Both land and water were productive.

The fish which are most common here are the eel and salmon, which are fished for from the spring until the end of autumn, our savages managing so well their dykes and weirs, that they take at the same time the eel which is going down, and the salmon which is going up. They take the fish in another way in the lakes, spearing it with a trident, by the light of a bituminous fire which they keep on the end of their canoes.

The disposition and wars of the Iroquois are described.

Their victories have so depopulated their towns that one counts there more strang-

ers than natives of the country. Onnontaghé has seven different nations which have come to dwell there, and there are found as many as eleven at Sonnontouan.

Marriage makes nothing but the bed common to the husband and wife, each dwelling during the day with their own relatives, and the wife going at evening to find her husband, but returning early the following morning to her mother or nearest relative, without the husband's daring to go into the cabin of his wife before she has some children by him.

Some customs connected with sickness and death may be omitted. Loud lamentations are made for the dead; his tomb is heaped with food for the sustenance of his soul, and grain is burned as a sacrifice. A dead-feast follows at the house, and presents are brought to the mourners. In one scene described, an Ancient cried sadly, "*Ai! Ai! Ai! Agatondichon!* Alas! Alas! Alas! my dear relatives, I have neither spirit nor word with which to console you. I can do nothing but mingle my tears with yours, and lament the severity of the disease which treats us so ill. *Ai! Ai! Ai! Agatondichon!*" with other consoling words. The feast followed the presents and speeches, "from which they take the best morsels for the sick people of distinction."

Many virtues were seen among the Onondagas. The whole town would lack corn before an individual would be in want. "Their catches of fish they divide into equal portions with all who come unexpectedly," and they were generous to the French. They "recognized in the Onnontagheronnons a mildness of conversation and a civility which has almost nothing barbarous. The children there were docile, the women inclined to the most tender devotion, the Ancients affable and respectful, and the warriors less haughty than they appear."

There is a sad contrast to this. The Iroquois had three classes of captives, of which the first had submitted willingly. These became family chiefs after the death of their masters, or else married. They had a pleasant enough life, but "are considered as slaves, and deprived of active and passive voice in their councils." The second class had nothing but food and shelter for the hardest labor. In later days the Iroquois were uncles of the Delawares, and the latter dreaded meeting an uncle, as he had to carry his burden. The third class was composed mostly of unmarried women and girls, helpless and badly treated. The lives of all were at the mercy of their masters. "When a barbarian has split the head of his slave with the blow of a hatchet, it is a dead dog, they say; it is necessary only to throw him into the public sewer."

The two Fathers at Onondaga wished to go to Oneida, but were told it would not be safe. However, Fathers Chaumonot and Menard, and

two Frenchmen, went with an Onondaga escort. On account of their arrival the Onnonhouarouia was postponed at that place. They returned safely.

Father Ragueneau left Montreal for Onondaga, July 26, 1657, in company with fifteen Senecas, thirty Onondagas, and about fifty Huron Christians who had been prevailed upon to go with them. The Onondagas did not wish Frenchmen with them, but four went in the last canoe. The 3d of August an Onondaga chief killed a Huron woman of the party, and the men were then furiously assaulted. Seven were killed, and the women and children were made captives, some being afterwards burned at Onondaga. The French were also in peril, but stopped farther bloodshed. It was the prelude to the coming storm.

Of the French at Onondaga two had died, and David Le Moyne had also been buried on the shore of Cayuga Lake. In the colony there had been sickness. Most historians have imagined the French as landing in a natural prairie, or clearing. The Relation of 1657 says: "We landed at the edge of a wood, which it was necessary to make retreat by great blows of axes, to give place for the habitation that we wished to set up." They were assailed by mosquitoes, and maringouins or gnats, "very greedy of a blood which they never had tasted." The French gave up the place to them at night, and lodged on the rocks on the shore of the lake. They labored hard, and at first had little food. "More than forty-eight persons of our company fell sick. This made us lodge under the rocks so closely that we were almost heaped the one upon the other. While one burned with the heat of fever, the other trembled with the cold." But the Onondagas were kind as yet. They brought corn, kidney beans, pumpkins and fish. The fish returned into the lake before the usual season, and health and strength were restored.

The Fathers generally acquit the Onondagas of a perfidious plan from the outset, but there came rumors of hostilities and plots. They all agree that a plot had been formed against them, delayed only by the absence of fifty Onondagas, who had gone to Quebec to bring away the rest of the Hurons. An Onondaga hunter was put in irons at Montreal, and another was killed on the river, provoking their anger. The death or capture of the Black Robes and French was then determined. Many war parties were in the field, and other arrests followed.

Monsieur Du Puy and the Fathers held a council. Of the ten soldiers remaining nine had determined to abandon the place, and it was

resolved to withdraw in a body. We have two accounts of the flight. Father Ragueneau, a member of the mission wrote one, and Charlevoix prepared another seventy years later. The former omits some things found in the latter, and is more likely to be correct, but the two may be combined with advantage. There were several houses in the settlement, and the mission house proper was larger than the rest. In the storeroom of this two bateaux were made, large enough for fifteen men, yet drawing little water. "We had, besides, four Algonquin and four Iroquois canoes, which were to compose our little fleet of fifty-three Frenchmen. But the difficulty was to make the embarkation without being perceived by the Iroquois, who beset us continually." Charlevoix said that a young Frenchman, who had been adopted by the Onondagas, pretended to dream of one of the feasts where the guests ate all that was set before them, and proposed this to his adopted father. The Relation of 1658 does not mention this, but says: "We invited all the savages who were near us to a solemn feast, where we employed all our industry, and spared neither the sound of drums, nor instruments of music, to put them to sleep by an innocent charm." It must be remembered that this was miles away from the Onondaga village, but that a few huts had naturally clustered around the colony.

Each one wished to contribute to the public joy. It was which could utter the most piercing cries, as much of war as of gladness; the savages, by complaisance, sang and danced a la Francoise, and the French a la savage. To animate them more and more in this fine play, they distributed presents to those who acted best their parts, and who most led the noise, to stifle that which forty of our people made outside in the transport of our equipage. All the embarkation being made, the feast was ended at a fixed time, the guests retired, and sleep having soon overwhelmed them, we sallied from our house by a back door, and embarked with little noise.

They started at 11 p. m., March 20, reaching Quebec April 23. Onondaga Lake froze as they silently went on in the darkness, but they gained the river unobserved. Hastening on "that night and all the following day by precipices and through frightful chutes of water, at last we arrived at evening at the great lake Ontario, twenty leagues from the place of our departure." There they were comparatively safe. Four hours of this time were occupied in making the portage at Oswego Falls.

Morning came at Onondaga Lake, and the Indians "were astonished at the great silence of the French. They saw no person going out to

work; they heard not any voice. They thought at first that they were all at prayers or in council; but the day advancing, and these prayers not being finished, they knocked at the door. The dogs, which our French had left by design, answered by barking. The crow of the cock, which they had heard in the morning, and the noise of the dogs, made them think that the masters of these animals were not far off." Towards sunset they scaled the house to solve the mystery, and surprise turned into fear and trouble. "They open the door; the principal men enter everywhere; they ascend to the granary; they descend into the cellars, and not a Frenchman appears, neither living nor dead." They sought them in the woods, and at last determined they had dealt with magicians.

There are some particulars regarding this colony, which are worthy of note. From later records we learn that some of the soldiers were discharged before the retreat, and some Fathers were added to the mission, who brought men with them. Little was taken away from the place by the French, for their means of transportation were limited, and they were in haste. Thirty years later it was said that there "were conveyed there four bronze cannon, which have remained there, and will be found again by the French who were there at the time, and are still living." They may be there yet. Other property was left, as indicated in the description of the burning of a young Frenchman at Onondaga, two years after the retreat, who had belonged to the colony. The Indians heated and applied to his body, "red hot hatchets, files, saws, ends of gun barrels, and other such things, which we had left in in our house of Gannentaa when we went away." Perhaps the most interesting of these articles was the bell which Garakontíé, the Onondaga chief, took to Indian Hill, ringing it every morning for prayers. Fragments of this have been found in the present century, and it was often mentioned in the Relations.

In considering the character of the settlement and the progress made by the colonists, we may suppose that a great amount of work was performed, and many improvements made, considering its brief existence. An old record says, one written while some of them still lived, "Sixty Frenchmen cleared and planted lands with French grain and other legumes, built many large houses, and lived there peaceably;" but this statement had a purpose. The expression of Charlevoix may be noted, on finding "all the houses vacant." In all the Relations, however, "the house" is prominent. When the Onondagas sent an invitation to the

Onondagas in July, 1661, they did this "in order that he may return upon his mat, which we have preserved for him at Gannentaa, where his house is yet which he inhabited when he dwelt with us; his fire has not been extinguished since his departure, and his fields, which we have cultivated, await but his hand there to gather a rich harvest."

Mr. Clark, in his history, identified this fort with the one mapped by James Geddes, about a mile below Green Point in Salina. This was on lot 106, and near what is called the Jesuit Spring, not far from the railroad bridge south of Liverpool. A late writer says:

The plan of the work which James Geddes surveyed does not satisfy the conditions. It was a square with one gate, flanked by another line having another gate. There were no bastions. The mission house of Ste. Marie, among the Hurons, had four bastions in its stockade, and the house at Gannentaa was modeled after this. The Jesuits taught the savages the value of bastions, and would not omit them here. Ste. Marie of Gannentaa had also doors or gates both in front and rear; Geddes's plan shows them only towards the lake. The mission house had cellars; in the later work none appear. The plan seems that of Frontenac's temporary fort, and was at its precise distance from the salt springs. Used simply to protect his boats and stores, it needed no bastions nor gates on the land side. This was destroyed on his return from Onondaga in 1696, and may have covered the earlier site.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE IROQUOIS AND THE FRENCH.

Onondaga Victory—Tortures—Truce—Captives—Le Moyne's Mission—His Return—De Tracy—Missions Resumed—Baptism of Garakontié—Mohawk Condolence—Catechising—Drunkenness.

In the Relation of 1660 it is said that the Mohawks had been many times at the top and bottom of the wheel in sixty years. Towards the end of the last century they were almost destroyed by the Algonquins, and yet so recovered in a few years as to turn the tables. A ten years' war with the Andastes reduced them again, so "that the name of Algonquin alone made them shudder, and his shadow seemed to pursue them into their fireplaces." The coming of the Dutch helped them, and they were supplied with guns, so that they became victorious everywhere. "They say that their destruction cannot happen unless it drags

after it the overturning of all the earth. What is more astonishing is that they rule for five hundred leagues around."

There was an exciting fight between two hundred Onondagas and some French and Hurons, in 1660, who waylaid them on the Ottawa River. The Onondagas learned their presence, and solemnly and gravely came down the sault in their canoes, to the astonishment of their enemies, who took refuge in a deserted fort, successfully resisting the Iroquois assaults. The Onondagas sent for some Mohawks, who were a few miles away, and the fort was besieged for ten days. Many of the Hurons deserted to the enemy, but others stood manfully by the French. Protected by mantelets of wood, the Iroquois hewed fiercely at the palisades with their axes, and the French tried to throw a barrel of powder among them. It caught in the branch of a tree, and falling within the fort, exploded with terrible effect. The assailants scaled the wall, and the fort was soon in their hands.

One of the captives was a Huron Christian, who afterwards escaped. In telling his story, he said:

When we arrived at the top of the mountain whence one discovers the town of Onnontaghé, I was seized with horror at the sight, I cannot deny it; but much more when, on advancing closer, I discovered a multitude of people who were waiting for me, to expend upon my poor body all the cruelty with which fury and revenge could inspire them.

One of the Frenchmen was also tortured by the Onondagas just before the arrival of this Huron. The terrible story need not be repeated here, but "they had prepared the scaffold in a fashion more than barbarous, and altogether unusual in the most cruel barbarity." This poor man was the one to whom they applied red hot irons from the mission house. The Onondagas ate the more delicate parts of his body; the rest was given to the dogs.

Without dwelling on these barbarities, it may be said that Iroquois tortures were prolonged for several days, and the sufferer's body was rarely consumed by fire. It served for a feast. A captive was brought into a town, being beaten as he passed between the lines of people. Usually he was taken to a cabin until his fate was decided. If he was to die, he was placed on a scaffold in the public place and tortured for some hours, sometimes in a small fire. He was then taken to the cabin, and might be brought to the scaffold several times before the end came. These prolonged torments, and the cannibal feasts which followed, gave the Iroquois a terrible reputation everywhere.

The French were almost in despair, from the Iroquois depredations, when in July, 1661, "there appeared above Montreal two canoes of Iroquois, who, bearing a white flag, came boldly under the auspices of that standard to put themselves in our hands." They came on behalf of the Onondagas and Cayugas, and brought back four French captives. The party was headed by the principal Cayuga chief, who spoke by twenty presents. He broke the bonds of these prisoners, and promised the liberty of more than twenty Frenchmen, still held at Onondaga. Their lives depended on the return of a Black Robe with him. He produced a leaf from some book, on which all these men had written their names.

The returned captives told of their good treatment at Onondaga. "One of the principal men took care to sound every morning a bell, to assemble the French and the savages to prayers, which were made every day; that they spoke there publicly and advantageously of the Faith; that these French captives had even liberty to baptize children there." Their plea was heard, and for the fifth time Father Le Moyne went to the Iroquois, regarding "the day of his departure as one of the happiest days of his life;" though hostilities continued.

Le Moyne wrote "from the chapel of Onnontaghé, this twenty-fifth day of August, and eleventh of September, sixteen hundred and sixty-one." The good Father was a favorite, and Garakontié and others met him two leagues from the town; "an honor which they are never accustomed to give to other ambassadors, to meet whom they are contented to go a little eighth of a league outside of the town.

After this there is nothing more but going and coming of the common people, who line all this distance of two leagues, devouring me with their eyes, and never being quite satisfied with seeing me. It is he who shall take the better place in order to see me pass; who shall clear the roads; who shall bring me more fruits, who shall give me more greetings, who shall shout the loudest as a mark of rejoicing; they wait for me as far as they see me, and they measure me from head to foot, but with gracious glances, and all full of affection; and as soon as I had passed, those who have seen me leave their posts, in order to run far before me, to hold a place again, and to see me pass a second, a third, and a tenth time. So I walked gravely between two hedges of people, who give me a thousand benedictions, and who load me with all kinds of fruits, with pumpkins, with mulberries, with bread, with strawberries and others. I kept making my cry of ambassador while walking, and seeing myself near the town, which was scarcely visible to me, the pickets, the cabins and the trees were so covered with people, I stopped before making the first step which would give me entrance into the town; then having returned, in two words, my thanks for this good welcome, I continued my journey and my cry.

The council was called together, August 12, by the bell, and assembled in the great cabin where Le Moyne was entertained. He spoke partly in Onondaga, and partly in Huron. The Huron closely resembles the Mohawk, and as a result early Indian names in New York are usually given in the latter.

The result of the council was that seven French prisoners at Onondaga, and two at Cayuga, were sent to Montreal with Garakontié, the rest remaining with Le Moyne at Onondaga through the winter. The Senecas also united in this embassy, which set out about the middle of September. On the way they met a party of Onondagas returning with French scalps, one of them that of a priest. The ambassadors were alarmed, but resolved to proceed. Then they met a war party of Oneidas, but prevailed on them to seek other foes, and reached Montreal the 5th of October.

In 1662 the Onondagas sent war parties against the Cherokees and other southern nations, of whom they knew nothing until the Eries were destroyed. The Oneidas were still hostile to the French, and with some success, but there were only two French prisoners there. Father Le Moyne made use of all his opportunities, ministering to "three churches, let us say eight or ten, since there are in Onnontaghé as many conquered nations." The three alluded to were the French, Onondaga and Huron, all these worshipping in the bark chapel. Many incidents of missionary life are graphically given. One poor Frenchman was the slave of two women of opposite opinions, and he was continually in danger from their conflicting orders. At last they ordered his death, but he escaped to a rocky islet in Limestone Creek. Two parties sought him, friends and foes, but without success, and just as they had agreed to spare his life, hunger drove him from his retreat.

It was the last day of August, 1662, that Le Moyne returned to Montreal, accompanied by eighteen released Frenchmen, and a score of Onondagas. "These happy Argonauts made a discharge of all their guns, in order to salute the land so much desired, publishing peace by the mouth of war itself." It was a scene passing description.

Iroquois warriors went everywhere, and the earliest New York mention of the Onondagas, as such, until lately known, is in the account of "a war party of Maquaes, Sinnekes, and Onondakas," who passed through Albany in December, 1663, on their return from an attack on the New England Indians. "Some of the Sinnekes and Onondakas started on this, and said to the Maquaes, We from the Onondake will

go and see where the northern savages live." The castle they attacked was in Maine, and they were defeated. One earlier mention occurs in Arent Corlaer's meeting with some Onondagas, when he was at Oneida Castle in January, 1635.

An expedition of the Onondagas and other upper Iroquois against the Andastes, in 1663, also resulted disastrously. Garakontié still continued his efforts for peace, and saved many French prisoners, but hostilities continued. An unfortunate event delayed peace. Garakontié led an embassy of thirty Onondagas and Senecas to Canada, in 1664, with "a prodigious collection of wampum." In this were "a hundred collars [belts], of which some were more than a foot in width." They were waylaid by Algonquins, below the Long Sault, and the ambassadors were killed, captured, or put to flight. All hopes of peace vanished.

M. de Tracy reached Quebec, June 30, 1665, and soon took vigorous measures. At this time the Mohawks were reported as having from 200 to 300 warriors, the Oneidas 142, the Onondagas and Cayugas each 300, and the Senecas 1,200. The numbers in war parties were usually exaggerated. In this year the Mohawks and Onondagas sent out several parties against Indian nations. Still, Garakontié visited De Tracy in October, 1665, and others later.

The result of two French invasions of the Mohawk country showed that the Iroquois country was not impenetrable, and the haughty Oneidas and distant Senecas both made treaties with the French, as well as the Mohawks themselves. It is a matter of interest that the official name of the late Oneida chief, Abram Hill, which is Gannoukwenioton, appears in the early treaty, having been borne by a long line of chiefs. Another result appeared in new missions. Fathers Fremin and Pierron went to the Mohawks, Bruyas to the Oneidas, and others were to go to the other nations. In 1668 six missionaries had revived four Iroquois churches, and two ecclesiastics were in the Cayuga villages on the north shore of Lake Ontario. Father Bruyas entered on the mission of St. Francois Xavier, at Oneida, in September, 1667, and was joined by Father Julien Garnier, who went thence to Onondaga, "a short day's journey." Garakontié soon built a new chapel, and then went on an embassy to Quebec. In October, 1668, Father Millet also went to Onondaga, which was "a great town, the center of all the Iroquois people, and the place of the general assemblies, which they make each year." On account of its importance two

missionaries were stationed there. Millet learned the language fast, and many incidents of interest are recorded. Captives were often burned, and some of these were instructed and baptized. "This office of assisting the captives, who are burned all alive, and who are eaten in the presence of the missionaries, is an exercise which demands great courage."

In 1670 trouble arose between the upper Iroquois and the Ottawas, but Garakontié was able to preserve peace. In this year, and at the time of this council of peace, this great chief was baptized. "Monsieur the Governor offered to be the godfather, Mademoiselle Boutrouee, daughter of Monsieur the Intendant, was the godmother. Monseigneur the Bishop wished to give this sacrament with his own hands, and then that of confirmation. It was in the principal church of Canada, and in the cathedral of Quebec that the ceremony was performed." He went thence to the governor's house, and "saw himself saluted by a discharge of all the cannons of the fort, and all the musketry of the soldiers, who were ranged in line to receive him." At the feast which followed, a Huron chief published his baptismal name of Daniel Garakontié, with appropriate words.

It was in 1669 that the Mahingans, or Loups, made their attack upon one of the Mohawk towns. The Mohawks lost some men, but defeated the enemy and took many prisoners and scalps. A condolence, or "ceremony of the dead," followed, which many have supposed to have been like the Huron feast of the dead, of which there is scarcely a trace among the Iroquois. The Iroquois condolence is simply a mourning for the dead, and an installation of new chiefs in the place of those deceased. Anciently, for this purpose, the Five Nations were divided into the Elder and the Younger Brothers, the Mohawks, Onondagas and Senecas being the former, and the Oneidas and Cayugas forming the latter. The Tuscaroras now rank as Younger Brothers also. If an Onondaga bereavement is to be condoled, all the Elder Brothers share in the affliction, but the Younger Brothers conduct the ceremonies, calling and superintending the mourning council. Black or purple wampum is sent out with the summons, the condoling nations meet the mourners at a fire by the wayside, the ancient songs are sung, and many interesting ceremonies follow. As this was a Mohawk mourning, the Oneidas had charge, the Onondagas appearing only as one of the Elder Brothers. In this early instance, "the ones were separated from the others, according to custom," even as they are now.

Pierron interfered in a sarcastic way, and the Mohawks were naturally indignant, on which he joined the Onondaga visitors and complained to them, Garakontié being present. The result was that the Mohawks soon renounced the worship of Agreskoué.

All the missionaries assembled at Onondaga, August 27, 1669, remaining there until September 6. One of the expedients used by them in catechizing is worthy of notice. "Whoever knows how to repeat on Sunday all that is said during the week, has a string of bugle or two little glass cylinders, or two rings of brass." All these occur abundantly in recent Indian villages and graves. On Whitsunday, 1670, most of the missionaries were again at Onondaga. In that town Father Millet had various cries for calling the people to the chapel. Charts, pictures and wampum all aided his teaching. It was at this time he introduced the *Benedicite* in opening feasts, and traces of this still exist at Onondaga. Towards Christmas, 1669, the little chapel would not contain the people who came for instruction, and he formed two bands, called at different hours. "I borrowed," said he, "for this purpose a bell which they had had thirteen or fourteen years ago, of those of our Fathers who were at this mission when the war was rekindled. This bell used to serve me for calling the Ancients, as I made use of a smaller one to call the children." A midnight service and ringing of the bell at Christmas followed, the chapel being appropriately adorned, and a little later the dream and Agreskoué were publicly renounced. The latter proved a permanent gain.

This did not end many barbarous customs. The torture of captives was a frequent occurrence. Drunkenness was prevalent then and afterwards, but, in comparison with others, "our Onnontaguez are not so carried away or so brutal in their drunkenness. The greater part, even when they are in this state, make us only caresses." Some Andastes were tortured, and obliged to sing death songs. As he ministered to them Millet was asked to sing, and chanted the Psalm beginning "*Laudate, Dominum, omnes gentes.*" "It has often happened since that they have begged me to sing my death song."

CHAPTER IX.

English and Iroquois—La Salle—Garakontié's Death—Missions—Southern Wars and Lands—De la Barre—Garangula—Greenhalgh—Dekanissora—De Nonville—Invasion of Canada—Millet's Capture.

Except in the affair with the Mohawks, in 1625, peaceful relations existed between the Dutch colonists and the Iroquois, and these were perpetuated when the English succeeded the Dutch in 1664, and again a few years later. With immaterial exceptions the Iroquois remained the firm friends of the English until the colonies gained their independence. But a strife between the French and English soon arose, and while the former were the most energetic and sagacious in extending their dominion and influence, the advantages of trade kept the Iroquois on the English side. They were constantly at war with their savage enemies, and much of the time with the French themselves.

When strengthened by the coming of De Tracy and Courcelles, in 1665, the French sent a strong force against the Mohawks, but this would have perished but for the kindness of the Dutch. Another, a few months later, burned the Mohawk towns, and this led to treaties of peace. Count Frontenac became governor of Canada in 1672, and French prospects brightened. He studied the country, the Indians, the plans of others, and acted with energy.

In 1673 Count Frontenac thought a proposed treaty between the Iroquois and Ottawas of such importance as to demand active measures. The English had not yet reached Lake Ontario, but the Iroquois were to exchange English goods there for western furs. This trade the French desired, and Frontenac took measures to build a fort near the foot of the lake, that it might be secured. The consent of the Iroquois was necessary, and a person of credit must be the ambassador.

For this purpose he selected *Sieur de La Salle*, as a person qualified for such a service by the different journeys he had made into that country, and by his acquaintance with the Indians. He sent him orders to leave Montreal as soon as the navigation would permit, and proceed to Onontagué, the place where all the nations assemble for business, and invite them to send delegates to Kenté towards the end of June.

Frontenac ascended the river with his men. On the evening of July 9th, above the rapids of the St. Lawrence, "two Iroquois canoes arrived, bringing letters from Sieur de La Salle, who, having been sent into their country two months before," now reported that two hundred Indians awaited him at Kenté. The place of meeting, however, was changed "to the mouth of Katarakoui," where Kingston now stands. Frontenac was delighted with the spot, which afterwards bore his name, and quickly had the fort built. Garakontié was the principal speaker, out of "more than sixty of the oldest and most influential of the sachems." Five principal chiefs spoke, and "each captain presented, at the conclusion of his speech, a belt of wampum, which is worthy of note, because formerly it was customary to present only some fathoms of stringed wampum." In return they asked his aid against the Andastes, "the sole enemies remaining on their hands," and who might yet destroy them. They were of the same family.

La Salle seems not to have been present on this occasion, nor do the Relations mention him. Incidentally, however, a little later, we find a letter from Father Lamberville, dated at Tethiroguen, now Brewerton, September 9, 1673. "I am come on purpose from Onnontagué to present myself here to see M. de La Salle, and to give him this letter.

. . . M. de La Salle who is in haste to depart, to go and bear the news of the retaking of Manathe and of Orange by the Dutch," etc. The great discoverer was thus several times at Onondaga.

Some Onondagas now went to the new mission at La Prairie, near Montreal, and this settlement weakened several of the Iroquois nations. However, Millet at Oneida, and Lamberville at Onondaga, had no lack of work. The medical skill of the latter opened every cabin to him, and often led him leagues away from the village. A great loss to the French soon occurred. Garakontié became ill, and nothing could save his life. "He gave directions for his burial, and said, *Onne wage che ca; Behold, I die!* All fell on their knees, and he died while they prayed." He was buried in a coffin, and the grave was marked by a lofty cross. In every way he was a remarkable man.

In 1679 Bruyas took Lamberville's place at Onondaga for a time, but the latter soon returned, and was joined by his brother James. Hostilities were imminent. To anticipate, Fremin and Pierron left the warlike Senecas, and Garnier also abandoned that mission in 1683. Carheil was driven from the Cayugas the following year. De la Barre's expedition failed, and there remained only the two Lambervilles at Onon-

daga. Jean visited De Nonville, and returned with presents for the Onondagas. James then went to Canada. Soon after the Iroquois chiefs were invited to Cadaraqui, where they were treacherously seized by the French, Lamberville being still at Onondaga. His high character saved him, and the Onondagas sent him away unharmed.

Meanwhile the Onondagas had been successful in southern wars, the Nanticokes becoming tributary to the Iroquois in 1680, and the powerful Andastes or Susquehannas about the same time. The former afterwards settled near Binghamton, N. Y., bringing their dead with them. The usual annual tribute which they brought to Onondaga, was twenty belts of wampum.

The question of the Susquehanna lands was an early subject of dispute, the Iroquois having won these from the Andastes. A map of the Susquehanna was prepared for Governor Dongan in 1683, and the Indians were willing to have the whites settle there, but the Albany people did not want Penn to buy it, as it would ruin the beaver trade. The Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas and Cayugas came to Albany about this matter, and two of these said that "The aforesaid land belongs to us, Cayugas and Onondagas alone; the other three nations, viz., the Sinnekes, Oneydes and Maquaas have nothing to do with it. We have not only conveyed, but given it, four years ago, to Corlaer, that is the Gov. Genl., to rule over it, and we now convey and transport it again," etc. The next year the Onondagas and Cayugas reiterated "that we do put the Susquehanna river above the Washinta or falls, and all the rest of our land under the great Duke of York, and to nobody else." They refused to sell to others.

There was a standing quarrel about these lands for nearly a century, and in this the Pennsylvania Indians shared. Shikellimy, an Oneida chief, was settled there by the Iroquois as a sort of regent, to govern the Conestogas, Delawares and Shawnees, and settle all disputes. The decisions of the Grand Council at Onondaga were explicit and final in all their affairs.

In 1684 there was trouble between the French and the Senecas, and Governor de la Barre planned an expedition against that nation. Preliminary to this he wrote to Governor Dongan, of New York, asking him not to supply guns and ammunition to the Indians, and indeed proposing that he should join him against them. On this, Dongan sent a messenger to Onondaga, to look after English interests there, and had the English arms set up in all the castles, promising them such aid against the French as he could give.

De la Barre reached Fort Frontenac (Kingston) on the 9th of August, 1684, where his forces were gathered, and was accused of cowardice or self-interest by his own officers. De Meulles wrote, before he set out, "I believe he will content himself with paddling as far as Cataracouy, or Fort Frontenac, and send for the Senecas to negotiate a peace with them, and make a fool of the people, of the Intendant, and of his Majesty." After the expedition he added that all the French and Indians were anxious to fight the Iroquois, but De la Barre needlessly made peace proposals. "This peace, my lord, has astonished all the officers who had any command in that army."

In his memoir of this affair, De la Barre wrote that after his arrival at Frontenac, he sent one of the Lambervilles to his brother "at Onnontagué, whom I instructed to assure those of that nation that I had so much respect for their requests, that I should prefer their mediation to war, provided they made me a reasonable satisfaction." The Onondagas therefore sent nine of their chiefs, three Oneidas, and two Cayugas, as mediators, but not a Seneca was present.

On August 21 De la Barre sent most of his forces from Frontenac to La Famine, where the French colonists had suffered so much from hunger in 1656. Grande Famine was the Salmon River, and Petite Famine seems to have been Grindstone Creek, or another near it, but the bay had the general name also. De la Barre's camp was at the larger stream, usually known as La Famine. He followed the army on the 27th, and reached this in two days, the whole force amounting to 900 French and 300 savages at that place, while 150 French and 550 Indians assembled at Niagara, to join them in the Seneca country. Gaily dressed troops trained in the service of the Grande Monarque, Canadian militia in all manner of costumes, coureurs du bois in their forest garb, Indians in their war paint and little else; these mingled in the picturesque army on the shores of the lake.

The council opened, and De la Barre spoke. If the Iroquois did not make due satisfaction, cease taking the English into their lakes, and refrain from making incursions on the allies of the French, he would declare war. The shrewd Indians took this for what it was worth. There was an old and noted Onondaga chief present, named Hotreouati, often confused with a celebrated Cayuga chief whose name resembled his. By the French the former was called La Grande Gueule, or Big Mouth, changed into Garangula by Baron La Hontan, and by this name he is best known. Lamberville said he had "the strongest head

and loudest voice among the Iroquois." M. de Meulles called him a "sycophant, who seeks merely a good dinner, and a real buffoon." He replied in words which are a marvel of eloquent satire, sarcasm and defiance, a part of which we give:

Yonnondio, you must have believed when you left Quebec, that the sun had burnt up all the forests which render our country inaccessible to the French, or that the lakes had so far overflowed their banks that they had surrounded our castles, and that it was impossible for us to get out of them. Yes, surely you must have dreamed so, and the curiosity of seeing so great a wonder has brought you so far. Now you are undeceived, since that I and the warriors here present, are come to assure you that the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas, and Mohawks are yet alive. I thank you in their names for bringing back into their country the calumet which your predecessors received from their hands. It was happy for you that you left under ground that murdering hatchet, so often dyed in the blood of the French.

Hear, Yonnondio, I do not sleep, I have my eyes wide open, and the sun which enlightens me, shows me a great captain at the head of a company of soldiers, who speaks as if he were dreaming. He says that he only came to the lake to smoke the great calumet with the Onondagas. But Garangula says, he sees the contrary; that it was to knock them on the head if sickness had not weakened the arms of the French. I see Yonnondio raving in a camp of sick men, whose lives the Great Spirit has saved by inflicting this sickness upon them.

Hear, Yonnondio. Our women had taken their clubs, our children and old men had carried their bows and arrows into the heart of your camp, if our warriors had not disarmed them and kept them back when your messenger, Ohguesse (Le Moine) came to our castles. It is done; I have said it.

The Indian continued by defending the actions of the Senecas in attacking the western Indians; upholding their conduct towards the English; and claiming they had not attacked the French except when the latter carried arms to their enemies, including this declaration: "We are born free. We depend on neither Yonnondio, nor Corlaer; we may go where we please, and carry with us whom we please, and buy and sell what we please."

De la Barre concluded what he termed a treaty with the ambassadors, which did not contain even promises of good behavior on the part of the Iroquois; instead De la Barre promised to quit the country the next day.

He lost no time in doing this,¹ and says of his return:

I departed on the 6th of September, 1684, having had all the sick of my troops embarked before day (so as not to be seen by the Indians) to the number of one hundred and fifty canoes and twelve flat bateaux, and arrived in the evening of the same

¹ N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. IX., p. 243.

day at Fort Frontenac, where I found one hundred and ten men of the number I had left there already departed, all sick, to Montreal.

In consequence of this disgraceful failure, De la Barre was recalled, and De Nonville took his place.

In a desultory way the Jesuit missions continued much longer at Onondaga than in the other nations. Lamberville was at his post during De la Barre's invasion, and advised peace, as the Onondagas thought the French would certainly be destroyed if there were war. He said: "The Onontaguez—men of business—wish to arrange matters." He thought La Grand Gueule, or Hotreouati, an able man, and one who might be kept in French pay, but he showed a manly spirit at Famlné Bay.

De la Barre wished to confer with the Iroquois at Oswego, while on his way against the Senecas, and accordingly the Onondagas sent word to the Mohawks, Oneidas and Cayugas, to meet him there. They had a word for the French: "As you advised them not to be troubled at the sight of your barks and gendarmes, they likewise give you notice not to be surprised when you will see faces painted red and black at Ochoueguen."¹ He did not reach that place.

The Iroquois war against the Illinois was one cause of De la Barre's expedition, but the Onondagas told him that "the entire Iroquois nation reserved to itself the power of waging war against the Illinois, as long as a single one of them remained on earth." They were abandoned to their fate, although the best allies of the French. That year forty Onondagas went against them.

Just before this the English had begun to take an active interest in affairs at Onondaga. Dutch traders had gone as far as the Senecas many years before. In 1677 Wentworth Greenhalgh rode on horseback from Albany to one of the Seneca villages west of Canandaigua, visiting, and thus describing Onondaga on the way:

The Onondagoes have butte one towne, butt itt is very large; consisting of about one hundred and forty houses, not fenced, is situate upon a hill thatt is very large.

¹ It has been erroneously stated that "Choueguen" is first mentioned in the French papers of 1734, as applied to the site of Oswego. Raffeix had spoken of "the river of Ochoueguen," in 1672, which issued from Cayuga Lake. Lamberville, however, mentions the place several times in 1684, in writing to De la Barre. The Indians would "repair to Choueguen," to meet him. They also appointed a meeting with Count Frontenac for the spring of 1682, "at Techouegen, at the mouth of the Onondaga River." [N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. ix, p. 190.] In the same year Ochoueguen was mentioned by the Onondagas. This is simply the French form of the word Oswego, first used by the English in 1727, though it occurs in an English document as Sowego, in 1687, in the proposition of the Onondagas for a fort there.

the banke on each side extending itself att least two miles, all cleared land, whereon the corne is planted. They have likewise a small village about two miles beyond thatt, consisting of about 24 houses. They ly to the southward of ye west, about 36 miles from the Onyades. They plant aboundance of corne, which they sell to the Onyades. The Onondagoes are said to be about 350 fighting men. They ly about 15 miles from Tshiroqui.¹

The eloquent Dekanissora began to be prominent in 1678, and was the Onondaga speaker for many years. He dined with Frontenac at Montreal in 1682, and the governor adopted his sister as his daughter. In a council at Quebec, in 1694, his mode of speaking is described. "These are the words of Teganissorens, which he enunciated with as perfect a grace as is vouchsafed to an unpolished and uncivilized people. He went through his speech with freedom and collectedness, and concluded with a certain modesty and so great a show of respect and submission to the Count, as to be remarked by the spectators." The road of peace had been closed; he opened it to Onondaga and prepared a mat there for the French. Many of his speeches are preserved.

In 1685 a French soldier, returning from conducting a Jesuit to Onondaga, saw eleven English canoes, with goods for the Senecas, conducted by French deserters, who were common in New York. The following year five French deserters were stopped at Onondaga and returned to Fort Frontenac. They did good service for the English, who went no farther west than the Senecas until 1685, when some reached the Ottawas, a three months' journey.

On his arrival in Canada to supersede De la Barre, De Nonville studied and reported the situation, and soon prepared to attack the Senecas. The Iroquois were powerful only through the arms and ammunition furnished them freely by the English. Safety to Canada and the preservation of trade demanded their subjugation. He planned to destroy the Senecas in 1687, and the Onondagas and Cayugas the following year. Learning this, the Onondagas asked the English for six cannon for their fort, but they were not given.

With a force of about 2,000 men, De Nonville crossed Lake Ontario in July, 1687, landing at Irondequoit Bay, where he made a stockade for his stores and left a guard. On his way to the Seneca towns he fell into an ambuscade, where he met with some loss, but held the field. The next day he marched on, and the destruction of the Seneca villages began. The French remained at the four towns until July 24, destroy-

¹ Oneida Lake.

ing corn in the pits and fields. Then he went on and established a post at Niagara, in which he placed a hundred men. This displeased the Iroquois, and it was besieged, most of the garrison perishing by hunger. As for the Senecas, they were supplied with food, and soon rebuilt their towns.

This invasion led to a closer alliance between the Iroquois and English; and the Onondagas, through their chief, Dekanissora, proposed that the English should build a fort at Oswego, a day's journey from Onondaga. In return the Iroquois were assured of ample protection.

Perhaps the only French woman who was ever brought to Onondaga as a prisoner was Miss d'Allone, who was captured near Fort Frontenac in 1688. Governor Dongan sent her back in July, with twelve other prisoners, but we have but few notes of her captivity.

Garangula and other Onondagas held a council with De Nonville, at Montreal, in June, 1688. The chief was very haughty, and the French abandoned the cause of the Illinois, a declaration of neutrality being made. Garangula was to come again, but a stratagem prevented this. A Huron chief, called Kondiaronk, or the Rat, did not wish the Onondagas to make peace with the French, and waylaid the embassy at La Famine. He killed one, seized the rest, and pretended to be surprised at their errand. He said the French had told him what to do, and then gave them their liberty, keeping one for adoption. This one he caused some French soldiers to shoot, and took pains that their deed should be known at Onondaga. This led to the bloody war of 1689, the most terrible page in Canadian history. The Rat died in 1701, and was interred in the great church at Montreal.

In 1689 the indignant Iroquois fell upon the island of Montreal like demons, carrying destruction before them, and pressing on to the very gates of the city. Forts Frontenac and Niagara were abandoned, and the French colonies seemed doomed. Nothing perhaps saved them but the return of Count Frontenac as governor of New France. Old as he was, he was vigorous and capable, accustomed to dealing with the Indians, and the spirits of the French revived.

In England William of Orange had come to the throne, and war with France followed. The New England colonies now sent a deputation to the Five Nations, asking their aid against the eastern Indians, who had already asked the Iroquois to favor their side. The Mohawks replied that they were friends of the latter, but hated the French and

would fight against them. At a subsequent council at Albany, the New England people were promised their aid.

In 1690 the Oneidas captured their former missionary, Father Millet, and made him sing a song on his way to to their town. This was its repeated burden: "Ongienda kehasakehoua! I have been taken by my children!" The Onondagas wished him given to them, in order to surrender him to the English. This the Oneidas would not do, but adopted him as a chief, and he sat in the Grand Council until released.

It was in 1690 that the Onondaga ambassadors reminded the French that they were still masters of many French prisoners. They had eaten four of them, but had spared some to show that they were more merciful than the French. The latter did not hesitate to burn some in turn. In fact they had some success, completely destroying Schenectady in February, 1690, and in January, 1693, burning all the Mohawk towns. This last action amounted to but little.

The great Kanahjeaga, or Black Kettle, an Onondaga chief, commanded the Iroquois in their invasion of the island of Montreal in 1691. He overran the country like a flood, and the French stood strictly on the defensive until he began his homeward march. Breaking through his pursuers he returned triumphantly, leaving desolation behind him.

CHAPTER X.

Iroquois and English—Blacksmiths—Aqueendera—Frontenac's Invasion—Black Kettle—Embassies—Colonel Romer—Dekanissora and Jesuits—French Fort—Oswego—Beaver Lands.

The English were now actively in league with the Iroquois. A prisoner who escaped from the Onondagas in 1693, said they now had a strong fort, built by the English, with eight bastions and three rows of stockades. The Onondagas were angry at those who went to Canada to live, for this weakened them and strengthened the French. They burned these emigrants when they fell into their hands. Many Iroquois still used bows and arrows, and the English supplied smiths to mend their arms. Dirck Wessel went to Onondaga on public business, in August, 1693, and a blacksmith was sent there in November.

A council was held in Albany, February 2, 1694, Dekanissora being speaker. Aqueendera, chief sachem of Onondaga, had a sore leg and could not come. Colden thought this a mere excuse, but he had been carried into the council at Onondaga, a short time before, by four men. About this time the Iroquois made a treaty with the Shawnees, and the Onondagas adopted De Longueuil and De Maricourt as their children.

Peter Schuyler was the only Dutchman at Onondaga at one time in 1695, and the war with the Andastes and Miamis still continued. Even the Sioux felt the force of the Iroquois arms, and the French repaired Fort Frontenac and prepared for a more vigorous war. In Aqueendera's speech at Onondaga in this year, he made severe comments on European pretensions, and said, "We, warriors, are the first and the ancient people, and the greatest of you all. These parts and countries were all inhabited and trod upon by us, the warriors, before any Christian. (Then, stamping hard with his foot upon the ground, said,) We shall not suffer Cadaraqui to be inhabited again." This great chief's name or title is variously spelled, and seems equivalent to that commonly known as Atotarho, the title of the principal Onondaga chief. His personal name was Sadekanatie.

Two years of effort did not bring the French peace on their own terms, and Frontenac prepared to invade the territory of the Onondagas. Assembling all the regular troops and militia, with all his Indian allies near and far, he left Lachine, July 6, 1696, with an ample fleet, two small cannon and two mortars. Twelve days took the army to Fort Frontenac, where it remained until July 26, and on the 28th it was at the mouth of Oswego River. There the troops encamped one night, and then began their ascent of the turbulent stream. Fifty scouts threaded the forests on either side of the river, close to which marched the main body. It was tedious work pushing the bateaux¹ against the strong current, but Oswego Falls was reached the second day, and the portage began. The count was about to walk around the falls, but the enthusiastic Indians seized the canoe in which he sat, and bore it over the portage, while the forest resounded with their shouts. Some of the battalions did not pass this point until July 31, after which about ten

¹Bateau is simply a French name for boat, but is used technically for a long flat-bottomed boat, pointed at both ends, and drawing but little water. It was also known as the Durham boat. Large ones were thirty-five to forty feet long, and six feet wide in the center. On either side was a plank to walk on when poling, and there were seats for rowers. It carried a square sail when practicable, and had drag ropes and setting poles. Such was the boat generally in use until the canals were dug, and it appears in almost all early records.

miles were made, probably bringing them to the favorite camping ground on the site of Phoenix. They passed Oneida River next day and entered Onondaga Lake, finding on the way a "descriptive drawing of our army on bark, after the manner of the Indians, and two bundles of cut rushes, indicating that 1434 warriors were waiting for us."

The army entered the lake in two divisions, coasting either shore to dislodge any lurking foe. A landing was made on the high land between Liverpool and Salina, where a fort was traced out and completed in two days, although the timber had to be drawn nearly a mile. On the 3d of August the army advanced a mile farther, carrying the cannon across the marsh and Ley and Bear Creeks. That night, says the journal, "we encamped at a place called the Salt Springs, which in truth they are. They produce enough of salt to make us wish they were near Quebec. The cod fishery would then be very easy in Canada."

Before this two Senecas had deserted, one to the Onondagas, and one to his own nation. The former carried such a report of the great numbers of the French and of their arms, that the Onondagas were alarmed and burned and evacuated their town. This was on the Watkins' farm, lot 3, in the present town of La Fayette, and has been mentioned. Frontenac described the fort "as an oblong, flanked by four regular bastions. The two rows of stockades that touched each other were of the thickness of an ordinary mast, and outside, at a distance of six feet, stood another row of much smaller dimensions, but forty or fifty feet in height." This and another statement may be compared with recent plans.

The Onondagas burned their town on the evening of August 2. The French army formed at sunrise, August 4, in two divisions, the artillery being in the center of the first, and Count Frontenac was borne in a chair between the two. So great were the natural difficulties, that they "were from sunrise until sunset in getting to the site of the village." The army left the Onondaga town August 9, and encamped not far from the eastern line of Syracuse, midway to the fort on the lake, which they reached and destroyed next day, immediately going down the lake and river.

While at Onondaga many caches were pillaged of grain and goods, and three days were spent in cutting down the Indian corn, the fields of which extended from four to five miles from the fort. An aged Onondaga was tortured on the spot. When a savage gave him some cuts of

a knife, as he stood in the flames, "I thank thee," said he, "but thou oughtest rather to complete my death by fire. Learn, French dogs, how to suffer; and ye savages, their allies, who are dogs of dogs, remember what you will have to do when you occupy a position like mine." His fortitude greatly impressed the French.

One episode of this expedition was the burning of the Oneida village, and the destruction of its cornfields by M. de Vaudreuil, his detachment of 600 men having been gone from Onondaga but three days. The army was detained at Oswego two days on its return by a gale. In this expedition Frontenac had more than 400 boats, with 500 Indians, and 1,600 French, all well equipped. It was a formidable army for those days, and it requires no lively imagination to recall its picturesque character as it passed through the river and Onondaga Lake, or encamped in the forest. The torture of the old Onondaga chief has been graphically described by several authors, and other incidents have not been forgotten.¹ The French did not retreat without loss, and Canada received far more injury than the Onondagas did.

After the burning of Onondaga, Governor Fletcher proposed sending troops in pursuit of Frontenac, but the Colonial Council wisely thought this useless, though the people of Albany were much alarmed by the invasion. The governor prohibited sending corn down the Hudson, that the Indians might be supplied. They hunted on the Susquehanna until they could again cultivate their fields, and the English could rebuild their fort.

The peace of Ryswick followed, and led to a local disaster. In 1692 the wife of the Onondaga chief, Kanahjeegah, or Black Kettle, while a prisoner at the Sault, had been killed by an Oneida chief belonging to this French mission. It was a brutal murder. In 1698, just after the news of peace between England and France, Black Kettle himself was killed. Thirty or forty Onondagas were securely hunting with him near Fort Frontenac, expecting also to conclude a peace. The French informed some Algonquins, and a fight followed, in which twenty Onondagas were killed and eight made prisoners. Black Kettle, his last wife, and four chiefs were slain, the scalps and prisoners being taken to Montreal. This alarmed the Iroquois, and they would not go to Canada. Frontenac made some threats, and Governor Bellomont notified him that he had sent troops to protect the Onondagas.

¹ See Charlevoix's *New France*, Stone's "Grave of the Indian King," and Street's "Frontenac."

Captain Nanfan was now stationed at Albany, to go with soldiers to any part of the Iroquois country threatened by the French, and there were several deputies sent to Onondaga from time to time. Frontenac died in 1698, defiant but worn out, and a general council was called to meet at Onondaga in April, 1699.

Glen and Bleeker were at Onondaga, with Jan Baptist, the interpreter, from March 20, to April 21, 1699, and some Indians brought messages from the French, but little was accomplished. Arnout Viele arrived there April 28, with Schuyler and Bleeker, and the French belts were rejected. Another council followed at Albany in June, and the Onondagas favored the building of a stone fort in their country, and the sending of ministers there. Governor Bellomont thought a sod fort, garrisoned by 100 soldiers, quite desirable.

In 1700 Father Bruyas wished to go again among the Mohawks and Onondagas, but of this Bellomont did not approve, fearing French intrigues. There were rumors of a general rising against the English. Bellomont said that if the Five Nations did join the Eastern Indians, as some feared, they would soon drive the English out of America. He used to laugh at the colonists for letting three or four hundred Indians cut off four or five times their number, but he was wiser now and gave an account of their wars.

Robert Livingston was at Onondaga in April of that year. The Onondagas were dejected, and must soon leave their castle, having exhausted the firewood near it. They were then east of Butternut Creek, not going to the Onondaga valley until some years later. The present village was not a good place for a fort, for it was sixteen miles to water, unless they went to Kaneenda, at the head of Onondaga Lake. He thought the fort should be at Three River Point, and garrisoned by one hundred young men. The French had a faction at Onondaga, and proposed building a fort at Kaneenda.

Three commissioners, Peter Schuyler, Robert Livingston, and Hendrick Hanse, came to the fishing place of Onondaga, called Kachna-waacharege, on Chittenango Creek near Bridgeport, April 23, 1700, and met three Onondaga sachems there. Aqueendera being at his fishing place beyond Oneida Lake, had a birch canoe sent for him, and soon came. In a few days all went to Onondaga Castle, and were welcomed with a feast of hasty pudding. They were there for some time, refuting French stories.

Five hundred pounds were sent from England for the sod fort, and

plenty of arms also for the Iroquois. Appropriations were made in the colony, and Bellomont bespoke 400 wheelbarrows and other tools, for the work, yet no results followed. This was partly from the opposition of the traders, partly from trouble among the Onondagas. Poisoning had been introduced among them, and on this account Aqueendera stayed long in Albany. French influences were also strong, and when Colonel Romer went to Onondaga to select a place for the fort, he was coldly received, Dekanissora advising him to wait until all the Five Nations were consulted.

Colonel Romer's party reached Onondaga, on horseback, September 26, 1700, and a house was given them. They wanted a canoe at Kaneenda, but could get none until October 3, when they went to Three River Point. This was not suitable for a fort, and they visited Kachnawarage, on the River Quohock or Chittenango Creek, where a good site was found. This seems to have been the high land on the Terwilliger farm, east of the creek, opposite lot 100, Cicero, where a stockade was afterwards built. The British engineer could not follow out his farther instructions, but returned to Oneida, and visited the carrying place there. His map sufficiently shows his route, but has some odd features. Onondaga Lake is the Lake of Cananda, usually called Kaneenda by the English, and Ganentaha by the French. The Oneida River is the Onondages; Lake Erie is Swege, and Ontario is Cadragqua. Seneca Lake is Senagrawen, and Cayuga is Theehero. The village of Onondaga appears on the east side of Kachioiahte, or Butternut Creek. The ledge, or more properly lodge, as in one journal, of Kagnewagrage, or Sachnawarage as on the map, is on the Chittenango Creek, called Quiehook or Quohock. Clark erroneously places these on the Oswego River, and credits the names to the early Jesuits. A nameless fort appears at Oswego, probably a later addition. The Cajouge River takes the place of the Seneca, while the true Seneca enters the Oswego between the Oneida and Lake Ontario. The map serves to correct errors in the several journals.

Dekanissora went to New York with Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan in 1701. He had also dined with the governor of Canada, who told him of his picture in Paris, and other attentions naturally pleased him, so that the French were in favor again. Bleeker and Schuyler reached Onondaga June 10, but the sachems would do nothing without a full house, and a great company of them went to Kaneenda to meet Maricourt. The English were invited, but would not go. Maricourt came

in great triumph to the town, bearing the French flag, and Father Bruyas accompanied him, to the great delight of his friends. A full condolence of both Onondagas and Cayugas followed, both having lost principal chiefs. Dekanissora made a shrewd speech in the council. He complained of the allies of the French, but would have accepted his belt who gave the best bargains. He would not wear a bear-skin to church; he wanted good clothes, and would have a minister of him who sold the cheapest goods. Maricourt carried things with a high hand, and Dekanissora arranged matters with him at Kaneenda.

The Jesuits promptly took advantage of the peaceful conditions, and were active in their missions at various points, a course which gave such offense to the provincial government that an act was passed by the Colonial Assembly in 1700, requiring every "ecclesiastical person receiving his ordination from the Pope or See of Rome," then residing in the province, to depart from it before the 1st day of November of that year, under penalty of death. The preamble of this act is quaint:

Whereas, divers jesuits and popish missionaries have of late come, and for some time have had their residence in the remote parts of this province, and others his majesty's adjacent colonies, who by their wicked and subtle insinuations industriously labor to debauch, seduce, and withdraw the Indians, from their due obedience unto his most sacred majesty, and to excite and stir them up to sedition, rebellion, and open hostility against his majesty's government; For prevention thereof, etc.

Many of the Iroquois took similar grounds, for the French openly boasted that the missionaries had gained them hundreds of good Indian soldiers, a great loss to the Five Nations.

A close game was now played. In 1702, Dekanissora said half the Onondagas desired a French priest, half an English. The next year Father Lamberville, a lay brother and a smith, went to Onondaga; and Fathers Garnier and Vaillant, with Maricourt and other Frenchmen, were with the Senecas. Maricourt went also to Onondaga, where he completed Lamberville's house and chapel, and Te Deum and mass were sung there before he left. Many conferences followed, both with the French and English, and the versatile Joncaire made himself felt.

Father d'Heu wrote from Onondaga, May 24, 1708, and said that an Englishman came there in February, stayed a month there, some weeks at Cayuga, and was then at Oneida. When he proposed a fort at Gaskonchiage, or Oswego Falls; and another at the head of Lake Thiroguen, or Oneida, they refused the first, and referred the second to the Oneidas. The English blacksmith had returned to Onondaga, but

the French party were not willing to give up the anvil, which belonged to them. They concealed it in the priest's house. They wanted a French smith, and he thought it "would be very important for the good of religion and the French colony" that they should have one. Of such political and religious importance were blacksmiths then. However, the anvil was given up, to save trouble, and the English smith remained.

Joncaire could not be everywhere, and while he was with the Senecas, in 1709, Abraham Schuyler came to Onondaga to sing the war song. He persuaded Lamberville to go to Montreal to report, and then made Father Mareuil believe that his life was not safe, and he followed. Then some drunken Indians pillaged and burned up their house and chapel. In spite of this De la Chauviniere came to Onondaga the next year, and was well received. At the same place De Longueuil and Joncaire made propositions to the Onondagas and Oneidas in July, threatening to destroy them if they sided with the English. This again led the Onondagas to desire an English fort.

The French made one more strong effort at Onondaga. In the spring of 1711, some French officers and men came there to build a trading house, bringing a present of about \$3,000, mostly in ammunition. Colonel Schuyler was sent at once to stop this, setting out May 2, with six men. De Longueuil had then been fourteen days at Onondaga at work, the Indians having given him a lot in the midst of their castle. Schuyler reached Onondaga May 17. De Longueuil left his nearly completed building and went to Kaneenda, where his canoes were. The next day a council was held, and the Onondagas gave Schuyler leave to destroy the blockhouse, which was done next day. It was twenty-four and one-half feet long and eighteen feet broad, covered with boards and nailed. Other lumber was sawed for a chapel, which he also destroyed. There were about twenty-four French in the party, with their officers.

Five hundred Iroquois visited Albany, August 24, and as they marched down the hill, past the fort, they had a salute of five guns, after the French custom. In the council each nation sat on the ground by itself. All were ready to join in the war. Four (five) Indians had been in England, and Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson gave a set of their pictures, in four glazed frames, to hang in the council house at Onondaga. Queen Anne had ordered that forts and chapels should be built and missionaries sent to the Iroquois. She also sent two communion sets, one of which was for the Onondagas. This is still preserved in Albany.

The Indians were practical. The queen's arms in their castles would not defend them. They wanted powder.

The French and English were both busy at Onondaga in 1712. The next year Hansen, Bleeker and Clasen were sent there in September. At a council on the 20th, the sachems "spoke with three strings of wampum in their loftiest style." They were told of the peace, and the hatchet was taken out of their hands. Dekanissora asked the good offices of the commissioners for the Tuscaroras, and the next year these were received in New York, where many still reside.

Meanwhile the English and the thrifty Dutch, with renewed energy, pushed their trade farther and farther into the Indian country north of the lakes. The important question of boundaries had been left by the Utrecht treaty largely undefined, a circumstance which led to almost endless correspondence and complaints, and ere long it appeared that harmony between the French and the English could not long continue. At the same time the Five Nations resumed hostilities against their ancient enemies, the Flat Heads, in the Carolinas, and after a series of battles returned.

At a council held at Albany, August 31, 1715, Dekanissora, the Onondaga chief, congratulated the governor on the accession to the throne of George I, Queen Anne having died in the previous year. At another council, June 13, 1717, Governor Hunter assured the chiefs of the Five Nations of the good will of his master, the king, and renewed the league of friendship. In this council Dekanissora informed the governor that the French had built a fort at "Ierondoquat," where they were supplying the Indians with powder and lead, clothing, etc., and stopped the furs on the way from the upper country.

Various matters followed, and in 1721 the English took another step, the French having long had a trading house at Niagara. In September, Peter Schuyler, jr., was sent, with a company of young men, to Irondequoit Bay, to trade for a year with the Senecas and Far Indians. That year the Tuscaroras appeared in the Albany council for the first time. Other important councils followed, and in September, 1724, Governor Burnet announced his purpose of building a fort at the mouth of the Onondaga, now the Oswego River. The Onondagas wanted Myndert Kemp for a smith, for he was good and kind, but Burnet gave them his brother.

In 1725 De Longueuil met 100 Englishmen at Oswego Falls, with canoes, and they made him show his pass. He reproached the Iroquois

Plan of Oswego 1727

from Paris Doc. VIII.

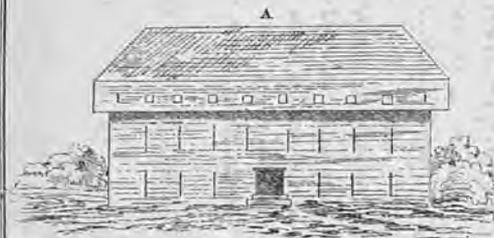
Reference

- A Plan de la redoute a Machicoulis que les Anglois ont fait construire à l'entré de la Riviere Chouaguen avec maconnerie de moellons et terres glaise
- B Elevation de la dite Redoute
- C Vingt bateaux de bois aux Anglois
- D Huit Canots d'Ecorce.
- E 70 Cabanes aux Marchands Anglois et Flamands
- F Tentes des Troupes ou campent 60 Soldats
- G Situation de la redoute
- H 200 Pieux de Cedre de 15 pieds delong qu'on croit estre destinés a faire un fort
- I Mouillage des Barques

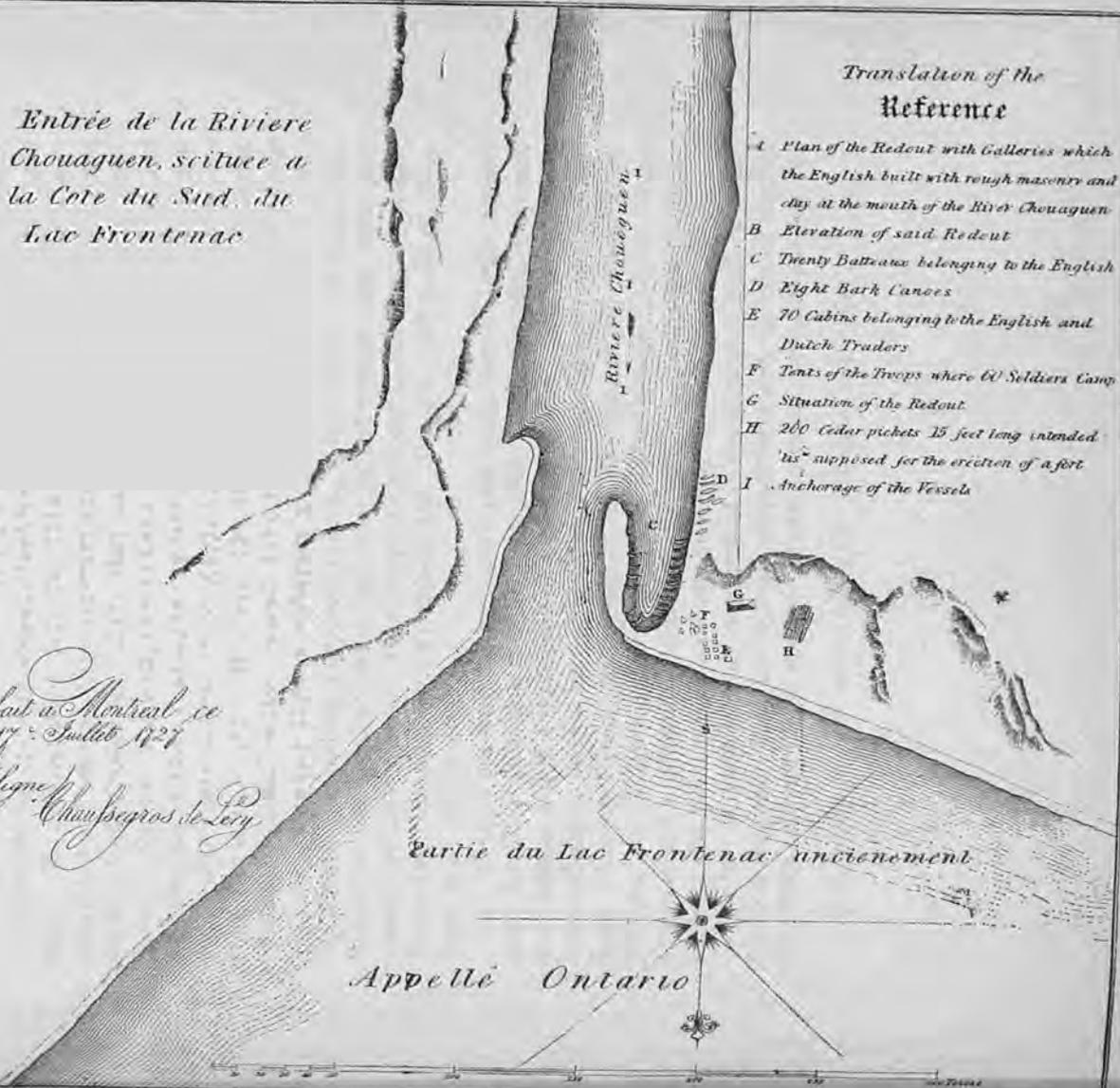
Entrée de la Riviere
Chouaguen, scituee a
la Cote du Sud, du
Lac Frontenac

Translation of the Reference

- A Plan of the Redout with Galleries which the English built with rough masonry and clay at the mouth of the River Chouaguen
- B Elevation of said Redout
- C Twenty Battaues belonging to the English
- D Eight Bark Canoes
- E 70 Cabins belonging to the English and Dutch Traders
- F Tents of the Troops where 60 Soldiers Camp
- G Situation of the Redout
- H 200 Cedar pickets 15 feet long intended 'us' supposed for the erection of a fort
- I Anchorage of the Vessels



*fait a Montreal le
17. Juillet 1727
(Signe) Champagne de Lery*



Partie du Lac Frontenac anciennement

Appelle Ontario



with being no longer masters of their own country. He met also over a hundred canoes going to the English to trade, and the Onondagas told him they had consented to an English fort at Oswego Falls. M. de Vaudreuil had previously reported "that the English had proposed a settlement at the mouth of the River Choueguen, on the banks of Lake Ontario, a territory which had been always considered to belong to France." It was necessary to prevent this, for it would involve the loss of Niagara and all the western Indian trade. If the Onondagas approved of the plan, however, it could not be hindered. Longueuil went to Onondaga in October, 1725, on this and other matters, and had permission to build a stone house at Niagara and place two barks on Lake Ontario.

There are several references to the Oswego fort before it was actually built. M. de Longueuil, July 26, 1726, ordered his son, who was in command at Niagara, "not to return until the English and Dutch have retired from Choueguen, where they have passed the entire summer, to the number of 300 men, and to have their canoes plundered should he meet any of them trading in the lake." His son replied, in September, "that there are no more Englishmen at Choueguen, along the lake, nor in the river." In May, 1726, the Duke of Newcastle wrote to Horatio Walpole,¹ on the demand of the French governor for the demolition of a fort which Governor Burnet had built at Oswego. Meantime the French themselves proposed erecting a fort there. In July, 1727, Governor Beauharnois mentioned some of the French forts built previously on Lake Ontario. These were at Frontenac, La Famine, Oswego, Sodus Bay, Irondequoit, Des Sables and Niagara. Of some of these there is no other record.

In 1701 the Five Nations had conveyed their beaver lands around Lake Erie in trust to the English. In 1726 the Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas added a trust deed of a smaller extent. The second deed included the lands in a belt sixty miles wide, extending from Caynunghage (Salmon River), belonging to the Onondagas, all along Lake Ontario, the Niagara River, and "the Lake Oswego," (Erie), to the creek called Canahogué (probably Cuyahoga). Of course the Mohawks and Oneidas were not affected by this deed.

The fort at Oswego was commenced in the spring of 1727, and finished in August. Lest the French should interfere, Governor Burnet sent sixty soldiers there, and two hundred traders were already on the

¹ Uncle of Horace Walpole, who was born in 1717. Horatio was an able man.

spot. The permanent garrison would be an officer and twenty men. When De Chauvignerie went on an embassy to Onondaga in 1728, the sachems met him three leagues from Oswego, and told him when he passed the fort he must fire the first salute, and lower his flag. He refused, and kept the French flag over his tent as long as he stayed. No salutes were fired. An Onondaga wished to carry a British flag over the canoe, but the French officer would not allow it. Into Onondaga Castle De Chauvignerie marched under his national colors, and placed them over Ononwaragon's cabin.

The Marquis de Beauharnois, then governor-general of Canada, took Governor Burnet to task for building this fort, and complained bitterly of it as an infraction of the treaty of Utrecht. He sent his message to Burnet by hand, and informed him that he, at the same time, had dispatched a major to Oswego to order the officer in command there to retire with his garrison. In his reply the wily Burnet reproached the Frenchman for not awaiting a reply, before sending a summons to Oswego. "I think myself obliged," he wrote, "to maintain the Post of Oswego, till I receive new orders from the King, my Master."

Too much rum was carried to the Indians, and thus, in 1730, they murdered Jacob Brower, a trader, at Oswego Falls. They made satisfaction, and certified that he was duly interred. Contrary to common opinion they seldom exacted life for life, as this did not repair the harm, but customary presents covered the grave from sight.

The fur trade at Fort Frontenac and Niagara now fell off greatly, the French not being allowed to carry brandy there. Some voyageurs were seized and fined by the French for taking furs towards Oswego in 1736, but this did not stop the course of trade. Complaint was also made that the Oswego commandant had fired on a French officer who carried his flag past the fort, and Captain Congreve was reproofed for this and other misconduct.

A little later the important blacksmith question again became prominent. The Iroquois told the French, in 1740, that they wanted young Joncaire again, and they condoled the death of his father. They also desired the French blacksmith to come back, and retained the whole forge for him, but he afterwards left the Senecas, because they gave their work to the English smith, and he was afraid of dying of hunger. La Forge, the French blacksmith, was also asked to come and see his friends at Onondaga, where his wife had been brought up. Some months elapsed before he could do this. Although smiths were a ne-

cessity among the Indians, for repairing their arms, they became skillful themselves, buying smooth bore guns and rifling them in a very effective way. The manufacture of silver ornaments, at first bought of the whites, eventually fell into the hands of the Indians, and every considerable village had its silversmith up to a recent day.

After much effort, Lieutenant-Governor Clarke at last got a deed of considerable land around Irondequoit Bay, and also had Oswego fortified. The Assembly also appropriated \$500 to feed the Indians, who were suffering from a long and severe winter. At this time, too, the Cherokees and Catawbias, of South Carolina, gladly accepted the peace offered them by the Six Nations.

CHAPTER XI.

Pennsylvania Councils—Conrad Weiser—Black Prince—Bartram—Sir William Johnson—Peace.

Southern affairs, as we have seen, interested the Iroquois, and at an early day Onondagas were present at councils in Pennsylvania. "Ahookassongh, brother to the Emperor or great King of the Onondagas of the Five Nations," took part in a conference with Penn at Philadelphia, in 1701. The Conestogas told the Nanticokes, in 1707, when going to Onondaga, not to be afraid, "for you will find the King of the Five Nations a very great one, and as good a king as any among the Indians." Sonachahregi and six other Onondagas were at a council in Philadelphia in 1734, and the next year Togohaghski, an Onondaga chief, went with others to persuade the Shawnees to return from the south. He was killed. Afterwards there were frequent Onondaga embassies. On one of these, Canassatego said they had adopted Conrad Weiser, the interpreter. "When we adopted him, we divided him into two equal parts; one we kept for ourselves, and one we left for you. He has had a great deal of trouble with us, wore out his shoes in our messages, and dirtied his clothes by being among us, so that he is as nasty as an Indian." They gave him a present with which to buy new clothes, and wished the governor to be equally generous. He first visited Onondaga in 1737, and was called Tarachwagon by the Indians.

The Onondagas and Senecas went to Canada to see Governor Beauharnois, in July, 1742, and Ononwaragon, grand sachem of Onondaga, spoke. The Senecas wanted La Forge's son for their smith at the Little Village, but he must not be rude. They said the Onondagas took down the French flag, when they came in sight of Oswego on their way home, and hoisted the English. The Senecas kept up the French flag, and so they had worn it out by constant use, and wanted another.

Clarke could get no settlers to go to Irondequoit, and in 1743 he proposed that soldiers should be sent there and a post established. Cattle could be driven there, as they were to Oswego, but if war now came on, Oswego and the Iroquois would be lost to the English. Governor Clinton sent a corporal and nine men to reinforce that post.

The Onondagas had gone westerly, some years before, and were now living on the east side of Onondaga Creek, but with a gradual movement towards the west side. At this time, Bartram the naturalist, Conrad Weiser the interpreter, and Lewis Evans, a Pennsylvania agent, visited them, Bartram and Evans going as far as Oswego. Their arrival was at once reported at Albany, where it excited some feeling. Bartram's interesting journal has come down to us in full.

Conrad Weiser also wrote a very full account of the councils and ceremonies at Onondaga, when he was there in 1743, with Bartram, whom he does not name. During their stay, he said they "were well entertained with hominy, venison, dried eels, squashes, and Indian corn bread." He was there again in 1745, and after the council, dined with all the members at the house of the Black Prince, who "entertained us plentifully with hominy, dried venison and fish, and after dinner we were served with a dram round."

There are several descriptions of Tocanuntie, the Black Prince of the Onondagas, so called from his dark complexion, which came either from tattooing or negro parentage on one side. In 1744 he was described as a "tall, thin man: old, and not as well featured as Canassatego. I believe he may be near the same age with him. He is one of the greatest warriors that ever the Five Nations produced, and has been a great war captain for many years past." Zinzendorf's description is graphic:

The Black Prince of Onondaga is a terrible fellow. On one occasion he broke into the stockaded castle of the enemy, scalped the inhabitants, and escaped unhurt. While on a visit to Colonel Nicolls, one of the colored servants poured water on him. With a thrust of his knife, the enraged Indian stabbed the man in the stomach, so

that he fell dead at his feet. Straightway he informed Nicolls of what had occurred. "This act," said the latter, "would be regarded a capital offense in Europe." "With us," retorted the Prince, "trifling with a warrior is regarded as a capital offense, and hence I slew your man. If death is decreed me, here I am; do with me according to your laws." The Prince is still living.

John Bartram pleasantly describes his journey along the west side of Pompey Hill, July 21, 1743. He admired it greatly. They crossed the valley, and reached Tueyahdasso or Cachiadachse, in La Fayette, with its ten large cabins, four miles from Onondaga, then east of the creek. As a naturalist, the limestone ledges, the groves of arbor vitæ, and the tufa at the springs attracted his attention. These springs were the third he had seen. The council house was

About eighty feet long and seventeen broad; the common passage six feet wide; and the apartments on each side five feet, raised a foot above the passage by a long sapling, hewed square, and fitted with joists that go from it to the back of the house. On these joists they lay a large piece of bark, and on extraordinary occasions spread mats, made of rushes. . . . The apartments are divided from each other by boards or bark, six or seven feet long, from the lower floor to the upper, on which they put their lumber. When they have eaten their hominy, as they sit in each apartment before the fire, they can put the bowl overhead, having not over five foot to reach. They sit on the floor, sometimes at each end, but mostly at one. They have a shed to put their wood into in the winter, or in the summer to converse or play, that has a door to the south. All the sides and the roof of the cabin are made of bark, bound fast to poles set in the ground, and bent round on the top, or set aslant for the roofs, as we set our rafters. Over each fireplace they have a hole to let out the smoke, which they cover with a piece of bark, and this they can easily reach with a pole, to push it on one side, or quite over the hole. After this model are most of their cabins built."

Some of these held two families, and he saw but forty, scattered along for two miles. "The whole town is a strange mixture of cabins, interspersed with great patches of high grass, bushes and shrubs; some of peas, corn and squashes."

On the 23d he went to the salt springs, on the west side of the mouth of the creek. There was a kind of sandy beach there, on "the bank of the river, containing 3 or 4 acres. There the Indians dig holes, about 2 foot deep, which soon filling with brine, they dip their kettles, and boil the contents until the salt remains at the bottom."

Bartram's entire observations are of high interest, and he describes the feasts, dances, and councils, which took place during his brief stay. He also went to Oswego, where he cut his name in the soft stone forming the walls of the fort. Both he and Charlevoix allude to the occa-

sional tidal waves on the great lakes. They "ebb and flow several times in a quarter of an hour, tho' it be perfectly smooth, and scarce any wind." This phenomenon occurs on our smaller lakes, generally in a calm after a strong wind. Sir William described something of the kind at Brewerton, July 22, 1761. "There was such a storm as emptied the river at this post, of water, so that several salmon and other fish were left dry for awhile."

On the 22d of June, 1744, at noon there arrived at Lancaster, Penn., 252 Iroquois.

Several of their squaws or wives, with some small children, rode on horseback, which is very unusual with them. They brought their fire-arms and bows and arrows, as well as tomahawks. A great concourse of people followed them. They marched in very good order, with Canassatego, one of the Onondaga chiefs, at their head, who, when he came near to the court-house wherein we were dining, sung in the Indian language a song, inviting us to a renewal of all treaties heretofore made, or about to be made. [Materials were supplied, out of which the Iroquois at once made temporary habitations.] They will not on any occasion whatsoever, dwell or even stay in houses built by white people. They place their cabins according to the rank each nation of them holds in their grand council. The Onondagoes nation were placed on the right hand and upper end.

Canassatego was thus described in 1744:

He was a tall, well-made man; had a very full chest and brawny limbs. He had a manly countenance, mixed with a good-natured smile. He was about 60 years of age, very active, strong, and had a surprising liveliness in his speech.

A conflict between France and England was inevitable, and was commenced in March, 1744. One of the consequences was the abandonment of Oswego by almost everybody who could get away. Governor Clinton wrote the Assembly, August 20, 1744:

From the Examination herewith laid before you, it must be inferred, that the Province has suffered Considerable Damage this summer, by the precipitate Retreat of our *Indian* Traders from Oswego, upon notice of the *French* War: most of them, you will find, left the Place immediately upon the Alarm, sold what they could of their Goods, to those few of their Brethren, that had Sense, Courage and Resolution, to stay behind, and brought the remainder back with them. . . . How mean an Opinion must the Savages entertain of us, when they find our People so easily frightened, as it were with a Shadow.

Governor Clinton did what he could to protect and strengthen Oswego, sending six cannon thither and calling a council of the Six Nations at Albany, to solicit their aid in defending the post against the common enemy. In this he was not very successful, the Indians claiming that the place was not as valuable as formerly, and showing some inclina-

tion to remain neutral in the coming conflict. There were good reasons for their course.

The old records abound in stories of devices to gain the good will of the Iroquois. Brandy, rum, trinkets, arms, ammunition, abundant promises, and even false reports did their part. The Iroquois understood their advantages and made the most of them. The Onondagas, indeed, were honestly and evenly divided in their predilections, but all felt, and the constant efforts put forth on both sides proved to them, that they held the balance of power.

When hostilities again broke out between the French and the English in 1744, the old scenes were to a great extent re-enacted, the Five Nations being again an important factor in the conflict. At about the beginning of the struggle, Sir William Johnson, who had come to America in 1738 as agent for the lands of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, was made superintendent of Indian affairs. It was a wise selection. Johnson lived in the Mohawk valley, was a man of great executive ability, excellent judgment and discriminating tact, and seems to have gained a better knowledge of the Indian character, and a better conception of what was due them, both for their own good and that of the English, than most of his contemporaries. Through his influence he was able to protect the Mohawk frontier and its vicinity during this period of warfare; hence the details of the struggle need not be followed here. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was signed on October 18, 1744, ended the conflict for a considerable period. It stipulated, among other things, that all conquests made during the war by either power, should be restored as they were previous thereto, and it was now fondly hoped that permanent peace was established.

With all barriers removed, the fur trade and other commerce with the Indians was entered upon with renewed activity by both the English and the French. The general current of this trade was along the border of this county, and its operations were closely watched and its benefits shared by the Onondagas. The Oneida and the Oswego Rivers were a busy highway, while a post at the mouth of the latter stream presented a scene of remarkable activity. There a considerable trade was opened with the late enemies of the English in Canada, who remained blind to the illicit character of a commerce that was profitable to them, but the old jealousy and rivalry, which had been the cause of all the intercolonial warfare thus far, still remained.

CHAPTER XII.

Moravians — Zeisberger — Spangenberg — Cammerhoff — Vocabularies — War—Father Picquet—Peace—Discouragements—New Plans.

Meanwhile a religious episode of some interest occurred. The Moravians had reached Pennsylvania, and were looking for missionary fields among the Indians. Count Zinzendorf met some of the Iroquois at Conrad Weiser's, August 3, 1742, and made a covenant with them, receiving a string of 186 wampum beads as a token. These became Spangenberg's credentials when he went to Onondaga. The count said, "The Onondagos are ye chief nation in reality; ye Judah amongst their brethren." He afterwards added, "The second nation, which properly governs the rest, is the Nation of the Onondagoes. Those are philosophers, and such as among us are called deists. They are brave, honest people, who keep their word; and their general weakness is that they delight in heroic deeds. . . . Their government is very equitable and fatherlike." Their successors should not fall behind them in virtues like these.

When all was ready, Bishop A. G. Spangenberg, David Zeisberger and John J. Shebosch set out from Bethlehem, Pa., for Onondaga, May 24, 1745. There were seven in the party when they left Shamokin, and it included Conrad Weiser, and his two sons, the Oneida chief Shikellimy, and others. Shikellimy was the father of the celebrated Logan, who was a Cayuga because his mother was of that nation. He was not with him at this time.

The journalist said, "Our guides, Shikellimy and his son, and Andrew Satteliu, saw fit to give us Maqua names, as they said ours were too difficult for them to pronounce. Brother Spangenberg they named T'gerhitonti, *i. e.*, a row of trees; John Joseph, Hajingonis, *i. e.*, one who twists tobacco; and David Zeisberger, Ganousseracheri, *i. e.*, on the pumpkin."

They were near the Onondaga country by June 16. "Early in the morning we passed the first lake, which is called Ganiataragachrachat,

and also five others which empty into the Susquehanna. Nooned at Lake Ganneratareske. Journeyed further, and came at night to the large lake, Oserigooch, where we encamped." John W. Jordan locates these lakes in Cortlandville, Preble, and Tully.

The next day they were delayed until nearly noon. "Soon after starting we got the first Onondaga water to drink, which tastes salty. Our course was N. W. After dinner we reached Onondaga, where we were heartily and courteously received, and invited into the King's house."

"June 19. In the evening the Indians paraded through the town to the music of a couple of violins, flutes, and a drum; and also around the house where we lodged." Their host's name was Aschanchtioni, and the chief men were Canassatego, the Black Prince, and Caxhayton. There were feasts and dancings, and Brother Spangenberg delighted the Indians by bleeding all who applied. While at Onondaga he went to Oswego by the lake and river. On their return to Pennsylvania they stopped at Tiatachtont, or Tueyahdasso, in La Fayette, as Bartram had done, and there they parted company, Spangenberg taking the path to the right, nearly as they had come, and Weiser following that to the left, as he had done two years before. This was Zeisberger's first visit to Onondaga.

As the Moravian episode has little to do with general history, it may be briefly given here.

A second embassy was undertaken to Onondaga in 1750, and this time Bishop Cammerhoff was the companion of Zeisberger. This time they went by the Susquehanna River and Cayuga Lake, then called Ganiataragechiat. They reached Onondaga June 19, and were welcomed at Canassatego's great house, in front of which floated the English flag. They hastened to the council, which was in session, and the bishop presented a pipe of tobacco to the assembled chiefs. They gave their message two days later, or tried to do so, but most of the chiefs were drunk, and it could not be received. To pass away the time the Moravians made a perilous journey to the Cayugas and Senecas. Even after their return there were delays, but at last permission was obtained for two of the brethren to live among the Iroquois and learn their language. Cammerhoff did not long survive this terrible journey.

Zeisberger started again for Onondaga, July 21, 1752, going by Albany, and having Rundt and Mack as companions. The Oneida chiefs ordered him to return, but he proposed a council, and gained their good

will. He reached Onondaga August 20, and lodged with one of the sachems of Upper Onondaga. Within a few years the Onondagas had moved west of the creek, and now had two villages there. Otschinochiata, Garachguntie, Hatachsocu, and Ganatschiagaje, the host of the missionaries, were sachems of the upper town; Zagona and Ganchronca, sachems of the lower. The Moravians were well received by the council and were permitted to dwell among the Indians, and learn their language. "They may begin here at Onondaga; they may then go to the Cayugas, and next to the Senecas." Mack, however, soon went home, as had been intended. In his unpublished journal, Zeisberger gives many interesting incidents of their daily life, but the drunkenness was so fearful that they were obliged to return to Bethlehem.

The following year Zeisberger came back to Onondaga, and reached it June 8, 1753. He was accompanied by Henry Frey, and remained until November. He was there again the following summer, and erected a log cabin as a mission house. At this time he acted as Keeper of the Wampum, and remained for ten months. His next and final visit was in 1766. His mission house was still standing, and the British flag still waved over the council house. All that he had accomplished was to learn something of the language.

In his first volume of American Linguistics, published in 1859, J. G. Shea gives an Iroquois dictionary from a manuscript of the seventeenth century, now in the Mazarin Library, Paris. It contains 103 pages, in double columns. He and others thought it an Onondaga-French vocabulary, but it is not confined to one dialect. Out of fifty-four words compared, twenty-three were Cayuga, fourteen Onondaga, eight Mohawk, seven Seneca, and two Oneida. A similar work, of 236 pages, was issued by the late Prof. E. N. Horsford, in 1887. It is entitled "Zeisberger's Indian Dictionary. English, German, Iroquois—the Onondaga, and Algonquin—the Delaware," and is from the original manuscript in Harvard College Library. Zeisberger studied Mohawk first, and although he spent much time at Onondaga in mastering the Onondaga dialect, most of the Indian words in this are Mohawk. He also wrote an "Essay on an Onondaga Grammar, or a Short Introduction to learn the Onondaga *al. Maqua Tongue.*" This was reprinted from the Pennsylvania Magazine of History, in 1888, and contains forty-five pages. This is also, as might be inferred from the title, as much Mohawk as Onondaga, though he constantly refers to the

latter, as he says of the labials, "the Onondagos cannot well pronounce them in the English." He also prepared seven small quarto volumes of manuscript, comprising 2,367 pages, entitled "Deutsch und Onondagaische," which is as yet unpublished, and is preserved at Bethlehem, Pa. There are one or two other smaller works. Pyrlæus also left a manuscript Onondaga vocabulary, so called, and there have been briefer ones by Schoolcraft, Hale, Beauchamp, and others.

The renewed war went on. In 1746 the Mohawks brought in prisoners and scalps to Governor Clinton, as both sides paid well for these. William Johnson had been made colonel of the Iroquois warrior, and brought news of a great council to be held at Onondaga the coming winter, which he was directed to attend. Johnson sent out many war parties, who returned with prisoners and scalps. They received \$50 each for the latter.

The French were not idle. De la Chauviniere was sent to Onondaga in 1747, to condole those who had died of small-pox. He wished to make peace by a belt seven feet long and six inches broad, but was told that the Iroquois had taken up the English hatchet. The English, however, could get nothing to Oswego by the river, as scalping parties infested its course. Lieutenant Visgher made his way through, with a strong guard for the goods sent. Even close to Johnson's house the Canadian Indians slew the Mohawks, and the Iroquois were angry, saying the English had got them into a war, and then did not help them.

In 1748 Johnson sent six months' provisions to Oswego, provided smiths for the Six Nations, and held a council at Onondaga in the spring. It was the most troublesome and fatiguing journey he had ever taken, but his kind reception made amends for all. The Indians needed provisions, and were out of humor at the disappointments of the war. The giving up of the expedition to Canada seemed to him ruinous, and disgusted the Indians.

In this year, Father Picquet selected a spot for a new mission and fort at the mouth of the Oswegatchie River (site of Ogdensburg), building a fort and storehouse there in May, 1749. It was attacked and destroyed by the Mohawks, October 26, and two vessels were burned. The fort was rebuilt, and became a great annoyance. Many Indians were drawn there from New York and Canada, expeditions were fitted out, and the fine military talents of Father Picquet soon made the mission a veritable church militant.

A French paper afterwards said, "The generals were indebted to Mr. Picquet for the destruction of all the forts, as well on the river Corlaer as on that of Choueguen. . . . The war parties which departed and returned continually, filled the mission with so many prisoners that their numbers frequently surpassed that of the warriors. . . . M. du Quesne said that the Abbé Picquet was worth more than ten regiments." Such was this militant priest. For the present, however, peace was declared, and the English traders were scattered all over the West in 1750, injuring the French traffic, and the younger Joncaire thought their goods should be confiscated. The English traders also took Indian children in pawn, but Governor Clinton had these returned. That year the Six Nations met the Shawnees in council at Philadelphia, and the latter sent two bushels of wampum to be divided among the Iroquois. Johnson had never before seen so large a quantity. About this time, Kalm, the botanist, called on him on his return from Niagara. He said the French were so anxious for trade that they supplied the Indians all the brandy and rum they wished, which the priests had always prevented before. The French were again asking permission to build a fort at Onondaga. On the other hand many of the Six Nations were settling on the Ohio and its branches.

The discouraging aspect of affairs at Onondaga is described by Conrad Weiser in a letter dated September 30, 1750.

Our friend Canassatego was buried to-day before I came to Onondaga, and Solconwanaghly, our other good friend, died some time before. He that is on the head of affairs now is a professed Roman Catholic, and altogether devoted to the French. The French priests have made a hundred converts of the Onondagas, that is to say, men, women and children, and they are all clothed, and walk in the finest clothes, dressed with silver and gold, and I believe that the English interest among the Six Nations can be of no consideration any more.

They spoke contemptuously of the English, and especially of the New York colonists. When Weiser arrived at Onondaga that year, he said:

I took my lodging, as usual, with Tohashwachdiony, a house which stood now by itself, the rest of the Onondagas having moved over the creek, some a mile, two miles, three miles off. Saristquouh came to see me; so did Hatachsogu, two chiefs.

A grand council was held at Albany in 1751, at which the Iroquois made peace with a large embassy of the Catawbas. This was done with new ceremonies. Soon after, Colonel Johnson offered his resignation, becoming discouraged, and notified the Indians. The Albany

people were jealous of him, having "no other view in life than that of getting money." He was retained in office. "The Bunt" came to Oswego with an account of the French forts farther west. He was long an influential Onondaga chief, a warm friend of Johnson, and did much for the English.

In these years of peace the English pushed their trade operations farther and more extensively among the Indians, the profits of which, with other causes, drew to the colony a rapidly-increasing population. At the same time, while French immigration was less rapid, their energy and efforts to extend their domain, and in preparation for a conflict which they doubtless believed was not distant, were remarkable. A conspicuous feature of their plans was the construction of a line of forts to extend from Canada to their possessions in Louisiana. In 1752 the New York Assembly made provision for repairing the fort at Oswego, which was in a ruinous condition. This action was timely, for rumors of approaching difficulties with the French began to prevail.

In the spring of 1753 part of a French army passed Oswego on its way to the Ohio. This alarmed the Iroquois, and diminished French influence. Conrad Weiser again came from Philadelphia to the Mohawks, by way of New York, and was kindly received by Johnson, who did not wish him to go to Onondaga, but told him he might. Johnson himself was sent to Onondaga in September, to bury the hatchet. The sachems met him a mile east of the town, according to custom; Kagh-swoughtiony, or Red Head, making a speech, and Johnson condoling the death of three sachems. It was a saying among them that when the fire was out at Onondaga they would be no longer a people. It was almost extinguished, and he came to rekindle it. They thanked him for speaking in their manner. In a later instance, Col. W. L. Stone makes a mystery of this extinguishment of the Onondaga council-fire, but it was an ordinary expression, applied to the death of any principal chief. It had now become customary to hold an Indian council at Albany every other year. In the intermediate year Governor De Lancey thought a messenger might profitably be sent to Onondaga with a small present, and in December Arent Stephens went to the Mohawks, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, and sent an Onondaga messenger to the rest. The Tuscaroras lived among the Oneidas.

In 1754 the Mohawks said they lost some influence with the rest, from being thought Johnson's counselors. The Onondagas were exhorted to live in one castle, as of old, for many were on the Ohio, and

most of those who had gone to Oswegatchie were Onondagas and Cayugas. Dissatisfaction with the English was shown this year, in the fact that but 150 men attended this council, although large presents were to be distributed. It was thought that the French should be kept out of Onondaga, English placed in every nation, forts should be built among the Senecas and Onondagas, missionaries and smiths sent, and educated young men trained for interpreters and teachers. The commander of a fort at Onondaga might be made a sachem, and have a seat in the council.

Colonel Johnson was appointed sole superintendent of the Six Nations, their dependants and allies, in June, 1755, and in the same month was delivered the "Hon. Wm. Johnson's first public speech to the Indians." It was translated into Mohawk by Daniel Clause, and given, for Johnson, by the Onondaga sachem, Red Head. He removed the council fire from Albany to Mount Johnson. His emblem of a bundle of sticks was as vigorously applauded as though the Indians had never heard of it before. There were 1,106 of these present, and Red Head was appointed speaker. Hendrick, the Mohawk, had been nominated, but declined, and proposed Red Head for this office. The latter had been recently gained over from the French party by Johnson. Hendrick said:

The Mohawks, the Onondagas and the Senecas, being the Elder Brothers of the confederacy, the speaker at all public times was chosen out of one or other of these nations, nor was any preference given to either of the three; from whichever of them a speaker was chosen, there was no fear but everything would be regularly conducted; and I give you notice that our Brother Kaghswughtioni [alias Red Head], an Onondaga sachem, is chosen for our speaker at this meeting. You warriors and young men take notice, and remember this custom.

CHAPTER XIII.

War—Oswego—French Activity—Battle Island—Onondaga Fort—Condolence—Fall of Oswego—French Privations—New Forts—Brewerton—Niagara Taken—Quebec—Fort Lewis.

Hostilities began near the Ohio in 1754, without a formal declaration of war, intrusive posts being attacked under cover of civil law. Baron Dieskau came as commander of all the French forces, and the New York Assembly strengthened Oswego, and doubled its garrison. General Braddock arrived in February, 1755, to take command of all the British troops, and the able governor of Massachusetts, William Shirley, was next in command. A council of war met, April 14, 1755, and Shirley advised an advance on Niagara by way of Oswego, and the building of a fleet on Lake Ontario, sufficient to cover its waters, thus cutting the French line in twain, when the western forts would fall an easy prey. Braddock took a different view, and marched on his disastrous expedition.

The battle at Lake George soon followed, in which Colonel Williams and King Hendrick were killed. Johnson was knighted and made a major-general for his good conduct, but the Indians were discouraged by their losses.

Shirley, meanwhile, was active. Two Albany independent companies, and two companies from Sir William Pepperell's regiment were sent to Oswego, and a twelve-gun schooner was launched there in June. He also sent 300 ship carpenters to build vessels. Colonel Schuyler's New Jersey regiment followed in July, and in August Shirley himself embarked at Schenectady with about 1,500 men, reaching Oswego August 21.

Governor Shirley did not relax his efforts to give the enemy cause for apprehension, in spite of the news that came from Duquesne. He pushed forward the building of his fleet, adding two row galleys and eight whale boats, and these numbers were largely increased as the season advanced. When his operations were completed for the expedi-

tion to Niagara, 600 regulars were drafted from his forces, the ordnance stores and guns were placed on board the sloop Ontario, a part of the provisions on the sloop Oswego, and the remainder made ready for the galleys and whale boats. Shirley was destined to disappointment. Storms and adverse winds kept the vessels in port thirteen days, and many of his troops were taken sick. The Indians, too, left the place, declaring that it was too late to make the expedition that season. The reports of scouts indicated that a considerable body of troops was stationed at Frontenac, and other rumors led him to believe that the French contemplated an attack on Oswego. Under all these untoward circumstances, a council was called at which the general advice was against the expedition, and the commander reluctantly abandoned the movement until another season. Leaving Colonel Mercer in command, with orders to construct two new forts, he returned to Albany, October 24, where he was made commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, a position which he held only a short time. In carrying out his orders, Colonel Mercer built what has always been known as Fort Ontario, on the east side of the mouth of Oswego River, and a smaller work on the west side, of which but a slight trace remains. It was known as Oswego New Fort, and as Fort Pepperell on some of the old maps and engravings.

Shirley's departure gave the French the highest satisfaction, and they looked upon his abandonment of the campaign against Niagara with almost as great complacency as they would upon the winning of a great battle. To them it was a victory.¹

General Shirley summoned the provincial governors to another council in Albany, in December, where he earnestly advocated raising 5,000 soldiers who should rendezvous at Oswego in the spring, to aid in the capture of Niagara, and the conquest of the northern frontier. Although he was soon relieved from military duty, his plan was afterwards substantially followed.

The year 1756 was a memorable one in this war, and opened ominously for the English cause. Three expeditions were planned by Gen. James Abercrombie, who had been given the chief command, similar in their general character to those of the preceding year—one against Fort Duquesne and the other Ohio posts; one against Crown Point and

¹I just learn that their army was retiring, and that they were leaving only a strong garrison at that place [Oswego]. We could not hope for anything more fortunate, my Lord; I have storied the enemy, etc.—[De Vaudreuil's Letter, Col. Doc., vol. X, p. 377.]

Ticonderoga; and the third against Niagara. Neither was successful. The new French commander, succeeding Dieskau, was the Marquis de Montcalm, one of the ablest and bravest generals the eighteenth century produced.

On the 27th of March, 1756, a small military work guarding the carrying place from the Mohawk to Wood Creek, called Fort Bull, was captured by a party of French and Indians, numbering 400. It was garrisoned by only sixty or eighty men, and contained a large quantity of stores destined for Oswego. The brave commander refused to surrender, whereupon the entrance was forced and nearly every one of the little band was butchered. The supplies were thrown into the water.

The French continued alert and active. The forts at Niagara and Frontenac were strengthened, and their garrisons enlarged. Following close upon the capture of Fort Bull, *Sieur De Villiers*, a French captain who had shown good qualities in the vicinity of Fort Duquesne, was dispatched with a party of 900 French soldiers, Canadians and Indians, "towards Choueguen."

He made his headquarters at *Niaoure Bay*, which on the old maps includes *Chaumont* and *Henderson Bays*, and *Sackett's Harbor*. It was extremely convenient for support from Fort Frontenac, and on its north side was located "the Great Camp" soon after. The division of the bays is partially shown on *Pouchot's* map; the location of the camp on *Tryon's*. Thence *Villiers* sent out parties. One of these made an attack on Fort Ontario, June 16, 1756, killing a few men, and then retiring.

Many acts of hostility occurred about Oswego that spring and summer. A stockade fort was planned at Oswego Falls, but was not completed for some years later. Colonel *Bradstreet* and his bateau men went twice to Oswego with supplies. He started back, July 3, 1756, with 300 men and their boats, and nine miles from Oswego he was attacked by 700 French and Indians, who were east of the river. He landed on a small island just above what is now known as *Battle Island*. Six men enabled him to hold this, until six more joined him, and the second attack was repulsed. More came to his aid, and the French were driven back a third time. The battle lasted there an hour, and then the assailed crossed to the west shore to avoid being surrounded. The pursuers were driven into the river with great loss. A large body of French then crossed a mile above, and were driven from their post by *Bradstreet*, who dispersed another party farther up. Many of the

assailants were killed in trying to recross the river. The fight covered a distance of over two miles, and lasted from 3 to 6 P. M. Captain Patten, with 100 grenadiers, heard the firing when four miles farther up the river, as he marched from Onondaga (?) to Oswego, and hurried up, but the fight was over. Next morning came 200 men from Oswego, but a heavy rain prevented pursuit of the enemy.

Johnson was at a council at Onondaga in May. Deserters from Shirley's and Pepperell's regiments made much trouble among the Indians by their false reports. Forts were building in the Seneca country, at Onondaga, Oneida and Schoharie, but the Cayugas had not applied for one, and never did. Orders were given for the Oneida fort April 21, and for the Onondaga April 30. The specifications for the Onondaga fort follow:

Instructions to Mr. Jacob Vroman, head Carpenter, going to Onondaga to build a Fort for the Indians:

You are to repair with your best diligence, with the men under your direction to Onondaga, and there to consult with the Indians of that Nation on a proper spot to build a Fort, which Fort is to be one hundred and fifty feet square, the logs to be either Pine or Oak, sixteen feet long, four feet of which to be set in the ground; well rammed and pounded; two sides of each Log to be square, so they may stand close to each other; proper Loop holes to be cut at four feet distance; the height from the Ground to be left to the Indians; two good Block Houses to be built at either Gate of the opposite Corners. Each Block House to be twenty-four feet square below the upper part; above, the beams to project a foot, so as men may fire down upon the enemy.

You are to floor the Block Houses, Shingle the Roofs, and build a good sentry Box on the top of each house, and two strong gates of oak Plank, of three Inches thick, to be set up in the properest places, with strong Iron Hinges. You are to keep an exact account of the number of days each man works, and of the Horses also, and see that they work faithfully.

Lastly, you are to take care that none of your party quarrel with or use any of the Indians ill, or sell them any liquor, at their peril.

Given under my hand at Fort Johnson, this 30 day of April, 1756.

WM. JOHNSON.

—[N. Y. Col. Doc., VII, 101.

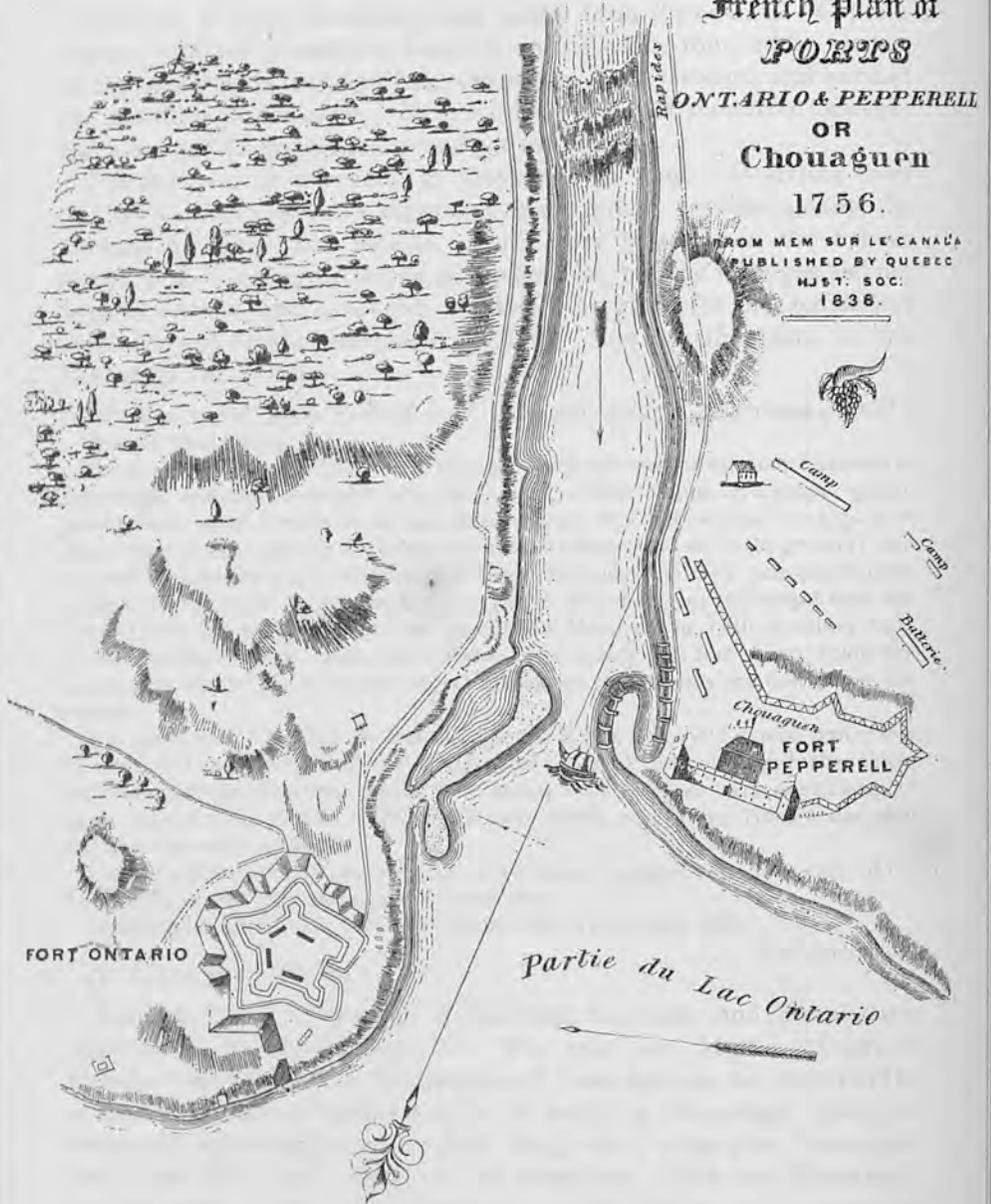
Johnson met the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, and Skaniadara-dighroonas, at Oneida, June 14. The next day, at the "Camp at Oneida," with the aid of the sachems of these nations, he prepared the several speeches of condolence to be made at Onondaga, upon the death of Kaghswoughtiony, or Red Head, chief sachem of Onondaga, and chose the proper belts for the ceremony. Although these ceremonies were ancient, both Johnson and the French added much to

**French Plan of
PORTS**

**ONTARIO & PEPPERELL
OR
Chouaguen**

1756.

FROM MEM SUR LE CANADA
PUBLISHED BY QUEBEC
MIST. SOC.
1836.



them. A very particular account of this one exists, but it varies much from the present ceremony, and will only be outlined here.

June 18, two Cayuga messengers from Onondaga met Sir William at the place where the Onondagas formerly lived, about five miles from the town then occupied. This earlier site was on the Watkins farm, a mile south of Jamesville, and on the east side of Butternut Creek. He was to send word at what time he would enter the town, that the Cayugas might meet him, and join in his condolence of the great Onondaga chief. Three Cayugas met him a mile from the castle, and there was a halt of two hours to settle the formalities, according to ancient custom. Then Sir William marched on at the head of the sachems, who sang the songs of condolence, containing the names, laws, and customs of their renowned ancestors, and asking happiness for the departed. Fifty founders of the confederacy are separately recalled in the great song.

When they came in sight of the castle, the head sachems and warriors were found seated "in a half moon across the road, in profound silence," an impressive sight still. In the hour's halt there, the condoling song was sung; hands were shaken, and the visitors welcomed. Johnson marched into the town at the head of the warriors, the sachems falling into the rear and continuing the song. A salute was fired on either side, and the party went to a green bower by Red Head's house, where addresses were made. The full ceremony took place next day, and the chief sachem of the Mohawks was "borrowed" for the occasion, as knowing the ritual best.

Johnson received full powers for building forts and placing smiths among the Indians. Nearly all the Six Nations desired forts, and the Onondagas asked for Lieutenant Mills as commander of theirs, and William Printup as smith. The latter name is still found at Onondaga. At a council held at this time, Johnson gave the Six Nations "the largest pipe in America, made on purpose," to be hung up in the Onondaga council house, and smoked at all important councils. Van Seice was interpreter at Onondaga at that time.

While the foregoing events were taking place, the gallant and watchful Montcalm was exhibiting that military genius and efficiency for which he became famous. Fort Frontenac was strengthened, and the great camp was formed at Niaoure Bay. He based the success of the proposed attack on Oswego on the supposition that the English had but 1,000 men there. The Senecas and Cayugas had agreed to remain

neutral; the Onondagas and Oneidas had sent eighty deputies, who promised Vaudreuil to do their best for him in remembrance of his father.

Montcalm arrived at Frontenac on the 29th of July, and so vigorous were his actions, that within the succeeding six days he had his army of about 3,000 (stated by some English authorities as high as 5,000), ready for the campaign. On the 4th of August he left Frontenac and on the 6th reached the general rendezvous at Niaoure Bay with his first division, consisting of the battalions of La Sarre and Guyenne, with four cannon. The second division consisting of Bearn's battalion with eighty bateaux, laden with artillery and stores, reached the bay on the 8th.

Montcalm's genius will be noticed in every detail of this movement, his precautions being no less conspicuous than his watchful vigilance and untiring energy. Promptly on the 8th of August he sent forward a vanguard towards Oswego, which landed at a cove some miles east of the fort, and thence the army went to another about a mile from the river. Siege operations began on the 11th and ended on the 14th, and although Colonel Mercer and his garrison made a moderate defense, the fort was captured, with the work known as Fort Oswego on the west bank of the river. The total number of English who surrendered was 1,520, many of whom were mechanics and laborers. The French took immediate possession of the works, surprised at the ease with which they had been captured, and had destroyed everything possible by the 21st of August. It is believed that one purpose of this destruction was to disabuse the Indians of the idea that the French desired to maintain a military station within their territory. Concerning the victory, Montcalm reported nearly 1,700 prisoners, among whom were twelve naval officers, seven vessels of war, 200 bateaux, and a great amount of stores.

The consequences of the fall of Oswego were less disastrous than had been feared, though serious at the time. In spite of Montcalm's efforts to restrain the Indians, French writers admit that there was a massacre of "more than 100 persons who were included in the capitulation." M. de Vaudreuil, in writing of the similar affair at Fort William Henry, said that Montcalm had experienced the difficulty of making Indians observe terms, at the reduction of Oswego, and "was afraid he should be less able to control them at a siege where there were 2,000 of them, of thirty-three different nations." The best that can be said is that he tried to restrain them. In both cases he held the terrors of a probable massacre over the besieged.

A fair consideration of the taking of Oswego by Montcalm reveals not only the great military abilities of that general, but also deplorable lack of these in the English forces. While the French outnumbered the English two to one, justifying a prudent course, they also battled under the disadvantages always attending a besieging army; and if we can mentally transpose the positions of the two forces, we can only reach the conclusion that Montcalm in Fort Ontario and with an armed fleet on the lake, would have wrought havoc on the English before he hoisted a white flag. Lord Loudon attempted to shift the responsibility for the disaster from his own shoulders, and at a military council held in Boston, in January, 1757, he made the claim that to the colonies only should be attributed the blame; that the condition of Oswego, as well as other posts, had not been correctly represented to him by his predecessor, and that the colonies had not efficiently supported him in his requisitions.

The loss of Oswego was appreciated as a national misfortune by the English, and as a corresponding triumph by the French, to whom it practically gave dominion on all the lakes. The value of the property taken was immense for those times, while the post itself was of still greater consequence, and its proximity to the territory of which this work treats, gives it unusual importance to our readers. The moral effect of the victory was disheartening to the English, and all offensive operations ceased for a time. Forts Edward and William Henry were placed in better condition for defense, but the contemplated expedition against Ticonderoga was abandoned. The fall of Oswego also deeply impressed the Iroquois, and in November, 1756, they sent a delegation to Montreal to treat for peace. The result of this action was that while the Iroquois, excepting the Mohawks, remained neutral for a period, the French and their adherents were left free to ravage the frontier as opportunity offered.¹

That year Johnson had permission to open a road to Oswego. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras would help make it from German Flats to Canaseraga, where the Tuscaroras had their chief town; and the On-

¹ The capture of Oswego produced the greatest effect upon all the Indian tribes, because the English had affected a decided superiority over us, and by their braggadocio on their power and courage sought to make the Indians believe that we should not be able to resist them. The latter saw with what ease we took a post which had as many defenders as assailants, and their brisk cannonade, of which they had never heard the like, did not disturb the French troops. We may say, that since this event, they have redoubled their attachment and friendship for the French.— [Pouchot's Memoirs, vol. 1, p. 70.]

ondagas thence to Oswego. This road would cross the Seneca just above Three River Point, and follow the west bank of Oswego River to the lake. He might also build a fort at Oswego Falls, but it must be destroyed when the war was over. In fact, that year, after the fall of Oswego, General Webb destroyed all the forts at the Oneida carrying place, to the great disgust of the Indians. When Oswego was taken, the Onondagas carried large quantities of bread, pork, and peas to their castle; but in spite of all discouragements most of the Iroquois still held to the English.

The campaign of 1757 terminated disastrously, leaving the affairs of Great Britain in America in a worse condition than at any former period. Fort William Henry, the strong work at the head of Lake George, fell before Montcalm's army in August, giving the French control of that lake, while they also retained possession of Fort Duquesne and the Ohio region. But a change was at hand. William Pitt, a devoted friend of the colonies, and a man of great energy and ability, succeeded to the prime ministry in England, and he promptly assured the colonists that ample forces should be sent over, recommending that they raise as many soldiers as possible. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and New York, each voted from five to seven thousand men, and so inspiring was the outlook that these troops were ready for the field in May, 1758. The impotent Loudon returned to Europe, and the chief command devolved upon Gen. James Abercrombie. Three expeditions were planned for the year; one directed against Louisburgh, which fell before the army of Major-General Jeffrey Amherst; a second against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, under Abercrombie himself, who was defeated; the third against Fort Duquesne.

In the letters of Gen. Charles Lee are severe criticisms of Abercrombie. After the battle of Ticonderoga he calls him the "booby in chief," and says that "The Indians would not go with us. They told the General that the English army had very fine limbs, but no head. That he was an old squaw, that he should wear a petticoat, go home and make sugar, and not be pretending to a task to which he was not equal, blundering so many braver men than himself into destruction."

Colonel Bradstreet had been commissioned a brigadier-general, and endeavored to gain Abercrombie's consent to an expedition for the capture of Frontenac, early in the season, but was refused. After the Ticonderoga battle, however, the commander-in-chief reversed his de-

cision, and Bradstreet, accompanied by the brave Major Philip Schuyler, proceeded to the Mohawk and Wood Creek portage, where 3,000 troops were engaged in building Fort Stanwix. Of these he took command and hurried on to Oswego, Schuyler several days ahead with an advance guard. On the arrival of the latter, he immediately began building a schooner, which he named Mohawk, and so energetically did he pursue the work, that in three weeks the vessel was ready to take on board the cannon and heavy stores, and accompany the fleet of bateaux and whale boats across the lake. Bradstreet arrived, and the voyage began about the 20th of August. The weather proved fair, and on the evening of the 25th he landed within a mile of the works, constructed a battery, and on the 27th opened on the enemy at short range. The small garrison of 110 (the Indians having previously deserted) surrendered the same day. Sixty cannon, and sixteen mortars, part of which were those previously captured at Oswego, were taken. Under Abercrombie's instructions, most of the property captured was destroyed, a course which was severely censured. Two vessels were reserved. It was thought that everything might have been held, and that it would have given the English a powerful advantage.

The capture of Frontenac, the result of this brilliant movement, was one of the most important events of the war. It facilitated the fall of Duquesne, discouraged the French, gave joy to the English, and reflected honor on the provincial troops. It raised a cry of peace throughout Canada, the resources of which were almost exhausted. "I am not discouraged," wrote Montcalm, in evident disappointment, "nor are my troops. We are resolved to find our graves under the ruins of the colony."

Bradstreet's force returned to Oswego early in September, whence the greater part departed for the settlements.

Forty Onondagas, under Red Head (not the earlier chief of this name), joined Colonel Bradstreet at Fort Stanwix in 1758. A year later, the same chief made a map of the St. Lawrence for Johnson, and he appears often as a warrior. A creek near Oswego was called after him at that time. In that year, too, Captain Fonda marked out a road from the nearest Oneida station to the ford a little south of Three River Point, being the one projected by Johnson.

General Amherst took full command of the army in September, 1758, and things became more hopeful. The recent successes and the neutrality or active alliance of the Iroquois, brightened the prospects

of the colonies. The Indians advised sending an army against Niagara at once, saying, "The sooner the thing is done the better." It would have been well for the colonists had their wise advice been oftener taken. Their adherence to the English cause had been solely due to Johnson's wonderful tact and influence, which held friends and even won over enemies.

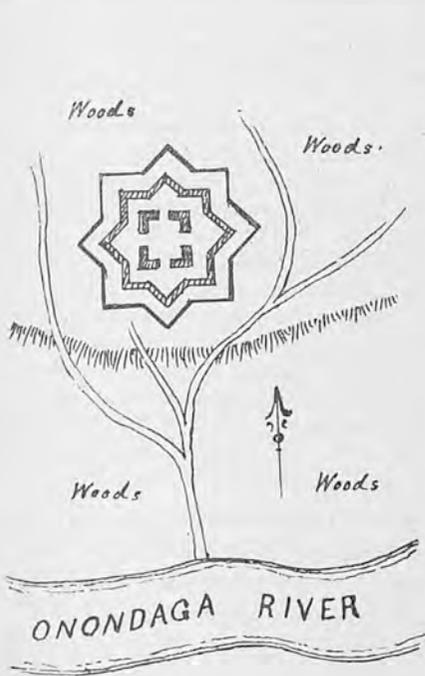
Meanwhile the situation of the French was not improving on the frontier. While never relaxing their efforts to secure the fealty of the Iroquois, they met with indifferent success. Pouchot says (vol. I, p. 23), "We may infer from the relation of M. de Longueuil, who had been sent to the Five Nations, that they were very little inclined in our behalf." Fort Duquesne fell into the hands of the English on the 24th of November, though the works were burned before the French abandoned the post. Moreover, in the fall and winter of 1757-58, provisions on their western frontier and in Canada became very scarce, as indicated in the following paragraph from the observing Pouchot:

During the winter provisions were extremely scarce, and the rations of bread were reduced to a pound and a half, and that of pork to a quarter of a pound. The latter failing, the Intendant proposed to issue horse flesh to the troops, which they were obliged to submit to without a murmur. With economy they were still able to furnish a little pork, but when the ice melted, they were obliged to throw it away as spoiled. The contractor was therefore ordered to furnish horses, and he accordingly collected all the jaded nags of the country to feed the troops.

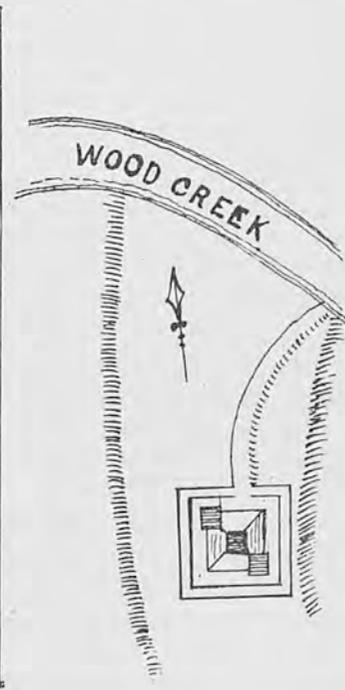
Even the courageous Montcalm had become disheartened. On April 12, 1759, he wrote Marshal de Belle Isle from Montreal that "Canada will be taken this campaign, and assuredly during the next, if there be not some unforeseen good luck, a powerful diversion by sea against the English colonies, or some gross blunders on the part of the enemy. The English have 60,000 men, we at the most from 10 to 11,000. Our government is good for nothing; money and provisions will fail."

Col. James Montrossor received orders from General Amherst, May 18, 1759, to prepare plans for "3 Posts to be made as follows: At the northeast end of Oneida Lake—50 men; at the west end of Oneida lake, 50 do; at Oswego Falls, 100 do. The above Posts to be retrenched with a ditch, and a block-house in the centre, with flankers at each opposite angle on which swivel guns are mounted." There seems to have been some change the same day, for the general "desired I would sketch plans of the several block-houses proposed in the Posts of the Mohock river, Lake Oneida and Oswego Falls, for 50, 100, and 150 men."

The Royal Block House, east of Oneida Lake, was on the south side of Wood Creek, near its junction with Fish Creek, and appears on maps as late as 1825. It is now locally forgotten, but the site is easily recognized. A bare trace of the Oswego Falls fort also remains, but the banks and ditch of Fort Brewerton are in good preservation. Good figures of all three may be seen in "A Set of Plans of Forts in America, 1765," in which the plan of Fort Brewerton is much better than that given by Clark, and leaves out some features of his. The fort at Oswego Falls was much like this, but the Royal Block House had a rectangular palisade around it.



SKETCH OF FORT BREWERTON AT THE WEST
END OF ONEIDA LAKE.



SKETCH OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE AT
THE EAST END OF ONEIDA LAKE.

The campaign of 1759 opened in a stirring way in New York. Gen. John Prideaux was to proceed against Niagara, and took his army of 2,000 regulars and provincials to Oswego by the usual route. June 21 they embarked on Oneida Lake, passing Fort Brewerton June 23, and

encamping at Three River Point. From June 24 to 27 they were at Oswego Falls, and left Oswego July 1, Colonel Haldimand remaining to guard that place, with about 500 provincials. The siege of Niagara was continued under General Prideaux until the 20th, when he was killed, and Sir William Johnson took command. He had joined the army at Oswego, with about 1,000 Indians. The fort surrendered on the 25th of July.

Meanwhile the Chevalier de la Corne had attacked Oswego, and of this the interesting Pouchot gives the following graphic account:

The English, upon going to Niagara, had left at the place where Fort Ontario was, about five or six hundred men, who had not as yet time to entrench themselves, and they had only made a kind of wall around their camp with the barrels of pork and flour, of which the army corps had provided a great supply. As this detachment felt itself very secure, the greater portion was scattered in the neighboring forests, cutting wood for entrenchments.

M. de la Corne pressed forward a large body of his forces as far as the place where Fort Ontario had stood, to reconnoitre the enemy. They fired upon the workmen, who, on coming to their camp, found it in confusion. The guard, and those who remained in camp, resisted these scouts. Had M. de la Corne followed his advance guard, the English would have lost everything. But the Abbe Picquet, who heard the beginning of the firing, thought it was his duty, before his troops should attack, to make a short exhortation, and give them absolution. This led to the loss of their opportunity, and the English ran to arms, and placed themselves behind the barrels. M. de la Corne arrived after his detachment, who were scattered around the English, but did not approach nearer on account of their (the English) superiority. He wished to have them renew the attack, but some Canadians, who would rather retreat than fight, cried out that the blow had failed, and in spite of their officers, regained their boats as soon as possible. . . . We had but a small loss, as the English did not pursue.

Pouchot expressed the belief, and it seems reasonable, that if De la Corne had taken advantage of his opportunity on this occasion, he would have captured Oswego, and through that event have saved Niagara. The English lost about a dozen men killed and wounded.

Other events followed rapidly. Gen. Thomas Gage, the later Revolutionary commander, succeeded Prideaux in command at Oswego in August, and in the same month De Vaudreuil and Montcalm, having learned of the fall of Niagara, sent M. de Levis with several hundred men to La Presentation (Ogdensburg) to place that post in condition to protect that part of the frontier.

In June, 1759, General Wolfe sailed on his memorable expedition against Quebec, and the great stronghold fell into English possession

on the 18th of September. Wolfe gave up his heroic life, and won immortal fame. The day of deliverance from French power seemed near. The English were filled with exultation.

Early in 1760 England and the colonies prepared for the final struggle. M. de Vaudreuil, then governor-general of Canada, collected all his strength at Montreal, and on the river above that point, to protect the French capital, now the only remaining important stronghold of the French. General Amherst had planned to send northward three separate armies—one up the St. Lawrence from Quebec; a smaller division by way of Lake Champlain; while the main army, under his personal command, was to proceed from Oswego down the St. Lawrence, all to co-operate for the destruction of Montreal. Amherst's army of 10,000 men left Schenectady on the 12th of June, and followed the usual course to Oswego, where he was reinforced by about 1,300 Indians, now more than ever anxious to array themselves on the winning side. It was a most picturesque army; the gaudy uniforms of England's soldiers, the more somber dress of the colonists, and the tawny skins and barbaric trappings of the savages, all lent their striking features. Supplies were hurried forward, boats were built, the air pulsated with sounds of expectant victory, while such distinguished men as Amherst, Gage and Johnson, mingled with the troops and encouraged them to zealous activity. On the 10th of August the embarkation of the army was accomplished. Captain Pouchot was in command of Fort Levis, near the site of Ogdensburg, with about 150 men, and was kept informed of the movements of the English. When the latter reached the fort they immediately began an assault upon it, and although it was gallantly defended, Pouchot surrendered on the 25th.¹

A curious memorial of the expedition against the forts at Oswegatchie belongs to William A. Plant, of Syracuse. It is a powder horn, bearing this inscription: "Solomon Plant his horn. Made at Oswegatchie in Canada September ye 14, 1760." It was made by Mr. Plant's grandfather, then in the army, and about twenty years old.

The final concentration of the armies before Montreal constituted an attacking force against which the disheartened French could not hope to successfully contend, and on the 7th of September, 1760, Montreal and all other posts held by the French were surrendered. French power was forever extinguished in this part of the western continent.

¹ One of the English vessels was called the Onondaga, being the first use of the name in this way.

Amherst's provincials were sent home by way of Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario, while the regulars were established at the various posts where their presence might be needed.

CHAPTER XIV.

Indian Dissatisfaction—Medals—Kirkland's Visit—Pontiac—Trade—Discontent—Grants to Cherokees—Johnson—Property Line—Tryon County—Indian Customs—Grievances—Johnson's Death—Indian Mourning.

The events that took place between the fall of Montreal and the breaking out of the Revolution, are not of paramount interest to these pages. The English continued in occupation of Niagara, Oswego, the posts in the Mohawk valley and elsewhere, and pushed their trading operations with vigor and success. Sir William Johnson held and strengthened his great influence with the Indians, and his position with the government. After the close of the war the Indians were disposed to complain that they were not fairly treated by the traders (which was an undoubted fact), and that the prices of goods were too high. On the 17th of July, 1761, Sir William was at Fort Brewerton, and there met one of the Tuscarora sachems, who wished to buy some powder and lead. It is recorded by Johnson that the Indian "complained greatly of the dearness of goods, and the low prices of beavers, furs, etc." Johnson sent to the Bunt, and to other chiefs of the Onondagas, asking them to meet him at Oswego, where he arrived on the 19th. On the 20th several Indians came and on the following day two Onondagas arrived, and informed Sir William that about forty of their nation were on their way to meet him, as he requested. A meeting was held on the 21st, at which were present Major Duncan, Captain Gray and several officers of the 55th Regiment, Sir William and Guy Johnson, with more than forty sachems and warriors of the Onondagas. Sir William gave the Indians welcome, counseled them to remain true to the English, to pursue their trading, and presented them with medals sent by General Amherst. The chief speaker for the Onondagas afterwards addressed Sir William, and a few brief extracts from his speech will indicate the situation as viewed from the Indian standpoint; he said:

Brother Warraghiyagey—On your setting out with the army to the siege of Niagara, you then promised us a meeting with our nation. That after the reduction thereof and of the rest of the country, you would be enabled to regulate trade, so as to reduce the exorbitant price of goods, and likewise promised us good treatment forever, should we exert ourselves in conjunction with the army against the enemy, which we cheerfully agreed to do, and accordingly conducted you to Niagara, and assisted you in taking it, as a salve for the wounds which you had received. Notwithstanding which we find ourselves very much wronged and ill treated by your people in trade, and frequently ill used, without cause, at several posts. This proceeding, so contrary to your promises and our expectations, has greatly alarmed us, and been the cause of much uneasiness. We therefore entreat you that we may meet with better usage from the English in future, otherwise we shall be induced to believe what the French have so often told us would be the consequence of your reducing them. . . . You recommend to us to mind our hunting and trade, and to live on good terms with our brethren at the several posts, than which nothing could be more agreeable to our inclinations. But we are sorry to observe that your brethren do not seem desirous of living on any good terms with us, from the frequent acts of violence offered, as well to us as to our women, and also from their hindering us from fishing or hunting about the posts, although in our own country, and frequently taking from us what we have killed or taken, contrary to promise and the friendship subsisting between us and you. We therefore beg, brother, that you will interpose and see justice done us—that we may have a free and reasonable trade, with powder allowed us, and that there may be, also, interpreters fixed at the several posts, which may prevent any further misunderstanding, through not understanding each other's language.

The chief continued at length, thanking the donors for the medals, expressing their great need of more powder, and promising to deserve the good treatment which he asked. Sir William began his reply by reminding the Indians of several instances of perfidy on their part, and their fickleness, and scolded them in his customary energetic fashion, but finally acceded to their wishes and made them promises that were, for that time at least, satisfactory.

Medals were frequently given to the Iroquois by both French and English, and it is well known how highly Red Jacket prized the one he had from Washington. A silver medal, now belonging to L. W. Ledyard, of Cazenovia, N. Y., was found near Eagle Village, in Manlius. It is about the size of a dollar, with a loop on the upper edge for a cord. On one side is a fortified town under the British flag, and with several steeples. A river is in the foreground, and a small cartouche, enclosing the letters, D. C. F. The reverse was made plain, and on it is the word ONONDAGOS in capitals, and also *Caneiya* in script. This name may be the Kaneyaagh of the treaty of 1788. Another like this has also the word Onondagos, and the name of Tekahonwaghse, and

this may be the Takanaghkwaghsen of the same treaty. Other medals of this form have been found, but only one other given to an Onondaga.

In 1763, Johnson reported the Onondagas as having "one large village 6 miles from the lake of their name (which is the place of congress for the confederates), with a smaller one at some distance."

When the Rev. Mr. Kirkland came to Onondaga in 1764, he was welcomed by the Bunt, or Tsinryoyota, meaning the Sinew, at the council house. It was now west of the creek, but built as at Bartram's visit, eighty feet long and with four fires. Official visitors halted at the edge of a village, where a runner met them and reported their business. Then they were conducted to the council house. In this case it was late in the day, and messengers of importance were to be received in broad daylight, so that a council was called for the next morning. Pipes were lighted, and the message announced with the wampum belt, which one of the envoys held in his left hand, gesticulating with the right. Kirkland's account may well be given.

At the end of every sentence, they expressed their assent, if pleasing to them, by crying out, one after another, or twenty all at once, *at-hoet-o-gus-ke* (*nat-hoot-o-gus-keh*), *i. e.*, It is so; very true. When my envoy had finished his address, the venerable old chief replied, and spoke like a Demosthenes, for more than half an hour. He then took me by the hand, and embraced me, kissed one cheek and then the other. I supposed I must return the compliment; I accordingly kissed his red cheeks, not disgusted at all with the remains of the paint and grease with which they had lately been besmeared. He gave me many blessings while he held me by the hand. They came, one after another, to shake hands with me, perhaps nearly a hundred. The board of sachems all gave me their benedictions in different ways.

At a meeting at Onondaga in 1763, the Senecas spoke with three belts, saying they had loosed their warriors against the English, and wished the rest to do the same. This was rejected by all, and the Onondagas sent a large belt to the Senecas, desiring them to stop at once. The same year the Onondaga speaker took the large covenant chain belt of 1754, repeated the old engagements made thereon, and brightened and renewed the same on behalf of eighteen nations. Peace was made with the Senecas the following year.

What is known as Pontiac's war began in the west in 1763. That powerful Ottawa chieftain had been an early ally of the French, and had defended their trading post at Detroit. His investment of that fort, and the warfare which succeeded, are matters of general history, and need not be followed in detail here; it is sufficient to state that General Bradstreet proceeded westward in 1764, with an army of 2,000, accom-

panied by 500 Iroquois, and relieved Detroit. Johnson sent Croghan to the Illinois country in 1765, where he met Pontiac in July, and persuaded him to come to Detroit and make peace. A council was held there, August 27-28, and peace was concluded, Pontiac sending his pipe to Johnson as a token of good will, and the latter inviting him and other chiefs to come to Oswego the following spring. On the 23d of July, 1766, the council began at that place under a bower.

The appearance of the council upon that summer's morning was exceedingly picturesque. At one end of the leafy canopy the manly form of the superintendent, wrapped in his scarlet blanket bordered with gold lace, and surrounded by the glittering uniforms of the British officers, was seen with hand extended in welcome to the great Ottawa, who, standing erect in conscious power, his rich plumes waving over the circle of his warriors, accepted the proffered hand with an air in which defiance and respect were singularly blended. Around, stretched at length upon the grass, lay the proud chiefs of the Six Nations, gazing with curious eye upon the man who had come hundreds of miles to smoke the calumet with their beloved superintendent.¹

On this occasion alone the great pipe of the Onondagas was mentioned. The Six Nations were asked to reply to Pontiac's string, "upon which the Onondaga speaker lighted a calumet of peace, which Sir William left in their hands many years ago for this use." This was smoked by the Western Indians, and an address followed from the Onondaga speaker, Teyawarunte, and another from Deiaquande.

The council continued with impressive scenes and eloquent speeches, when, on the last day of July, Pontiac and his companions launched their canoes, laden with presents, and began their summer journey to their western homes, their paddles keeping time to a weird Indian song. Four western nations were represented at this time.

In the spring of 1766 Sir William Johnson received the appointment of "Commissary of Trade," an office which gave him general supervision of barter with the Indians in all this region. From that time forward, for nearly ten years, he wielded almost autocratic power over the Iroquois, and lived in a lordly way in the Mohawk valley amid the wilderness surroundings, in the stone mansion which is still standing. Trade had been much broken up by the recent hostilities, but under Johnson's orders all the barter possible was concentrated at Niagara and Oswego, the Lords of Trade having ordered him to "curtail as much as possible the expenses of his department." In order to abolish

¹ Stone's *Life of Johnson*, vol. II, p. 275.

the frauds regularly practiced by the traders on the Indians, the baronet established a new basis for the future conduct of Indian trade. In the spring of 1766 he appointed at Detroit, Fort Pitt, Niagara, Oswego, and Montreal, Commissioners of Trade, who were charged with supervision of all trade matters. At the same time he introduced a most salutary regulation by prohibiting the traders from going out among the Indians. He sent his deputy, George Croghan, to Illinois in April, to introduce these new methods there. The good effects were at once apparent, and trade sprang up into its former activity. Land troubles with lawless settlers, however, increased, and the Indians were indignant at the frequent acts of violence.

Johnson returned from Onondaga in October, 1767. Things were not favorable for peace. The Onondagas did not wish to be hostile, but would not answer for one another, injured as they had been. He was at Oneida Lake for three weeks, probably at Fort Brewerton, but "met the Indians at the Tuscarora creek in Oneida lake. They were greatly affected at the death of a remarkable chief of the Onondagas, and I was obliged to perform all the ceremony on that occasion." This seems to have been Chittenango Creek, on affluents or on the banks of which the Tuscaroras lived.

In December, 1767, a deputation of Cherokees reached New York, having been sent to complain of some hostile acts of the Iroquois. These were frequent, for there was a long war between them, and descendants of this kindred southern people are among the Onondaga chiefs now. The Cherokees came to Johnson Hall in the spring of 1768, where they were met by 760 Iroquois. The latter were discontented, but at last were pacified. The Cherokees were addressed by them as Younger Brothers, and peace was made.

In 1760, the Mohawks had, at their lower castle, given Sir William a great tract of land and insisted on his accepting a deed thereof. The baronet presented them in return with \$12,000 in cash and other gifts. This tract embraced land on the north side of the Mohawk River, lying between the East and West Canada Creeks containing 60,000 acres, and constituted what became and is known as the Royal Grant, being sanctioned by royal letters patent in 1767.

Among other grants, Sir William Johnson mentioned one made to him in 1751, when the French proposed to build a fort on Onondaga Lake. At a conference with the Onondagas, he asked them to grant him this lake, with the land for two miles around, and he would make

them a handsome present. They signed a deed, and he paid them £350 before witnesses. The government refused to reimburse him, though this was done for the public good, but granted him the tract. He took no further steps, being then unwilling to engage in land affairs.¹

A council was held at Fort Stanwix, September 19, 1768, which was attended by Sir William Johnson and his three deputies, Governor Franklin of New Jersey, Lieutenant-Governor Penn of Pennsylvania, commissioners from that province and Virginia, and Messrs. Wharton and Trent, representing traders who had suffered in the Pontiac war. By the 24th of October 3,000 Indians had assembled. The object was to fix a "property line" between the whites and Indians, a favorite measure of Johnson's. He presented the subject, and the Iroquois chiefs held a private conference of six days, agreeing on a line. This was not adopted, but the line finally established began at Wood Creek, east of Oneida Lake, and extended thence southward to the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. It gave to the English the carrying place at Fort Stanwix, between the Mohawk River and Oneida Lake, which was one of the points especially in controversy. It was not continued northward from Wood Creek, as Sir William said the land in that direction was owned by the Mohawks and Oneidas, with whom an agreement could be made at another time. The matter was concluded November 5, 1768, and the line was ratified by Johnson in July, 1770.²

A project for dividing Albany county was broached first in the Assembly by Philip Schuyler, in the spring of 1769. While this was favored by Sir William Johnson, he earnestly objected to the proposed line of division. "Albany county," he wrote, "is much too large, but the manner in which it is proposed to be divided is in many respects extremely inconvenient, and it would prove disagreeable to about all the inhabitants. The only rational boundary, it has appeared to me, would be at the west bounds of the township of Schenectady." Again, in the spring of 1772, the subject was brought forward, and on January 2, Johnson sent to the Assembly by James De Lancey a second petition, praying for a division, and naming boundaries that would be satisfactory to the petitioners. A bill was passed, by which all that part of Albany county west of the present east line of Montgomery county was erected into Tryon county (a name which was changed to Mont-

¹ N. Y. Col. Hist., VII, 840.

² N. Y. Col. Hist., VIII, 136, with Guy Johnson's map.

gomery in 1784). The county seat was fixed at Johnstown, the home of Sir William, who had the naming of nearly or quite all the county officers. A jail and court-house were promptly erected, the latter of which is still in use. Col. Philip Schuyler called on Johnson to aid him in the division of the new county into districts, and in his reply Sir William named five of these, Mohawk, Stone Arabia, Canajoharie, Kingsland, and German Flats. Of this new county of Tryon our Onondaga county was, of course, a part.

Johnson sent an interesting account of the Five Nations to Arthur Lee, in 1771, the Tuscaroras not being strictly members of the Grand Council. The ancient customs of the Mohawks and Oneidas were much decayed, but the Onondagas were better versed in these, and called themselves People of the Great Mountain. In 1773 they said they had summoned several troublesome nations to the great fireplace at Onondaga. "We have already called upon them twice, and agreeably to our own ancient customs, shall do so the third time before we strike."

The establishment of the Property Line did not long suffice to preserve inviolate the Indian territory. The influx of new settlers and the avarice of traders soon provoked complaints. At a congress of the Six Nations at Johnson Hall, in June and July, 1774, a Seneca orator complained that the whites and traders encroached upon their territory, followed their people to their hunting grounds with goods and liquors, "when," he said, "they not only impose on us at their pleasure, but by the means of carrying these articles to our scattered people, obstruct our endeavors to collect them. We are sorry," he added, "to observe to you that your people are as ungovernable, or rather more so, than ours."

The continued encroachments on the Indian domain prepared the way for the hostility against the colonists during the war of the Revolution, which soon followed. The Indians had adopted a settled and well understood policy, involving resistance to further inroads; and the Iroquois, who had hitherto preserved a uniform friendship towards the colonists, now, with the exception of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and possibly a few others, opposed them. Eighteen hundred of their warriors allied themselves with the British, and only 220 with the colonists. The atrocities of the former, under the leadership of Johnson, Butler and Brant, will long be remembered in both New York and Pennsylvania; and with the memory must ever be mingled the thought, that

unwarranted acts of white men were to a large extent the cause of desertion by the Indians to the royal cause.

In 1774 Sir William nominated Col. Guy Johnson, his son-in-law, as his successor at his death, agreeably to the wish of the Indians. At this time he reckoned the Six Nations at 10,000 souls, and the warriors as 2,000 men. A council assembled at Johnson Hall in July, 1774, and while it was in progress, Sir William died suddenly, July 11, from weakness and overwork. The Indians attended the funeral, and soon after the council broke up.

In October of that year, 235 Iroquois chiefs and warriors held a council with Guy Johnson, going through formal condolences, in which Bunt, chief of the Onondagas, was especially eloquent. Teyawarunte, Onondaga speaker, performed the usual ceremonies, and the Bunt's eldest son produced the several marks of Johnson's regard for him, and according to old custom, laid them down before Colonel Johnson, who restored them. Others did the same, and the old covenant belt was renewed. The Onondagas, considering the Bunt's great age, nominated Onagogare to succeed him, but the former lived for several years more. At this time eighteen western nations had deputies at Onondaga, and said they would abide by the decision of the Grand Council. The Shawnee war belt was rejected, and some interesting accounts are given of other wampum belts. The great union belt, given them before the last war, and always kept at Onondaga, was placed for a time with the Senecas, the western door of the confederacy. It was nearly five feet long, and had thirty rows of white wampum, with a figure in black. Another, given them by Guy Johnson, would be put up carefully among their great belts at Onondaga. A large one was sent to the Shawnees, saying it was the third and last time, and must be heeded.

CHAPTER XV.

The Revolution—Mohawk Valley—Conference—The Johnsons—Campaign of 1776—Burgoyne and St. Leger—Fort Stanwix and Oriskany—Oswego—Molly Brant—Expedition against Onondaga—Beatty's Journal—Results—Johnson's Raid—Turtle Tree—Attempt on Oswego—Close of the War—List of Revolutionary Soldiers.

The causes leading up to the appeal to arms by the American colonies against the mother country need not be recounted here. Their existence began years before the first gun of the Revolution was fired. The famous Declaration of Rights, prepared in Philadelphia in September, 1774, was sent to the English court only to be received with ridicule and threats. The battle of Lexington, where was "fired the shot heard 'round the world," was fought on the 19th of April, 1775—a battle of insignificant proportions, but most momentous as the beginning of a struggle which was to close with the founding of the greatest republic the world has ever seen.

Seeking nearer home for conditions surrounding the rising of the curtain on the great military drama, we find little that was encouraging to the colonists. The influence of the Johnsons in the Mohawk valley; their close alliance with the notorious Tories, John Butler and his son, and Walter N.; the expected adherence of the latter to England; the extensive dissatisfaction of the Indians, all were ominous of coming trouble in Tryon county. In this instance the expected was what occurred. Guy Johnson began intriguing with the Indians, planning and inciting warfare against the Americans, supported in his traitorous work by the elder Butler, who was a man of wealth and influence. Sir John Johnson quietly fortified Johnson Hall, a large square stone structure where Sir William had lived, and which was well adapted for defense, and there gathered around him a large body of retainers, whose inclinations were mainly identical with his own.

A conference was held with the Six Nations at German Flats, August 15, 1775, on the part of the Americans. Two of the commissioners of "the Twelve United Colonies" were there, and invited them to meet them and the other three at Albany. The Six Nations accepted this

for themselves, but not at once for their allies. Guy Johnson had been already instructed "to lose no time in taking such steps as may induce the Six Nations to take up the hatchet against His Majesty's rebellious subjects in America." He had already gone to Canada, but held a large council at Oswego on the way.

The council at Albany met August 23, and the Indians said they would be neutral. The great pipe was lighted and sent around, and this was the last council which met there.

Soon after a letter was addressed to Sir John Johnson, asking his position on several important public questions. A journal of Col. Guy Johnson's, from May to November, 1775, contains much of interest. In his *Life of Brant*, Mr. Stone erroneously distinguishes the conferences at Ontario and Oswego, which were really one. At this 1340 Iroquois met Colonel Johnson. He went thence to Canada, and sailed from Quebec for England, November 11, with Brant, returning the following year. Towards its close most of the Six Nations agreed to take the king's side, an unfortunate resolution for all. The usual statements of Brant's movements that year are mostly erroneous, but the Mohawks were already active against the colonists. Congress also wished the aid of the Six Nations, and while deputies from four of these were on a peace embassy at Philadelphia, the Onondaga speaker conferred on John Hancock the name of Karanduaan, or the Great Tree.

On the other hand, Guy Johnson had a letter from the chiefs of the Six Nations, in June, 1777, written at their order by Brant. They had assembled in May, and were all ready except the Oneidas. All would "act as one man." They had commenced hostilities, and 700 Indians, then at Oswego, would soon strike a blow.

While these proceedings were taking place, Sir John Johnson remained in Johnstown, where he continued a secret but effective hostility against the Americans, perfecting the coalition between the British, and the Indians and Tories. Convinced at last of his treacherous and hostile intentions, Gen. Philip Schuyler, then in command of Northern New York, wrote Johnson in January, 1776, to the effect that his acts were well known, and demanding that Johnson meet him for a hearing. The baronet's reply was unsatisfactory, but after further correspondence Johnson signed a parole of honor, that he would not take up arms against the Americans, and would not go to the westward of German Flats and Kingsland districts. His Scotch retainers surrendered their arms, and gave up six of their number as hostages. Johnson violated this parole,

continued his acts of hostility, and finally, in May, 1776, steps were taken to place him under arrest. He was informed of this by his friends in Albany, and fled through the forests, reaching Montreal after a journey filled with terrible hardships. There he was made a colonel in the British army, and became an open enemy of the Americans, as colonel of a regiment called the Royal Greens. It is fair to say that the historical introduction to Sir John Johnson's *Orderly Book*, by J. Watts de Peyster, places his conduct in a much more favorable light.

The results of the campaign of 1776 in New York were generally unfavorable to the Americans. The fort at St John's, the first military post within the Canadian border, had been taken on the 3d of November, 1775, by Montgomery, who promptly pressed forward to attack Quebec. "Until Quebec is captured, Canada remains unconquered," he wrote to the Continental Congress. On the last day of the year, amid the rigors of a Canadian winter, the patriot army stormed the almost impregnable works—Montgomery fell—Arnold was wounded and his division captured. The assault had failed.

The more important general events of the year 1776 were the evacuation of Boston, before Washington's army on March 17; the signing of the Declaration of Independence; the expulsion of the American forces from Canada, their ranks decimated by small pox; the flight of Sir John Johnson before noted; the attack upon the Americans on Long Island, and the retreat of Washington's army; the capture of Fort Washington on the Hudson River by the British on November 16; the battle of Trenton and victory of Washington in December—almost the only bright ray to lighten the general gloom of the year. None of these events had a direct bearing upon the history of Onondaga county.

Inspired by their repeated successes the British made extensive preparations for the campaign of 1777. One conspicuous feature of their plans was the invasion of this State by a large army from the north, under Gen. John Burgoyne. The latter had recently returned from England with his commission, and had superseded in Canada Gen. Guy Carleton. General Schuyler anticipated this invasion and besought Washington to send more troops to garrison Ticonderoga and Fort Stanwix, and to protect other points in the Mohawk valley. Schuyler arrived at Ticonderoga on June 20, the same morning on which Burgoyne's army set sail up Lake Champlain. Ticonderoga was under immediate command of General St. Clair, who was forced to evacuate the post. He fled with his army towards Fort Edward, was defeated in a

battle at Hubbardton, reached Fort Edward, and thence was pressed down the Hudson River to Albany.

In the mean time an expedition was organized in Canada under Col. Barry St. Leger, composed of regulars, Canadians and Indians, under orders to cross Lake Ontario to Oswego, proceed up the Oswego River, penetrate and desolate the Mohawk valley, and then join Burgoyne, who was expected from the north. In this expedition the Canadians and Indians were led by Sir John Johnson in person, his heart beating to revenge his ignominious expulsion from his old home. He arrived at Oswego July 23, and was joined by Brant and a band of followers.

Throughout Tryon county alarm and anxiety prevailed. The news of the approaching invasion was carried to the people by a friendly half-breed Oneida, who had been present at the Oswego council. He entreated the dwellers in the valley, and his brethren of the Oneidas, to rise and hasten to Fort Schuyler (Stanwix) to repel the invaders; but it was becoming the general belief that the patriot cause would fail. General Herkimer issued a proclamation, calling to arms the militia and the people of the county for the defense of the frontier, but the response was neither prompt nor enthusiastic. The Oneidas preserved their neutrality, thus following the counsel of General Schuyler.

Colonel St. Leger now set out against Fort Stanwix, intending to cross the woods from Salmon Creek to that place, and surprise it. Further intelligence modified his plans. He rendezvoused at Buck Island, at the entrance of Lake Ontario, where Sir John Johnson joined him with his regiment, and 150 Indians had swelled his forces on the way. He reached Salmon Creek, and sent for Colonel Claus to come to him from Oswego. Brant insisted that this must not be done, and St. Leger proceeded to Oswego with two regiments and 250 Indians. Three River Point was appointed for the Indian rendezvous, and part of the army reached Fort Stanwix August 2.

On July 26 the first detachment of St. Leger's army left Oswego under command of Lieutenant Bird, the main body following. The diary kept by Bird noted his arrival at Three Rivers on the 28th, where he had trouble with his Indians. At Wood Creek the Senecas refused to go forward unless a small party were sent out in advance; Bird proceeded without them and invested the fort, which had been considerably strengthened and placed under command of Col. Peter Gansevoort, who was joined, early in June, by Col. Marinus Willett and 1 is regiment. The works were gallantly defended by the heroic garrison.

The movement of General Herkimer up the valley to its relief, and the ensuing bloody battle of Oriskany; the relief of the garrison by Arnold and Larned, and the raising of the siege, can only be touched upon here; their details illumine some of the most interesting pages of our history, and the events themselves were especially important to the success of the American arms.

The Oneidas were interested and excited, fearing damage from the other nations. Thomas Spencer, an Oneida chief, wrote to the Americans, July 29, 1777: "To-morrow we are going to the Three Rivers to the treaty. We expect to meet the warriors there, and when we come and declare we are for peace, we expect to be used with indifference, and sent away." Lieutenant Bird was at that place, July 28, where sixteen Senecas and seventy or eighty Mississagas joined him. He camped seven miles up the Oneida River, probably at Oak Orchard, a most delightful spot. The next night he was at Nine-Mile Point, on Oneida Lake, which might have been the east side of Chittenango Creek, where St. Leger arrived August 2. Sir John Johnson's Orderly Book has given us a better understanding of the British force and operations. Familiar names were often repeated as passwords. It was not until July 18, that the password was given as Onondaga, with the countersign Fort Bull. The orderly book ends at Oswego Falls. The failure of the expedition averted one great danger, but hostile bands ravaged the frontier until the end of the war.

The remnant of the discomfited British army, which had left Oswego a few weeks before, full of confidence in approaching victory, now hurried down the turbulent stream, frustrated and disappointed, their artillery left in the trenches before Fort Schuyler, and their red allies bewailing the slaughter of their brethren. St. Leger proceeded to Montreal with his regulars, Butler and Brant returned to Niagara, and Johnson took his Royal Greens to Oswegatchie. Burgoyne's surrender on the Hudson, October 17, closed the military operations of the year, but Colonel Claus ordered three of Johnson's Indian officers to reside in the Seneca and Cayuga towns.

Early in July, 1778, Colonel Gansevoort sent a squad under Lieutenant McClellan to destroy Fort Ontario at Oswego, a measure adopted to prevent its possible occupation by the British. All the buildings, excepting one left for a woman and her children who were found there, were burned, and as far as possible the fortification was destroyed. This act was displeasing to the Indian allies of the British; they, per-

haps, appreciated its importance better than the English officers, whose neglect to occupy the post has been cause for surprise. In 1779 the Indians sent a delegation of chiefs to Montreal, where they petitioned General Haldimand to grant, among other things, the re-establishment of the fort. Their request was not approved.

A circumstance of some interest followed the battle of Oriskany. The Indians engaged there were Senecas and Mississagas, and burned an Oneida settlement near, with other depredations. The Oneidas avenged themselves by plundering Brant's sister and her family, and driving them from their homes. She went to Onondaga, and laid the matter before the Grand Council, and reprisals were made. Molly Brant was influential, and made her home there for some time. The following letter regarding her was found among the papers of Col. Daniel Claus:

My Elder Brother:—I received just now a letter from Miss Mary Degonwadonti [Molly Brant].

She says: Tell the Governor that I have heard that Oraghgwatrihon [Guy Johnson] is coming back again.

She says: I want to hear what happened to his band who was with him on the lake.

She says: Governor Asharekowa [Big Sword, or Gen. Haldimand] I greet and thank him much for what he did. His message is here. His words are very pleasant. Tell him, therefore, Brother, that the people of the Long House are much gratified.

She also says: We are now expecting what will happen to the whole Long House. About 500 left here Oct. 23d, for Karightongegh [Cherry Valley]. They said that Karightongegh shall be destroyed. Sakayengwaraghdon [Old Smoke, the principal Seneca chief] is their leader.

To Col. Claus, Montreal, I, John Deserontyon [Capt. John or Chief Deseronto] have written this. Lachine, Dec. 3d, 1778."¹

The war went on and in order to chastise the Iroquois in some measure for their many bloody atrocities against the patriots, an expedition was made against the Onondagas in the spring of 1779, under Colonels Van Schaick and Willett. With their troops they left Fort Schuyler on April 19, penetrated into the heart of the Onondaga country, surprised the Indians, destroyed their villages, burned their provisions, slaughtered their stock and wrought general desolation.

While some of these Indian expeditions may have passed through Onondaga, and while some of its young men probably joined them, it

¹ This letter was furnished Wm. C. Bryant, of Buffalo, N. Y., by Mr. Kirby, of Ontario, Canada. It does not appear where Molly Brant then was.

does not appear that many of the Onondagas were as yet active in the strife. As far as they could the old men kept the hostile element in check. A blow was about to fall which would make every Onondaga an enemy to the Americans. This act had the appearance of a breach of faith; its effects proved it a blunder. As late as January, 1779, some principal Onondaga chiefs, on their way to Fort Stanwix, approved of the course of the Oneidas in adhering to the Americans. They told the Oneidas and Tuscaroras that they had "invariably pursued the path of peace;" but now they were disposed to follow their lead. In February of that year, the Oneidas said that fourteen Onondagas had been sent to Niagara by their chiefs, to persuade all of their nation to return home. The messengers, even, were not permitted to do this, and the Onondagas feared that they and all their people at Niagara had been made prisoners. Stone, in his life of Brant, said, "This expedition against the Onondagas appears like a harsh, if not an unnecessary measure." The Oneidas were astounded, as not knowing what would come next. The Onondagas desired the Oneidas to ask the Americans "Whether all this was done by design, or by mistake. If it was a mistake, say they, we hope to see our brethren the prisoners—if by design, we will still keep our engagements with you and not join the King's party. But if our brethren, the Americans, mean to destroy us also, we will wait here, and receive our death." This manly and generous statement made peace still possible, but it was not met in the same spirit. Colonel Van Schaick answered truly and severely, "They were cut off not by mistake, but by design—I was ordered to do it—and it is done."

Clark's version of the expedition is less accurate than Stone's, but it will be better to use the two extant journals of this affair. One of these was written by Lieutenant E. Beatty, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and the other by Capt. Thomas Machin of the 2d N. Y. Artillery.

Thirty bateaux were provided for the 558 men and officers, and they embarked at the Royal Block House on Wood Creek, crossing Oneida Lake in the night, in the face of a cold wind, and arriving at Brewerton at 3 p. m., on April 20. Lieutenant Beatty's account follows:

He said under date of April 20:

We then proceeded on to the Onandaga landing at the farther end of the lake, which is across 33 Miles and in breadth 13 Miles, where we arrived about 3 o'clock. Immediately Disembarked, Drawed Rum, turned out a sufficient Guard to leave with the boats, then formed the line of March. Viz. The Men to March in two Columns about the Distance of 100 Yards each, Cpts. Graham, Gray, Hicks & Ren-

shaw, with their Companies to form the Right, and Capts. Louie's, Johnston, Fowler, & Bleeker to form the left, and the Rifle Compy. to divide upon each flank. The Main body to march two deep, and in case of intirruption to file of to Right and left, and Join the line, and the Rifle men to keep on the flanks, in this Manner we march'd of thro the woods with the greatest silence about 14 Miles, when we stopt about dark, and laid down without any fires, and the strictes orders to keep silence.

21st, this morning set of about Day Break, on the same line of march, and went about 6 Miles when we halted. Capt. Graham with his Compy. was sent forward as an advance party, then proceeded on to the Onandaga lake, about 8 Miles in length and 4 in Breadth, waded an arm of it, about 4 foot deep, and 200 yards wide, and came to Onandaga creek, small but deep, had to cross it on a log. Capt. Graham's Co., just as he had crossed the creek, caught an Indian who was shooting Pidgeons, and made him prisoner. And we got some Information from him, then proceeded on till we come within about one Mile of the Town, when we Rec'd. word from Capt. Graham that he had caught one Squaw and killed one, and had taken two or three children and one White man, and one or two made their escape and alarmed the town. The Col. Immediately sent me forward to order him on as quick as possible, and make as many prisoners as he could, and he would support him with the main body. I overtook him at the first town, and delivered my orders, and he Immediately pushed on about two miles to the Next town, where he made a small halt and took a great many prisoners, soon after Major Cochran with Capt. Gray's Compy. came up and ordered me to stay with the prisoners, and their two Compys. to push on to the next town, about one mile forward, which they did, and made more prisoners and killed some, particularly a Negro who was their Dr. they then plundered the houses of the most valuable things, and set fire to them, and Returned to the middle town where I was. Capt. Bleeker's Compy. had come up by this time, and left the main body at their first town; we then collected all our prisoners, plundered this town and set fire to it, then marched of to the main body, which lay at the first town; we stayed there about 8 hours and killed some five horses and a Number of Hogs, & plundered their houses, and set fire to them, and Marched of about 4 o'clock, in the same line of march as we came, only the front changed. and a Compy. to guard the prisrs. who was to march between they two columes; marched on about 2 Miles from the town down the Onand'ga creek, when about 20 Indians who Lay concealed on the opposite side of the Creek fird upon us, but the Rifle Men soon Dispersed them, killing one of them, we then marched on and crossed the Onandaga Creek in two places, for fear the enemy should attack us, but we met with no interruption, crossed the arm of the lake, and encamped by the side of the lake about 8 Miles from the town. We killed about 15, took 34 Prisoners, Burned about 30 or 40 Houses, took 2 stand of Coulores, and we had not one man killed or wounded—

22nd. Marched of early this morning and arrived at the boats about 4 o'clock, stopt about one hour to Draw rum, then embarked and went 7 Mile to a large Island in the lake, where we encamped and Drew provision.

There are some differences to be noted in Captain Machin's journal. He says they marched eight or nine miles from Brewerton the first day, and that the following night was dark and cold. The arm of the lake

was forded at 9 A. M., and Captain Graham was ordered to surround the principal Onondaga settlement, which was two miles from where they crossed the creek. He thought their settlements extended about eight miles in length, with scattered houses on the east side of the creek. So complete was the surprise that the Indians carried off nothing. Fifty houses were burned, and about a hundred guns destroyed. "One swivel taken at the Council House, had the trunions broke off, and otherways damaged." A quantity of corn was also destroyed, and all kinds of stock killed.

A fair estimate of distances would make the first camp near Woodard station, and the second between Liverpool and Salina. The arm of the lake also lay between these two places, and the creek was crossed a little northeast of St. Agnes's cemetery, the principal town being half a mile south of the present village of Onondaga Valley, where Johnson built the fort of 1756. It is needless to say that every wampum belt was taken as plunder, and that every present Onondaga belt is of later date. It is a significant feature of the expedition that a whole day was spent at Fort Stanwix in dividing the plunder. Machin called Frenchman's Island "the Seven Miles Island."

Although successful to a certain extent, the consequences of this expedition were not such as were anticipated; and the same may be said of the more extensive raid under General Sullivan, who arrived at Tioga Point on August 11, and was there joined by Gen. James Clinton with 1,600 men, August 22. The expedition was slow in its early movements, giving the British in Canada time to send a force to the aid of the threatened Senecas. These troops fortified themselves near the site of Elmira and the battle of Newtown was fought, resulting in American victory. The expedition then pushed forward and repeated in the rich Genesee valley the destructive operations of Van Schaick and Willett in Onondaga. The Senecas also fled to the woods, leaving the army the rather inglorious work of destroying everything possible. The ruin was complete and overwhelming. These operations temporarily awed the Indians as a whole, and especially the Onondagas; but they were not crushed into the spirit of submission expected. Rather their indignation and desire for vengeance were stimulated.¹

¹ John Wilcox, the first white settler in Pompey, was told by Cawhidota, the Onondaga, that after the war of the Revolution, the Indian settlement in Pompey (La Fayette) was abandoned, in consequence of the destruction of the corn fields and a part of the great orchard, by Colonel Van Schaick in 1779; that the Onondagas had become completely discouraged in consequence of their severe losses. That settlement, however, was not reached.

Even after the burning of their towns some of the Onondagas proposed to go with General Clinton on his expedition, with the Oneidas, but were deterred by the threats of General Haldimand. That expedition need not be described, as but one incident relates to Onondaga. Colonel Gansevoort was sent from near Geneva, September 20, 1779, to Fort Stanwix, with 100 men. No journal exists kept by this party, but it has been supposed it followed the Indian trail through Auburn and over Onondaga Hill. It reached Fort Stanwix on the 25th, and of course made no roads, and encountered no enemy, most of the Onondagas having now gone to Niagara.

Predatory incursions were now common. In that of Sir John Johnson, in October, 1780, his boats were left at Chittenango Creek, at the bend opposite lot 100, Cicero. There was an old palisade there, possibly the fort built for the Tuscaroras by Sir William Johnson, as Sir John says the boats were at Canaseraga, which was the name of the principal Tuscarora town. A guard was left there, and some stores, the little army carrying its light cannon on pack horses. Captain Vrooman was sent from Fort Stanwix, captured the guard, and destroyed all the boats but two. In turn he was surprised by Butler's Rangers and some Indians, while at dinner, and all were taken without the firing of a gun. The enemy was exasperated at finding the boats and two pieces of cannon sunk, and three of the prisoners fell victims to savage cruelty. One ran the gauntlet, and was afterwards burned. The stump of the "Turtle Tree," to which it is said he was tied, may still be seen east of the road. On the tree a large turtle was carved, probably by members of the Turtle clan. The incident of his extraordinary jumps seems confused with another well known spot, south of Centerville. This prominent situation on Chittenango Creek was the one selected by Colonel Romer for a fort, in 1700. Clark says:

John Adams, esq., who first surveyed a considerable portion of the lands in that region, and the late Judge John Knowles, who first settled there in 1805 or 1806, saw the pickets then standing, and they occasionally found guns, knives, hatchets, bullets, etc., and at high water many persons have seen whole boats and fragments of boats, driven up among the floodwood, with timbers very little if any decayed, leaving more than presumptive testimony in corroboration of the facts before stated, on the authority of the late Mrs. Storms, of Sullivan, who was a prisoner there at the time, and was taken in this expedition of Johnson's and carried into Canada, and of a man who was one of Johnson's party, and known as Tory Foster, who, in former years was a resident of the town of Cicero, and a frequent visitor to his friends in the town of Manlius.

The spot is still a favorite one for treasure seekers.

Clark says also that Harbor Brook, in Geddes, had its name from affording shelter to Sir John Johnson's boats in 1779. That leader indeed came to Oswego in that year, but did not go farther with his main body, though he sent out small parties before he was ordered to retire.

In October, 1781, Major Walter N. Butler made a descent upon Johnstown, reaching the Mohawk by way of Oswego and Oneida Lake, where his boats were left, well concealed. This large party was defeated and pursued by Colonel Willett, and Butler himself was killed at West Canada Creek, unregretted even by those who fought on the same side.

The war of the Revolution continued, with its succession of memorable events, all slowly but inevitably tending towards the establishment of American freedom; for accounts of these the reader must refer to the pages of general history. By the year 1782 it was evident that the patriot cause was approaching its final triumph. Demonstrations of conciliation were made by England, and while these had their effect upon a large number of tories in America, and doubtless, too, upon Washington and his generals, no one was sanguine enough to believe that hostilities were ended. In view of this uncertainty Washington kept his army under discipline, and the country in a state of defense. At some time between 1780 and 1782, possibly under pressure of such appeals by the Indians as the one before alluded to, a small British garrison was placed at Oswego, and some work done on the ruins of the fort to make it habitable. An attempt to take Fort Ontario was made in February, 1783, an account of which is preserved in a letter now at Washington's headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y. It was written by A. Thompson, and dated at Fort Rensselaer (Canajoharie), February 24, 1783. The writer left that place February 8, with 400 troops in 120 sleighs, arriving at Oneida Lake on the evening of the 12th, and crossing it that night on the ice. They left their sleighs at the lake, "and marched along the Oneida River for Oswego." Below Oswego Falls they took the ice, but often had to follow the land for fear of discovery. When within nine miles of the fort they halted and made scaling ladders. Having advanced six miles their Indian guide took a circuit, so as to come on the works from the lake side, but lost his way, and daylight came on before the fort was reached. As his orders were strict to attack only before day, Colonel Willett was obliged to give the word to return, which was done on the ice. Two miles north of

Oswego Falls three Indians met them, but were allowed to go free. The snow was deep and the weather very cold. Three men were frozen to death, and 130 frost bitten. They understood the garrison to consist of 300 regular troops and 200 Indians. Clark gives an account slightly differing, and making the company 470 men.

Soon after came the news of the signing of preliminary articles of peace, January 20, 1783. In March a letter from La Fayette announced a general peace, and Congress issued a proclamation on April 11, declaring the cessation of military operations on sea and land.

A considerable number of the pioneers of Onondaga county served in the Revolutionary war; but the number of soldiers who actually settled on the lands granted them in the Military Tract was comparatively limited. They had been irregularly paid, and often disappointed by the promises of Congress, and when they did finally receive their land warrants, the majority had little confidence in their value,¹ and "many cried out, Who will give a pint of rum for mine? Who will give a blanket for mine? A great many sold their shares for the merest trifle."

Could the story of the deeds of Revolutionary soldiers and officers who made their homes in what is now Onondaga county be adequately told, it would without doubt possess the deepest interest. Unfortunately very much of individual record is lost in the past. The old heroes told their tales to heedless ears. From such records as are now in existence the following brief personal notes have been made of men who are known to have served in the war for freedom and who later made their homes in what is now Onondaga county:²

As many as 300 men who served in the first war with England ultimately made this county their home. Their names are found on the old pension rolls and elsewhere, and something, but often very little, has been learned of each. The act of Congress of March 18, 1818, granted a pension to every commissioned officer, musician and private soldier, and all officers in the hospital department and on the medical staff, who served until the close of the war, or for a term of

¹ Statement of Conradt Bush to Mr. Clark, p. 247, Clark's Onondaga, vol. II. Mr. Bush kept his land warrant and settled on his lot in La Fayette, as did also Thomas Dixon; they were members of Col. Lamb's artillery regiment, organized in 1781.

² The gathering up of the materials from which these necessarily brief notes have been made, in the county clerk's office and elsewhere, was done by Frank H. Chase, of the Syracuse Journal, and his sketches were printed in the Journal at greater length, in the months of July, August and September, 1865.

nine months or longer at any period of the war, who was yet a citizen, "and who is, or hereafter, by reason of his reduced circumstances in life, shall be in need of assistance from his country for support." The act included also all officers and marines in the naval service, and gave to each officer \$20 per month and to all others \$8 a month. To obtain their pensions and make their proofs the old soldiers gathered at Onondaga Hill in the court house, on the 1st of September, 1820, where on that day more than one hundred survivors of the Revolution made oath to their service, their families and their destitution. Judges James O. Wattles, Joshua Forman, and Nehemiah H. Earll administered the oaths. Following is a sample of a complete affidavit, made by Robert Pain, of Camillus, which is characteristic of all.

State of New York, Onondaga County, ss. :—

On the 27th day of February, 1822, personally appeared in open court, in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Onondaga, being a court of record proceeding according to the course of common law, with a jurisdiction unlimited in point of amount, and keeping a record of their proceedings, Robert Pain, aged 73 years, resident in Camillus, in said county, who, being first duly sworn, according to law, doth on his oath declare that he served in the revolutionary war as follows: That he enlisted into the service of the United States in the year 1780, and in July of said year, at West Point, in New York, he joined a company commanded by Capt. Pratt, in the Fourth Massachusetts regiment, and continued in the service until the month of July, 1783, when he was discharged at West Point; that he has lost his discharge. Enlistment was for three years, and I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States, on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that I have not since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it, as to bring myself within the provision of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the Revolutionary War," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities, contract, or debts, due to me; nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and by me subscribed.

Schedule of property:—

Besides clothing, which is barely sufficient, I have but a knife which cost . . . 12½ cents
 And a cane worth perhaps 12½ cents

25 cents

That he now lives with his son, John L. Pain, in the town of Camillus, upon whom he is wholly dependent for support. He has no family; has lost the sight of one eye entirely, and nearly blind of the other—and without charity of a public or private nature is totally unable to support himself. That on the 23d of April, 1818, he made an application for a pension to William Rogers, a judge of Ontario county, which has been sent to and returned from the War office.

His
 ROBERT X PAIN.
 mark

Subscribed and sworn in open court this 27th day of February, 1822.

N. H. EARLL,
Judge of Onon. Com. Pleas.

Property valued at \$0.25.

It was customary in early years for the Revolutionary veterans to take part in Fourth of July celebrations and other public demonstrations. The first celebration of the anniversary of American Independence held in Syracuse was on Monday, the 5th of July, 1824. A local paper had the following in regard to it:

It was a truly interesting sight to see among our fellow citizens who participated in the festivities of this day, about thirty of the remnants of that gallant band of patriots who fought in the Revolution. These spared monuments of our country's boast honored the company with their presence throughout the day, giving a zest to the festivities rarely to be found in common celebrations of this National anniversary.

About thirty veterans took part in this celebration, for whom carriages were provided; but of course this was only a fraction of the number in the county at that time. In 1840 there were 112 Revolutionary soldiers alive in Onondaga county, all of whom were drawing pensions. We begin the list with the town of Pompey, which was early settled by a number of soldiers and officers from Connecticut and Massachusetts. In that old town, which included the present town of La Fayette, were fifty-six Revolutionary soldiers who made their homes there. Several Hessians also lived in Pompey, among whom were John Bars, Hendrick Upperhousen and John Hill:

Elisha Baldwin—Served three years in the Connecticut line; was sixty-one years old in September, 1820. He valued his property at \$45.74, but against that he owed debts of \$46. He had a wife and five children, and testified that he was infirm and suffering.

David Blackman—Enlisted in May, 1777, also in a Connecticut regiment; served three years and was sixty-two years old. His property amounted to \$36.97 and his debts were \$26. He had been wounded and was unable to support himself.

Amos Benedict—Enlisted in 1775 in a Connecticut regiment, served seven months and was discharged on account of illness. In May, 1778, he again enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment for ten months. He was a blacksmith, sixty-two years old, and had a wife and five children. His assets were valued at \$126.86 while he owed \$1,000. In his pathetic story he said "Proceedings of ejectionment have been commenced against me to put me off the farm, as it has been sold on execution." In 1806 Benedict had a blacksmith shop two miles north of Delphi.

Daniel Bunce—Enlisted in 1777 in the First Massachusetts Regiment, and served through the war; was seventy-one years old in 1820. He had a wife and three children, and his property was valued at \$41.36, while he owed \$50.

Lemuel Cook—A historical name in the town of Pompey. He served two years and six months, from December, 1780, in Colonel Sheldon's regiment of light dragoons. He was fifty-five years old and had a wife and three children. The value of his property was \$24.19. In 1810 he was one of the subscribers toward the erection of the famous Pompey Academy, and was one of the incorporators.

Hezekiah Clark—His affidavit was made by a committee in the person of Daniel Gilbert of Salina, Clark being, in November, 1822, a lunatic. He had been surgeon's mate in the army, and was residing with his son, John H. Clark, in Pompey. He had a wife and seven children. His assets were valued at only \$30, while he had a large indebtedness to James Jackson of Manlius, and Daniel Tibbals, Victory Birdseye, Buel & Stanton, and Thomas Marsh of Pompey. Dr. Clark was made surgeon's mate in the Third Connecticut Regiment, where he served two years.

Jekiel Foot—Served two years and two months, from April, 1781, and was sixty years old in 1820. He was in the Second Massachusetts Regiment. He had a wife and seven children, and the value of his property was \$71.10, while his debts were \$55.67. Among his property were "A broken bake kettle, three salt barrels, a candle mold, a flail, and a hundred sheaves of wheat." The census of 1840 showed Foot still living.

Enos Greenfield—Was seventy-one years old in 1820; enlisted for one year in the latter part of 1775 in a Connecticut regiment. He had no family and lived with his son-in-law at Pompey. His estate was valued at \$87.25.

Samuel Humphreys—Enlisted in 1777 in a company of artificers in the Connecticut or the Massachusetts line. He was living in 1840 at the age of eighty-four, in the town of La Fayette.

Francis Hale—Was sixty-four years old in 1820, and said in his affidavit, "I am infirm and have been lame ever since the war, occasioned by misplacing the knee-pan of my left knee while in service, and my left hip is partially perished in consequence of rheumatism." With him lived his wife, a daughter and a son. In 1802 Hale purchased lot No. 12 of Judge Butler.

Samuel Johnson—Was sixty-eight years old in 1820, and served in a Connecticut regiment. He said in his affidavit, "I have no family, and I reside in the family of Adolphus Sweet, and I depend on his charity for my daily support, except the amount of my pension."

Jeremiah Jackson—Probably a son of Col. Jeremiah Jackson, of the Revolutionary war, and an early settler near Jamesville (see history of the town of Dewitt), where he had large business interests. This pensioner was in a Massachusetts regiment and was far more wealthy than most of the Revolutionary soldiers, his property being valued at \$1,806.72; \$1,600 of this was in eighty acres of land. He was sixty years old in 1820, and had two sons.

Phineas Meigs—Was sixty-four years old in 1820, served three years in a Connecticut regiment, and had an estate of \$139.92, with debts of \$219.55. He had a wife and one son.

Isaac Moore—Was only fifty-six years old in 1820, and served in Colonel Lamb's artillery regiment. He had \$131 in property.

Moses Moulthrop (or Moultrup)—Was fifty-six years old in 1820, served two years and seven months, from April, 1781, in the Connecticut troops. He possessed only \$9

worth of property and owed \$100. He was a farmer and lived with his son-in-law; he was still a pensioner in 1840.

Joseph McMillen—Made his affidavit in May, 1821, and served both on sea and land. He was sixty-three years old, and owned twenty-five acres of land in Pompey, worth \$12 an acre, but there was a mortgage of \$428 on it. He testified as to the service on board the frigate Warren of his brother Peter.

Peter McMillen, brother of Joseph—Seventy-one years old, said he was supported by the overseers of the poor, and lived with his wife. His property he valued at \$40.87, and among it was a sea chest and a transit.

John Nearing—Was sixty-seven years old, served in the Connecticut troops, and valued his property at \$212.70. He lived with his wife.

John Spoor—Made affidavit in March, 1821, he was seventy-one years old, enlisted in 1776 in Col. Peter Gansevoort's New York regiment, was appointed ensign in 1776, and owned "19 acres of very poor land in Pompey, worth not over \$5.00 per acre." He owed \$200. His wife and daughter lived with him.

Benjamin Sutton—Served three years from January 1, 1777, in Col. Seth Warner's regiment of light infantry; was seventy-five years old in 1820, lived with his sons, Roswell and Moses Sutton, and possessed \$21.37.

Ambrose Squires—Must have enlisted in the Massachusetts line when fifteen years old, as he was only fifty-four in 1820. The value of his property was \$52.50, and he owed \$17. He lived with his wife and three children.

Richard Townsend—Made application in March, 1822, when he was sixty-three years old. He enlisted in 1778 in Colonel Gansevoort's regiment, and his schedule of property showed "barely enough to get victuals on the table!" and it was valued at \$18.46. He had a wife who had been blind four years.

David Watkins—Was fifty-eight years old in 1820, served three years from June, 1777, and was possessed of fifty acres of land on the town lot in Pompey, which was subject to a mortgage of \$450, with four years' interest, which he thought was at least the whole value of the land. His whole property was valued at \$227.95 and he owed \$226. Watkins's family consisted of his wife, six children and a grandchild. He said he was a cordwainer, and "tolerably healthy."

John Wilcox—This soldier is credited by many as being the first white settler in the town of Pompey. He made explorations in Onondaga with an Indian chief from Oneida in the spring of 1789, selected a lot two miles north of the site of La Fayette village, near the old Indian orchard. He was fifty-nine years old in 1820, and had \$55.31 in property. His first application was rejected, the act of March 18, 1818, not providing for the artificer branch of the service. He made a second application in February, 1821.

Ebenezer Wood—Served ten months only, was sixty-six years old in 1820, and owned one and a quarter acres with a building on it, in Pompey. He thought he was worth \$367.93, but he owed \$452.75. He was a cooper by trade, and lived with his wife and crippled son.

Conradt Bush—Was a matross in the army, drew military lot 47 in Pompey, and when he came to locate thereon he found a man with nine grown sons occupying it. He proceeded to eject them. He gave his age as eighty-four years in 1840. He is mentioned by Clark as one of the few soldiers "who resides on the lot for which he

served." Six years after receiving his deed from the State, Bush sold his lot to Elias Jackson for 450 pounds. A matross was an assistant gunner.

Ebenezer Butler, sr.—Served in both the French and Indian wars and in the Revolution; also aided in suppressing Shays's Rebellion. He was a resident of Onondaga in 1800, and died in 1829 at the age of ninety-six.

Ebenezer Butler, jr.—(Son of the former), was without doubt the first white settler within the present limits of Pompey. He served in the Revolution, was taken prisoner, and suffered great hardships on a prison ship. At the close of the war he returned to his former home in Connecticut, whence he migrated to Onondaga. His name appears in the Onondaga census of 1800.

Sylvanus Bishop—Was one of six brothers who settled in Pompey in 1793, having previously served in the Revolution. He moved to Oswego about twenty years later.

David Beard—Was a Revolutionary pensioner in 1840, of the town of Pompey, and was aged eighty-five years.

James Bookhunt—Another pensioner of 1840, was seventy-nine years old and lived with his own family.

Paul Clapp—Has many descendants in Onondaga county, served in the Revolution, was a member of an expedition through the northern wilderness against the Indians, was taken prisoner, carried to Canada, and experienced great suffering. He took up a large tract of land in Pompey, and worked at farming until his death in 1845.

William Cook—The pension list of 1840 gives this man's age as seventy-nine years; he was then living with Albert Cook. William Cook's name appears frequently in the early town records; in April, 1796, he was made an assessor, and in 1813 supervisor. The academy subscription list also contains his name.

Col. Jeremiah Jackson—This early settler in the county was an old Indian fighter, as well as a Revolutionary soldier. He was at the taking of Quebec under General Wolfe, in 1759, afterwards married and settled in Massachusetts, and joined the American forces in the Revolution, with a captain's commission; he had three sons with him. His acquaintance formed with Maj. Asa Danforth in the army led to his moving into Onondaga territory in 1791, and the purchase of Danforth's mills. He died in 1802.

Adonijah Cole—Was a pensioner living with Chauncey Cooper in 1840, when he was eighty-three years old.

Jeremiah Crandal—A pensioner whose age was eighty-four years in 1840, then lived with Elanson Watkins.

Thomas Dixon—The balloting book of the military tract shows that Thomas "Dixon" drew lot No. 4 in the town of Pompey—northwest corner of the present town. Clark says that in 1848 he was one of the last four and only survivors of Colonel Lamb's regiment of artillery. He then lived just over the line in the town of La Fayette. In 1840 he was eighty years old.

Caleb Green—This soldier was probably in an expedition which marched to the relief of Fort Schuyler in the summer of 1777. He came to what is now La Fayette in 1806, from Washington county, and died at the age of sixty-three years March 29, 1817.

Jacob Goodrich—Was eighty-six years old in 1840, and then lived with Elijah Goodrich in what is now La Fayette.

Nathaniel Gage—Resided with Amos Gage in 1840, and was seventy-seven years old.

Benjamin Hayes—Was the head of a family, eighty-two years old in 1840, and a pensioner.

Baruch Holbrook—This soldier's name appears in the rolls of Military Lodge No. 93, F. & A. M., as a soldier who was commissioned major and was a member of Washington's staff. He settled at Pompey Center in 1794, where he purchased seventy-five acres on lot 53 from Josiah Holbrook, May 23, 1794.

David Hibbard—Settled on lot 6, about 1794. This lot originally drawn by Michael Leaster, was sold to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer in November, 1790, for 20 pounds, and to David Hibbard in August, 1792, for 200 pounds. He was father of a numerous family.

Richard Hiscock—Served as a private through the war, soon after which he moved from Massachusetts to Pompey, where he was an early settler. In 1840 he was eighty-one years old and lived with Luther Hiscock. He had a son Richard, father of Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse.

Moses Knapp—Was a pensioner in 1840, eighty-six years old, and lived with his own family.

James Midler—Named in a history of Oran as a Revolutionary soldier, and a settler there about 1800.

Christopher Medler—The military tract ballot book shows that Christopher "Medler" drew lot 32, in the eastern part of the town. In 1796 the award of the commissioners gave this 600 acres to the heirs of "C. Medler." He was a brother of James Midler, the name being spelled differently.

Zenas Northway—Settled early in what is now La Fayette, where he kept a tavern. His brother, Ozias, also came into that town early, and both were Revolutionary soldiers and pensioners. Zenas was alive in 1840, aged seventy-five years.

Hezekiah Olcott—A prominent Onondaga man in the early years of the century, is recorded as "Colonel Olcott," a sergeant of Baldwin's artillery artificer regiment October 1, 1777, and second lieutenant November 12, 1779. He served to the close of the war, settled in Pompey, and while on the work of surveying the State road between Cazenovia and Skaneateles, in 1804, was taken sick, and died at Pompey West Hill.

Timothy Sweet—Enlisted under Col. Seth Warren, and was at Ticonderoga and Crown Point; was captured in 1775, in the expedition against St. John's, was imprisoned at New York for some time, and afterwards enlisted in the British army as a servant of a Captain Miles, and escaped to Connecticut. He came to Pompey about 1794.

Zadoc Seymour—A Revolutionary hero whose name appears frequently in early Pompey records, particularly in connection with building the academy. He lived with Eliza Seymour in 1840, and was eighty-three years old and a pensioner.

Ralph Wheelock—Was eighty-one years old in 1840, and lived with Gershom B. Wheelock in Pompey.

Benjamin Webb—Lived in 1840 with Hiram Leonard, in the town of La Fayette, and was eighty-four years old.

Jedediah Winchell—Lived in La Fayette, with Jacob Winchell, in 1840, and was a pensioner aged eighty-eight years.

Elisha Smith, sr.—Moved into Pompey in 1804, and lived about a mile north of Pompey Hill. In the Pompey Re-union it is said that he "was a Revolutionary soldier, and was in the army of General Gates, and at the capture of Burgoyne."

Asa Drake—Another old soldier, lived in the north part of La Fayette.

TOWN OF ONONDAGA.

At least thirty-seven soldiers of the Revolution lived at some time in the old town of Onondaga, and the list includes the first permanent white settlers of the county, and many other names familiar in early local history.

Gen. Asa Danforth—A full record of the life of this man having been given in another chapter, it need only be said here that at the beginning of the Revolution he joined the regiment of Col. Danforth Keys, at the instance of General Putnam; was in the battle of Lexington, and served through the war and was commissioned major. Aside from Ephraim Webster, he was the first permanent white settler in Onondaga county.

William Abbe—Was fifty-two years old in 1820, served in a Connecticut regiment and had property valued at \$68 75. He lived with his wife, two daughters, one son, and one granddaughter, "all of which I provide for and support, besides myself, who have not done a day's work this twelve years past on account of infirmity." Little wonder he wanted a pension!

John Balch—Was sixty-one years old in 1820, a house carpenter, and served with the Connecticut troops. He had property valued at \$27.73 but he owed \$15. The census of 1840 gives his residence as Marcellus, and his age eighty years.

Jesse Bannister—His affidavit states: "I was engaged in the battle on the 26th of December, 1776, at Trenton, in the taking of the Hessians; also at the battle of Princeton, and as a volunteer in the engagement at Stillwater, under General Gates, with Burgoyne." He was discharged January 1, 1776, and enlisted the same day in Capt. Asa Danforth's company. His assets footed up \$26.75, including "half a pew in the meeting house at Windsor, Vt.," valued at \$23. In 1820 he was sixty-six years old.

Richard Caton—His name is spelled in three different ways in the records. He enlisted in the 3d Massachusetts Regiment in 1781 and served through the war. In 1821 he was fifty-six years old and had a wife. His property was valued at \$61.62. A year later a second affidavit gave his property as worth \$42.38. Having been wounded he was able to work but very little at farming. In 1840 he was living, seventy-seven years old, with Leonard Caton, and drawing a pension.

Ebenezer Covil—Applied January 26, 1829, for restoration to the pension list. He was then seventy-nine years old, enlisted at the age of twenty-five in Connecticut, and served about two years. His name had previously been dropped from the pension roll on account of his condition as to property. His account possesses more than ordinary interest: He said he had a farm in Onondaga of eighty acres, about fifty acres of which was under improvement. Upon this land there was a mortgage to the State for part of the purchase price, with \$150 due. The annual product of

the farm he considered worth but \$50. But it was in the description of his property that Patriot Covil was especially interesting, as he had been dropped from the roll once because of his wealth. Everything which he possessed he said was either old, worn out or small, with the exception of his Bible, that was large. The value of all his property he placed at \$105. Unable to work, he boarded with his two sons, Edward and Nelson. They worked and managed the farm, and had the use and profits in part pay for the support of himself and his daughter, Anna. Up to date Covil said that the profits had not been sufficient to pay the board. The law required that he should account for all the property he had disposed of since 1818. In 1824 he said he sold one old horse to Constant Fenn for \$20, which was paid in lumber and boards, and in 1825, another old horse to one Cornell for \$50, paid for by a lumber wagon worth \$40, a pair of boots at \$5 and \$5 remaining, but Cornell had absconded without paying.

Solomon Huntley—Served three years from 1777, in the Connecticut line, and was sixty-six years old in 1820. He had a wife and four children, the total value of his property was \$42.24, and the most valuable article was a five-pail kettle.

Ebenezer Moore—Enlisted young in the Rhode Island line, served about three years, was sixty years old in 1820, and his earthly possessions were worth \$2.55. He had a wife and one child. In 1840 at the age of eighty-one, he lived with Almira Wilson, town of Onondaga.

William McCracken—Enlisted in Colonel Van Schaick's regiment, New York troops, served three years and three months, was fifty-seven years old in 1820, had property valued at \$24.87, but he owed \$100. His family consisted of his wife, three sons and a daughter of his own, and two daughters of his wife.

Ozias Northway—Mentioned in the list of Pompey veterans as brother of Zenas, settled in the western part of La Fayette, and is assigned as resident of Onondaga in 1820. He enlisted in 1775, served a little over one year, had property worth \$50, while his wife, he said, had three or four gowns and one bonnet—an outfit worth \$15. He owed about \$340.

Gideon Pitts—Aged sixty-three years, had property worth \$24.49, and owed \$50; served in the Massachusetts troops under Colonel Shepherd, and in 1820 lived with his wife and one son.

Richard Reed—Served in various companies and regiments of Connecticut troops, was sixty-three years old in 1820, when his whole property consisted of an axe worth \$2 and a debt due him of \$5. He had no family, and said that "from my wound received at the battle of Monmouth," and rheumatism, he was unable to support himself.

Benjamin Robinson—Age sixty-four years, served one year in the Connecticut line, had property valued at \$46.57, which included shoemaker's tools, a gun, steel traps, and other hunter's trappings.

Simeon Smith—Enlisted at the age of sixteen as a drummer in Colonel Tappan's regiment, Massachusetts line; served thus three years re-enlisted for the war, and served until peace was declared. Read the list of his property as given in the record: "1 cow, 6 cups and saucers, 1 dozen plates, 1 teapot, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cream pot, 1 dish kettle, 1 teakettle, 1 spider 1 bakepan, 1 razor, meat barrel and trowel, and a wife aged 40 years, and 5 children." He was \$50 in debt.

Samuel Stone—Served in the Connecticut troops, and was fifty-six years old in 1820. He had thirty acres of land, with a small house, barn, stock, etc., worth \$1,224.62. He owed only a small amount. He had a wife and two children.

John Walter—Was sixty three years old in 1820, served three years in the Connecticut line, and was worth only \$33.

Elisha Waters—Enlisted in the Connecticut line in 1777. In 1820 he had one cow, and one old horse and wagon, and lived with his son, Melancthon S. Waters, who was seventeen years old. He took out second papers later, when his property had been reduced to one cow, worth \$10.

Capt. James Beebe—Captain in the Connecticut line, was wounded at Monmouth, settled in Chenango county 1793, two years later removed to Pompey, and a few years afterwards located at Onondaga Hill. There he kept the public house in early years, near the court house, was jailor, and in the war of 1812 had the care of the old arsenal at Onondaga Valley. He had five children, one of whom was Lewis Beebe, and a daughter married Victory Birdseye.

Joseph W. Brewster—Born 1764, died at Onondaga Valley September 4, 1849; joined the army at the age of sixteen and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. After the war he studied medicine, and in the spring of 1818 settled at Onondaga Valley.

Jonathan Belding—The records of 1840 show that this man was a Revolutionary pensioner of this town, and was eighty years old.

George Clarke—Was eighty-two years old in 1840, lived with David D. Fellows, and drew a pension.

Jabez Cole—Was eighty years old in 1840, and a pensioner living at that time with Sterling Cole.

Jonathan Conkling—Is on the pension roll of 1840, and eighty years old.

William Evans—Lived with Noah Evans in 1840, at the age of eighty, and drew a pension.

John Ellis—Ran away from home at the age of fourteen, joined the Continental army, and served through the war. He held a colonel's commission in the war of 1812, and at his death in 1820 was major-general. He settled first in Manlius, and later at Onondaga Hill.

Ephraim Hall—Enlisted while young, was seventy-nine years old in 1840, and drew a pension.

Justus Johnson—Was eighty-four years old in 1840. Lived with his family in Onondaga.

Caleb Potter—Was keeping house with his family in 1840, and aged seventy-eight years.

Simeon Phares—Settled in Onondaga in 1803, was a brother of Andrew, an early settler in Salina; built a log house on the site of the Lake Shore House in Geddes, and lived there until his death in 1820. He drew a pension.

Daniel Peck—Recorded on the roll of 1840 as eighty-two years old.

Jacob Sammons—Lived in what is now Geddes, came to Onondaga in the early part of the century, and died in 1815. He was father of Thomas Sammons, and drew a pension for Revolutionary service.

Gideon Seely—Served in the Revolution, assisted John Cantine in the survey of

the Onondaga Reservation in the summer of 1796, and in the same year, with Comfort Tyler, bid in twenty-one lots at the Albany sales.

Comfort Tyler—This Onondaga pioneer, of whose life a record is given in another chapter, entered the army at the age of fourteen, and drew a pension.

Peter Tenbroeck—Settled at Onondaga Hollow early in the century, was a pensioner, and probably served in the quartermaster's department.

Benony Reynolds—In the cemetery at South Onondaga is the grave of this veteran, who lived until his hundredth year. In the same cemetery is also found the grave of Maj. David Lawrence, who was a Revolutionary soldier.

Ephraim Webster—The first settler of Onondaga county and town, served with credit through the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards employed by the government, 1788-94, in procuring information of the conduct and purposes of the western Indians.

TOWN OF MANLIUS.

In the old town of Manlius, which included the present town of De-witt, the available records show that there lived forty-five veterans of the Revolution as follows:

Levi Carr—Was fifty-nine years old in 1820 had served in the Revolutionary infantry, Patterson's brigade, and had property valued at \$174.64, but he was hopelessly in debt, owing \$409.80. He was probably a cooper, as a set of coopering tools was mentioned in the inventory. His wife, a son and daughter, and two grandchildren depended on him for support. He was still a pensioner in 1840.

John Cockley—Was in the New York line, and served eight years, through the entire war. He was in both Colonel Van Schaick's and Colonel Nicholson's regiments. His property was ridiculously meagre, valued at \$2.37, and included a pair of spectacles, a tobacco box, and \$2 in cash. He was sixty-four years old in 1820 and lived with his son Cornelius.

Samuel Clark—Made his affidavit in May, 1827, when he was seventy-one years old. He had served about nine months under General Sullivan. Here is his description of his property: "Real estate none, and never had any. Personal estate none, except my wearing apparel, consisting of one suit of home-made clothes, one spare shirt, and an old great coat." He had no family.

Benjamin Darling—Made three different affidavits in as many years; all agreeing as to his service, but contradictory as to property. He was in Colonel Lamb's New York regiment nine months in 1782. He first testified that his property was worth \$67.37. Next that it was worth \$270.37, while his debts amounted to \$715.37. He owed Judge Miller \$600, on which there was due \$111 interest. In 1840 he was seventy-eight years old and still a pensioner. He had two sons, Ezra and Alexander.

George Eager—Made oath in September, 1820, that he was seventy-four years old, and had served as a surgeon in New Hampshire troops during the war. He had considerable property, valued at \$1,173, with debts of \$500. He owned a part of lot 94 in Manlius. In describing his household furniture, the old surgeon was facetious. He said he had "one spare bed and bedding, one bedstead, crockery barely sufficient to make the family decently comfortable, ironware and other articles of household

furniture barely sufficient to be comfortable, articles of provisions likewise" all worth \$52. He then added that perhaps he might "have an honest claim to two swine, nine geese, and perhaps six barnyard fowls" worth \$11. He had living with him his son Samuel, a grandson, and his wife and her two children.

Ephraim Eaton—Served in the Massachusetts line, was sixty-five years old in 1820, had property worth \$15.36, and owed twice that amount. In his family were his wife, a son and daughter.

George Grinnell—Served in the Rhode Island line, was sixty-four years old in 1820, had \$48.25 property, of which \$40 was in a colt, and owed \$47 to such old settlers as Azariah Smith, John Meeker, M. Hull & Co., James O. Wattles, and Elijah Rhodes. He had three daughters and one son, George F. Grinnell.

Hendrick Higbee—A Manlius blacksmith, served one year in the New Jersey troops, and had property worth \$62.09. With him lived his wife and a grandson. The old patriot was sixty-one years old, lame and almost blind.

Joseph Hennigan—Enlisted in Colonel Wynkoop's regiment, New York line, for one year, and afterwards re-enlisted for two years. He had \$162.72 in property and owned \$110.25 to William H. Sabin, Dr. Gordon Needham of Onondaga Valley, and Amasa Martin of Manlius.

David Holbrook—Did not apply for pension until Nov. 29, 1829, when he was sixty-nine years old, forced to by sickness of himself and wife. He served nine months in the Massachusetts troops, and his personal property, including medical books and surgical instruments, was worth only \$27.25. In his story of the loss of his farm he said he had owned fifty acres on lot 92, Manlius, worth \$700, and encumbered by a mortgage. He had made a bargain with his son Henry to give him the farm if he would support his father and mother for life. This was a verbal agreement and without security. In July, 1823, Henry deeded the land to the youngest son, Hiram P., who was a minor, and left the State. In October, 1826, the patriot's wife died, and in 1829 he was living with his son-in-law, Conrad G. Hotaling.

Uriah Keeler—Was sixty-six years old in 1820, served throughout the war in the Connecticut line, in various organizations, was a farmer, with a family depending on him. His property was valued at \$43.83, but he owed \$245.

Phineas Kellogg—Was sixty-four years old when he made his application, and had property worth \$790.20, and debts of \$365.13. He served one year in Col. Jedediah Huntington's regiment, and lived with his wife and daughter.

Stephen Leonard—First applied in 1820, when he was sixty-seven years old, and had property worth \$56.29 and debts of \$80. His name had been dropped from the roll, and he made a second application in 1824. He served nine months in the New Jersey line, and lived with his wife and a daughter, Hannah Goodrich, who had five children. His property he thought was worth \$29.92, and he lived in a house leased from his son, David H. Leonard, which was sold to Azariah Smith on a mortgage sale.

Caleb Merrill—Enlisted in 1781 when seventeen years old, in the 9th Massachusetts Regiment, and served till June, 1783. In 1820 he testified that his worldly possessions consisted of a tobacco box and a knife worth thirty-seven cents, but he had been successful in accumulating an indebtedness of \$3,000. He had a wife and two daughters.

Asa Merrill—Was fifty-eight years old in 1820, served in a Massachusetts regiment

three years, from May, 1777, was a cooper by trade, and had six in his family, including his wife. His property was worth \$378.95, while he owed \$600.25. On account of his wealth his name was dropped from the roll, and in May, 1823, he made a second application, in which he demonstrated how his property had depreciated, as follows: His set of cooper's tools were much worn and reduced in value; 1 saw, worth \$1.75, was sold to Samuel Edwards in part payment for pasturing a cow; "grindstone," full half worn out; "fifteen barrels," disposed of to Messrs. Hull & Moseley for family supplies; "three old kegs," gone to decay; "staves, headings, etc., made up, help paid, and debts due Sylvanus Tousley, Reuben Bennett, Morris Hall & Co., and W. & C. Gardner, paid;" "one barrel of soap," used up; "one axe, one wheelbarrow," nearly worn out, lent and lost; "two hogs, five pigs," fattened and eaten; "cash one dollar," expended in going to Onondaga to make the schedule in 1820; "debts due, supposed good and collectable," settled, except that of Slocum & Williams, and they dispute the demand; nothing received or can be from "debts bad;" one-half of pew in Christ church, Manlius, disposed of to Sylvanus Tousley, towards a note held against him for the pew itself. He was in debt at this time \$349.50. Merrill was still alive in 1840 at the age of eighty years.

William Orcutt—Was sixty-nine years old in 1820, served in a Massachusetts regiment, had property worth \$132.64 and was in debt \$283.50. He had a wife and three sons.

Asa Parks—Served in Col. Jonathan Ward's Massachusetts regiment one year, was sixty-five years old in 1820, had property valued at \$39, but had pledged it all to Pearl Kellogg for a debt of \$20, excepting a set of shoemaker's tools. His grandson, George W. Parks aged twelve, was living with him.

George Ransier—Applied for a pension January 25, 1825, when he was sixty-nine years old. He had a long and varied military record beginning early in 1776, and was discharged in February, 1779. He immediately re-enlisted for nine months and served his time. In 1780 he served eight months as a bateaman, conveying provisions and supplies up the Mohawk to Fort Stanwix. He again enlisted early in 1781 for nine months, in Col. Marnus Willett's regiment. His first application was not granted, for lack of proof, and in September, 1830, he again went before the court, when he said: "I have never been in possession of money enough to go in search of evidence of my services in the Revolution, and even now have to rely upon the charity of my friends to get evidence." He owned a quarter of an acre of land in Manlius worth three dollars, but not worth enclosing with a fence. He had bought a farm in 1807, of eighty-eight acres for \$1,250; but in 1817 or 1818 he became involved in debt, and conveyed it to his son George for \$25. He was living in 1840 at the age of eighty-four, with his son George in Manlius.

John Smith—Was eighty-four years old in 1820, and made his application in September. He enlisted in 1776 for one year in Col. Cornelius D. Wynkoop's New York regiment, in which he served the year as sergeant. He again enlisted and served two years as lieutenant. He had considerable difficulty in proving his service, and his first application was rejected. He was entirely blind in 1820, and had no property whatever, had been supported by the town of Manlius, and swore that his wife would not live with him because he was so poor.

John Sparling—Was sixty-five years old in 1820, served one year in a New Jersey

regiment, and owned sixteen acres of wild land worth \$48, but encumbered by a mortgage. He had a wife and one son, Joseph Sparling.

Thomas Whipple—Was sixty years old in 1820, and served in the Massachusetts troops. He was a mason and his property was worth \$24.82. He had a wife, a son and a daughter.

Amos Wilkins—Served in the Massachusetts line, and was fifty-four years old in 1820. He had no property except some clothing and a pair of spectacles. He testified that he was very infirm, having been "wounded during the late war in the battle of Sackett's Harbor."

William Yarrington—Served in the New York troops, was fifty-nine years old in 1820, had property valued at \$110.77 and owed \$30. He had a wife and a daughter.

Of the succeeding Manlius Revolutionary heroes who applied for relief under the act of 1818, brief notes have been obtained from various sources, as follows:

Lewis Bishop—Was one of the last three survivors of Colonel Lamb's regiment of New York artillery. He was seventy-nine years old in 1840, and then living with Levi Bishop in Manlius.

Andrew Balsley—Lived in what is now the town of Dewitt, and in 1840, at the age of eighty-five, resided with James Balsley.

Silas Burke—Shown in the records of 1840 as a pensioner, and living also in Dewitt.

Henry Bogardus—Was seventy-seven years old in 1840, a Revolutionary pensioner, and living in Dewitt.

Roswell Cleveland—Was a pensioner in the town of Manlius in 1840, and eighty-one years old.

John Cole—Was seventy-five years old in 1840, a pensioner and lived with his family in Manlius.

Jacob G. Gow—Was eighty-four years old in 1840, and lived with John G. Gow in Dewitt.

Absalom Denny—Was a pensioner, and living in 1840 with Abijah Miller.

George Edick—Lived in the town of Dewitt in 1840, with his family, and was eighty-four years old.

Elijah Gridley—Was eighty years old in 1840.

Robert Wilson—Accompanied his uncle, Captain Gregg, to Fort Schuyler when only thirteen years of age, on the occasion when Gregg was shot and scalped by the Indians. Wilson was appointed an ensign at the age of eighteen, received a lieutenant's commission soon afterwards, and served through the war. He was at the surrender of Cornwallis, where he was delegated to receive the British standards, forty-eight in number. He was postmaster at Manlius village in 1803.

Lakin's History of Military Lodge No. 93, of Manlius, contains a record of Caleb B. Merrell, said to have been a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary army, but this is not borne out by the army record. The history gives his birth as in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and states that he was in the battles of Bennington, Bemis Heights, Saratoga, Stillwater, and at the surrender of Burgoyne. He located at Whitestown, and some time previous to 1802 removed to Manlius, where

he kept a bookstore. He was first W. M. of the Manlius Lodge, and died in July, 1842.

Zebedee Potter—Was a pensioner who was eighty-six years old in 1840.

Pelham W. Ripley—Lived with his family in Dewitt in 1840, and was seventy-six years old.

Timothy Teall—Father of Oliver Teall, a Syracuse pioneer, and grandfather of W. W. Teall, served six years in the Revolution, during eighteen months of which he was a prisoner. In 1791 he settled in Manlius, where he practiced as a physician and held various town offices. He had four brothers, who were also Revolutionary soldiers.

William Vermilyea—Enlisted in the army while young, and in 1840 lived in Dewitt, aged seventy-four years.

Joseph Williams—Mentioned in Lakin's History of the Manlius Lodge as a captain in the Continental army, and located in Manlius in 1795, where he bought his land at twenty shillings an acre. He brought his family to the town in the following year with an ox team and sled, and had only fifty cents in cash when he arrived.

David Williams—Noted in the same history as a captain in the American army, and one of the first overseers of the poor of the town. In 1802, when Military Lodge was instituted, he presented it with a sword that he had secured on the battlefield at Yorktown.

Major Watson—In 1840 this old veteran, at the age of ninety-three years, lived with Daniel Downs in the town of Dewitt.

Samuel Wilcox—Born according to the records of Military Lodge, in Peru, Mass., January 2, 1744. The history says he was commissioned as a captain. He was at the storming of Quebec, returned to the colonies in 1776, and was taken prisoner and confined in the deadly prison ships. He settled in Dewitt about 1798, and died in 1827.

John Young—One of the very early settlers in Onondaga county, was a Revolutionary soldier, lived for a time in Saratoga county after the war, and settled three miles east of the city line in 1788.

Nehemiah Carpenter—Came to Manlius in 1816. In Clayton's History it is said that he left Queens county, N. Y., with Washington's army, and afterwards lived in Dutchess county.

TOWN OF MARCELLUS.

The old civil town of Marcellus, included the present town of the same name and the town of Skaneateles. In the old town lived at some time about thirty-three Revolutionary soldiers who applied for pensions, as follows:

Stephen Albro—Served during the war in the Rhode Island line, and was fifty-nine years old in 1820. His property was then worth \$67.38, in enumerating which he went so far into details as to name his cat, worth six cents. He followed farming but was infirm from a wound. He lived with his wife and daughter, but in 1840 resided with Maria Hinman in the town of Spafford, and still drew a pension.

John Bristol—Lived in 1825 in what is now the town of Skaneateles, and was eighty-

three years old. He served one year in the Connecticut troops, and had property valued at \$57.61. He was a potash boiler for Winston Day.

James Baker—Was sixty-four years old in 1820, a laborer whose most valuable possessions were a three-pail kettle worth \$2, and a fire shovel and tongs worth \$1. He had a wife and one daughter.

Louis Baker—Served in the Massachusetts line, was fifty-eight years old in 1820, and had fifty-nine acres of land worth \$10 an acre, and a potash kettle, but he owed \$455, nearly twice the value of his assets. He had two sons and a daughter, and in 1840 lived with William Baker.

Joseph Coy—Served about two years in Col. John Durkee's regiment, was seventy-nine years old in 1820, and had property worth \$160.03, and debts of \$56.87. He had been a shoemaker.

Nehemiah Cleaveland—Applied for a pension in January, 1829, and gave his age as "75 past." He served one year in the Massachusetts troops, had a lease of thirty acres on lot 36, during life, and personal property worth \$50. He had a wife and two children. In 1840 he was living, at the age of eighty-seven, with Lewis W. Cleaveland in Skaneateles.

Reuben Farnham—Was seventy-one years old in 1820, and served one year in 1776 in Col. John Durkee's regiment. His property valued at \$106, was evidently honestly invoiced, as follows: "1 mare, ringboned, \$10; 1 old cow, hipped, \$5; 1 small calf, \$1.50; 2 small hogs, \$3; shovel, tongs, two old chairs;" etc. He was a mason by trade, and owed \$145.81 to Day & Hecox, Hall & Fynch, and others.

Noble Gunn—Served in Col. Samuel Brewer's regiment, under General Patterson, three years. Was fifty-eight years old in 1820, had property worth \$44, and debts of \$50. He said: "I am a miller and have been lame ever since the war, in consequence of having had my knee broken in the service of the Revolution, and am not able to labor much." He had four sons and one daughter.

Stephen Hagar—Served in Col. William Hull's regiment during the war, was sixty years old in 1820, and had property worth \$34.02. He owed \$35. He had a wife and four daughters.

Jonathan Howard—Applied for a pension in February, 1823, when he was seventy years old. He enlisted early in the spring of 1776, and served until the surrender of Burgoyne. His property was worth \$30.50.

Zebulon Moffett—Served one year in the New Hampshire line, had property worth \$16.13, and debts of \$55.50, which included \$4.50 for a coffin. He was seventy-two years old in 1820, and his wife sixty-seven.

William Miles—Was chief gunner in Col. John Crane's regiment, 3d Massachusetts Artillery. He was sixty-three years old in 1820, and all his possessions were worth \$41.60, with debts of \$40. He had three children.

Ephraim Marble—Served ten months in the Massachusetts troops, was sixty-eight years old in 1820, had a wife and two children, and property worth \$61.15. He owed \$46.75.

Freeman Norton—Was a sailor on the frigate Warren one year, was sixty-six years old in 1820, had property worth \$11.50, and debts of \$29.50, with a wife and five children depending on him for support.

David Northrup—Served one year in the Revolution, was sixty-four years old in

1820 and his wife was fifty-six. His whole property comprised a pair of spectacles worth twenty-five cents, and a penknife worth thirty-seven and a half cents.

Samuel Rounds—Was sixty-five years old in May, 1825, served nearly six years in different organizations, and valued his property at \$61.19. Willett and Henry Raynor, the Onondaga merchants, owed him \$60 to be paid in goods.

Simeon Skeels—Was in the Connecticut line, was sixty-one years old in 1820, his wife fifty years old, and a son sixteen. He was a farmer on the east side of Skaneateles Lake, and his property, worth \$19.81, was more than offset by debts of \$25.

Daniel Smith—Enlisted early in the war, in 1775, served a year and seven months, was sixty-five years old in 1820, and his property was worth \$181, which was exceeded by his debts by \$5. He lived with his wife.

Isaac Staples—Served in Colonel Vose's First Massachusetts Regiment, was a farmer fifty-six years old in 1820, and had a wife, a son and daughter. He was still drawing a pension in 1840, and lived in Skaneateles.

William Webber—Served two years and three months in the First Regiment Massachusetts line, and in 1820 his assets consisted of a Bible worth fifty cents, and a psalm book worth twenty cents, but he had debts of \$35.50. He lived with his wife and son, and in 1840 was still drawing a pension at seventy-seven years of age.

John Walsh—Enlisted in 1775 and served through the war, after the first six months with Colonel Van Schaick's regiment, a part of the time as sergeant. In 1821, when he made his application, he was eighty-one years old, blind, and living on the charity of his friends.

Other Marcellus Revolutionary patriots, of whom some meager information has been obtained, were the following:

Job Barber—In 1840 Job Barber lived with Erastus Whiting in the town of Marcellus, and was drawing a pension at eighty-six years of age.

John Beach—Lived in the west end of the old town, now Skaneateles, in 1840 with Samuel P. Rhoades, and was seventy-six years old.

Lemuel Barrows—Was seventy-eight years old in 1840, living in Marcellus with Ezekiel Baker, jr., and drawing a pension.

Jonathan Baker—Lived in 1840 in Marcellus with his family, was seventy-eight years old.

Jared Smith—Settled in Marcellus prior to 1800. He joined the army almost coincident with the battle of Lexington, was second lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment in 1775, and in the 12th Infantry from January 1, 1776.

Joseph Bishop—Lived in 1840 with Ira Bishop, and was eighty-one years old.

Reuben Dorchester—This Revolutionary veteran was the head of a numerous family in the town of Marcellus. He was drawing a pension in 1840, at the age of ninety-two years, and lived with Eliakim Dorchester.

John Dalliba—Also a member of a numerous family in Marcellus, was seventy-five years old in 1840, and lived in his latter years with Sanford Dalliba.

Chauncey Gaylord—Was eighty-three years old in 1840, and lived with Asaph Gaylord.

Robert McCulloch—This veteran was seventy-nine years old in 1840, and lived with his family in Marcellus, finally attaining the age of ninety years.

John Wilkinson, sr.—Entered the Continental army at the age of seventeen, was taken prisoner and confined in the notorious Jersey prison ship nine months, when he was exchanged. In February, 1799, he left his home in Troy, and settled on a farm one mile from the shore of Skaneateles Lake, where he died three years later. John Wilkinson, jr. was born in Troy, September 30, 1798, and later in life became one of the leading attorneys and business men at Syracuse.

David Welsh—Settled on lot 73 in the present town of Skaneateles, in 1798, was wounded in the battle of Bennington, and drew a pension. He built the first frame barn in the town in 1800.

TOWN OF CAMILLUS.

Of those who served in the Revolutionary war from this town, there are found recorded forty-three names, nineteen of whom made application for government aid between 1820 and 1830, as follows:

John Brittin—At the age of sixty-four, when he was living in Memphis, made affidavit in 1820 that he enlisted in Capt. Jonathan Pierson's company, June 1, 1777, for three years. He said his property was worth \$73.75, while his debts were \$101. He owned fifty acres on lot 37, fifteen of which were under improvement, with an old log house which had been built fifteen years. A suit of ejectment was standing against him, and he considered his title valueless. He was a mason by trade, had no wife living, and two young daughters. In 1840 he lived in what is now the town of Van Buren, and died July 21, 1842.

Reuben Clark—Enlisted in the Massachusetts troops, and served one year. His assets were worth \$182.63, and his liabilities were \$166.96. He was sixty-one years old in 1820, and lived with his wife and grandson, Julian Clark.

John Clark—Was in Colonel Lamb's artillery regiment, had property worth \$17 and debts of \$386.47. He was sixty-four years old in 1820, his wife Ruth was fifty, and they had three children. In 1840 he was living with Joel Chapman.

Curtis Chappell—Enlisted in 1777 in the Connecticut line, and served through the war. He was sixty-five years old in 1820, and was worth \$64.91, with debts of nearly an equal amount. His wife and two children were living.

James Dunham—Was sixty-two years old in 1820, was a farmer and carpenter, and worth \$21.34. He served nine months in a New Jersey regiment, and lived with his wife, a daughter, and two sons.

Sherebiah Evans—Was a pensioner under the act of 1818, and died August 8, 1820, as testified by his wife. His property was worth \$92.76, and he operated the first mill at Marcellus. He had three sons and a daughter.

John Ingalsbe—Served in Massachusetts regiment and was a minute man at Lexington. His property was worth \$620.93 and his debts were \$589.95. He was sixty-seven years old in 1820, and infirm. He had one daughter.

Reuben Kidder—Was sixty years old in 1820, hobbled into court on a crutch, and said he was worth \$70.10 and owed \$15. He was a cooper by trade and enlisted in a New Hampshire regiment. He had four children.

William Lakin—Enlisted in a New Hampshire regiment, in April, 1777, served three years, and enlisted for the war in another regiment. He was discharged No-

ember 9, 1782, as an invalid. He was sixty-four years old in August, 1821, and was unable to work by reason of wounds. His property was worth only \$84.39, and he had agreed with John Lakin to buy twenty acres of land at \$12 per acre. He lived with his wife and daughter, and died February 23, 1835.

Atchison Mellin—Served three years from July, 1775, in the Pennsylvania troops. He was seventy-two years old in 1820, and had \$17 in property, including a set of turning tools. He lived with his children.

Ebenezer Moseley—Served in the Massachusetts troops, was sixty-four years old in 1820, and his property was worth \$120.03, including a note from Peter Warner and "seven old hens" valued at forty-four cents. He was a shoemaker by trade, and with his wife was dependent on their son for support.

Robert Pain—Enlisted in 1780 in the Fourth Massachusetts, and was seventy-three years old in 1820.

Nicholas Pickard—Enlisted in April, 1776, in Colonel Van Schaick's regiment, New York troops, and served six months. In the fall of 1777 he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment for three years. In 1778 he was sent to Jersey to make shoes for the army. He was sixty-seven years old in 1820, and had twenty-five acres of land in Camillus worth \$200, but thought he was going to lose it. He was living with his wife.

Stephen Robinson—Was in Col. Philip Van Cortlandt's Second New York Regiment. He was fifty-seven years old in 1820, his property was valued at \$33.98, and he had a wife and four children.

Freelove Roberts—Was sixty-three years old in 1820, and served about six years in the Connecticut line. His property was worth \$93.20, but he owed \$90. He was living with his wife.

John Scott—Enlisted in 1777 in the Connecticut line and served three years. He was fifty-nine years old in 1820, and his property was worth \$36.92. He had a stepson and a stepdaughter, and lived with his wife.

Elijah Ward—Was sixty-one years old in 1820, served in Col. Thomas Nixon's regiment, and his only property consisted of pots, teakettles, andirons and tongs, and was worth \$16.35. He had one daughter.

Calvin Waterman—Came into court May 31, 1827, and said he enlisted in a Connecticut regiment in the fall of 1775 for one year; was taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, and was exchanged at New London, Conn., in the spring of 1777. His property was valued at \$360.81, and included twenty acres of Camillus land, worth not exceeding \$15 an acre. He was a shoemaker by trade, and was alive in 1840 at the age of eighty-five.

Denison Whedon—Was sixty five years old in 1825, served eight months in the Massachusetts line in 1775, and re-enlisted in 1776 for a period of eleven months. He was a farmer and his property was worth \$123.21. He had a wife and one son, Samuel.

Of the remainder of the forty-three Camillus veterans of the Revolution, brief records are found as follows:

The monument in the village of Baldwinsville contains the names of Nathan Betts, Benjamin Depuy, Henry Becker and Miles Bennet, Revolutionary soldiers, the latter of whom gave his age as seventy-four years in 1840.

John Cunningham—Was the only one of the thirty-four soldiers who drew military lots in the present town of Van Buren, who settled upon his claim. His lot was No. 38. He served in the artillery branch and was in the expedition against the Onondagas in 1779. He settled in Van Buren in 1808, and died about 1820.

John Dill—Entered what was termed the five months' service as a volunteer orderly sergeant in Capt. John Graham's company, Colonel Paulding's regiment, under Gen. Alexander McDougall, and in October, 1777, was stationed at Fort Montgomery in that part of the work called Fort Clinton. The two were separated by a small creek, and when captured by the British the battle continued until late at night, enabling those in Fort Clinton to escape. Dill and others swam the creek and passed under the wall of Fort Montgomery. After Burgoyne's surrender Dill returned to the army as an artificer. He was discharged in 1780, and died at Camillus September 21, 1846, when eighty-eight years old. He was a pensioner in 1840, and lived with Samuel Dill.

Other Revolutionary veterans of this town, of whom little is known, and whose names stand upon the Baldwinsville monument, were George Fraver, Thomas Farrington (see History of Lysander), Samuel Gilbert, John Herrick, Squire Munro (who kept the first tavern on the site of Elbridge), Thomas Marvin, Silas Schofield, and Austin Smith.

John McHarrie—The pioneer of Van Buren, whose settlement is described in the history of that town, was a Revolutionary veteran, and died November 26, 1807, aged fifty-five years.

Gill Mallory—Is down in the record of 1840 as a Revolutionary veteran eighty-five years old, and living with Joel Mallory in Elbridge.

Stephen Pratt—A Revolutionary soldier, was living in Elbridge in 1840 with Mary Tilly, at seventy-nine years old.

Douw Smith—One of the oldest veterans of the Revolution, lived in Van Buren in 1840 with Augustus Smith, at the age of 105 years. He settled on lot 20 and died in 1841.

John Tappan—A Van Buren pioneer, served in a New Jersey regiment, was born in New Jersey in 1756, settled in Van Buren in 1796, and died November 22, 1818. He was the ancestor of a large and prominent family in the town of Lysander.

Joseph White—Settled in Camillus in 1804, where he bought a farm just north of the bridge over Nine-Mile Creek at Amboy. He was one of the early surveyors, and died in 1830, aged eighty-one years.

Enoch Wood—Recorded in 1840 as a Revolutionary soldier, then living with his family in Camillus.

George Wagoner—Was a veteran of the Revolution, and his name appears in the honor roll on the Baldwinsville monument.

TOWN OF CICERO.

Nine Revolutionary soldiers are known to have lived at some time in the old town of Cicero, which included what is now the town of Clay. Only one of these was a grantee under the law creating the Military

Tract who settled on his lot; this was Capt. John Shepherd. The following made application for pensions under the act of 1818:

John Caldwell—Made his affidavit on May 29, 1827, enlisted for nine months in a Massachusetts regiment, served his time and was discharged at West Point. In September following he re-enlisted in Colonel Livingston's regiment, New York troops, and was stationed at Fort Ann. A month later he was taken prisoner with the whole garrison and sent to Montreal, where he was held until November, 1782, when he was exchanged at Boston. He was sixty-seven years old in 1827, and he owned four acres of land in Oxford county, Ohio, worth \$40, "also one common hoe and garden hoe, valued at nine shillings." He was without a family and had lived two years with Eben T. Dennis.

Henry Desbrow—Was sixty-seven years old when he came into court in February, 1821; enlisted in the spring of 1777 in a Connecticut regiment and was discharged in 1780. Included in his assets, which were worth \$67.81, was a note against Gershom Tilly of \$12.50, given for fifty salt barrels. He had a wife and two children.

Israel Hooker—Was sixty-two years old in 1820, and served one year, 1776. His property was worth \$71.98, but he owed \$100. He had a right to occupancy of eighteen acres of land during his life. He said he was a common laborer, "but was unable to labor as he had but one eye and one arm." He had a son Israel, and a wife.

Elijah Loomis—Went into court September 10, 1830, and testified that he had a lease of twenty-five acres of land for life in the town of Cicero, and all his property was worth \$146.63. Loomis was the first settler at South Bay, in 1804. He and his wife were living in 1847 on the same property where he settled; he was then eighty-six years old.

Capt. John Shepherd—Applied for a pension February 27, 1821, when he was sixty-four years old. He enlisted in the spring of 1777, in Col. Udney Hay's regiment, and in 1779 he was commissioned captain. Ill health compelled his retirement from the army in the fall of 1781. He had personal property worth \$66.96, and among his liabilities was \$16 due Dr. Gordon Needham, of Onondaga Hollow. Captain Shepherd drew lot 11, on which he lived to 1824, when he died.

Other soldiers of this town of whom brief records are found are the following:

Samuel Bragden—Was living with Thomas Bragden in Clay in 1840, when he was seventy-eight years old.

John Lynn—Was a pensioner, living in 1840 in Clay, and was eighty-eight years old.

Patrick McGee—Sometimes erroneously credited with being the first white settler in what is now Clay; he located at Three River Point in 1793, and there built the first frame house in 1808 or 1809. (See History of Clay, Chapter XXXV.)

James Smith—Was a Revolutionary pensioner in 1840, aged eighty years, and was then living with Leonard Smith in Clay.

TOWN OF LYSANDER.

Twelve Revolutionary veterans lived in the town of Lysander, several of whom were in the New York troops and settled on the lots drawn by them for their military service; but as thirty-three of the lots in the original town were taken into Oswego county in 1816, the list is materially reduced.

Joseph Delong—Testified September 1, 1820, that he was fifty-nine years old, and enlisted in Captain Swarthout's company of Colonel Lamb's regiment, in 1782, for three years. After part of his term expired he was in another company until the close of the war. He was discharged at West Point. He had very little property and had a wife and four children.

Loam Nearing—Was sixty-three years old in 1820, enlisted in June, 1776, in the Connecticut line, and his regiment was badly cut up in the battle of Long Island. His property was worth \$47.61 and he was in debt \$25.93, and was supported by his son.

William Johnson, sr.—Served in the Massachusetts troops, and was sixty-four years old in 1820. He lived with his wife and two young children. In 1840 he gave his age as eighty-eight and still drew his pension.

William Foster—Was a Revolutionary pensioner in 1840, and lived in Lysander with Ira Foster.

Stiles Freeman—The name of this veteran appears on the Baldwinsville monument and in the census of 1840.

Israel Hooker—Was eighty-two years old in 1840, was a pensioner and lived with his family in Lysander.

Jacob Northrop—Was a Revolutionary soldier of this town, drew a pension, and his name is among those honored on the Baldwinsville monument. In 1840 his pension was drawn by Abigail Northrop.

Jonathan Palmer—Was one of the earliest settlers in the present limits of this town, served in the New York line and drew lot 36. He settled in the town in 1793, and was one of seven brothers who served in the army.

Nathaniel Palmer—Brother of Jonathan, also served in the New York troops, and assisted in placing the great chain across the Hudson River to prevent British vessels from ascending.

Shubal Preston—Was a pensioner and was eighty-two years old in 1840. He was then living with Shubal Preston, jr.

Nathaniel Root—Was seventy-three years old in 1840, lived with his family and drew a pension.

John Slauson—Was seventy-six years old in 1840, was a veteran of the Revolution and lived with his family.

TOWN OF SALINA.

Nine Revolutionary soldiers are known to have lived in the town of Salina. Only two of these are represented in the court reports of the county—William Conner and Albert Van de Werker.

William Conner—Appeared in court in 1820, and said he was sixty-two years old; that he enlisted in the spring of 1775, joined the army at Valley Forge, and was discharged about February 1, 1779. Besides his clothing his property consisted of a pair of spectacles and a tobacco box, worth fifty cents each.

Albert Van de Werker—Held a lieutenant's commission in the army, and was in Cornelius D. Wynkoop's New York regiment. He was seventy-five years old in 1820, and had only personal property worth \$20.62.

Dennison Avery—Was one of the oldest residents of Salina in 1840, and was then drawing a pension at ninety years of age.

Vine Coy—Was seventy-four years old in 1840 and a pensioner, living then with William Ranger.

Solomon Huntley—Was living at the age of eighty-six in 1840, and drawing a pension.

Lewis Sweeting—Was eighty-eight years old in 1840, and a pensioner in Salina.

Calvin Tripp—Was living with Elijah Tripp in Salina in 1840, was eighty-two years old and drawing a pension.

Joseph Wilson—Was living with Jonas Mann in 1840, was eighty-one years old and drew a pension.

——— Hobart—In Clark's Onondaga he alludes to a Mr. Hobart, who shared in the war and was in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians.

TOWN OF FABIUS.

This town, originally a part of Pompey, was materially reduced in area after its erection in 1798, by the formation of Tully and of the town of Truxton in Cortland county; so that now the names of only twelve veterans of the Revolution are found, who lived at any time within the limits of the present town. Those who applied for pensions in 1820 and at later dates, were as follows:

Jonathan Brooks—Was fifty-six years old in 1820, enlisted in the Massachusetts line in 1781. He was a farmer and lived with his three daughters and a son, Alfred. He was worth \$66.74, but was in debt a still larger sum.

Heartwell Barnes—Served in the Connecticut troops and was discharged at the close of the war. He was seventy-two years old in 1820, and his schedule of property amounted to \$32.59, among which was growing broom corn worth \$2, a butcher knife, tobacco box, penknife and needle, with four cents in cash. He had one son, Elias Jefferson Barnes, aged nineteen, and one daughter, all dependent on the son.

John Cadwell—The affidavit of this pensioner was sworn to on the day after his death by Denison Belding and Olive Belding, the latter being his daughter. The testimony states that he died at his home in Fabius on March 3, 1834, leaving a widow.

William Clark—This veteran made two applications, one in 1820 and one in 1823, when he wished to be restored to the pension list. His service was performed in the Connecticut troops and extended to over five years, during which he was in many of the prominent battles. He swore that "three years ago this fall (1820) I married

widow Cluff who had six children." Abel Clough, as the name is spelled in the second affidavit, husband of the widow, died in possession of 108 acres of land, which a son, Abel, jr., was working on shares. In 1820 Clark made it appear that he was worth \$19, but he was in debt \$400. He was certainly entitled to the pension which he received.

Daniel Conner—"In the year 1775, at the time of the alarm at Lexington," as he quaintly puts it, this soldier enlisted in the Massachusetts line and served to the close of the war. He was sixty-seven years old in 1820, and had property worth \$56. He had a wife and three daughters.

Nathan Goodale—At the age of sixteen this veteran enlisted, January 1, 1777, in a Massachusetts regiment and served to June, 1783. In 1820 he said he had thirty acres of land on lot 11 in Fabius, worth \$150, and a yoke of steers worth \$29. Among those to whom he was indebted were William Goodale, James Sanford, Francis Miner, John Miller, Elijah Miles, Bacon & Wilson, Noah Goodrich, and Rodney Starkweather. He lived with his wife, his mother, one son, Henry, and two young daughters.

John Ives—Enlisted in 1777 in a Connecticut regiment in which he served about thirteen months, when he was transferred to Washington's lifeguard and continued three years. Ives thought his property was worth \$14.37½, although it embraced a broken five-pail kettle which he valued at a dollar. He stated that in 1816 he bargained for eight acres of land and paid \$80 of the purchase money; but in 1820 the man of whom he had bought became involved, and cleared out without giving Ives a deed or other security. He was living with his wife.

Other Fabius veterans named in the census of 1840 were the following:

Rufus Carter—Was seventy-five years old in 1840, and was living with his family on his farm.

Ebenezer Foot—Was eighty-seven years old and lived with Thomas J. Beden.

Ambrose Gron—Was living with his family in 1840, and was eighty-seven years old.

Daniel Hills—Must have enlisted young as he was only seventy-eight years old in 1840.

Manuel Truair—Was the ancestor of the Truair family of this town, and in 1840 was drawing a pension and living with John Truair.

TOWN OF TULLY.

The names of only six Revolutionary soldiers are found in what is now the town of Tully, as follows:

James Fuller—Applied for his pension in 1825, and swore that he resided in Otisco; but he afterwards made his home in Tully and lived there in 1831, when he made a second application. Fuller served about three years in a Massachusetts regiment, had property worth \$95.81, and lived with his son and two daughters. In 1831 his property had dwindled to \$43.42 1-2. In 1825 he sold his farm on lot 6 for \$500, to get money to support himself.

Oliver Hyde—Applied for his pension in 1822, and said he enlisted in 1777 in Colonel Putnam's Connecticut regiment for three years, and served his time. His property, which included "a yearling bull which had its feet frozen off," was worth \$47, and he owed \$300. His wife and daughter lived with him.

Jedediah Winchell—Enlisted in 1777 and served two years. His property was \$20.97 and he lived with his wife; neither of them was able to work.

Henry White—Was sixty-seven years old in 1820, had property worth \$36.80, and owed a little more than that. Among those whom he owed were Baker & Brooks, G. Van Heusen, jr., L. & S. King, and Peleg Babcock. After giving a quaint list of his property the old man said, "I have a wife aged sixty-four years, who is an invalid, and a son aged twenty-one years, who is incapable of maintaining himself, both depending on me for support. I am not able to do a day's work and am a farmer by profession."

Michael Christian—From this Revolutionary soldier Christian Hollow took its name. He was one of the very few who settled on the land granted them by the government and drew lot 18. He settled in Christian Hollow in 1792.

Enoch Bailey—Lived in this town in 1840, and drew a pension.

TOWN OF OTISCO.

The records of nine Revolutionary soldiers are found who lived in the town of Otisco, as follows:

Leavett Billings—This veteran served in a Massachusetts regiment three years and was sixty-seven years old in 1820. He was a laborer and had property worth \$73.32.

Ebenezer French—This veteran was one of the early settlers of Otisco and served one year in a Massachusetts regiment. He was uncommonly well-to-do for a Revolutionary veteran, having property in 1820 worth \$221.60, but he was considerably in debt. He was a farmer and lived with his wife and a young son.

John Ladow—Served in Colonel Weisenfeldt's New York regiment and in 1820 was sixty-three years old, and had property worth \$42.69, with debts of \$26.75. He had a wife, a daughter, and a son.

Christopher Monk—Applied for his pension in 1825, when he testified that he was sixty-seven years old and had served in a Massachusetts regiment. His property was worth \$86.12, and he had a mortgage against property of Jonathan B. Nichols, but Nichols was insolvent and on "the gaol limits," which depreciated the value of this security. Monk made a second application in 1831, when he said he had been supported since 1824 by his two sons, Joseph and Benjamin. He was alive at the age of eighty-two in 1840.

Elon Norton—Served in a Connecticut regiment from 1777 to the close of the war. He said he had property worth \$30.49, owed \$823 and "didn't know that any one was indebted to him one cent." He was a carpenter and had lost three fingers from one hand.

Chauncey Atkins—Was a pensioner in 1840, aged seventy-seven years and lived with Hiram Perkins.

Eliakim Clark—Was father of Willis and Lewis Gaylord Clark (see history of the town), settled early in Otisco and was a Revolutionary veteran.

Apollos King—Was a pensioner in 1840, seventy-six years old, and lived with his family.

Isaac Robinson—Mentioned in the Pompey Re-union as a soldier of the Revolutionary war who died in Otisco, having come there at an early day from Saratoga county.

TOWN OF SPAFFORD.

The records give us information of only six Revolutionary veterans who made their homes in Spafford. One of these was the first settler in the town

Thompson Burdick—Made three applications for a pension, the first in 1820, when he was sixty-eight years old; but he was too well off then to get the relief asked. In 1822 he tried again and the third time in 1823. He testified to his service in the Rhode Island troops from May or June, 1775, for eight months, and he re-enlisted for a year, and was discharged January 1, 1777. He was wounded in the battle of White Plains. In 1820 he had thirty acres of land worth \$150, and his entire property was worth \$237.68. In 1822 his land had been sold on a judgment and his assets had dwindled to \$35.55, and were still further reduced when he made his third application. He had a wife, a child and two grandchildren. Mrs. Burdick had asthma and all she could do was to "spin a little now and then on a small wheel."

Daniel Owen—Served one year in the Connecticut line and was discharged in 1776; was sixty-one years old in 1820, and had property valued at \$103.62, but he owed \$150. He was a laborer, and his wife, a daughter and a granddaughter lived with him.

Samuel Prindle—Served nine months in the Massachusetts troops, was discharged, and re-enlisted for three years. He was a blacksmith, and his property in 1820 was worth only \$39.54, while he owed four times that amount. He was living with his son, Samuel Prindle, and was still drawing a pension in 1840.

Allen Breed—Besides the foregoing, mention is found of Allen Breed who lived in Spafford in 1840, with Rufus Breed, at the age of eighty-one years.

Jacob Green—Also found in the pension records of 1840, was living in Spafford with his family at the age of seventy-nine years.

Gilbert Palmer—Was the first settler in the present limits of the town, on the lot granted him for service in the army—No. 76. (See History of Spafford).

Some brief record has been found of eight soldiers who did not give the town in which they lived when applying for pensions; but they belonged to this county:

William Dean—Served one year in the Connecticut troops, and gave his age as sixty-two years in 1820. He lived with his wife, a son named Rial, and Lucy Denny, aged ten, the daughter of a soldier of 1812 who was dead.

John Helmer—Aged sixty-two years in 1820, enlisted for six months in Col. Marinus Willett's regiment, and aided in building Fort Stanwix. Later and about August, 1775, he enlisted in Col. Lewis Dubois's regiment, where he served till April, 1777. His company had been nearly destroyed and was disbanded, and Helmer served his

country thereafter in different ways, until ordered by General Sullivan at Tioga Point, to attach himself to the army as bateaman. He did so and was in the battle of Newtown. He afterwards was taken by the Indians and confined in Canada until the close of the Revolution. The scars of the irons which bound his limbs were visible in 1820. He was a tailor, and his property was valued at only \$45.21 $\frac{1}{4}$. He lived with his wife and three children.

John Hurlbert—Had two terms of service of a year and eight months respectively, in the Connecticut troops. He was a farmer in 1820 and had property worth \$86.50. He lived with his wife and son, and owed bills to three doctors.

Jesse Teague—Enlisted for three years in May, 1781, and served to the close of the war in the Massachusetts troops. There were seven in his family besides himself—his wife, five children and a grandchild. He was a mason, had property worth \$83.35, and was in debt to Onondaga and Pompey people \$68.

Martin Walter—Was sixty-eight years old in 1820, served ten months in Col. Goose Van Schaick's regiment, re-enlisted for the war and was discharged June 8, 1783. He lived with his wife and two young sons. He owed \$63.51 to Azariah Smith and Robert Gilmore, of Manlius, and others.

William Stevens—Was a Revolutionary veteran and one of the Boston tea-party. He was the first superintendent of the Salt Springs and an early judge of the Common Pleas. He died in Salina February 28, 1801.

Israel Sloan, sr.—Was one of the early residents of Pompey, and a Revolutionary soldier. He came to this county about 1804.

Jacob Walter—Drew lot 79 in the old town of Manlius and settled there, after having served in the army.

This concludes the list of those who served their country in its first war and lived at some period in Onondaga county. While, for apparent reasons, little can now be learned of many of them, it is especially appropriate that what has been thus collected should find a prominent place in these pages.

CHAPTER XVI.

Unsettled Affairs—Treaty of Stanwix—Kirkland and Proctor—Later Treaties—Onondaga Sales—Original Reservation—Onondagas since the Revolution—Captain John and other Chiefs.

A period of welcome peace succeeded to the rude sway of war, but England did not submit to defeat with a good grace. The northern boundary was to run along the 49th parallel, and in the middle of the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers and the great lakes; but when in 1783 the Americans attempted to occupy the several posts just within their northern frontier, England objected. Baron Steuben was to take possession of these, but when he arrived at Sorel General Haldimand said his orders were only to cease hostilities, and he could not evacuate the forts. Great Britain also refused to make a commercial treaty, on the ground that the United States could not enforce one, which was probably true. On the other hand the payment of debts to British subjects was neglected by the Americans, nor was confiscated property restored. For thirteen years the frontier posts were held.

At the close of the war, also, no stipulations for its Indian allies had been made by Great Britain, and some wished to expel them, but Washington and Schuyler both opposed this. Terms of peace were offered, but they were dictated to a conquered people. Some of their lands they relinquished, but these they also had won in war, and lost them in the same way. In their home territory their title was made good.

A council was held by representatives of the United States (Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee) with the Indians, at Fort Schuyler, in October, 1784, at which the western boundary of the territory of the Six Nations was fixed at the meridian of Buffalo, and they were guaranteed peaceable possession of the lands eastward of that line, with the exception of a reservation six miles square around the fort at Oswego. This reservation was never claimed by the general government. From time to time after 1785, the State and individuals, by cession or by direct purchase, procured lands from the Indians. The Tuscaroras and the Oneidas, in 1785, first parted with some of their territory. On

March 1, 1788, an act was passed, appointing commissioners to treat with the Indians for the purchase of their lands by the State, and a council was held at Fort Schuyler, generally called Fort Stanwix, which was attended by Governor Clinton; the commissioners consisting of William Floyd, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Richard Varick, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson, and Peter Gansevoort, jr. The council convened on the 12th of September and the following treaty was made:

First. The Onondagoes do cede and grant all their lands to the people of the State of New York forever. Second. The Onondagoes shall, of the said ceded lands, hold to themselves and their posterity forever, for their own use and cultivation, but not to be sold, leased, or in any other manner aliened or disposed of to others, all that tract of land beginning at the southerly end of the Salt Lake, at the place where the river or stream on which the Onondagoes now have their village, empties into the said lake, and runs from the said place of beginning east three miles; thence southerly according to the general course of the said river, until it shall intersect a line running east and west, at the distance of three miles south from the said village; thence from the said point of intersection west nine miles; thence northerly parallel to the second course above mentioned, until an east line will strike the place of beginning; and thence east to the said place of beginning. Third, The Onondagoes and their posterity forever, shall enjoy the free right of hunting in every part of the said ceded lands, and of fishing in all the waters within the same. Fourth. The Salt Lake and the lands for one mile round the same, shall forever remain for the common benefit of the people of the State of New York, and the Onondagoes and their posterity for the purpose of making salt, and shall not be granted or in any wise disposed of for other purposes. Fifth. In consideration of the said cession and grant, the people of the State of New York do, at this treaty, pay to the Onondagoes one thousand French crowns in money, and two hundred pounds in clothing, at the price which the same cost the people of the State of New York (the receipt of which money and clothing the Onondagoes do now acknowledge); and the people of the State of New York shall annually pay said Indians and their posterity, forever, on the first day of June in every year, at Fort Schuyler, five hundred dollars in silver; but if the Onondagoes or their posterity, shall at any time hereafter elect that the whole or any part of the said five hundred dollars shall be paid in clothing or provision, and give six weeks' previous notice thereof to the Governor of the said State for the time being, then so much of the annual payment shall for that time be in clothing or provision, as the Onondagoes or their posterity shall elect, and at the price which the same shall cost the people of the State of New York, at Fort Schuyler aforesaid. Sixth. The people of the State of New York may, in such manner as they shall deem proper, prevent any persons except the Onondagoes from residing or settling on the lands so to be held by the Onondagoes and their posterity, for their own use and cultivation; and if any persons shall, without the consent of the people of the State of New York, come to reside or settle on the said land, or on any other of the lands so ceded as aforesaid, the Onondagoes and their posterity shall forthwith give notice of such intrusion to the Governor of said State for the time being. And further, the Onondagoes and their posterity forever, shall, at the request of the Governor of the said

State, be aiding to the people of the State of New York, in removing all such intruders, and in apprehending not only such intruders, but also felons, and other offenders who may happen to be on the said ceded lands, to the end that such intruders, felons, and other offenders may be brought to justice. In testimony whereof, as well the sachems, chiefs, warriors, and others of the said Onondagoes, in behalf of their tribe or nation, as the said Governor and other commissioners on behalf of the people of the State of New York, have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

Bear.
Kahiktoton,
Tehojiskeaiyea,
Waghselonyahhe,
By the chief of the clan.

Deer.
Kanaghssetegea,
Agogighkwayewa,
By his cousin.

Eel.
Agwelondongwas,
Thanehaaghkwa,
By the chief of the clan.
Hyanoenwe.

Turtle.
Tehonwaghstoweaghte,
Shagoyenawaghskwe,
Kanadaes.

Sagoeyons,
Sagosaiewas,
By the chief of the clan.

Beaver.
Kanadakeawaghte,
Adahsweandaahsea.
Waghshaine,
By the chief of the clan.

Wolf.
Tehoenagalaongh,
Shagobaassegh,
By the chief of the clan.
Onoewileghte,
By the chief of the clan.

Governesses.
Tjeanoenikhe,
Kaeghewa.

This was freely and absolutely confirmed at the same place, June 16, 1790, being signed by twenty-eight Onondagas.

The Rev. Samuel Kirkland afforded efficient service in the early land treaties. From the one at Fort Stanwix he went to the Seneca country by water, and on September 29, 1788, "overtook a party of Senecas on the Onondaga (Oneida) River, who had lately attended the Governor's treaty at Fort Stanwix. They had been detained here several days, by one of their party being very sick. They requested me not to leave them in their distress, as they were short of provisions, and upwards of thirty in number. I immediately dealt out a part of my store of bread and meat to them, and encouraged them to come on the next day with their light canoes, and overtake me at the Cross lake, and I would see them safe to Kanadasegea."

Black Cap and Kahiktoton were then prominent Onondaga chiefs, and at a council held in the Seneca country in November, the influence

of the Onondagas with the Senecas was felt in removing erroneous impressions and refuting wrong stories.

Several Cayugas expressed their approbation to some of the Onondagas, they having no voice in the public council,—their council fire being extinguished, according to ancient usage, by the late death of Segucayon, their chief. The ceremony of condolence must be performed before they could transact any national affairs.

In April, 1791, Colonel Proctor attended a council near Buffalo, on behalf of the United States. Some of the Onondagas had a village there at that time. "After the council, Captain John, of the Onondagoes, came to my hut and informed me, in private conversation, that no scruple was made of the authority I came under to them," but they were suspicious of some land agents present. He liked Captain John, who seemed "a man of veracity, and had received a Mohawk education and undersood himself well."

May 3. Being invited, I dined this day (in company with Capt. Houdin) with the principal chief of the Onondago nation, named Big Sky. His castle lay about three miles east of Buffalo, near which were about twenty-eight good cabins and the inhabitants appeared in general to be decent and well clothed, particularly their women, some of whom were dressed so richly, with silken stroud, etc., and ornamented with so many silver trappings, that one dress must be of the value of at least thirty pounds.

On the 18th of November, 1793, another treaty was made at Onondaga, by John Cantine and Simeon De Witt, agents appointed for the purpose on behalf of the people of the State, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, at which the following was adopted:

First, the Onondagoes do release and quit-claim to the people of the State of New York forever, all the rights reserved to the said Onondagoes, in and to, so much of the lands appropriated to their use by the said State, commonly called the Onondaga Reservation as is comprehended within the following two tracts of land (to wit), the first of the said tracts begins in the east bounds of the said reservation at a certain basswood tree, marked for seven miles south from the northeast corner of the said reservation, and runs from the said place of beginning, west to the river or stream commonly called the Onondago Creek, on which the Onondagoes now have their village, then northerly down along the said river or creek, to the lands appropriated for the common benefit of the people of the State of New York, and of the Onondagoes and their posterity, for the purpose of making salt. Then easterly and northerly along the said last mentioned lands to the line run from the north bounds of the said reservation; then east, along the said line to the northeast corner of the said reservation, and then south, along the east bounds of the said reservation, seven miles to the place of beginning. And the second of the said tracts begins at a point in the south bounds of the said reservation, four miles west from the southeast corner thereof, and runs from the said place of beginning north, so far until an east

course will strike the aforesaid basswood tree, marked for the seven miles, south from the northeast corner of the said reservation; then east, to a point half a mile west from the aforesaid Onondago Creek, then northerly along straight lines, connecting points successively at intervals of half a mile northing from each other; each of which points shall be half a mile, measured west from the said Onondago Creek, to the aforesaid lands appropriated for the common benefit of the people of the State of New York and of the Onondagoes and their posterity, for the purpose of making salt. Then along the same westerly and northerly to the line run for the north bounds of the said reservation, then along the said line west, to the northwest corner of the said reservation, then along the west bounds thereof, south to the southwest corner thereof, and then along the south bounds thereof, east, to the place of beginning. Secondly. In consideration of the said release and quit-claim, the people of the State of New York do, at this treaty, pay to the Onondagoes, four hundred and ten dollars, the receipt whereof the Onondagoes do hereby acknowledge. And the people of the State of New York shall pay to the Onondagoes the first day of June next, two hundred and eighteen dollars, and on the first day of June, annually, forever thereafter, four hundred and ten dollars. Thirdly. The payments which the Onondagoes are by virtue of these presents entitled annually to receive, and also those payments which they are by covenants heretofore entered into, entitled annually to receive from the people of the State of New York, shall be made and discharged at Onondago, at the village where the said Onondagoes now reside, anything in any former covenants contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Fourthly. The people of the State of New York, shall, from time to time, and at all times forever hereafter, have full power and authority to lay out and open roads through any part of the lands appropriated by the people of the State of New York to the use of the Onondagoes, and not hereby quit-claimed, in the same way and manner as roads now are and hereafter may be directed by law to be laid out and made generally, in other parts of the State. Fifthly. The several boundaries of the lands herein before described, the rights to which the said Onondagoes have by these presents released and quit-claimed to the people of the State of New York, and also to the southerly boundaries of the lands appropriated for the common benefit of the people of the State of New York, and of the Onondagoes and their posterity, for the purpose of making salt, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be surveyed, run, and marked, at the expense and by the direction of the people of the State of New York, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, in the presence of such of the Indians of the said nation as choose to attend, and of such persons as the said nation may appoint to attend and inspect the surveying, running and marking of the said several boundaries as aforesaid.

The foregoing was signed by twenty-four of the chiefs and warriors of the Onondagas, and by John Cantine and Simeon De Witt. James Dean and Ephraim Webster were interpreters on this occasion.

On the 28th of July, 1795, a treaty was held at the Cayuga Ferry, by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson, with the Onondagas, at which the following provisions were agreed upon:

Whereas, There was reserved to the Onondago nation by the articles of agreement made at Fort Schuyler, formerly called Fort Stanwix, on the 12th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and confirmed by subsequent articles of agreement, made on the 16th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, sundry lands, in the said articles particularly specified and described, and whereas, subsequently thereto, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, the said Onondago nation did sell, and by a certain deed of cession convey unto the people of the State of New York, certain parts of the lands reserved to them by the treaties first above mentioned, reference being had unto the said deed of cession made in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, will therefrom more particularly appear, by which said last agreement there was stipulated to be paid to the said Onondago Indians, on the part of the people of this State, a perpetual annuity of four hundred and ten dollars: Now know all men, that the people of the State of New York, in order to render the situation of the said Onondago Indians more comfortable, have granted, and by these presents do grant and agree, that instead of, and in lieu of the said four hundred and ten dollars, annually to be paid to them, the said Onondagoes, they shall be and hereby are declared to be entitled to a perpetual annuity of eight hundred dollars, and they have been already paid in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ten dollars, and the residue for two years being one thousand one hundred and ninety dollars, is now paid them in the presence of witnesses whose names are subscribed to this instrument, and they are hereby declared to be entitled to, and shall be paid eight hundred dollars on the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof, and annually thereafter, on the first day of June in each year forever, the like sum of eight hundred dollars, in manner hereinafter specified. And, whereas there was also reserved to the said Onondago Indians by the articles of agreement first above mentioned, a common right with the people of this State to the Salt Lake, and the lands for one mile around the same, and by the agreement made in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, there was also reserved to the said nation and their posterity forever, all the lands lying on the west side of the creek, running from the northern boundary of the square tract surrounding their village, to the salt lake, an extent of one half mile from the said creek; Now know all men further by these presents, that in order to render the said common right, and the said lands adjoining to the creek aforesaid, more productive of an annual income to the said Onondago nation, it is covenanted, stipulated and agreed by the said Onondago nation, that they will sell and they do by these presents sell to the people of the State of New York and their successors forever, all and singular, the common right in the said Salt Lake, and the one mile of land around the same, together with all and singular the lands comprised within one half mile of the creek between the northern boundary of the land reserved to them by the agreement of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and the said salt lake, to have and to hold the same to the people of the State of New York and their successors forever, in consideration of which cession and grants it is covenanted, agreed and granted, on the part of the people of the State of New York, that they shall pay, and do now pay to the said Onondago nation, in the presence of witnesses who have subscribed their names hereunto, the sum of five hundred dollars for the common right aforesaid, and also the sum of two hun-

dred dollars for the one half mile of land adjoining the said creek in the extent aforesaid, and the people of the State of New York do further promise, covenant and agree, that they will pay to the said Onondago nation, in manner hereinafter specified the further sums of five hundred dollars and of two hundred dollars, and also one hundred bushels of salt, to be delivered at the Salt Lake aforesaid, on the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof, and annually forever thereafter, on the first day of June in each year, the said sums of five hundred and of two hundred dollars, and the said one hundred bushels of salt; and it is further covenanted and agreed that as well the said eight hundred dollars herein before mentioned as the said several sums of five hundred and of two hundred dollars, and the sum of five hundred dollars stipulated to be paid to them by the treaty at Fort Schuyler first aforesaid, making together the sum of two thousand dollars shall in future be annually paid them forever hereafter, at Canadaghque, in the county of Ontario, to the agent for Indian Affairs under the United States for the time being, residing within this State, and in case no such agent shall be appointed by the United States, then by such person as the Governor of the State of New York shall thereunto appoint, to be by the said agent or person so to be appointed, paid to the said Onondago nation, taking their receipt therefor on the back of the counterpart of this instrument in the possession of the said Indians, to wit: We, the Onondago nation, do acknowledge to have received from the people of the State of New York, the sum of two thousand dollars in full for the several annuities mentioned, as witness our hands at Canadaghque, this — day of —, 179—, which money shall be paid in the presence of at least one of the magistrates of the county of Ontario, and in the presence of at least two more reputable inhabitants of the said county, and which magistrate and other persons in whose presence the same shall be paid, shall subscribe their names as witnesses to the said receipt, and the said agent or other persons so to be appointed, shall also take a duplicate receipt for the said money witnessed by the said witnesses, and which duplicate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be acknowledged and recorded in the records of the said county of Ontario, and the original duplicate transmitted to the Governor of this State for the time being.

It was afterwards provided that half of this amount should be paid at Onondaga. This treaty was signed in behalf of the State by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, D. Brooks, John Richardson, and by seventeen Onondaga chiefs and warriors. At this time it was also agreed that Kahiktoton, Shoronghyowanea and Oniatajiwea should have a mile square of land in common.

At a treaty in Albany, February 25, 1817, the Onondagas sold and conveyed the following described lands, being part of what is known as the Onondaga Residence Reservation. They are just east and south-east of the present reservation, and comprised twenty-seven lots of from 150 to 160 acres each, in all about 4,000 acres. For this \$1,000 was paid down, with an annuity of \$430 and fifty bushels of salt. At this time Webster's 300 acres were confirmed to him and his heirs.

On the 11th of February, 1822, at Albany, the Onondagas sold 800

acres more of their land, from the south end of the reservation, for \$1,700. This deed was signed by five Onondaga chiefs, and was their last sale of land.

A treaty was held at Albany, February 28, 1829, which provided for the payment of all annuities at Onondaga, part having been heretofore paid at Canandaigua. Some minor legislation has taken place since then, but nothing which might be called a treaty.

In 1789 the Cayugas completed the cession of their territory, excepting a reservation of 100 square miles, afterwards sold. In the reservations made by the Oneidas was a half mile square at intervals of each six miles along the north shore of Oneida Lake, and "a convenient piece at the fishing-place on the Onondaga river, three miles below where it issues from Oneida lake." The Senecas parted with much of their territory in 1797, and in the same year the Mohawks, most of whom had fled to Canada at the close of the war, relinquished all their lands to the State for a consideration.

For the reader who does not care to trace the boundaries herein given, it may be stated that the original reservation of the Onondagas was bounded on the east by the military townships of Manlius and Pompey; on the south by the townships of Pompey and Marcellus; on the west by the townships of Marcellus and Camillus; on the north by the townships of Camillus and Manlius, and the State reservation bordering Onondaga Lake. This reservation was about eleven and three-eighths miles long north and south, by nine and one-twentieth miles wide east and west, and included parts of the present towns of La Fayette, Camillus, Geddes, Dewitt, and the city of Syracuse, and all of Onondaga. By the several cessions described it has been shorn to its present dimensions—four miles north and south and a little less than two and one-half miles east and west, containing a little more than 6,000 acres, exclusive of 300 acres in the northwest part granted by the Indians to Ephraim Webster in 1817. One-half of its area is in the present town of Onondaga and one-half in La Fayette.

The succeeding history of the Onondagas may be properly summarized here. Part of those at Buffalo returned to their homes and part went to Canada. Various missionaries have labored on their reservation, and with considerable success, there being now three churches there and two native ministers. A good school with two teachers is well attended, and there has been a gratifying progress in many ways. The houses are now generally framed and well furnished, and several

temperance societies have had an excellent influence. The doctrine of Conyatanyou at one time had a salutary effect upon drinking habits, and his new religion has a large number of adherents yet. The old observances, however, are fast dying out, and a few years more will see their end. Many are desirous of becoming citizens, but the national feeling is still quite strong, and the war for the Union proved that the military spirit is by no means extinct.

When the war of 1812 began many of the Onondagas volunteered in that, but there is some confusion regarding the leadership of the Six Nations at that time. In his *History of Onondaga* Mr. Clark says that La Fort was chosen as leader for the battle of Chippewa, in which he was killed. In *Stone's Life of Red Jacket*, page 259, is a very different and probably correct account:

The selection of the leader for this battle, or perhaps for the campaign, was made in council but a short time before the action took place. The chief who expected the distinction was an Onondaga, named Ka-was kant, or the Steel Trap, commonly known as Captain John. He was an aged warrior, who had showed his bravery at Wyoming, Cherry Valley, and Newtown, and in short, at almost every place where fighting was to be done, during the war of the Revolution. He was now seventy-five years old, but hearing that his people were about to go again upon the war-path, the fire of heroism rekindled in his bosom, and he hastened to the front, confident that from his well-known character of old, he should be chosen the leader on the present occasion. But he was not even named in council, the choice falling with great unanimity upon Pollard. Captain John was greatly affected by this neglect, and the tears rolled down his cheeks as he related the circumstance to Mr. Tyler, the author's informant. "They think me too old, and that I am good for nothing," said the veteran chief, in the bitterness of his heart; and with a countenance saddened with disappointment, he left the warriors and retraced his steps to Onondaga. As they did not want his services, he would not trouble them with his presence.

He died in 1816, alone on the west shore of Onondaga Lake.

In Ketchum's "*History of Buffalo and the Senecas*," is a document of local interest, relating to the commencement of the war. It contains a letter and resolutions addressed to the President of the United States by a council at Onondaga in 1812:

Brother.—The undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Oneida, Onondaga, Stockbridge and Tuscarora tribes of Indians, as far west as Tonawanda, regularly deputed by our respective tribes, have this day lighted up a council fire at Onondaga, the ancient council ground of the Six Confederate Nations of Indians, and have invited our white brothers of Onondaga to meet with us, and hear what we had to say.

Brother.—We see that the tomahawk is lifted up between you and the British; we are uneasy about it, and therefore we have met and determined to tell you our minds about it.

Brother—At the close of the late war, Gen. Washington told us to be sober, and attend to agriculture, and to refrain from shedding blood. Our good prophet of the Seneca tribe, who is now with us in this council, has given us the same advice, and our tribes have entered into a league to follow this advice. We wish to hold fast to it, and not to take any part in the contest between your people and the British.

We have been repeatedly told by your agents, that it was your wish that we should remain neutral, and therefore we are much surprised and disappointed in the council lately held at Buffalo Creek, in being invited to take up the tomahawk.

Brother,—You must not suppose, from what we have now told you, that we are unfriendly to you or to your people. We are your decided friends. We reside among your people. Your friends are our friends, and your enemies are our enemies. In the former war between your people and the British, some of us took up the tomahawk on their side. When the peace took place we buried it deep, and it shall never be raised against you and your people.

Brother,—We are few in number, and can do but little, but our hearts are good, and we are willing to do what we can; and if you want our assistance, say so, and we will go with your people to battle. We are anxious to know your wishes respecting us as soon as possible, because some of our young men are uneasy, and we fear they may disperse among different tribes, and be hostile to you. Pray direct your communication to the chiefs and warriors of the respective tribes, to be left at Onondaga Post Office.

Onondaga, Sept. 28th, 1812.

Witnessed by Ephraim Webster, Interpreter and Agent for the Onondagas; Jasper Hopper, Clerk of Onondaga county; Thaddeus Patchin, Captain of Artillery; and Polaski King, Justice of Peace. Signed by sixteen chiefs and warriors.

Many Onondagas went to the frontier, and the names of several appear among the killed and wounded. Among the women with them, Aunt Dinah was the last remaining.

A brief account of some late chiefs may be added, of whom Oundiaga was one of the most famous. During the Revolution he was the first war chief of the Onondagas, and was present at Cherry Valley and elsewhere. He never really liked the whites, though he faithfully carried the mail between Onondaga and Oswego in 1806-7. He was an able speaker, and died in 1839 while on his way to Oneida, where he was buried. He was then ninety-one years old.

Kahiktoton, or Kawhictoda, on the contrary, was a warm friend of the first white settlers, doing them many kind offices, but he died in 1808, much lamented by all. His nephew, Ossahinta, was head chief from 1830 to 1846. He also was highly esteemed, and was a fine example of his race, well versed in their traditions and usages; his portrait, forming the frontispiece to Clark's Onondaga. His death occurred in his eighty-sixth year, January 24, 1846.

The La Forts were connected with the Oneidas, but Captain La Fort, or Hohahoaqua, was a noted Onondaga chief who fell at the battle of Chippewa, July 6, 1814. His son, Abram La Fort, or Tehatkatons,

became a Christian, and received a liberal education, but relapsed into paganism and became principal chief. He taught school at the reservation for three years, being paid by Aiden T. Corey, the Quaker. He died October 3, 1848, aged fifty-four years. It was but a short time before his death that the council fire was restored to Onondaga, having been held near Buffalo after the Revolution. His son, Daniel La Fort, is now principal chief, while Thomas is a Wesleyan minister at the reservation.

Captain George was a later noted chief, who died a few years since, and Aunt Dinah John, who



OSSAHINTA.

lived to the age of 107 years was a remarkable woman, well known everywhere. Her husband was in the United States service in 1812. Harry Webster, one of Ephraim Webster's children, was long a chief of high reputation, and Thomas Webster, of the same family, is keeper of the wampum.

The Rev. Albert Cusick, Sagonaquader, was ordained deacon in 1891, by Bishop Huntington, and has also done work of scientific importance. He is a grand-nephew of the historian Cusick, and was the Atotarho, or head of the Six Nations, before he became a Christian.

CHAPTER XVII.

Webster and Newkirk—Danforth—Lessee Company—Cockburn and Vanderkemp—Frenchman's Island—Roads—Division of Counties and Erection of Onondaga—Towns.

In the spring of 1784 there appeared here the pioneer of the Onondaga settlers, though in much the same way in which other men had preceded him. It was a scene of sylvan beauty on all sides, when Ephraim Webster raised his little trading house near Onondaga Lake, on the east side of the creek. He seems to have come with a variety of light articles, but in three weeks' time he had such a stock of furs and other things, that he employed several Onondagas to aid in taking them to Albany. The next year he was there again, and this went on for several years with mutual profit. Just after his first visit he went to Ohio on public business, but soon came back. He said that, after this western embassy, "I now returned to my old station at the mouth of the Onondaga Creek, and resumed my business of trafficking in furs. The second year after my return, a Mr. Newkirk came into the country with two men in his employ, bringing with him two barrels of New England rum, five barrels of whisky, a quantity of blankets, some red yarn, several dozen hawk bells, with a large stock of small white beads." He was very intemperate, and Webster remonstrated with him. "He very abruptly replied that God Almighty owed him a debt of fifteen hundred dollars, and he was determined to settle the account as soon as possible. He continued about three months after this, and died alone in his cabin, in a fit of what would now be called delirium tremens, his men having left him some days before." With great difficulty Webster buried him in a sand knoll near by, where the inscription, "Benjamin Newkirk, 1783," is said to have afterwards marked his grave. The reported date of course is incorrect.

A few words may be said regarding the adventurous Webster, who has left us a brief sketch of part of his life, free from most of the wonderful and doubtful tales told of him. He was born in Hemsted, N. H., in 1752, and enlisted at the beginning of the Revolutionary war in Col-

onel Johnson's New Hampshire regiment. A little before it ended, he became acquainted with Peter Yain, a Mohawk Indian, and after his discharge spent three months with his Indian friend in his forest home. The next spring he went to the mouth of Onondaga Creek, and began trade there. Newkirk followed him to that place, and afterwards Adam Campbell and Alexander Mabie at the valley. All these three sold rum freely. "Webster's Mile Square," where the old fort stood, was given him by the Indians at an early day, for services rendered, and was made a "free and voluntary gift" by the Legislature in 1795. He was so identified with the Indians as to pass for one at the British posts. The Onondagas called him Sogokonis, and by his Indian wife he had several children. At a later day he married Miss Hannah Danks, and left other descendants. His old house still stands on the Bostwick farm, in the center of the Mile Square.

For many years he was the Onondaga Indian Agent, and the Indians gave him a lease of 300 acres, which was also secured to him. He was the first supervisor of Onondaga, in 1798, and was succeeded by James Geddes the following year. While at Tonawanda in 1825, he died at the age of seventy-two years, being buried in the Indian cemetery there. The Syracuse Herald, in 1886, ascertained "that Webster's body was removed to the White cemetery on the Lewiston road, west of Alabama Center," in October, 1831.¹

Through Webster, the next settlers came in 1788. In February of that year, while he was hunting with two Onondagas near Johnstown, N. Y., they entered a clearing in Mayfield, and asked of a man the privilege of sleeping in his barn. He hospitably entertained him in his house instead. So highly did Webster extol Onondaga that his host caught his enthusiasm, and it was agreed that the trader should ask permission for him to settle there. Thus Asa Danforth became the first real and progressive pioneer of the county.

An Indian messenger soon brought the desired permission, and early in May, 1788, Mr. Danforth embarked in two flat-bottomed boats, manned by three boatmen, ascended the Mohawk, passed through the lakes and rivers, and partly unloaded the vessels at the mouth of Onondaga Creek. There they were met by Mr. Webster, and by Mr. Danforth's son Asa, who had come overland with Comfort Tyler, driving the stock. The boats were pushed up the creek to Danforth's land-

¹Evening Herald, Centennial number, 1886.

ing, about half a mile south of the present village of Onondaga Valley. They reached there May 22.

In December Major Danforth and wife started for Brookfield, Mass., the early home of the latter. The second night they were at Oneida Castle, and were entertained by the chief, Skenandoa; the third night they were with their friend, Judge White, of Whitestown. They returned the following March, and after planting was over, Comfort Tyler and Asa Danforth, jr., went eastward for their brides. Mrs. Amanda, Phillips, the daughter of the latter, was the first white child born in Onondaga.

In 1791 Mr. Danforth became the owner of lot 81, in the township of Manlius (now Dewitt), removing there temporarily in the spring of 1792, and during that summer he built the first saw mill in the county, on Butternut Creek, about a mile north of Jamesville. The gearing for this mill was brought from Utica on foot, by the men he had employed there to aid him, and the major carried the saw on his shoulder from Old Fort Schuyler. The first boards used in the county were sawed in this mill, and it was a great convenience to the early settlers. In 1793 Major Danforth built a grist mill near the saw mill, an improvement even more needed than the latter. He had previously purchased and used a small hand mill, but most of the grinding had been done in a great mortar, dug out of the top of a stump. The grist mill went forward rapidly, as the lumber could be easily turned out of the saw mill. When all was ready, men were hired far and wide, and the raising of the frame was effected after a week of hard labor. The later work of these and other pioneers may properly be left for the town of Onondaga.

The territory of Onondaga county was a part of the vast tract sought to be acquired by the famous Lessee Company, formed in the winter of 1787-88, with which the pioneer, Comfort Tyler, was associated. The constitution of this State forbade the purchase of lands of the Indians by individuals, the State alone having that right. The company comprised nearly ninety men, among them being many prominent persons. They entered into an agreement under which the Indians leased to the company "all the land commonly known as the lands of the Six Nations, in the State of New York, and at the time, in the actual possession of said chiefs and sachems," for the term of 999 years; some comparatively insignificant reservations were excepted, among them the exclusive right to one of the salt springs, with a tract of land about it,

and wood for boiling salt. The compensation for this enormous grant, which was a virtual sale, was 2,000 Spanish milled dollars annual rent. The leases were duly signed by the chiefs, and dated July 9, 1788. Payment of rent was to begin July 4, 1791. It will be seen that this was a gigantic scheme for obtaining possession of a large tract of the State of New York for a nominal price. Through the energy of Governor Clinton and Senator Egbert Benson, an act was passed on the 18th of March, 1789, defining the boundaries of the lands in question, authorizing the governor to destroy all dwellings, barns, or other buildings made on the Indian lands by others than the Indians, and if necessary to call out the militia to eject trespassers in the territory. This prompt action effectually disposed of the claims of the Lessee Company, though they were in 1793 recompensed to some extent, through an act of the Legislature granting them a tract of land equal to ten miles square, in township 3 of the "Old Military Tract."

Two men who passed through Oneida Lake and River in 1792 have left us graphic notes of their journey. One of these was James Cockburn, a surveyor. He said,

Fort Brewington is now in ruins. It was a square without bastions, mounting four guns, and commanded the river. . . . There are two islands in the lake, the one about thirty, the other about twenty acres. On the westernmost lives a Frenchman and his family. . . . About eight miles from Fort Brewington is a fine spring, which is very uncommon in this country. . . . There is one rapid in this [river] which is called Kequanderaga; the passage is not difficult. About four miles from Three Rivers is a creek called Peter Gaats. . . . At Three River Point, Barker lives on the Military Tract. . . . Three miles below this is a rapid called Three River Rift, and very dangerous for bateaux in low water. The passage thence to Oswego or Onondaga Falls is pretty good. . . . The British had a saw-mill here, and a fort to protect the portage.

The other journal was written by Francis A. Vanderkemp, a gentleman of culture and learning, who made the journey with Baron De Zeng, camping and exploring all along the route. He landed at Frenchman's Island, and graphically described all he saw. "Here was the residence of Mr. and Madame des Wattines, with their three children! They lived there without servants, without neighbors, without a cow; they lived, as it were, separated from the world." It was their second year on the island, and the youngest child, Camille, had been born there. They were cultured people, and the visit was delightful, but Vanderkemp said nothing of their being refugees or of noble birth. In fact Desvattines, as others properly wrote the name, was a young

Frenchman of the middle class, who came to America in 1786, and after various fortunes settled on Frenchman's Island, which is the larger, in 1791. Two years later he removed to Constantia, where he lived for several years. The Duke de Rochefoucauld gave a graphic account of him, his wife and three children, in 1795. All made the best of things in a careless way.

Chittenango Creek was still known as Canaseraga, in the wilderness, and was noted as a fishing place. On Saturday, "We arrived at Fort Brewerton about noon, situated at the northwestern corner of the lake. Here is a location of about four hundred acres, obtained by Mr. Staats during the late British war. It was now inhabited by two families, viz., that of one Captain Bingham, and one Mr. Simonds, the latter from Caghnawagha. They had rented it at twenty pounds a year, and desired to make a purchase of it, but Mr. Staats, acquainted with its value, had constantly declined their offers. I was highly gratified with excellent bread and butter, feasted on milk for my beverage, and purchased two pints of it, which we carried to our bateau." On the river they passed some rifts. "It was said here was an ancient eel-weir—by which this natural obstruction in the river had been increased. . . . To the west, joining Staats' location, is an excellent tract of land, the property of Mr. L'Homme Dieu—to the south the Military lands, chiefly a valuable, fruitful soil."

They reached Three River Point at three o'clock the next afternoon. "One Barker lived at the east side of this point, whose chief employment was to conduct the bateaux over the falls in Oswego river." He lacked enterprise and loved rum. "At the southwest side of Oswego is the valuable tract of L. Gansevoort, with here and there a cleared spot." Where Phoenix now is they encountered a large fishing camp of Onondagas.

We learn a little more about some early settlers on the return trip. "Need I tell you, my dear Sir, that Fort Brewerton, which we reached at four in the afternoon, was to us a delightful sight! Capt. Bingham was from home on the salmon fishery, and Capt. Simonds, with the women, on a visit to the island. His eldest daughter, nevertheless, a smart young girl, prepared us a good supper; a bass of two pounds, a dish with stewed eel, with fresh bread and butter. Our breakfast was congenial, having secured two capital eels, with a pot of milk and rice, we hurried to the island, and complimented Mr. and Madame des Wattines on Monday morning, between nine and ten." The former accompanied them to Oneida Creek.

In the mean time a few of the towns of this county received their first settlers, as hereafter noted; but the incipient immigration was greatly retarded by the absence of roads. In 1790 or 1791 a party of emigrants, under direction of General Wadsworth, was proceeding from Whitestown to Canandaigua, and cut out and made some insignificant improvement of a roadway for their own accommodation. Very soon afterward the Old State Road was opened and improved, following in the main the pathway of the emigrant party. It crossed the eastern county line a little north of the Deep Spring, passed through Manlius village site, over Morehouse's Flats, when it bore southward and crossed Butternut Creek a mile south of Jamesville; thence continuing on westward, it entered Onondaga Valley at Danforth's, bore thence northwest across the valley to the Mickles furnace, then around the hill and on west. The opening and improving of this road greatly stimulated emigration, and before the beginning of the present century, many infant settlements sprang up along its course.

A commission was appointed in 1793 for laying out roads on the Military Tract; it consisted of John L. Hardenburgh, Moses De Witt, and John Patterson. The principal one of these highways in which we are here interested, extended from the Deep Spring to the Cayuga Ferry, and like the others, was four rods wide. The sum of \$2,700 was appropriated for this purpose.

In 1794 an act was passed by the Legislature, appointing Israel Chapin, Michael Myers, and Othniel Taylor, commissioners for laying out a highway from Old Fort Schuyler on the Mohawk, to the Cayuga Ferry, "as nearly straight as the situation of the country will allow." This road was to be six rods wide, and the sum of six hundred pounds was appropriated for opening so much of it as passed through the Military Tract. In the several acts relating to this highway it is called the "Great Genesee Road," and it became a much-traveled and widely-known thoroughfare. It generally followed the line of the State Road before mentioned, which, in turn, had been the Indian trail. It was to aid in the completion of this highway that 250 acres of the Salt Springs Reservation were ordered sold in 1804, and were purchased by Abraham Walton, to become eventually a part of the site of Syracuse.

In further tracing the territorial divisions of this State which led up to the formation of Onondaga county, it must be noted that in 1788 the district of German Flats, in the county of Montgomery (formerly Tryon), was divided, and all that part of the State of New York lying

west of a line drawn north and south across the State, crossing the Mohawk river at old Fort Schuyler (Utica), was erected into the town of Whitestown (named in honor of Judge White, the pioneer of Whitesboro in 1784). In 1786 this great town contained a population of less than 200 white persons. The first town meeting of Whitestown met at the house of Capt. Daniel White, on the 7th of April, 1789, and adjourned to the barn of Hugh White, "it being more convenient." There the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Col. Jedediah Sanger; town clerk, Elijah Blodgett; first assessor, Amos Wetmore; second assessor, James Bronson; third assessor, Ephraim Blackmore. At the second town meeting held at the barn of Needham Maynard, on the 6th of April, 1790, Col. William Colbraith was chosen supervisor, and in the next year (1791), Colonel Sanger was again elected to the office, with Ashbel Beach, town clerk; Ebenezer Butler (afterwards of Pompey), collector; James Wadsworth of Geneseo, True Worthy Cook of Pompey, Jeremiah Gould¹ of Salina, overseers of the poor.

On the 27th of January, 1789, Montgomery county was divided and Ontario county erected, comprising all that part of the State lying west of a line drawn north and south through Seneca Lake. On the 16th of February, 1791, Montgomery county was again reduced in area by the erection of Herkimer county, which embraced all the territory west of Montgomery, north of Otsego and Tioga, and east of Ontario counties—or, the present counties of Onondaga, Oswego, Cayuga, Seneca, Cortland, Madison, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, and Herkimer, and parts of Tompkins, Chenango, Otsego and St. Lawrence. At the same time the town of Whitestown was divided into three towns, the original town of that name afterwards extending west only to the west line of the present Madison county. The eastern half of the Military Tract, embracing a considerable part of the territory of Onondaga county, was erected into the town of Mexico, and the west half became the town of Peru. The boundaries of the town of Mexico were as follows: East by the east bounds of the Military Tract, and a line drawn north from the mouth of Chittenango Creek, across Oneida Lake to Lake Ontario; south by Tioga county; west by the west bounds of the townships of Homer, Tully, Camillus, Lysander and Hannibal; north by

¹Jeremiah Gould had early business relations with Asa Danforth, in the Mohawk valley, and through representations and influence of the latter he removed to Salina in 1790. He held various public positions and was prominent in the early militia.

Lake Ontario. The first town meeting for Mexico was held at the house of Benjamin Morehouse.¹

The town of Peru (embracing part of the territory of Onondaga county) was bounded on the north by Lake Ontario; east by Mexico; south by Tioga county; west by Ontario county. The first town meeting was to be held at the house of Seth Phelps. No records of these first town meetings are in existence, as far as known. On the 5th of March, 1794, Onondaga county was set off from Herkimer, as described in Chapter I, and divided into the following eleven towns: Homer, Pompey, Manlius, Lysander, Marcellus, Ulysses, Milton, Scipio, Ovid, Aurelius, and Romulus. (See outline map of original county, p. 5). The organization and proceedings of the early courts of Herkimer county, previous to the organization of Onondaga county, and in this county in 1794, are described in chapter XXVI.

This is not the place to follow in detail the progress of settlement in the several towns of Onondaga county—a task that more properly belongs in the historical description of each town in later pages of these volumes. It may be stated, however, that settlement had commenced in every town in the county, with the possible exception of Otisco, settled in 1801, by the beginning of the century. Nine of these towns were erected after the beginning of the century. The list of towns and dates of formation and settlement is as follows:

Lysander,	organized 1794, No. 1 of Military Tract,	settled 1793.
Manlius,	" 1794, No. 7 "	" " settled 1789.
Pompey,	" 1794, No. 10 "	" " settled 1789.
Camiillus,	" 1794, No. 5 "	" " settled 1790.
Marcellus,	" 1794, No. 9 "	" " settled 1794.
Cicero,	" 1807, No. 6 "	" " settled 1790.
Fabius,	" 1798,	settled 1794.
Otisco,	" 1806,	settled 1801.
Salina,	" 1809,	settled 1790.
Onondaga	" 1798,	1788.
Spafford,	" 1811,	settled 1794.
Tully,	" 1803,	settled 1795.

¹ Benjamin Morehouse was a somewhat noted character in very early days. He kept the first tavern in the limits of the present county of Onondaga, on the flats about two miles east of the site of Jamesville. It became not alone a noted stopping place on the turnpike but a sort of general headquarters and a meeting place for most of the local gatherings, public and private. The first town meeting of the great town of Mexico, when it was a part of Onondaga county, was held there, and other later political assemblages convened there. Mr. Morehouse was a man of dignified presence, an intellectual countenance, and was a good talker, and became popularly known to travelers as the "Governor."

La Fayette, organized	1825	settled 1791.
Clay, "	1827	settled 1791.
Elbridge, "	1829	settled 1793.
Van Buren, "	1829	settled 1792-3.
Skaneateles, "	1830	settled 1793.
Dewitt, "	1835	settled 1789.
Geddes, "	1848	settled 1793.

None of the very early supervisors' records is now in existence as far as known, and hence only some meager notes of their proceedings have been found. The first annual town meetings were held on the 3d day of April, 1794, and the first meeting of the supervisors was held at the house of Asa Danforth on the 27th of May. The members present were Silas Halsey of Ovid (now in Cayuga county), Benjamin Boardman of Romulus (also now in Cayuga county), Comfort Tyler of Manlius, John Stoyles of Scipio (now in Cayuga county), and Moses De Witt of Pompey. It is not known how many if any of the remaining towns were represented; but it is known that some of them were not, as will be seen in the subsequent town histories. No enumeration of the inhabitants had been taken and the population of the county was not otherwise ascertained. At that time and for some years after values were reckoned in sterling money. The board fixed the supervisors' valuation of the real estate in the county on the following basis: Aurelius, 1,729 pounds; Manlius, 2,500 pounds; Marcellus, 1,303 pounds 4s.; Milton, 2,796 pounds; Ovid, 1,881 pounds; Romulus, 2,094 pounds; Scipio, 2,576 pounds 16s. Only two of these towns were in what is now this county, but they comprised a large share of the present area of the county. Other towns had their values "estimated at random," and they put it as follows: Pompey, 2,700 pounds; Ulysses, 100 pounds; Homer, 500 pounds; and Lysander, 400 pounds. This made the aggregate value 19,479 pounds, or \$98,395. A census of the inhabitants was taken in 1797, excepting in Lysander, which gave the number as 1,759. Why Lysander was not included is not explained. During these three years the property valuation had risen to \$146,679.37. In the next year the population increased rapidly and according to the figures of the supervisors in 1798, numbered 2,375, the property valuation increasing meanwhile to \$188,888, while the number of towns had increased from eleven to fifteen. It must be kept in mind that this then included what are now Cayuga, Cortland and Oswego counties. The four new towns were Solon, Sempronius, Onondaga and Fabius. With the erection of Cayuga county in 1799 the number

of towns was reduced to nine, one of which was Camillus, taken from Marcellus. This also cut down the population more than one-half, as the following figures show: Camillus, 54; Fabius, 117; Homer, 95; Lysander, 16; Manlius, 131; Marcellus, 152; Onondaga, 100; Pompey, 309; Solon, 62; total, 1,036.

Between 1800 and 1825 the supervisors' records are probably wholly lost, as well as those of several other later years. Such as are in existence are drawn upon for these pages in proper chronological order.

One of the difficulties encountered by the early supervisors of the county was the valuation of property for a basis of taxation. When the great area of the county at that time is considered, and the difficulties of travel and obtaining information from remote points, the magnitude of this difficulty may be appreciated. The following document throws considerable light upon this subject:

A Resolve of the Supervisors at their Meeting in Scipio.

Resolved, That the following recommendations be transmitted to the different towns in the county by their respective supervisors, viz.:

Whereas, The Supervisors of the County of Onondaga have found many inconveniences by the various modes taken in the different towns assessing the ratable property in the county, have thought it a duty to recommend to the assessors of each respective town next to be chosen in said towns, a mode of taking the valuation of property which appears to us the most eligible in our local situation, desiring this to be read at the next annual town meeting, which uniform mode will render the next Board of Supervisors, our successors in office, more capable of doing justice in levying taxes in our infant state, viz. :—Estimate as follows:

Improved lands of a medium quality,	20s. per acre.
Working oxen of a medium quality,	£16 per yoke.
Cows of a medium quality,	£5 per piece.
Young cattle of three years old and under, ..	20s. per year.
Horses of a medium quality,	£10 per piece.
Colts, 3 years and under,	40s. per piece.
Hogs that will weigh 100 weight,	20s. per piece.
Negro men,	£50 per head.
Negro wenches,	£30 per head.
Grist mills,	£50 per piece.
Saw mills,	£30 per piece.

And those articles of an inferior or superior quality in proportion, and other ratable property in like proportion.

The Board further recommends to the consideration of the different towns, the following mode in taking the assessment, viz. :—That each person holding ratable property shall give in to the assessor a list of his or her ratable property or estate, in writing, agreeable to the request of the assessor, which will be an avoucher for the

assessor, and prevent any aspersions of injustice of being taxed unequally by those having that part of duty to do in society.

The Board also recommends to assessors that they completely make out their list of assessment by the first of May, as the law directs, so that the Supervisors may be enabled to proceed on their business at their first meeting, and save the county costs.

And further, we also recommend to the towns to adopt a uniform mode of granting a bounty on wolves, and render the reward of each man in his exertions for the destruction of these animals. Therefore, with submission, we think a reward of forty shillings, in addition to the bounty allowed by the county, to be adequate for the bounty of each wolf.

The Board submits the above recommendations in the consideration of the several towns within this county of Onondaga.

By order of the Board.

COMFORT TYLER, Clerk.

A true copy for the town of Pompey.

Scipio, December 20th, 1795.

The first executive appointments made for Onondaga county were John Harris, sheriff; Benjamin Ledyard, clerk; Moses De Witt, surrogate; Comfort Tyler and Gilbert Tracy, coroners. Seth Phelps was appointed first judge, and Silas Halsey, John Richardson, and Moses De Witt, judges and justices. The following were appointed the first assistant judges and justices of the peace: John Miller, Asa Danforth, John L. Hardenburgh, Edward Paine, Benajah Boardman, Alexander Coventry, and Andrew English. The following were appointed justices of the peace: Hezekiah Olcott, David Holbrook, Ebenezer Butler, jr., Elijah Price, John Walworth, Perez Brownell, Elisha Fitch, John Stowell, Riah Bingham, William Goodwin, Daniel Keeler, Andrew Dunlop, Moses Carpenter, Cyrus Kinne, and Walter Wood. All of these appointments were made on March 14, 1794. Several of the assistant judges and justices of the peace had been holding the same office in Herkimer county previous to the division, and of course a considerable number of the appointees were from the territory now embraced in Cayuga, Oswego and Cortland counties. The succeeding appointments and election of principal officers are given in the subsequent printed lists.

Warfare with the Indians had continued down to this time in various parts of the country, but it was substantially ended with the victory of General Anthony Wayne on the Maumee River on August 20, 1794. It was at about the time under consideration also that excitement and anxiety, caused partly by the western Indian war, arose on the northern frontier and extended into Onondaga county. This was greatly

augmented by an occurrence growing out of the unjustifiable occupation of American forts by British soldiers. The alarm throughout Onondaga county became so great that many persons buried their valuables, while others made all preparations to leave the locality. A meeting of the inhabitants of the northern and central parts of the county was called at Morehouse's tavern, to consult upon means for public safety, and Jonathan Russell was sent to Albany to inform the governor of the aspect of affairs. After his return another meeting was held, and about the middle of May, Governor Clinton dispatched Gen. William North, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Adjutant-Gen. David Van Horne to the residence of Baron Steuben in Oneida county, whence all were to attend the meeting. These men and others had then been recently appointed by the Legislature, commissioners to direct the building of such fortifications as they might deem necessary for the defense of the northern and western frontiers. An appropriation of twelve thousand pounds was made by the Legislature for this purpose. The militia of this county was assembled at Morehouse's, where they were reviewed by Baron Steuben and his associates, after which the commissioners proceeded to Salina, where they inspected the position and advised the erection of a blockhouse. In company with Moses De Witt, Isaac Van Vleck, Thomas Orman, Simon Phares, and John Danforth, a site was chosen and ground staked out for the proposed blockhouse, near the principal salt spring. They also made several special military appointments and gave directions for the building of the house. Major Danforth and Major Moses De Witt were commissioned to superintend the work, Cornelius Higgins was delegated to act as master builder, and the blockhouse was soon completed. It was built of squared oak logs, with high pickets of large cedar posts surrounding it. The following quotation is from a manuscript of Judge James Geddes, and is interesting in this connection:

The commissioners came to inform us that they had come to fortify Three-River-Point and Salt Point. Myself and all my hands were summoned across the lake to be reviewed by Baron Steuben. Having shook hands with all of us, and enquired the place of our nativity, the Baron informed us of our danger, and admonished us to be on the look-out for Indians. How it happened, I cannot well account for it, but I partook of none of his fears, and all my hands remained perfectly tranquil. Not so with the people of Salt Point; for while the block house and stockade were building before their eyes, at the expense and by the authority of the State, it seemed that as loyal people they could be no less than afraid. And one afternoon terror took such hold of them that all the houses were emptied, and men, women and children

all took to the woods, and spent that night and the following there for safety. As none of my folks happened to go over to the Point for two days, the conclusion there was that the Indians having found us, had proceeded no further, and that they owed their safety to our being between them and the point of danger, for from the west they knew the Indians would come, and the attack would certainly be upon us first. —[Clark's Onondaga, vol. II, pp. 154-5.

The site chosen for the Salina blockhouse was a bluff, at a point just across to the northerly side and on the right of the present Oswego canal bridge, nearly in front of the pump house. A six-pound cannon and other arms and munitions were supplied by the State, and the house was for a time garrisoned by a company of grenadiers, which was enlisted by Jonathan Russell, of Pompey, with Anson Jackson, lieutenant, and Jonathan Bond, ensign.¹ A depot for military stores was established at Jeremiah Jackson's² mills, near Jamesville, and all male persons over fourteen years of age were required to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. Besides the company stationed at the blockhouse, three men were drafted from each military company then in the Military Tract, with instructions to arm themselves from the supplies at Jackson's Mills and be ready to proceed at a moment's notice to any point attacked.

With the British in occupation of Fort Ontario and other American posts, and levying duties, as they did, on all boats passing, it is not a subject of wonder that the boatmen rebelled at such gross injustice, and ran their craft past the fort whenever possible. To prevent this the British employed spies to give warning of the approach of boats. When some of these spies were captured by the Americans they were mercilessly punished, several of them being brought to Salina and whipped. While these events were taking place it was learned that Col. Guy Johnson, who was still superintendent of Indian affairs in Canada, had purchased a boat load of valuable stores in Albany for his Mohawks, which would pass down the Oswego River on its way to Canada. A party of thirty or forty headstrong men thereupon gathered at Three Rivers, and, smarting under the exactions of the British, determined to rob the boat. The enterprise was successful, the crew

¹ The blockhouse was not long used as a military post, and eventually was made a storehouse for salt.

² Col. Jeremiah Jackson was present at the fall of Quebec in 1759, afterwards settled in Massachusetts, entered the army of the Revolution as a captain, and served with credit. While in the army he became acquainted with Major Danforth, who was also in the service, and who induced Jackson to move to this county, which he did in 1791, and purchased Danforth's mills. He subsequently removed to Pompey (within the present La Fayette) and died there in 1802.

were driven off, and the cargo divided among the party, who then scattered to their homes. This act was like firing a train to a magazine, for nothing could have been conceived more certain to inflame the anger of the Indians than the capture of goods destined for their brethren in the north. The deed was, for one reason or another, generally condemned by the frontiersmen. Guy Johnson hastened to Oswego, while many Indians gathered at Niagara and Oswego threatening retaliation. Had Wayne, just at this juncture, been defeated instead of victorious, a period of further Indian warfare might have been inaugurated. Although the robbers endeavored to conceal themselves and their plunder, most of the goods were eventually secured and returned to their owners, and serious trouble was averted. It was during this period of excitement that Oliver Stevens, who was the first settler at Brewerton, obtained from Governor Clinton authority to build a blockhouse at that point, as an additional defense. This structure was erected on the site of the present Fort Brewerton Hotel, on the north bank of the river, and at the expense of the State.

In 1796 the pioneers were relieved from further annoyance and humiliation, from having a British garrison in Fort Ontario and at other frontier posts. Negotiations had continued since the war between the British government and the United States without result, until John Jay was sent as minister to England, where he was successful in concluding a treaty under which all differences were settled, and provision made for the full surrender of the frontier posts on or before June 1, 1796. During the negotiations and preceding the settlement, Washington and his cabinet had been repeatedly urged to begin another war upon England, a policy which was warmly advocated by France. Fortunately a more conservative and wiser policy prevailed.

This chapter may be properly closed with an extract from Dunlap's Daily Advertiser, published in Philadelphia, and dated July 26, 1792, which gives an indication of what was thought of Herkimer county at that early date.

Gentlemen who reside on the military lands in the county of Herkimer, inform us, that the tract of country contains a very great proportion of rich land, well watered and timbered, that there is already a considerable number of settlers there, and that it bids fair to be peopled as rapidly as any part of America. That sixteen bushels of salt are daily manufactured at Major Danforth's works at the salt springs, and that Mr. Van Vleck, formerly of Kinderhook, is erecting other works at the same place, for carrying on the like manufacture; that whenever sufficient works shall be erected at those springs, a thousand bushels of salt can be made every day; that salt

L A K E O N T A R I O



CENTRAL & WESTERN NEW YORK IN 1809

Salt Springs ———
Sulphur Springs - - -

now sells there for five shillings per bushel; that it weighs about fifty-six pounds to the bushel, and is equal in quality to that of Turk's Island. That the salmon fishing in that country must become an object of great importance, as that fine fish (the salmon) abounds in their rivers and lakes, in spring and fall. That it is not uncommon for a party to spear twenty or fifty in an evening, from fourteen to thirty pounds each. The lands sell in general at from one shilling to three shillings per acre, but some have sold as high as from eight to twelve shillings per acre.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THROUGH THE WAR OF 1812.

The First Decade—Transportation—Highways—The First Newspapers—The Salt Industry—Beginning of the War of 1812-15—The Militia—Onondaga's Regiments and Companies—The Old Arsenal—Events of 1813—Capture of Oswego by the British—Treaty of Ghent—Turnpike Companies—Boundary of Onondaga County—Reduction to Present Area.

The first decade of the present century constitutes an important period in the history of Onondaga county—a period that witnessed a large increase of settlers in the already occupied localities and the beginning of settlement at many other points. The forests were falling before the pioneer's axe and the log houses and scattering small frame dwellings that were rising in every town had each its surrounding clearing, which every year extended its boundaries and every year gladdened its owner's heart with increasing crops. Hamlets sprang up in the various towns, generally where early mills had been built, and primitive stores were opened at such points where the settler and his family could procure their limited supplies without the long journeys of earlier years. Churches and schools were established, and roads were opened in many directions, making it possible for distant neighbors to meet for social and other purposes and rendering communication with mill and store and distant mart comparatively easy.

At the beginning of the century the population of this State had reached 589,000, 60,000 of which dwelt in New York city. Albany was a considerable community, while at Utica, Rochester and Buffalo the foundation had been laid for the present thriving cities. At Oswego the incipient commerce of the great lake was just beginning its growth,

and salt from Salina was one of the principal commodities shipped in that direction. Development through the region of Central New York was early stimulated by improvement of the old waterway from the east by the Western Inland Lock and Navigation Company. This improvement consisted of the construction of a canal, with locks around the rapids at Little Falls, the opening of a canal from Rome to Wood Creek, connecting thence with Oneida Lake, and the improvement of navigation facilities in the Oswego and Seneca Rivers. The work was completed in 1800, and many of the early settlers of this county, carrying their families and household stores, came over this route to their new homes. In 1812 the firm of Eri Lasher & Co. were running during the season a weekly line of boats from Schenectady for Cayuga, Seneca Falls, and Oswego, which with the use also of wagons kept constantly in readiness, enabled them to "transport from Albany to any part of the western country either by land or water whatever property might be directed to their care." In the mean time the Great Genesee Road was considerably improved through this country under the direction of Comfort Tyler, Seth Phillips and William Stevens, who were appointed commissioners for the purpose in 1796. An appropriation was made by the Legislature of \$4,000 for making and repairing highways in Onondaga county, \$2,000 of which was ordered expended on the Great Genesee Road between the eastern and the western bounds of this county.

In 1797 the Legislature authorized three lotteries for the purpose of raising \$45,000 for the further improvement of roads. Of this sum \$13,900 was appropriated for the Great Genesee Road throughout its whole extent from Old Fort Schuyler to Geneva. The inhabitants of the section through which this road passed made a voluntary subscription of 4,000 days' work in aid of the undertaking, with important practical results. In writing to England on this subject, Capt. Charles Williamson¹ said:

By this generous and uncommon exertion, and by some other contributions, the State Commissioner was enabled to complete this road of near one hundred miles, opening it sixty-four feet wide, and paving with logs and gravel the moist parts of the low country. Hence the road from Fort Schuyler, on the Mohawk river, to Genesee, from being in the month of June, 1797, little better than an Indian path,

¹ Capt. Charles Williamson was in this country between 1792 and 1800 as the agent of English land owners in the "Genesee Country," and was conspicuously identified with the settlement and early progress of Geneva, Canandaigua, and inaugurated large improvements at Sodus Bay, which failed to realize his expectations.

was so far improved, that a stage started from Fort Schuyler on the 30th of September, and arrived at the hotel in Geneva, in the afternoon of the third day, with four passengers. This line of road having been established by law, not less than fifty families settled on it in the space of four months after it was opened.

In the year 1800 the Seneca Road Company was granted a charter by the Legislature under which they were authorized to improve the old State Road which, in this county, passed through Manlius, Jamesville, Onondaga Valley, and Marcellus. The capital stock of the company was \$110,000, and Jedediah Sanger, Benjamin Walker, Charles Williamson, and Israel Chapin were appointed commissioners. An amendment to the charter in 1801 gave the company some discretionary right to deviate from the old line of the road. When it became known that the commissioners intended to greatly alter and straighten the highway, the inhabitants along its line became deeply interested. Each wanted it to pass as near as possible to his own property. At Chittenango the commissioners met a delegation from Onondaga and Manlius, who protested against the contemplated selection of a more northern route, which would necessarily divert travel from several villages along the old road and deprive the people of considerable revenue. Here the delegation undoubtedly practiced a little deception on the commissioners by leading them through several almost impassable ravines and swamps on the proposed new line, thus convincing them that the proposed change was impracticable. Eventually learning that they had been imposed upon, the company in 1806 secured a further amendment to the charter, authorizing them to "build a new road from Sullivan to the Onondaga Reservation near the Salt Springs to Cayuga Bridge," and \$50,000 was added to the capital stock. This road was finished in 1812 and became known as the North Branch of the Seneca Road, but later was often called the Genesee Turnpike. It passed through Fayetteville, Syracuse, Geddes, and Camillus and on west.

Over these highways early travel was frequent and important. Almost all the merchandise from the east passed over them, while both eastward and westward, wheat, salt and other products were transported to market. They also facilitated the carrying of the mails, which had been during 1797-8 carried on horseback by a Mr. Langdon. He was succeeded by a Mr. Lucas, who used a wagon for the purpose, and with a two-horse passenger wagon carried on a considerable traffic. In 1820 Jason Parker, of Utica, associated with Moses Beal, made public

announcement that "a stage for the conveyance of mail, and those who wish to travel by stage, will start from Utica for Onondaga twice a week." The first four-horse mail coach was sent through from Utica to Canandaigua in 1804 by Mr. Parker, and made the trip once each week. In the second year he ran coaches through twice a week, and during that year he and Levi Stephens were granted by the Legislature the exclusive right for seven years to run stages over the Genesee or Seneca roads between Utica and Canandaigua. They were required to run the coaches at least twice each week; to furnish substantial covered wagons or sleighs, and the fare was limited to five cents a mile. They were also required to make the trips in forty-eight hours, accidents excepted, and not more than seven passengers were allowed in any one carriage, except by consent of the seven. If four others applied for passage, the proprietors were obliged to immediately put on an extra coach for their accommodation. In 1808 this line of stages began running daily.

The records of State legislation show that several other highways of more or less importance were opened in the county previous to the war of 1812. In 1806 an act appropriated \$600 out of the duties on salt to "improve the road along the northeast shore of Onondaga Lake;" and in the following year two roads were laid out under direction of Moses Carpenter, Medad Curtis, and Asa Rice, as commissioners. One of these roads ran "on the most practicable route from Onondaga Hill to Ox Creek" (town of Granby, Oswego county), and thence to Oswego; the other from the village of Salina to Ox Creek. In the same year the surveyor-general directed Moses Carpenter and two others to lay out a State road six rods wide, north and south from the Walton Tract, through the State lands. A part of this road became the Salina street of Syracuse. On April 3, 1807, an act was passed incorporating the Chenango and Salina Turnpike Company, which was authorized to build "a good and sufficient turnpike road, beginning at the village of Salina, and running thence south through the Onondaga Hollow to the north line of Tully," and thence on southward.

What was known as the Hamilton and Skaneateles Turnpike was laid out in 1806, from Richfield through Brookfield, Hamilton and Fabius, to the outlet of Otisco Lake, and thence to the outlet of Skaneateles Lake. The act of incorporation was procured largely through the efforts of Lemuel Fitch, Samuel Marsh, Elisha Payne, David Smith, Elijah St. John, Comfort Tyler, Samuel Tyler, Thaddeus Edwards, and

Elnathan Andrews. This road was of great practical use in stimulating settlement in the towns through which it passed.

It was also this year (1806) that witnessed the occurrence of an event that is always one of importance to any community—the founding of the first newspaper in the county. The paper was called the *Derne Gazette*, and the first number of which was published in the spring at Manlius village by Abraham Romeyn. It survived only about a year and none of its numbers is known to be in existence. It was followed in 1808 (May 24), by the *Herald of the Times*, published at the same place by Leonard Kellogg. The Democrats and Federals were then the two ruling factions, the *Herald of the Times* actively supporting the latter party.

Onondaga county in those early years possessed advantages over many other localities which were too clearly apparent to escape the notice of far-seeing men, and which undoubtedly accelerated settlement and increased local wealth. Chief among these was the infant salt industry. Begun in 1788 by Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler in a single small kettle, it had before the war of 1812 attained considerable magnitude. We have already seen in the quoted extract from the *Philadelphia* newspaper that in 1792, fifty bushels a day were being made, almost wholly by Major Danforth. In the same year Isaac Van Vleck erected the first arch for salt boiling. The Federal Company was organized in 1798 for the purpose of manufacturing salt on a large scale. The fame of the springs had spread throughout the State, samples of their product having been carried to distant localities by enthusiastic men. Settlers came rapidly to Salina (or Salt Point, as it was then almost universally known) and their unstable dwellings rose on every hand. Those early houses were unique. The sills were laid on short posts, the corner posts set up and plates put on. In the posts were cut grooves which received the ends of sticks or poles laid one upon another to form the sides of the building, which were then plastered with mud or clay.

The treaties with the Onondagas in 1788 and 1795 related in part to the salt lands, and culminated in the purchase by the State of about 10,000 acres, which became known as the Salt Springs Reservation. The tract was about three and one-half miles wide on the southerly line (afterwards the town line between Salina and Onondaga), and bounded on the east and west by two converging lines running each side of Onondaga Lake to the Seneca River, making its northern boundary about

three-fourths of a mile long. The treaty of 1795 ceded to the State the exclusive control of the Salt Springs Reservation, including the lake. The tract was laid out by the surveyor-general in 1797, under authority of law. It was subsequently believed that this tract was larger than would ever be needed and accordingly in 1822 and 1827, all but about 550 acres was sold. Repurchases by the State afterwards increased the area to about 700 acres.

The salt product in the first year of the century was something over 50,000 bushels, and so rapid was the growth of the industry that when the war broke out the quantity made in a year had reached nearly a quarter of a million bushels, the profits of which and the attendant industries exerted an encouraging influence throughout the whole county.

Early in the century began the acts on the part of England and France which resulted in another war. Through orders issued by Great Britain and decrees made by Emperor Napoleon of France, all American commerce in neutral ships with either of these nations was suspended. American sailors were claimed as British subjects and seized on American vessels, the right to board such vessels for this purpose being one of the unjust claims set up by Great Britain. These and other outrages continued until forbearance was exhausted. Late in October, 1807, Congress opposed this action by laying an embargo on all vessels in United States harbors. This measure, necessary as it may have appeared as a general policy, was disastrous to the mercantile and shipping interests of the whole country. The embargo act was supported by a large part of the Democratic party, but was strenuously opposed by the Federalists. On June 1, 1812, President Madison sent a confidential message to Congress, in which he reviewed the causes of complaint against Great Britain, and called upon that body to decide whether they would act upon their right and as duty dictated, or remain passive under accumulating injustice. It was well known that the president favored opened retaliation. By one party he was urged by ridicule as well as threats to declare war, while the other, among whom were the many whose personal interests were already suffering, bitterly opposed such a policy. Madison's message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which, on June 3, made a report favoring the president's views and accompanied by a bill declaring war with Great Britain. An attempt was made to include France in the declaration, which failed. After much debate and amid the greatest excitement throughout the country, Congress passed the bill on July

18, and Madison signed it. On the 19th the president issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling on the people of the country to support the government in its war policy. Although the settlers in Onondaga county felt a deep general interest in the approaching conflict, their inland situation relieved them to a great extent from the special anxiety that was felt on the seaboard and at lake ports. In Oswego for example, excitement and dread was intense, and to a certain extent their forebodings awakened sympathy in Salina and at other points in this county. The people of Oswego and other ports on the northern frontier realized that war meant the destruction of their developing commerce and its many attendant blessings, while they could not escape the conviction that the coming strife meant possible bloodshed and desolation at their very doors. The importance of that port to the salt industry of Onondaga was a source of a large share of the anxiety felt in the towns of this county, and especially at Salina and neighboring villages.

With the victories over the western Indians after the Revolution, the Onondagas, as well as others of the Six Nations, saw the futility of further hostile demonstrations towards their near white neighbors and settled down to their fate. Their numbers reduced, deserted by those from whom they had a right to expect succor, many of the Onondagas moved westward, and those who remained around their ancient council fires accepted their fallen condition in gloom and despondency. With the passing of time, however, and the coming of a new generation, who listened to the tales of their fathers' valor, something of their former spirit was aroused, and when the tidings of approaching war reached their ears, the Onondagas were ready for battle on the American side and gave good evidence of olden prowess on the plains of Chippewa and at Lundy's Lane. Intense anxiety had been felt on the American side as to the probable attitude of the Indians in the approaching conflict. Great Britain, as might have been foreseen, made prompt efforts to enlist the Mohawks and the Canadian Indians in their service, and messengers were sent by those Indians among the Six Nations to urge them to join in the same service. To avert this danger a council was held at Buffalo on the 6th of July, 1812, where speeches were made by the great Seneca chief, Red Jacket, and by the representative of the government, Mr. Granger, the latter explaining the causes of the war, and counseling the Indians to remain neutral; at the same time intimating that if the young warriors wished to do battle to let it be on the

American side. Red Jacket declared in favor of neutrality, and volunteered to send to the Mohawks and urge them to abandon the war path. This effort failed. The spirit of neutrality prevailed only for a short time, and by the year 1814 many of the Wyandottes, Delawares, Shawnees, and most of the Miamis also joined the American forces.

After the close of the Revolution the militia force of Montgomery county in 1786 comprised five regiments, constituting one brigade, of which Frederick Fisher was commander. On September 30, 1790, a new regiment was organized and Col. Volkert Veeder was promoted to the command of the brigade. In 1791 this new regiment was divided, thus creating another. A reorganization was made at this time by which Jonas Platt became commander of a troop of horse, and John Franks commander of a company of artillery, all remaining in the one brigade. On March 3, 1792, the militia of the western part of Herkimer county (including Onondaga county territory) was formed into two battalions, the first of which was officered by men whose names must be prominent in these pages, as follows: Moses De Witt and Asa Danforth, majors; Hezekiah Olcott, Asa Danforth, jr., and Josiah Buck, captains; Jeremiah Gould and Orris Curtis, lieutenants. The other battalion was located farther west. On the 9th of October, 1793, the militia of the county was organized into a brigade, with Patrick Campbell in command. At the same time changes were made in the battalions of Majors De Witt and Danforth. Jeremiah Gould, James Clarke, and Samuel Forman were appointed captains; Comfort Tyler, Samuel Jerome, James Green, John Lamb, and Elijah Phillips, lieutenants; Ichabod Lathrop, David Williams, Jesse Butler, Robert Paterson, and Benjamin Parsons, ensigns. Nearly or quite all of these were Onondaga county men.

On the 17th of March, 1794, after the erection of Onondaga county, companies of light infantry were attached to both of these battalions mentioned; and on the 8th of April, 1795, the militia of Onondaga and Ontario counties was organized into one brigade with Othniel Taylor, brigadier-general; he was succeeded in August, 1798, by Edward Paine, and at the same time Hezekiah Olcott succeeded Lieut.-Col. Asa Danforth, who was removed. In 1799, after Cayuga county was set off from Onondaga county, the militia of that county was formed into one brigade, and on the 22d of January, 1800, an order was issued commanding the organization of a brigade to comprise all the militia of Onondaga county. Asa Danforth was commissioned brigadier-general

in command. The brigade comprised four regiments, among the officers of which were many prominent citizens of this county—Elisha Alvord (father of Thomas G. Alvord), Nehemiah Earll, Gordon Needham, Levi Hiscock, Medad Curtis, Benjamin and James Wood, Orris Curtis, and others. Colonel Danforth resigned his post toward the close of 1803 and on March 2, 1804, Col. Robert Earll was appointed to the vacancy. In 1808 three new companies were raised for Col. Earll's regiment, one of which was a company of grenadiers, of which Elisha Alvord was commissioned captain; Joshua Forman, lieutenant; Elijah Phillips, ensign. With the erection of Cortland county in 1808, the brigade was divided, and Lieut.-Col. Isaac Hall was commissioned brigadier-general of the Onondaga brigade. In February, 1809, a company of horse artillery was raised for General Earll's regiment. Many changes and promotions were made previous to and during the war of 1812, which must be passed over. The regimental organizations and their colonels, from 1801 to 1812, may be summarized, beginning with the formation of the 27th Brigade from the four regiments then constituting the county militia, which were numbered from one to four inclusive:

First Regiment—(Col. Jeremiah Gould) Jeremiah Jackson, March 10, 1802; David Williams, March 7, 1803; Thomas Olcott,¹ March 2, 1804; Isaac Hall, March 22, 1806; Thaddeus M. Wood, March 31, 1809. This regiment became the 147th, under the new system of numbering adopted in 1812.

Second Regiment—(Col. Elijah Phillips), Nehemiah Earll, March 10, 1802; John Ellis, May 31, 1809; Jacob De Puy, February 11, 1811; Christopher Clark, April 1, 1812. This regiment became the 98th.

Third Regiment—(Col. Robert Earll), John Ellis, May 2, 1802; Seba Brainard; James Rathbone, March 23, 1806; Levi Lawrence, March 21, 1809; Warren Hecox, February 11, 1811. This regiment became the 159th.

Fourth Regiment—(Colonel Hopkins), James Knapp, March 8, 1803. On the 6th of April, 1807, a new regiment was formed composed of Major St. John's battalion and a part of Colonel Knapp's regiment, with Major St. John as colonel. He commanded the regiment until February 11, 1811, when Jacob Johnson was appointed his successor

¹ Thomas Olcott was a brother of Hezekiah Olcott, both of whom were early and prominent residents of the county. The former joined the local militia in August, 1798, was made a captain in 1800, major in 1803 and lieutenant-colonel in 1804. He resigned in 1806.

and held the position until March 22, 1816. Major St. John's battalion was formed March 2, 1804. This regiment became the 62d, and Colonel Knapp was promoted to brigadier-general.

In the beginning of 1812 there were these four regiments, and a fifth, which was numbered the 16th. The nucleus of this was drawn from Capt. Jacob Chandler's company in Col. Nehemiah Earll's regiment March 10, 1802. On the 21st of March, 1809, a battalion was formed out of Colonel Lawrence's regiment, comprising the militia of the towns of Camillus, Lysander and Hannibal. Captain Chandler was appointed major commanding. In the general changes of February 11, 1811, this was formed into a regiment, and Major Chandler was appointed lieutenant-colonel. At that time these five regiments constituted the 27th Brigade.

On the 23d of May, 1812, a battalion of riflemen was organized for service in the impending war, with Charles Mosely major commanding. It was ordered to Sackett's Harbor and was disbanded at the close of the war. During the ensuing four years many changes were made in the militia and Onondaga county was at all times well represented. Such well known names as Oliver Teall, Richard C. Johnson, Freeborn G. Jewett, Daniel Gott, Johnson Hall, Amos P. Granger, and many others appear in the records.

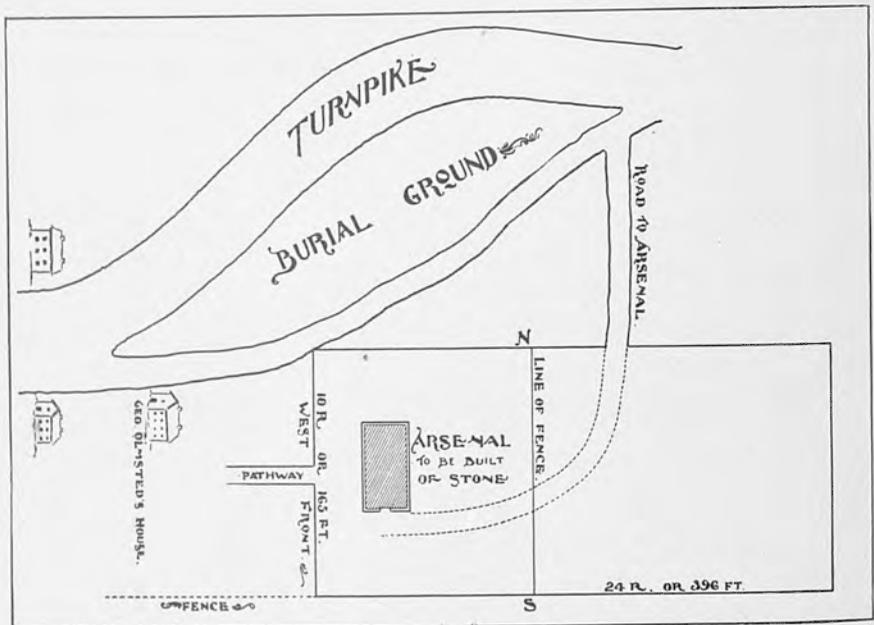
Leonard Kellogg, of Manlius (publisher of the Herald of the Times in 1808), was commander of an independent rifle corps which was ordered into service in the war of 1812 and took part in the battle of Queenston. It was among the brave few who crossed the river on that occasion and behaved with gallantry, receiving the commendation of the commanding general.

Thaddeus M. Wood held the office of lieutenant-colonel at the breaking out of the war and marched with his command to Oswego, when that post was threatened.

Military preparations were made and minor events occurred on the northern frontier and in near proximity to Onondaga county in 1812. Provisions were early made for a naval squadron on Lake Ontario, in view of the facility with which the British could occupy its waters for offensive demonstrations. At each end was an important military gateway through which the enemy could send expeditions to act upon water or land. At the beginning of the conflict the only armed vessel on the lake was the Oneida, but all available craft were promptly purchased by the government and armed, among them being several that



From Photo by JOS. I. H. WRIGHT. THE OLD ARSENAL.



MAP OF ARSENAL GROUNDS.

had been employed in the commerce of the port of Oswego. Commodore Isaac Chauncey made his headquarters at Sackett's Harbor in the fall of 1812, and with several vessels blockaded Kingston until the ice closed it in. Late in the autumn, in anticipation of an attack upon Ogdensburg, Gen. Jacob Brown was sent thither, where he arrived October 1. He was none too early, for on the next day a flotilla of British vessels with about 750 men from Prescott attacked the place. They were soon repulsed.

The old Onondaga Arsenal was built in 1812, under authority of an act of the Legislature passed in 1808, authorizing the governor of the State to deposit 500 stand of arms at Onondaga, for possible use on the frontier, with such other military stores as he thought necessary in case of an invasion. The same act empowered the governor to provide at the expense of the State, a suitable place for the deposit of such arms and stores, and to appoint keepers thereof. A site on the high bluff east of the village of Onondaga Valley was selected and the stone structure, the ruins of which still overlook the beautiful valley, was erected and for a period was used for military purposes.

The following is a copy of the deed given to the State for the land on which the old arsenal stands, taken by permission from the only duplicate, which is in possession of Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse:

This Indenture made this 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine between Cornelius Longstreet and Deborah his Wife of the town and County of Onondaga of the first part, and the People of the State of New York of the second part Witnesseth that the said party of the first part in consideration of the sum of \$5.00 to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, aliened and confirmed and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, remise, aliene & confirm unto the said people for the purpose of erecting an Arsenal or other publick building or buildings for the use and benefit of the said people all that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the town and County aforesaid being a part of Lot Number One Hundred and twenty in the late Onondaga Reservation and bounded and described as follows Beginning Eight chains and twenty Eight links South Seventy seven degrees East from the North East corner of George W. Olmsted's house on the east hill in Onondaga, thence North thirteen degrees East Ten rods, thence South Seventy seven degrees East Twenty four Rods thence South Thirteen degrees West Ten Rods, thence to the place of beginning containing One Acre & one half of land—And also the right of passing to and from the said premises in any manner and in any direction which the said People or their proper Agent or Officer shall from time to time elect and also the right of making and Repairing from time to time such road or roads as the said People or their proper Agent or Officer shall also choose to occupy.

Together with all and singular the hereditaments & appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to this reversion & reversions remainder or remainders—To have and to hold the premises aforesaid in manner aforesaid & for the purposes aforesaid unto the said party of the second part forever. And the said parties of the first part do for themselves their heirs executors and administrators Covenant grant and agree with the said party of the second part—that they will warrant and defend the said people in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said premises against all persons claiming or to claim the premises aforesaid and that they will execute in due process of Law & acknowledge such other and further conveyance of the premises as the said people shall elect to be signified by their proper agent or public officer the more effectually to invest the said premises and the right thereof in the said people for the purposes aforesaid which said other and further conveyance shall be at the proper charges and expense of the said people.

In testimony whereof the parties have put their hands and seals the day and year first aforesaid.

CORN^o LONGSTREET.

DEBORAH LONGSTREET.

One line in first page interlined before signing. Signed sealed and delivered in our presence.

WILLIAM H. SABIN.

JOHN ADAMS.

State of New York }
Onondaga County } ss.

Be it understood that on the 23d day of October, Eighteen Hundred and Nine personally appeared before me one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Onondaga, Cornelius Longstreet and Deborah his wife within named and described and acknowledged that they did sign seal & deliver the within Instrument as their voluntary Act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned and further that the said Deborah being examined separate and apart from her said husband acknowledged that she executed the same as aforesaid freely and voluntarily without any fear threat or compulsion of and from her said husband—and I having examined the same do allow it to be recorded.

ASA DANFORTH,

One of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas
in and for the County of Onondaga.

(Endorsed)

No. 94 1809 October 23.

Cornel^o Longstreet & Wife to the People of New York. Deed 1½ acre part 120 Onon^a. Filed January 14, 1812, by the Comptroller Onondaga Arsenal.

State of New York }
Secretary's Office. }

Recorded in Lib. 1 of State Releases Page 175 the 26th September, 1815.

ARCH^d CAMPBELL, Dep. Sec.

During the year 1813, while the march of military events was rapid, there is little to record of a local character. Sackett's Harbor was the chief depot of military and naval supplies on Lake Ontario, and pre-

sented a tempting prize for the enemy. About noon of May 28, 1813, Sir James L. Yeo, commanding the British squadron, arrived off Sackett's Harbor from Kingston, with six armed vessels and forty bateaux carrying more than 1,000 troops. The harbor was feebly protected and a prompt assault would have resulted in its capture; but the appearance of a few American gun boats transporting a regiment to its relief, frightened away the enemy for that day. An attack was made on the following day, the British landing on Horse Island and the Americans believing the place would be taken, burned stores worth \$500,000. The British, seeing the hurrying to and fro of the citizens on the land, fled in disorder to their vessels and the whole squadron sailed away. Sackett's Harbor was not again molested.

In the month of June several armed vessels of the British appeared off Oswego Harbor. They opened fire on Fort Ontario, then garrisoned by a small force of regulars under Major Case. Anchored in the harbor at the time was the American vessel, Growler, of three guns. She replied vigorously, as did also the fort batteries, and after a brief cannonade the enemy retired.

In 1812 a brilliant young naval officer, twenty-seven years of age, had charge of fleet of gun boats in New York harbor. In 1813 he was called north; served a short time on Lake Ontario under Commodore Chauncey; and was then given command of an armed fleet of nine small vessels on Lake Erie, a body of water the possession of which was to the Americans second only in importance to Lake Ontario. This young officer's name was Oliver Hazard Perry. His flag ship was the Lawrence. On September 10 he encountered the British squadron and after a desperate and bloody battle the enemy was defeated with a loss of 200 killed and 600 prisoners. Perry announced his victory to General Harrison by sending his famous dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Operations were active also on the Niagara frontier during 1813 and culminated on the last day of the year in the burning of Buffalo and Black Rock, a deed which the British justified by the previous burning of Newark on the other side of the river by the Americans.

Early in 1814 it became evident that the British intended a more vigorous prosecution of the war. The victory of the allies over Napoleon had relieved from European service thousands of English soldiers, and early in the summer nearly 15,000 of Wellington's bronzed veterans were sent over to Canada. People throughout New York received this

news with deep concern. During the winter and spring the military authorities on both sides of the St. Lawrence and the lakes made preparations for a determined struggle with Lake Ontario as the prize. Commodore Chauncey was adding largely to his fleet at Sackett's Harbor, which was finally armed with guns and provided with stores which were sent from Albany by way of the Mohawk, Oneida Lake and down the Oswego River, and from Oswego to Sackett's Harbor by water. This armament was delayed at Oswego Falls, and there were large quantities of military stores accumulated at Oswego. With all these valuable and necessary supplies feebly protected and with Commodore Chauncey practically tied up at Sackett's Harbor awaiting their arrival, an auspicious opportunity was presented to the British for an attack on Oswego. They promptly took advantage of the situation, but with only partial success.

No sooner had the ice left Kingston harbor than Sir James Yeo sailed out upon the lake with a fleet of eight war vessels, several other fighting craft, and a force of about 3,000 men, with Oswego as his destination. As soon as General Gaines (Edmund P.), then in command of Sackett's Harbor, learned that a fleet was preparing to sail from Kingston, he sent Colonel Mitchell with five artillery companies about 300 strong, armed as infantry, to Oswego with orders to protect the stores there at all hazards. Mitchell arrived at Fort Ontario on April 30 and found a wretched state of things—five rusty guns only on the ramparts and dilapidation and ruin on all sides. Alvin Bronson, who was in charge of the military stores, had in the mean time received orders from the quartermaster to stop all stores moving northward at Oswego Falls and to forward those at Oswego to Niagara and Sackett's Harbor, as far as possible, concealing the remainder as best he could. In executing these instructions he secreted a large quantity of stores in the surrounding forests. The schooner Growler, under command of Captain Woolsey, with Lieutenant Pierce on board, lay in the river awaiting an opportunity to transport supplies to Sackett's Harbor.

The British fleet appeared off Oswego on the 5th of May, carrying an armament of 220 guns. The troops on board were under command of Lieut. Gen. Sir George Gordon Drummond, who had commanded the attack on Black Rock and Buffalo in the preceding December. When the reveille sounded that morning the line of British vessels, their cannon menacing from gunwale and porthole, was seen standing towards the harbor under a favoring breeze. Colonel Mitchell's action

was prompt and as effective as his comparatively feeble force would permit. He dispatched horsemen at full speed into the surrounding country to call in the militia, while he prepared to defend the post. The Growler was sunk in the river and Lieutenant Nelson with a part of the crew joined Mitchell at the fort.

When the enemy's fleet had come within a quarter of a mile of the fort they hove to and made preparations to land. Meanwhile Colonel Mitchell sent an old twelve-pounder with a squad under Captain Boyle down near the shore a little to the west of the fort. Under a heavy cannonade from the fleet, fifteen boats filled with troops now rowed rapidly toward the shore. Mitchell at the same time returned the fire of the vessels with such vigor as was possible from his feeble guns. But it was the old twelve-pounder on the shore which proved the most effective. As soon as the boats approached within close range it was discharged among them with disastrous effect, killing and wounding many of the British. Two or three of the shattered boats were abandoned, their crews clambering into other boats, and after a few shots from the old piece, the flotilla rowed away to the vessels, which soon set sail and disappeared in the distance.

On the morning of the 6th the British fleet returned and the man-of-war Magnet sailed up to a point in the offing, while ten other vessels came in towards the mouth of the river, the remainder of the fleet taking about the same position as on the previous day. A cannonade was opened by the vessels about ten o'clock, to which the fort responded with its feeble battery. A large part of the enemy's shot flew high. The militia were posted in the woods and underbrush to protect the secreted stores. All but one of the fort guns were silenced before one o'clock. Many other militia arrived during the day, some of whom were from Onondaga county, but most of them too late to be of service.

Again the British troops left their vessels in a flotilla of small boats, and in spite of the fire of the old twelve-pounder and from the fort, they landed and gained the top of the bank. The American troops under Mitchell met the enemy as they landed and the engagement that followed was hotly contested. But the British outnumbered the Americans two to one and there could be but one result. The British had already pressed forward over the ramparts of the fort, seeing which Mitchell gave the order to retreat, to prevent his little force from being surrounded and captured. His battalion fell back in good order and

took their line of march up the river. The enemy fortunately did not pursue. It is doubtful if they knew that the principal valuable stores and guns were at Oswego Falls, and even if they had, their loss had been such and the road through the forest was so easily defensible, that it is not probable they would have followed. The Americans lost six killed, thirty-eight wounded (thirteen mortally) and twenty-five missing. The British loss is reported by Lossing at nineteen killed and seventy-five wounded. Five prominent citizens of Oswego were captured and carried on board the British vessels, taken to Kingston, but were released in a short time. Strange as it seems under the circumstances of the war, the British did not occupy Fort Ontario, and it remained without another garrison until 1838.

The sound of the cannonading at Oswego in this battle was heard for miles around and caused intense anxiety, which did not subside until the close of the war. After the battle most of the militia, which had arrived too late to be of assistance, returned home carrying news of the disaster through the settlements. The residents of Onondaga county shared in the general apprehension, on account of their exposed situation and proximity to the regular highway from the east to Lake Ontario and the west. Dread of a renewal of Indian atrocity and all the other horrors of a border war drove many from near the frontier to the interior.

Colonel Mitchell on his retreat proceeded to Oswego Falls to guard the stores at that point, obstructing the road over which he passed with fallen trees. It was now more than ever important to remove these stores to Sackett's Harbor, especially the large guns for the vessels. To attempt to do this by way of the lake, now patrolled by the British fleet, was impracticable. In the emergency Captain Woolsey sent a proposal to Commodore Chauncey to transport them along the lake shore in open boats to the mouth of Stony Creek about twelve miles west of Sackett's Harbor, thence up that creek and overland to Henderson harbor. The plan was approved and the troops ordered to cooperate in the movement. The heavy stores consisted chiefly of thirty-five large guns and the cable for the Superior, which weighed 9,600 pounds. The precious freight was loaded into nineteen large open boats, manned by a strong force of oarsmen, and 130 riflemen, while 150 Oneida warriors were engaged to meet the boats at the mouth of Salmon River. The flotilla left Oswego harbor on the 28th of May. A boat lost from the flotilla in a fog of that night revealed to the

British, who found it, the character of the movement; the vigilant Woolsey also foresaw the result of this misfortune. He made a desperate effort to reach the mouth of Big Sandy Creek with his boats and at the same time hurried off a messenger to Sackett's Harbor for reinforcements. The boats again put out, the oarsmen bent ardently to their task, and the Oneida warriors marched faithfully abreast on the shore. At noon the flotilla reached the mouth of the creek and proceeded a mile up the stream. When Sir James Yeo learned of the expedition from his cruiser which had found the lost boat, he sent two gunboats, three cutters and a gig to intercept the Americans. This squadron learned of the presence of the Americans in the creek towards night, and in the same afternoon a company each of cavalry and artillery dashed through the woods from Sackett's Harbor, followed a little later by a company of infantry. They made immediate preparations to give the enemy a warm reception. Big Sandy Creek in that vicinity flows through a flat country and its banks were covered with bushes. The boats lay just above a bend in the stream, while the troops were stationed near them, with the riflemen and Indians hidden in the bushes below. The British squadron hung near the mouth of the creek through the night of the 28th, confident of capturing their rich prize in the morning. With the approach of daylight the vessels proceeded up the creek and when in sight of the Americans, opened fire. The boats of the latter, setting low in the water, were but little harmed. Now landing a flanking party on either side, the British moved forward, pouring grape and canister into the bushes. Many of the Indians fled when the artillery fire began, while the riflemen lay flat upon the ground to escape the bullets, and bided their time. As the vessels neared their ambush, the riflemen arose and poured upon them a relentless fire. Many of the enemy fell under this storm of lead, and at the same time the American artillery opened. The remainder of the story is briefly told. In ten minutes after the Americans opened fire the British commander surrendered his whole force, having lost eighteen killed and fifty wounded; there were 170 prisoners. One rifleman and one Indian wounded was the insignificant loss to the Americans. The victory was complete and the capture large and important. The cannon and stores were safely taken on to Sackett's Harbor, the fleet was armed and Commodore Chauncey, suffering from illness, was carried on board on the 31st of July and his fleet sailed up the lake. He blockaded Kingston and vainly endeavored to draw Sir

James Yeo into action. With the completion at Kingston in September of a man-of-war of 112 guns, Commodore Chauncey prudently returned to Sackett's Harbor, where prompt measures were adopted to cope with the enemy. The keels of two first class frigates were laid and one of these was far advanced when peace was declared. Her hull stood until recent years when it was sold to a citizen of Syracuse and broken up. When the ice closed in on the lake for the winter the war had ended on the northern frontier.

Other principal military operations of the year 1814, ending with the final victory of General Jackson at New Orleans, January 8, 1815, were those at Fort Erie, July 3, and August 13-15; at Lundy's Lane July 25; on Lake Champlain, and at Plattsburgh September 11; at Chippewa October 15, and the victories of Decatur and others on the sea.

A treaty of peace was agreed to between commissioners of the United States and those of Great Britain, at Ghent on December 24, 1814, and ratifications were exchanged at Washington February 17, 1815. It provided for a mutual restoration of all conquered territory, and for three commissions—one to settle the title to islands in Passamaquoddy Bay; one to lay out the northeastern boundary of the United States as far as the St. Lawrence; and the third to run the line through that river and the lakes to the Lake of the Woods. The settlement of all other minor matters was embraced in the treaty. The reception of the news in this country spread joy throughout the land, although the treaty was criticised in some quarters, chiefly because immunity from search or impressment had not been secured. The news of the peace reached New York city February 11, 1815, and banquets and illuminations followed, not alone in the metropolis, but in all principal cities and villages. No one is living to tell us what he saw in the little villages of Onondaga county when the glad news came slowly northward; but we may well believe that in proportion to numbers of population, the joy and exultation of our peace-loving settlers were demonstrated with the same enthusiasm displayed elsewhere throughout the country.

During the progress of the war civil affairs, necessarily neglected in some sections of the State, moved forward in Onondaga county. Immigration, however, received a marked check. Considerable legislation was enacted relating to projects bearing more or less local interest, and especially with the object of promoting and improving facilities for communication and transportation through and within the State; some of this has been noticed. From 1792 down to about 1806

the system of water communication projected and finally established by the Western Inland and Lock Navigation Company between Albany and Central New York received frequent attention from the Legislature, and when finished became of vast importance in the settlement and prosperity of this part of the State. On the northern borders and across a section of this county by way of Oneida Lake and the Seneca River, traffic and travel in the early years of the century were large.

In April, 1796, it was enacted that Seth Phelps, William Stevens and Comfort Tyler (the last two Onondaga county men) should serve as commissioners to "make, repair the highways already laid out or which may be laid out therein" (Onondaga county). They were enjoined to expend \$2,000 on the Great Genesee Road. The fund was to come from the surplus money arising from the sale of State lots in the various towns.

On the 10th of April, 1804, the surveyor general was directed by law to lay out 250 acres "where the road running south from the village of Salina crosses the road running east and west through the lots in the Indian Reservation, appropriated for the use of the salt works, and sell the same at vendue on the first of June next, at the hotel in the village of Utica." The money thus raised was to be expended by Moses Carpenter, John Young, and James Geddes "in improving the road running from lot 38, in Onondaga to lot 49, in Manlius." On the same date a law was passed naming William I. Vredenburg and Jasper Hopper, commissioners to expend \$1,500 of the money arising from the salt springs in enlarging and repairing the wharf at Salina; repairing and improving the road from Salina along the northeast shore of the lake; draining stagnant waters near the salt springs and in clearing the rivers adjacent from logs and other obstructions. The road mentioned along the lake was further improved under act of April, 1806, at an expense of \$800.

On the 4th of April, 1805, an act was passed incorporating a company under the name of "The President, Directors and Company of the Onondaga Salt Spring Turnpike," and naming Anson Cary, Henry Whiting, Jasper Hopper, and William I. Vredenburg, commissioners, to open a road from Oxford village "northerly and westerly by the most eligible route through Pompey or Marcellus to the Salt Springs," also a branch from Pompey or Marcellus to the outlet of Skaneateles Lake.

Meanwhile in 1803-4 what was known as the Cherry Valley turnpike

was opened, extending from Cherry Valley westward through Otsego county to Cazenovia, and thence to intersect the Seneca turnpike in Manlius, with the option of going otherwise through Pompey and Marcellus to intersect the Seneca turnpike at the outlet of Skaneateles Lake. It was in 1804 also that commissioners were authorized to lay out a highway from Salina to the northwest corner of Galen and thence westward to the Genesee River.

The Salina and Chenango Turnpike Company was incorporated April 6, 1807, with Thaddeus M. Wood, John Ballard, Ira Seymour, Reuben Cross, and Daniel Hudson, commissioners; Elisha Alvord was a member of the company, which was authorized to open a road southward from Salina through Onondaga Hollow, Tully, Homer, Virgil, Cincinnatus and Lisle. These were all important thoroughfares, and others secondary in importance were soon established. Before the spring of 1813 there had been 180 turnpike companies incorporated in the State of New York. Those whose roads passed into or through Onondaga county were the First Northern Company, incorporated April 1, 1799; the Great Northern Company, incorporated April 4, 1805; the Great Western Company, incorporated March 15, 1799; the Second Great Western Company, incorporated April 4, 1801; the Third Great Western Company, incorporated April 4, 1803; the Fourth Great Western Company, incorporated March 28, 1805; the Manlius and Truxton, incorporated April 9, 1811; the Military Road, April 6, 1808; the Onondaga Salt Spring Company, incorporated April 4, 1805; the Salina and Chenango Company, incorporated April 6, 1807; the Seneca Turnpike Company, incorporated April 1, 1800. The Skaneateles Turnpike Company was incorporated in February, 1813, and the time for the construction of their road was afterwards extended to 1817.

Other legislative enactments of the war period show that general progress was uninterrupted. The general act of April 3, 1801, dividing the State into thirty counties and giving the boundaries of each, defines the boundaries of Onondaga county as follows:

The county of Onondaga to contain all that part of the tract of land in this State commonly called the military tract, set apart for the use of the troops of the line of this State lately serving in the army of the United States, which is bounded easterly by the county of Chenango, being the east bounds of the said tract; north and north-easterly by the Oneida lake and the Onondaga or Oswego river, issuing therefrom to the place where it empties into Lake-Ontario; northwesterly by Lake-Ontario from the mouth of the said river to the west line of the township of Hannibal, in the said military tract; westerly by the west and south bounds of said township to the town-

ship called Lysander; thence on the west line of Lysander to Cross-lake in the Seneca river; thence in the straightest direction to that point where the west line of the township of Camillus touches the aforesaid river; thence on the west line of Camillus to the south line thereof; thence easterly along the said south line to the northwest corner of the township of Marcellus, thence along the westerly and southerly lines of the said township to the Skaneateles-lake; thence southerly on the westerly shore of the same to the township of Tully; thence between the townships of Tully and Sempronius, Homer and Locke, Virgil and Dryden, to the south bounds of the said Military tract, southerly by the south bounds of the townships of Virgil and Cincinnatus, which form part of the south bounds of the said tract as the said tract and townships therein have been laid out and surveyed by the surveyor-general of this State.

In the year 1801 some of the streams of this county were made public highways by act of Legislature. Thus, on the 8th of April, Nine Mile Creek, "so-called, from its entrance into the salt lake to the north line of the town of Marcellus in the county of Onondaga, and the outlet of the said salt lake unto the fourth line of the Onondaga Reservation; the two branches of the Chittenango Creek, known by the names of the Limestone and Butternut Creeks until the first falls on each of the same." Penalties were fixed for obstructing either of these streams.

Meanwhile the legal affairs of the county were receiving the attention of the supervisors and the Legislature, and court buildings were provided. A section of the act of March 22, 1803, provided that after the passage of the act the courts for Onondaga county "shall be holden in the building erected for a court house and gaol, in the town of Onondaga; all writs, etc., returnable at the house of Samuel Tyler in Onondaga, on the 4th Tuesday of March next," were made returnable at the new court house. The fact that the new building did not progress as fast as anticipated is quaintly shown in the act of November 12, 1804, which provides that the next courts, "in case the inclemency of the weather is such that it shall be inconvenient to hold the said courts in the court house in said county, to adjourn their respective courts to such other house in the town of Onondaga as they may deem proper." The building was not wholly finished until 1810 as detailed in chapter XXVI, while the act under which the first county clerk's office was built was passed March 26, 1813.

The original Onondaga county had been reduced in area, as before stated, in 1799, by the erection of Cayuga county. On the 8th of April, 1808, it was still further reduced by the erection of Cortland county, which took away the original townships of Virgil, Cincinnatus, Homer,

Solon, and the south half of Tully and Fabius, an area of 485 square miles. Five towns in Onondaga county during the period of the war, namely, Tully, Cicero, Otisco, Salina and Spafford, in all of which, as well as in the other towns of the county, the progress of settlement, the establishment of the various institutions that constitute a part of every civilized community, and the creation of homes which each succeeding year saw better adapted to the needs and comforts of their owners, moved onward in an encouraging and commendable way.

CHAPTER XIX.

FROM 1815 TO 1830.

Events of Importance—Canal Agitation—Construction of the Erie Canal—Its Business—Other Canal Schemes—Changes in Civil Divisions—A Glimpse of Syracuse and Other Villages in 1829.

With the dawn of peace came renewed prosperity to Onondaga county. It is not known how many, if any, of the settlers in this county left their homes permanently or temporarily, on account of the proximity of hostilities, but it is true that the former rapid-flowing tide of immigration to this county and farther west almost ceased during the struggle. All this was changed when the news of peace spread over the land, and the adventurous and ambitious farmers who had found their prospects somewhat gloomy among the rough hills of New England, and the merchants and mechanics of that region upon whom the consequences of the war had fallen with grievous severity, inaugurated again the westward march that was not to cease for half a century. Onondaga county intercepted and held her full share of the pioneers, and an era of growth began which was to continue through many prosperous years. Unfortunately for the then recent settlers, the summer of 1816 was was one of such extreme cold as to cut off a large part of the crops. Snow fell in this region in May, and on the 9th of June there was a heavy frost at many points, while the entire season was most unpropitious. Provisions of all kinds commanded enormous prices; flour at one period in midsummer reaching \$16 per

barrel. Want was general, while there was extreme suffering in many individual cases.

It was on March 1 of 1816 that Oswego county was erected, taking with it from Onondaga county the town of Hannibal, which embraced that part of the Military Tract lying north of Lysander and west of the Oswego River. In the winter of that year took place a memorable event in the results of which this county was to largely participate, although the scene was outside of the county. The first steamboat west of the Hudson River was built at Sackett's Harbor and placed on Lake Ontario. She was named Ontario, and in the spring of 1817 began the lake traffic by steam. Coincident with the arrival of this vessel at Oswego was the passage on April 15, 1817, of the act which authorized the opening of "Navigable communications between Lakes Erie and Champlain, and the Atlantic Ocean, by means of canals connected with the Hudson river." The company before alluded to which had opened water communication between Albany and Central New York was not successful financially, and under the act just mentioned the State acquired by appraisal and condemnation its property and franchises, at a loss to the corporation of about \$300,000, the State being a large stockholder it shared in this loss.

Early in the century the necessity of improved internal waterways forced itself upon the attention of the people of the State, and during several years before the war of 1812 the subject of connecting the Hudson River with Lake Erie by an artificial waterway received attention throughout the State. The people of Onondaga felt a deep interest in this project. No limited section of the State, perhaps, felt so pressing a necessity for better and more rapid means for shipment of freight as did the salt district of this county. Judge Joshua Forman was elected to the Legislature in 1807 with special reference to the introduction of this subject in that body. He was eminently qualified for the work and filled with enthusiasm and determination in relation to the project. In February, 1808, he procured the passage of a joint resolution ordering a preliminary survey and the appointment of a joint committee. Three routes were under discussion and the committee was predisposed in favor of the one by way of Oswego; as a consequence all three were surveyed. On the 11th of April, 1808, the surveyor-general was authorized by law to draw on the State treasury for such sum of money as might be required to make the survey contemplated by the joint committee, not to exceed \$600, a sum ludicrously insufficient for the

purpose. Judge James Geddes was appointed to make the survey and began the work under the following instructions:

As the provision made for the expenses of this business is not adequate to the effectual exploring of the country for this purpose, you will, in the first place, examine what may appear to be the best route for a canal from Oneida lake to Lake Ontario, in the town of Mexico, and take a level and survey of it; also, whether a canal cannot be made between the Oneida Lake and Oswego, by a route in part to the west of the Oswego river, so as to avoid those parts along it where it will be impracticable to make a good navigation. The next object will be the ground between Lakes Erie and Ontario, which must be examined with a view to determine what will be the most eligible track for a canal from below Niagara Falls to Lake Erie. If your means will admit of it, it would be desirable to have a level taken throughout the whole distance between the lakes.



JOSHUA FORMAN.

This preliminary survey was made under an appropriation of only \$600, but it was completed by Mr. Geddes at a cost exceeding the appropriation by only \$75, and his report was made in 1809.

The canal question divided parties and shaped the politics of the State. Its discussion, suspended during the war, was promptly renewed at its close and continued until 1816, when an act was passed appointing commissioners to survey routes and make estimates for a canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie. On the final survey Judge Geddes and Benjamin Wright were employed by the commissioners on salaries of \$1,500 a year. At the legislative session of 1816 a memorial was presented, signed by more than 100,000 persons, calling on members to provide for the prosecution of the work without delay. In Onondaga county Judge Forman was appointed at a public meeting as committee to pre-

pare a memorial to be presented to the Legislature. At a large meeting held at Onondaga Hill on the 23d of February, 1816, Judge Forman read his memorial, which was approved, and a committee was appointed from the several towns of the county to give it circulation and procure signatures. More than 3,000 persons in this county signed the document.

The State authorized a loan of \$1,000,000, and the section between Rome and the Seneca River was decided upon as the first to be commenced. The final estimate of the cost of the entire work was \$5,000,000. Excavation began at Rome, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 4th of July, 1817.

"It is, perhaps, a singular coincidence that the first movement in the halls of legislation relative to the Erie canal, was made by a member from Onondaga—that the first exploration was

made by an engineer from Onondaga—that the first contract was given to, and the first ground broken by, a contractor who had been several years a resident of Onondaga, and all of whom had been Judges of our County Courts and Members of the Legislature from Onondaga."¹ To this should be added the very important fact that the salt makers of Onondaga paid more than one-half of the entire cost of the canal, by a tax upon the household necessity which they manufactured. The first ground broken in this county was by Elias Gumaer, of Manlius, and several other Onondaga men had contracts on the work.



JAMES GEDDES.

¹ Clark's Onondaga, vol. II, p. 61.

The work of construction went rapidly forward, considering the obstacles encountered, and in Governor Clinton's message of 1820 he reported ninety-four miles finished on the middle section, with a lateral branch to Salina. On the 21st of April, 1820, the first packet boat, the *Montezuma*, arrived in Syracuse and passed on to Utica. It was a memorable event for Onondaga county. Crowds had gathered at the various villages along the route, containing, we may feel sure, a generous contingent of the doubters who are ever present on such occasions. The boat would never float a mile in that ditch, they cried, and the determined men who had been instrumental in its construction and thus plunged the State into debt, were cheerfully consigned to the bottom of the canal. But when the *Montezuma* came floating smoothly and rapidly by, all adverse opinion disappeared like a wraith and expressions of ridicule changed to exultant shouts. On the 1st of June of that year we are informed by a current advertisement that, "boats for the accommodation of passengers 100 miles on the canal are now in operation by the 'Erie Canal Navigation Company.' They sail every Monday and Thursday morning from Utica at 9 o'clock and arrive at Canastota at 7 p. m.; proceed next day at 2 a. m. and arrive at Montezuma at 7 p. m. Price of passage including provisions, \$4." This was by a Utica company. To the usual celebration of the 4th of July was added a general canal celebration, and at no point was more enthusiasm displayed than in Syracuse, where most of the inhabitants of the county gathered. Thaddeus M. Wood was president of the day, the Declaration of Independence was read by Nathan P. Randall, the Manlius lawyer, and an oration was delivered by Samuel Miles Hopkins. The first two packets, the *Montezuma* and the *Oneida Chief*, with other early craft, came laden with passengers, among whom were the governor and many other eminent men. Freight boats were rapidly added to the canal fleet and new companies and individuals engaged in the packet business. An Albany paper of the spring of 1823 said:

The whole course of the great work from Utica to Rochester exhibits the bustle and stir of business. The amount and variety of productions which are constantly passing and repassing upon it fill the mind with astonishment. It is the flux and reflux of the great tide of Western wealth and Western enterprise.

The construction of the canal was fully consummated when water was let into it at Black Rock on the 26th of October, 1825. This event was duly celebrated by the passage through the canal from Lake Erie to New York, of a fleet having on board the governor and suite and

many other prominent men of the State. The flotilla stopped at the larger villages along the route, including Syracuse, where appropriate proceedings were conducted. The completion of the great work was a source of congratulation throughout the State; medals were struck commemorating it, canal scenes were printed on earthenware, handkerchiefs, etc., and an era of hopefulness began.

As an evidence of the rapidity with which the canal was brought into use, and of the great change in transportation wrought by it, particularly as regards freight, it may be stated that the number of canal boats which arrived at Albany during the season of 1823 was 1,329; in 1824 it was 2,687; in 1825 it was 3,336; and in 1826 it was about 7,000. The rate for transportation on the turnpike in 1826 was one and one-half cents per mile; on the canal it was five mills. It should not, however, be inferred that all passengers deserted the stages for the packet boats. Canal passage was still tedious beside land travel, and was chosen chiefly by those who wished to lessen the fatigue of a journey; it was avoided where saving of time was important. Merchants, bankers and tradesmen bound to or from the metropolis, lawyers going to the courts, and all who must needs go in haste, still made use of the stages. The old coaches held a large measure of their early popularity, even after the advent of the oncoming railroads, when the rivalry between the three modes of conveyance was intense for several years. The Seneca Turnpike Company, which had feared a large reduction in their passenger traffic by canal competition, was, on the contrary, able to declare a surplus dividend in April, 1823. In explanation of this act the company made the following public statement:

The experiment [of operating their road parallel with the canal] has proved the canal to be very beneficial to the interest of the road company. The heavy teams with six to eight horses are now mostly removed from the road in consequence of the reduced price of transportation, and the light travel increased by the natural increase of business produced by the facility of intercourse with New York.

Other changes wrought by the canal were no less important in Onondaga county than elsewhere along the line. The growth of villages already founded and which were touched by the waterway, received a remarkable impetus, while at other convenient points new hamlets sprang into existence and drew around their shipping warehouses the population and trade previously bestowed upon other hitherto busy places off the canal line, the latter suffering accordingly. For example, in the western part of the county, Jordan grew rapidly at the

expense of Elbridge; Memphis (then Canton) drew to some extent from Van Buren; while in the eastern part Fayetteville (after its water connection with the canal) prospered at the expense of Manlius; and Syracuse in its younger days was wonderfully stimulated by the great waterway. And the farmers, too, and the manufacturers throughout the whole country found at the numerous warehouses along the canal banks a far more convenient as well as more active and remunerative market than before.

The marked success of the Erie Canal led to the projection of numerous similar undertakings in this State, most of which never went further than the preliminary legislation under which they were proposed. The routes of some of these will cause the reader of to-day to smile. One was from Skaneateles Lake to the Erie Canal; another from Syracuse to Auburn; another from Camillus to Onondaga Lake; another from Brewerton to Salt Point; another from Salina to the Susquehanna River; another from Onondaga Valley to the Chenango River; and finally one from Onondaga Hollow to Syracuse. This last enterprise was started by the inhabitants in the Valley, who procured the passage of the necessary act of Legislature in 1824. The name of the company was the Onondaga Company, and George Hall, Joseph Swan, Gordon Needham, Lewis H. Redfield, and their associates were the incorporators named in the act. Strong efforts were made to carry the project through, but fortunately without success. In 1823 the first steps were taken towards establishing slack water navigation between Syracuse and Oswego, by the passage of an act of Legislature on April 22, directing the canal commissioners to cause a survey to be made of the Oswego River from the head of the falls to Oswego, and to report the same with the probable expense of completing the canal from Salina to Lake Ontario. At first it was contemplated that the southern terminus of the canal should be at Salina, where it would connect with Onondaga Lake. The act authorizing the canal passed the Legislature November 20, 1824. On the 20th of April, 1825, an appropriation of \$160,000 was made and the work of construction began in 1826. The inhabitants of Oswego had strenuously insisted from the first that water communication between the Hudson and Lake Erie ought to pass through their village and utilize Lake Ontario; and when the other route was adopted they labored earnestly for the canal that finally connected them with the Erie. The Oswego Canal was finished in 1828, at a cost of \$525,115. It constituted a new element in the growth of Onondaga county.

One effect of opening these canals was a marked change in the industries of the county. Prior to this wheat and other grains had been grown in large quantities and found a market at satisfactory prices; but the rapidly increasing shipments eastward of the products of the great grain fields farther west, caused the farmers of this county to turn their attention more to dairying and the growing of other crops not so much affected by western competition. The same cause also induced many who found grain-growing less profitable with passing seasons, to sell out and "go west." Farms in this vicinity with improvements were sold at about this period as low as \$10 an acre. Fruit-growing, too, began to attract attention and gradually advanced towards its present prominence.

Meanwhile territorial and other changes were taking place affecting Onondaga county. Oswego county was erected, as before noted, taking from Onondaga substantially the territory now embraced within the limits of the former, and reducing Onondaga to about its present area. The town of La Fayette was formed from Pompey and the Reservation April 15, 1825; Clay from Cicero, April 16, 1827; Elbridge and Van Buren from Camillus, March 26, 1829; and Skaneateles from Marcellus, February 26, 1839. By this time (1830) the population had increased from 41,461 in 1820, to 58,974.

Under an act of the Legislature of February 28, 1822, a work was accomplished of considerable importance, especially to Salina and the salt industry. The sum of \$4,500 was appropriated out of moneys received from the sale of State lands, to be expended in lowering Onondaga Creek so as to drain a large section of the marsh lands contiguous to Salina. Henry Case, Fisher Curtis, Ashbel Kellogg, Joshua Forman, Archy Kasson, John Woodward, and the superintendent of the salt springs were appointed commissioners "for draining the several swamps and marshes according to the act."

We gain some useful as well as quaint information regarding this county at about the time under consideration, from an old history of the State, written by James Macauley and published in 1829. Of the county as a whole, after giving its boundaries, area, etc., he wrote:

It was erected March 5, 1794, and is subdivided into twelve towns. The villages of Manlius, Jamesville, Onondaga Hollow, Onondaga Hill, Marcellus, Skaneateles, Onondaga Castle, Pompey, Syracuse, Salina, Liverpool, Geddesburg, Camillus, Elbridge, Jordan's Port, etc., are in this county. The six first are on the Seneca turnpike; the seventh is south of the turnpike, and is an Indian village; Syracuse, Ged-

desburg and Jordan's Port, are on the Erie canal; Salina is on the Oswego canal, and Liverpool on the east shore of Onondaga lake.

The writer then gives us the following glimpse of several of the before mentioned villages:

Syracuse in the town of Salina, in the county of Onondaga, one hundred and forty-three miles west of Albany. At present it contains upwards of one hundred houses. It has been built since the middle section of the Erie canal was made. Considerable quantities of salt are fabricated here by spontaneous evaporation. The water is brought from Salina, distant a mile and a half.

Salina, another village in the town of the same name, is one mile and a half northwardly of Syracuse, and near the head of Onondaga lake. It is built on a moderate rise of ground, and contains about one hundred and fifty houses. Between the village and the lake a marsh which contains the saline springs intervenes. Its situation is unpleasant at this day, owing to the uncultivated state of the marshes, swamps, and adjoining parts. Upwards of seven hundred thousand bushels of salt have been manufactured here in a single year. The Oswego canal now constructing passes through it. Salina was founded in 1791.

Liverpool, in the same town, about three miles north northwestwardly from Salina is on the east side of Onondaga lake; the number of houses are about fifty. Salt is manufactured at this place.

Geddysburg, another small village in the same town, is at the head of the lake on the Erie canal, one mile westwardly of Salina. It has risen since the construction of the canal, and has about fifty houses. Salt is made at it.

CHAPTER XX.

FROM 1830 TO 1840.

Era of Prosperity—Cholera—Railroads—Turnpikes—The First Bank—Financial Inflation and Wreck—The "Patriot War"—Illustrations of Salina and Syracuse in 1840.

The decade between 1830 and 1840 was one of great importance in the history of Onondaga county. It embraced an era of six or seven years of almost unexampled prosperity; a brief succeeding period of financial disaster and ruin; the building of the first railroads to cross the county; an increase of population of nearly 10,000, and the projection of various undertakings destined to exert a clearly visible influence upon the community,

The period referred to (1830-1840) was one of general prosperity throughout the Northern States. Development was rapid in all directions; land sales were enormous, particularly in cities and villages; money was plenty and a spirit of speculation and expansion came into existence which could have but one final result. In cities and villages where there were indubitable evidences of enterprise, progress and growth, this condition of affairs was especially noticeable. This county felt the prevailing tendency of the time, as seen in the record of the inauguration of many speculative and other undertakings, both public and private.

The Asiatic cholera swept over the country in 1832, creating widespread dismay and carrying to sudden and terrible death many good men and women. It found its most plentiful harvest along the canal and especially in the larger communities. Hence in this county its ravages were almost wholly confined to Syracuse and its near vicinity, for the particulars of which the reader is referred to Chapter XXVIII. Business was temporarily checked on this account, but with the disappearance of the disease in the following year the communities took up their former activities with vigor.

Just before the beginning of the period under consideration in this chapter, in April, 1829, A. P. Granger, John G. Forbes, Archy Kasson (all prominent citizens of Syracuse), and Jedediah Barber, of Homer, Andrew Dickson, of Cortland, and Nathan Dayton, with their associates, procured an act of Legislature incorporating the Salina and Port Watson Railroad Company, which was given power to construct a railroad from Salina to Port Watson, a little hamlet on the Tioughnioga River a mile east from Cortland village, between which and Binghamton merchandise had been shipped in considerable quantities by water early in the century. It has already been noticed that measures were taken towards constructing a canal over this route during the earlier period of canal excitement. The commissioners of this proposed railroad named in the act were A. P. Granger, Moses D. Burnet, A. Kasson, Joseph Slocum, of Syracuse, and some others from along the line. It was a precursor of what was soon to follow.

The first movement towards the construction of a railroad to enter or cross the county from which actual results followed, was the passage of an act of Legislature on May 1, 1834, incorporating the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company; the incorporators were Daniel Sennett, Ulysses F. Doubleday, Bradley Tuttle, John Seymour, Halsey Phelps,

Stephen Van Anden, David Munro, John Wilkinson, Grove Lawrence, Hezekiah Earl, and William Porter, jr. Five of these were Onondaga county men. The capital stock was made \$400,000, and the act required that the road should be in operation within five years after. The company was formally organized in January, 1835, and among the directors were Henry Raynor and Vivus W. Smith, of Syracuse. Work was begun in December, 1835, and on January 8, 1838, the road was opened between Auburn and Geddes. The track was made with wooden rails, and Sherwood's stage horses, from Skaneateles, were put on to draw the coaches. This method of travel prevailed until June 4, 1839, when the first steam locomotive was put on the road. The bridge across the old mill pond was finished in 1839, and on the day last mentioned an excursion train, the first propelled by steam in this county, was run over the line. The engine which drew this train was appropriately named Syracuse.

This railroad was, of course, a rude and primitive affair in comparison with the great lines that were soon to succeed it. The changes that have taken place in railroading are eloquent of the advancement of fifty years past. The first important improvement made was the substitution of flat iron rails for the wooden ones. They were held down to the string pieces by spikes driven directly through them, which often became loosened, worked upward, and the ends of the rails also bending upward, would sometimes work havoc by striking the under parts of cars and shooting up through the floor, giving them the name of "snake heads."

Railroad excitement was now awakened throughout the State. The first charter for a railroad in the United States to do a general transportation business had already been granted in 1826 to the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad Company, to construct a railroad from Albany to Schenectady. It will be remembered that the Erie Canal had then just come into full use, and the large traffic that it was receiving convinced far-seeing men that more rapid means of transportation across the State would soon be required, and that the most available route was along the line of the canal. The element of time was becoming a large factor in every man's business and influential on his profits or losses. Hence busy brains were speculating upon ways and means and possible results of introducing the young railway, which might at least divide the canal traffic and the stage passenger business and prove a profitable investment. A charter for a railroad from Utica

to Schenectady, where it would connect with the road before described, was granted in 1833. The capital was \$2,000,000, at least \$100,000 was to be expended within two years, and the road was to be completed within ten years. The work was hurried forward and the line was opened for business on the 2d of August, 1836. These pioneer railroads paid from the first and led to the projection of numerous others. In 1835-6 many men were elected to the Legislature because it was known that they would favor railroad extension. Among them and from Onondaga county were such energetic citizens as John Wilkinson, who took a deep interest in the early railroads, David Munro of Camillus, Sanford C. Parker, of Marcellus, and Daniel Dennison, of Manlius. The Legislature of 1836 was besieged with petitions for railroads in all parts of the State. Among them was one for a road between Utica and Syracuse, which was granted on May 11 of that year. The capital stock was \$800,000. Vivus W. Smith, Miles W. Bennett, Thomas J. Gilbert, Elihu L. Phillips, Aaron Burt and Horace Wheaton of this county were among the original appointees of the act for constructing the road. The company was compelled to pay the Seneca road company for any damages sustained by the turnpike in constructing the railroad, and to pay a certain toll to the canal commissioners on all freight carried by the railroad, excepting passengers' baggage, during the canal season. The original charter of the Schenectady and Utica road prohibited it from carrying any freight whatever; but this prohibition was removed by the Legislature of March 7, 1844. Prior to this latter date, freight was carried from Schenectady to Utica in winter on sleighs, and thence on westward by rail. Oliver H. Lee, of Syracuse, was the engineer in charge of the construction of the Syracuse and Utica road and its first superintendent. The first board of directors was as follows: John Wilkinson, president; Charles Stebbins, vice-president; Vivus W. Smith, secretary; David Wager (of Utica), treasurer; Oliver Teall, Aaron Burt, Holmes Hutchinson, John Townsend, Horatio Seymour, James Hooker, Ira Hawley, John Stryker, and Samuel French. Many of these were prominent citizens of this county.

The opening of these roads, the parents of the present great New York Central system, was of vast moment to Onondaga county and particularly to Syracuse. While for quite a period rivalry between them and the canal and the stages was active, they received a large and profitable share of business from the first, and were indirectly in-

strumental in stimulating industrial and commercial activity and enterprise in all directions. The same influence was, moreover, potent in augmenting the financial disaster of that period.

While these large public projects were progressing, others of a more private character, though still of importance in the development of the county, were either projected or actually undertaken. Among these were many besides the railroads that were designed to provide better means for internal transportation. The Syracuse and Tully Turnpike Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature on the 25th of April, 1831, the commissioners named in the act being Joseph Slocum, Nicol Howell, and Benjamin D. Sniffin. They were authorized to construct a turnpike from the Hamilton and Skaneateles turnpike in Tully to Syracuse, and to charge certain tolls thereon. There were 1,000 shares of \$20 each. Another similar project was the incorporation of the Syracuse and Pulaski Turnpike Company, April 23, 1831, with Moses D. Burnet, of Syracuse, Gurdon Williams, of Salina, and Avery Skinner, Hastings Curtiss, Orvil Hungerford, and Elisha Camp, commissioners. Again, on the 24th of April, 1833, the Salina and Oswego Turnpike Company was incorporated, with Peter Sken Smith, Abraham P. Grant, Jonathan Case, John G. Forbes, and Sylvester F. Peck, commissioners. Several of these were Onondaga men. The route of their road is obvious from the title.

On May 21, 1836, the "Syracuse, Cortland and Binghamton Railroad Company" was incorporated, among the numerous similar projects that were destined to wait the passing of years before they were realized. Another was the "Jordan and Skaneateles Railroad" incorporated May 6, 1837, the object of which is apparent in the title. All the commissioners were prominent citizens of the western part of the county. Along the northern line of the county transportation was to be facilitated by the improvement of the Oneida River, under legislative act of April 29, 1839. The commissioners were authorized to borrow \$75,000 with which to make the river navigable for steamboats.

Two wholly local enterprises were projected in this year by the incorporation of the Syracuse and Onondaga Railroad, the commissioners for which were Vivus W. Smith, James Beardslee, Elam Lynds, Daniel Elliott, and Henry Raynor, who were authorized to build a railroad "from Syracuse to the stone quarries in the town of Onondaga," and the Brewerton and Syracuse Railroad Company, with Dean Richmond, James Beardsley, John L. Stevens, J. H. Parker, and James Manning,

as incorporators. At about the same time a company was formed and incorporated to construct a road "from Syracuse to Benedict's stone quarries;" these were on the south half of farm lot 88 in Onondaga.

All of these undertakings indicate the spirit of enterprise that was abroad during that period. To meet the financial requirements of the time the Onondaga County Bank was incorporated on April 15, 1830, by F. G. Jewett, Samuel L. Edwards, Elisha Litchfield, Matthew Van Vleck, Otis Bigelow, Aaron Burt, Moses S. Marsh, Oliver Teall, Oliver R. Strong, John Wilkinson, William H. Sabin, Charles Jackson, and Herman Jenkins—all men of character and prominence in Syracuse and the several towns. Two years later, April, 1832, the Bank of Salina was incorporated by Nehemiah H. Earl, Nathaniel Munro, Ashbel Kellogg, David Munro, Moses D. Burnet, Thomas J. Gilbert, Hezekiah Strong, Charles A. Baker, and Albert Crane.

Among the larger manufacturing industries that were in operation in the county in 1836, as stated in the old Gazetteer, were two furnaces, and two cotton mills, besides the prosperous salt interest.

The winter of 1835-36 was a very severe one and great falls of snow and intense cold prevailed. The poor suffered severely in Syracuse and other villages and cities, in some of which appropriations of money were made for the purchase of firewood.

It is difficult for the young or middle aged conservative business man of to-day to understand the wild and reckless operations which led to the financial panic of 1836-37. The prime cause of the panic rested in the very financial foundation of the government as developed by the policy of General Jackson and in antagonism to that policy by the United States Bank and its connections. While the tide was rising, banks multiplied in various parts of the country and their managers, who had thus become able to control large resources in the depreciated currency, engaged heavily in real estate and other speculations, indulged extravagantly in living beyond their means, thus aiding in turning the heads of their more conservative neighbors. Prices of lands and all kinds of goods were greatly inflated, money, such as it was, was plenty, easily obtained and as readily spent, while securities in the form of notes and mortgages passed current in heavy volume. Usurious rates of interest were common, money commanding from three to five per cent a month, with a large demand at even those rates. This apparent anomaly was created by the fact that many persons were led into borrowing at the enormous rates in the hope that with the money

thus obtained they could realize immense profits. Thus whole communities were drawn into the whirlpool. Upon the subject of actual gains by the mere transfer of land titles from hand to hand, and always at greatly enhanced prices, men otherwise sane seemed to have gone mad. Tracts of land changed hands at prices which in some cases have never since been reached. The general and inevitable crash was precipitated by President Jackson's "specie circular," which required all payments for public lands that had been eagerly located in the west, to be made in specie, and the withdrawal of deposits from the United States Bank. All values dropped more rapidly than they had risen and bankruptcy appeared on every hand. As a rule the larger villages suffered the most, for obvious reasons. Every day in the public rooms of the old Syracuse House gathered knots of anxious speculators, many of whom had there seen their fortunes rapidly augmenting, as they believed, in those same rooms, consulting upon the gloomy prospect and bewailing the condition of affairs. A sale of land on Prospect Hill was made in those days at \$1,000 an acre to a New York man, referring to which a local newspaper said the land was "very uneven" and would cost another \$1,000 an acre to level it, adding that it was "worthy of observation that, notwithstanding the great scarcity of money, real estate has risen in this village during the last six months nearly one hundred per cent." It will be correctly inferred that this rather optimistic view was not borne out by the events of the next year or two. A general suspension of specie payments by banks followed.

As far as relates to Onondaga county at large it may be stated that it was less affected by the monetary stringency than almost any other section of the State. The reason for this is clear. There was no large city, nor any very large villages within its bounds; but what was of still more importance in sustaining it through the crisis was the source of steady inflow of revenue existing in the salt industry, which permeated throughout the county. While business depression was prevalent and individual disaster frequent, there was no such wholesale ruin and real panic as existed in many less favored localities. For the same reason, too, recuperation was more prompt than in many places and the beginning of the next decade saw renewed evidences of prosperity on every hand.

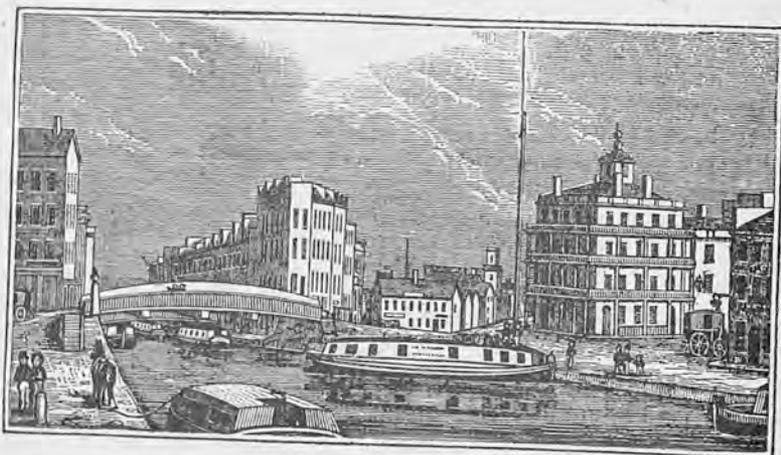
The "Patriot War" was the dignified name applied to a hopeless and profitless attempt to invade Canada and free it from English rule made

in 1838 by a small army of filibusters. The actual scenes were fortunately far removed from Onondaga county, but among the so-called army were thirty-five residents of the county. Nine of these were Germans. Several expeditions were made from various points, all based upon the presumption that they would concentrate at or near Ogdensburg, cross the river and be joined by hosts of dissatisfied Canadians. The details of these expeditions need not be followed here; let it suffice to state that the last body of men to join the abortive attempt consisted of 250 volunteers, led by Gen. S. Von Schultz, one of the nine Onondaga county Germans, and when they reached the Canadian shore not a man was there to join the band. The battle of the Windmill (at Windmill Point) followed and the invaders were soon overpowered by the Canadian soldiery and captured almost to a man. Von Schultz, being the leader, was tried by court martial at Kingston and was executed on the 8th of December, 1838. Martin Woodruff and Christopher Buckley, of this county, subordinate officers, were also executed a little later. Among the remaining eight who were executed was Lemam Leech, of Liverpool. Many of the volunteers were mere boys, some of whom were exiled to Van Diemen's Land and were released under the amnesty act of 1849. The others, mostly the younger ones, were pardoned and permitted to return home. This summary punishment greatly incensed the people of Northern New York, and meetings were held in various places where expressions of sympathy were made for the unfortunate victims, with protests against their execution. One of these meetings was held at the court house in Syracuse and was largely attended. A long list of resolutions was prepared by Vivus W. Smith. Of the persons captured at Windmill Point the following besides Von Schultz, Buckley, Leech and Woodruff were residents of this county: Cornelius Goodrich, Chauncey Mathews, Calvin Mathews, Nelson J. Griggs, Joseph Wagner and Charles Woodruff, of Salina; Nathan Whiting and Giles Thomas, of Liverpool; Edward Holmes, Peter Meyer, and Edward A. Wilson, of Pompey; Hiram Sharp and Hiram Kinney, whose residence is not known.

The two accompanying plates and their descriptive text are reproduced from the Historical Collection of the State of New York, a somewhat rare volume published in 1841, and are of interest in connection with the history of this period:



The above is a southeastern view of the village of Salina and salt works, as viewed from an elevation called Prospect Hill, which rises on the eastern side of Syracuse village. The Oswego canal, which forms a junction with the Erie canal at Syracuse, is seen on the left. The lake is seen in the distance. The central part of Salina is one and a half miles north of Syracuse. It is probable that the two villages in the course of a few years, by the increase of population, will be blended into one. Salina village lies upon a plain rising near the center of the marsh. It contains three churches, a bank, and eighty-six salt manufactories. The village of Liverpool is about four and one-half miles north of Syracuse, on the lake and Oswego Canal, consisting of about sixty houses.



The annexed view is a western view of the central part of Syracuse, showing the Erie Canal, the Syracuse House, and some other buildings in the vicinity. This village, which now has a city-like appearance, was incorporated in 1825, contains about

700 houses, the county buildings, one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, and one Baptist church, a bank, and two newspaper establishments. The Syracuse Academy is a fine brick edifice four stories high, with an observatory, spacious grounds, etc. The Syracuse House is of brick, four stories high, and is one of the most splendid establishments of the kind in the State.

CHAPTER XXI.

FROM 1840 TO THE CIVIL WAR.

Increase in Population—Agricultural Development—The First Plank Road—The Direct Road—The Syracuse and Oswego Railroad—The Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad—The Telegraph—Public Buildings—The "Jerry Rescue"—The Financial Panic of 1857.

During the period to which this chapter is devoted Onondaga county increased in population from 67,915 in 1840, to 70,175 in 1845; to 85,890 in 1850; 86,575 in 1855, and to 90,686 in 1860. Of this last number about 28,000 were in Syracuse, which had gained in the preceding decade about 6,000. While these figures do not show a phenomenal growth, it is true that the increase was healthy and permanent in character.

By the year 1840 the cloud of business and financial depression which had enveloped the country had passed away, and a period of nearly twenty years succeeded which was marked by general prosperity in which this county shared.

Between 1820 and 1860 the agricultural industry of the county experienced important changes made necessary to meet new conditions of markets, new and better knowledge of soil characteristics, etc. In the early years wheat was the most important product, because it found the readiest market, though not always at very remunerative prices. The market price in Syracuse in 1825 ranged from 37½ to 62½ cents, but this was unusually low. In the next year it brought 75 cents; in 1827, 81 cents; in 1828 the same, and in 1829 from \$1.13 to \$1.25. But, as already said, the fact that it could always be sold, and generally for cash or its equivalent if desired, kept its production large for many years. Many large flouring mills were built before the war period in several of the towns, all tending to keep the demand for

wheat active. But with the opening of the canal and the later railroads came the inevitable in this regard. Wheat was raised in immense quantities in the rich Genesee country and farther west in this State, and even beyond its bounds, and it had to be sold, if at all, to the eastward of where it was produced. This opened up a competition which has not ceased to this day.

The farmers of Onondaga and contiguous counties turned their attention to other products when wheat was no longer profitable, and the quantity grown gradually diminished until now it is little more than sufficient for home uses. One of the most important features of the change was the introduction in two or three of the towns of the cultivation of tobacco about 1855, which soon became a very important product and so continues to the present. (See history of Lysander and Van Buren). More attention was also given to dairying with the passing years until it became and still is an important feature of the agricultural industry in the county. Fruit growing, and the production of barley and other grains were largely increased during the period under consideration and aided in keeping a stable balance between the surplus products of the county and the markets sought for them.

During the first half of the century the farmer in the rural districts was compelled to haul his surplus products over considerable distances to market at the country store, or along the canal or railroad, and frequently over almost impassable roads. This was an ever-present source of complaint as well as of actual loss, even as it is to-day, and eventually led to the inauguration of a line of highway improvements called plank roads, which during ten or fifteen years exerted an important influence on public economy. Their construction was also, no doubt, fostered to some extent by the great success of the early railroads. These could not extend in *all* directions, and in their stead it was seen that plank roads would greatly improve the country highways for easier and cheaper transportation of the farmer's produce, the country merchant's goods, and the passage of the stages that still rolled away from canal or railroad to outlying points. There was, moreover, the element of possible profit to the builders of the roads in the collection of tolls. The only feature of the new highway that seems to have been either overlooked or misapprehended, was the comparatively short life of the plank covering.

Onondaga county has the honor of building the first plank road in the United States. On the 12th of April, 1844, the "Salina and Central Square

Plank Road Company" was incorporated by the Legislature, and Orsamus Johnson, John L. Stevens, Richard Adams, Miles W. Bennett, and Moses D. Burnet, were named commissioners to open the stock subscription books. It is not surprising that this first project of the kind in the country needed considerable forcing to carry it to a successful conclusion, but it was accomplished, and the road was built and ready for business on the 18th of July, 1846. So important was this improvement then considered that a public excursion was made on the 11th of August, for which a procession was formed in Syracuse to march to the starting point, the drive was made to Brewerton where dinner was served and speeches were made by Harvey Baldwin, M. D. Burnet, A. P. Granger, James Geddes and others of the foremost citizens of Syracuse. This road cost \$23,000 to build sixteen and one-half miles, and paid a good profit on the investment from the first. If it had failed to pay it might have been not alone the first, but the last, plank road in the country. As it was they sprang into existence by the hundred, and there were so many that came into or crossed this county that it is almost impossible to name them. Among the more important was the one extending southward to Tully and later to Cortland; one northward to Oswego, one westward to Camillus and Elbridge substantially on the line of the Seneca turnpike; one eastward to Fayetteville and Manlius; one between Jordan and Skaneateles. All of these were in operation in 1850 or very soon thereafter, and most or all of them were profitable to the stockholders, at least until the first planks were destroyed. This and the opening of other railroads reduced the amount of tolls and the plank and the toll houses were gradually abandoned. The last one in active existence in this county was the one extending to Liverpool and Central Square. It is interesting to know that there was a "double plank road" in Warren street, Syracuse, laid in 1850.

The year 1848 saw the incorporation of the city of Syracuse, in which year the following statistics of population were given: First ward (estimated) 2,500; second ward, 4,464; third and fourth wards, 6,777; total 13,741. The place had now fairly entered upon its long career of rapid and solid growth that still continues, which is giving it the reputation of being one of the most enterprising and flourishing of the second class cities of the North.

At about the same time John Wilkinson, then the railroad king of Onondaga county, and others who were interested in the existing roads,

were discussing the desirability of a more direct line of railroad between Syracuse and Rochester, which would avoid the long and devious route of 104 miles by way of Auburn and pass through a more level and populous country. This led to the organization of The Rochester and Syracuse Direct Railroad Company. Surveys were made by O. C. Childs, which showed that a road could be built twenty-two miles shorter than the old line, and with more favorable grades. In 1850 this company and the two already in existence and before described, were consolidated under the name of The Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, and what became known as the direct road was commenced under direction of James Hall, engineer, and opened in 1853, at the time of the general consolidation of the lines between New York and Buffalo into the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Still another railroad was opened in the period under consideration which was to aid in the general advancement of Onondaga county. During the summer of 1839 a survey was made for a road between Syracuse and Oswego, on the west side of the waterway, by a company organized in April of that year. It was nearly ten years later before anything was actually accomplished under the charter, when in March, 1847, a company was organized with the following board of directors: John Wilkinson, Thomas T. Davis, Allen Munroe, Horace White, all of this county; F. T. Carrington, Luther Wright, Sylvester Doolittle, Alvin Bronson, of Oswego; Holmes Hutchinson, Alfred Munson, Thomas F. Faxton, of Utica, and Samuel Willets and Rufus H. King, of Albany. The first officers of the company were: Holmes Hutchinson, president; F. T. Carrington, secretary, Luther Wright, treasurer. Work on the road was at once begun and it was opened for traffic in October, 1848. It did a profitable business from the beginning and helped materially to swell the trade of Syracuse.

Onondaga county still lacked a railroad outlet to the southward. In early years it had generally been supposed that it would be in this direction that much of the transportation of Central New York would go. The Erie Canal and the east and west railroads changed all this. On the 13th of August, 1851, the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad was organized, with Hamilton Murray, D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego; Horace White, James R. Lawrence, Thomas B. Fitch, of Syracuse; Daniel S. Dickinson, Hazard Lewis, of Binghamton; Jedediah Barber, Israel Boies, of Homer; Alanson Carley, Marathon; Henry Stevens, Cortland; John B. Rogers, Chenango Forks, and Robert Dunlop, James-

ville, directors. Henry Stevens was chosen president; Clinton F. Paige, secretary; Horace White, treasurer, and W. B. Gilbert, superintendent and engineer. The road was opened through on October 23, 1854. On the 13th of October, 1856, the road was sold under mortgage foreclosure, and was reorganized under the name of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad April 30, 1857. In 1870 the road passed under control of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company, and two years later the road to Oswego also passed to that company. Extending almost centrally through this county, these lines have had a marked influence in its development, and especially on the growth of Syracuse. No other railroad projects affecting this county were undertaken until after the war.

Meanwhile that mysterious agent, electricity, had aided in developing the telegraph, the first line of which passed through this county. The company had its origin in Utica, from which place a line was extended east and west, and the first office in Syracuse was opened May 1, 1846. The only other offices then on the line were at Utica and Albany. The line reached Buffalo July 3, and New York September 9 of that year. In 1850 there were only two wires in Syracuse, of the hundreds that now pass through the city.

Some public improvements of importance during this period were the building of the new and present court house in 1856-7; the building of the Onondaga County Penitentiary in 1850-51; the erection of the State Asylum for Idiots in Syracuse in 1855; the reorganization of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society in 1856, all of which are described in detail in Chapter XXIV.

In the mean time the political field in this county as well as throughout the State and country, had been active, and the transactions of the great parties were rapidly becoming an important factor in the current of events that were leading up to a bloody civil war. The conflict between the abolitionists and the pro-slavery element had long been waged and in few localities with greater ardor than in this county. The fugitive slave law found many bitter opponents here, and the famous rescue of the slave "Jerry" in Syracuse in 1851 (see history of Syracuse herein) had drawn national attention to this locality and stimulated and intensified political opinions and acts. In those days the Whig party was not nearly so sure of a county majority in Onondaga as are the Republicans of to-day. The majority in 1846 was only 133, and in the very active Taylor-Van Buren campaign of 1848 it was only

500. The "irrepressible conflict," long foretold by some of the greatest statesmen, was becoming tragic in its possible terrible results, and from that time until 1860, its frenzy and madness constantly augmented. After the formation of the Republican party in 1856, the patriotic Edwin D. Morgan was elected governor of the State in 1858 and was re-elected by a largely increased majority in 1860. A. P. Granger, who had long been an active Whig, was in Congress from this district, and was succeeded in 1860 by Charles B. Sedgwick; while our assemblymen, among whom the still living veteran Thomas G. Alvord was just beginning his wonderful legislative career, were generally from the Whig or Republican ranks. Republican majorities in the fall of 1858 were generally increased, and solicitude, apprehension and disquiet pervaded the political field.

The county passed through the financial revulsion of 1857 with less of suffering and disaster than many other sections of the State, and for the same reasons, among others, which were effectual in 1837-8. With the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for president of the United States in 1860 public affairs assumed a still more ominous appearance.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE WAR PERIOD.

The Beginning of the War—Military Enthusiasm—Captain Butler's Company—Captain Jenney's Artillery Company—The 12th Regiment—The 122d Regiment—Bounties and Bounty Legislation—The 101st Regiment—The 149th Regiment—The Draft—The 185th Regiment—Statistics of Bounty Indebtedness.

The long reign of peace in this country was ended. The time had arrived when the question of the stability of the Union was to be tested. It is not within the purpose or scope of this work to discuss the causes that led to the great civil war, nor to follow in detail the record of the important events that characterized that conflict. The story has been written more exhaustively than that of any war in the world's history. Every State and county has in its archives complete records and muster rolls of each regiment, company, and soldier from the respective localities, while every library contains ample facilities devoted to the sub-

ject, for student and reader. It may, therefore, be presumed that every intelligent person is familiar with the general history of the civil strife of 1861-65. It remains for us to briefly note in these pages the prominent military events that took place in this county during that memorable period, with such details and statistics as the allotted space will admit.

When, on the 12th of April, 1861, the enemies of the Union fired the first gun against the flag of the country, a tide of patriotic enthusiasm and indignation swept over the entire North. It was the culmination of the stirring political events which for nearly a year had left the public mind in a fever of excitement and anxiety. Companies of Wide Awakes and Lincoln clubs had been in active existence in the county since early in 1860, and aided in the very exciting political campaign, which resulted in the election to the presidency of the great western commoner, Abraham Lincoln. Onondaga county gave him 3,981 majority, and the people of the new Republican faith joined in ratification meetings and other joyful gatherings. As already intimated, this county during many preceding years had been a conspicuous center of Abolitionism, its headquarters in Syracuse. This fact was due, perhaps, to two causes, the central situation of the city and county in the State, and the dwelling in Syracuse of several of the ablest and most active Abolitionists of the North. The spirit of Abolitionism found here a warm and fertile soil. The long-past rescue of Jerry, the slave, was still an inspiration. The war was expected; the abolition of slavery as one of its consequences, was hoped for.

In the last week of 1860 a meeting was held in Syracuse, at which a committee of thirty-three was appointed. Its first meeting was held January 2, 1861, and expression given to its fundamental principles, that "the Union must and shall be preserved." On the 13th of January a general Union meeting was held at which a report of the committee was read, favoring hearty support of the government in the expected crisis. A minority report was also presented through Harvey Baldwin, advising concession to the Southerners. The 51st Regiment of militia was placed on a "war footing" in the month of January, and on the 29th of that month preparations had been made to hold an Abolition meeting. The proceedings were interrupted by the offering of resolutions by John C. Hunt and James McGurk, condemning the Abolitionists and their sentiments in unmeasured terms. The Democrats and their allies succeeded in breaking up the meeting. The Abolitionists reas-

sembled the next morning, but before their chairman and speakers could make any progress their opponents rushed into the hall, and by hooting, stamping, throwing eggs and other similar demonstrations again broke up the meeting. The mob appeared in a street procession that evening. This incident bears a weird appearance to the observer of to-day, but it should not be taken as indicating in any sense prevailing public sentiment. It was a practical expression of the sentiments of such extreme Southern sympathizers as were then to be found in every large community. Arrests were made and several of the leading disturbers were indicted.

On Lincoln's journey from his home to the national capital he passed through Syracuse on the 18th of February, 1861. A large crowd had gathered from city and country, and preparations were made to give him an enthusiastic welcome during his expected stay. But when the train stopped it was learned that a halt of only a few minutes would be made. The president appeared on the rear platform of the train at Salina street, from which he made a brief response to an equally brief address of welcome by Mayor Amos Westcott.

Meanwhile the Southern States were successively seceding and making palpable preparations for war. The town elections held in this county in February, 1861, showed Republican majorities larger than usual.

The call to arms which followed the firing upon Fort Sumter found an echo in every loyal heart and thousands sprang forward to offer their services and mayhap their lives in defense of the perpetuity of the Union. On the 15th of April, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 militia volunteers for three months' service in suppressing the uprising, which was looked upon as little more than a short-lived riot. Within fifteen days after the call was issued 350,000 men had offered their services to the government. Had the prescience of the government been equal to the enthusiasm of the people, all that vast body of volunteers would have been placed in the field and much bloodshed might have been saved. It soon became apparent that this body of men could scarcely be armed and equipped before their short term of service would expire. In the brotherhood of loyal States New York was foremost in determination that the Union should endure, and under the first call nearly 14,000 men went forward. Of these Onondaga county sent her share in prompt response to the call. The quota of the State was 13,280. Public meetings were held at which eloquent

speakers portrayed the situation; martial music filled the air; the Stars and Stripes floated from hundreds of conspicuous points; the usual peaceful occupations of the people were almost abandoned; in the newspaper offices everywhere bulletins were eagerly scanned by anxious eyes; the air was filled with military spirit and preparations. On the 22d of April, 1861, a great war mass meeting was held in Syracuse, and on the day following the Common Council appropriated \$10,000 for aid to families of volunteers. At the breaking out of the war there was in Syracuse a company of zouaves composed of about forty representative young men. Its captain was John G. Butler; Samuel Thompson, first lieutenant; Edwin S. Jenney, second lieutenant. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter this company tendered its services to the government, was immediately recruited to the maximum of seventy-seven men and was made Co. D, of the 3d New York Regiment. Before it was mustered into service Lieutenant Jenney raised another company in Oneida county, which was assigned to the same regiment as Co. I and he was commissioned its captain. Captain Butler's company was the first to organize in Central New York. These two companies joined the regiment in Albany in April, 1861, which soon proceeded to Fortress Monroe and became a part of Butler's army. It took part in the first actual battle of the war at Big Bethel, on June 9, 1861. After Bull Run the regiment was assigned to garrison duty in Fort McHenry, Baltimore. Captain Jenney left the regiment in October to raise a battery of artillery, and February 4, 1863, Captain Butler was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and February 24, to colonel of the 147th Regiment, which he commanded with distinction until his discharge, November 5, 1863, from disability. The regiment was mustered out August 18, 1865.

On May 3, 1861, the president issued another call for troops, which was confirmed by Congress on August 6, 1861. Under this call and under acts approved July 22 and 25, 500,000 men were required. There were actually furnished 2,715 six months men; 9,142 one year men; 30,950 two years men; and 657,868 three years men, a total of 700,680. Of these New York State supplied 30,950 two years men (all that were furnished), and 89,281 three years men, a total of 120,221. Her quota was only 109,056. Of these this county exceeded her quota.

The 10th New York Independent Battery, popularly called Jenney's Battery, was recruited in the fall of 1861, and subsequently was attached to the 3d New York Artillery as Co. F. The lieutenants were

Alexander H. Davis, Gustavus F. Merriam, Paul Birchmeyer, and James D. Outwater. The command left New York for Washington February 21, 1862, between which date and May, 1865, it performed valiant service for the Union cause, particularly at Goldsboro (December 17, 1862), Morris Island (July 10, to September 6, 1863), Beaufort (1864). After the battle at Goldsboro Captain Jenney was recommended for promotion and January 1, 1863, was made major. In July he proceeded to regimental headquarters at Newbern, where he was soon made judge-advocate, and soon afterwards provost-judge of the department. These positions he filled until September, 1864, when he was commissioned colonel of the 185th Regiment, as noted further on.

The first full regiment of infantry from Onondaga county was the 12th New York, the ranks of which were filled on the Monday following the Sunday on which the first gun was fired on Sumter. The field officers of the regiment were as follows: Ezra L. Walrath, colonel; James L. Graham, lieutenant-colonel; John Lewis, major; Silas Titus, adjutant; Edward B. Griswold, quartermaster; R. W. Pease, surgeon; George B. Todd, assistant surgeon; George H. Root, sergeant-major; Charles Sedgewick, quartermaster-sergeant; Robert C. Daly, drum-major; Spencer Eaton, fife-major.¹ This regiment was of course recruited under the call for three months men, but remained in the service until May 17, 1863, when it was mustered out at Elmira. The regiment participated in the first Bull Run battle and met with a small loss, George N. Cheney of Co. A, being the first man killed. When the three months expired for which the regiment had volunteered, and the men learned they would not be permitted to return home there was much demoralization and complaint, but the difficulties were finally settled, and in the fall of 1861 a body of 550 recruits was raised by Henry A. Weeks, with which the 12th was consolidated, Weeks taking the colonelcy of the regiment. Officers rendered supernumerary were mustered out, but many of them re-enlisted. During the difficulties in the field just alluded to a meeting was held in Syracuse, November 22, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Twelfth regiment, which represents Onondaga county in the war now raging in our country for the maintenance of the Union, had passed through many trials and adversities, thereby greatly reducing its numbers and impairing its

¹ For the line officers of this and other regiments noticed in these pages, the reader is referred to the Muster Rolls published by the State and filed in the county clerk's office.

efficiency; and being satisfied that the residue of the regiment now in service is in a healthy and prosperous condition; and

Whereas, Efforts are now being made to recruit it to a thousand strong, and believing it to be the duty of all loyal citizens of this county to promote such efforts by every means in their power, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county, that the honor of the county in this war rests mainly with the Twelfth Regiment, and we therefore appeal to our constituency to aid the efforts now being made to recruit the regiment, and we personally extend to the officers engaged in the work our cheerful and hearty co-operation.

During its service in 1862 and four months of 1863, the 12th Regiment exhibited heroic valor on many fields—Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.

The next call of the president for 300,000 three years volunteers was issued July 2, 1862. There were furnished a total of 421,465 men. The quota of this State was 58,705 and she furnished 78,904. In this county the response was prompt. On the 24th the citizens of the county were invited to meet at Wieting Opera House to inaugurate measures for the promotion of enlistments. It was now foreseen that the struggle for maintenance of the Union was to be long and bloody and would demand all the resources of the country. The State had already been divided into regimental districts corresponding to the senatorial districts and a committee called the Senatorial War Committee was appointed, to whom was intrusted the general control of military affairs. In Onondaga county the following persons composed this committee: Charles Andrews, Grove Lawrence, Dennis McCarthy, E. W. Leavenworth, Hamilton White, Austin Myers, Thomas G. Alvord, L. W. Hall, Thomas T. Davis, and J. Dean Hawley. On July 15, 1862, this committee met and elected Charles Andrews president, and L. W. Hall secretary. A resolution was adopted, asking the several towns to appoint a committee of three from each town to cooperate with the main committee. Meanwhile military operations in the field were generally unfavorable to the Union cause.

Under these conditions, recruiting for the 122d Regiment began, and so rapid were enlistments that the regiment was mustered into service on the 28th of August, with the following field and staff officers: Silias Titus, colonel; Augustus W. Dwight, lieutenant-colonel; Joshua B. Davis, major; Andrew J. Smith, adjutant; Frank Lester, quartermaster; Nathan R. Tefft, surgeon; John O. Slocum, assistant surgeon;

L. M. Nickerson, chaplain; O. V. Tracy, sergeant-major; T. L. Poole, quartermaster-sergeant; Guy J. Goetches, commissary sergeant; A. W. Hancock, hospital steward. Proceeding to Washington this regiment, with the 65th and 67th New York, and 23d, 82d, and 61st Pennsylvania Regiments was constituted a brigade of Couch's Division. During its term of three years few regiments were called on for more valorous conduct or greater sacrifices than the 122d. From Antietam it passed through the more important battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and the engagements that closed the war in the spring of 1865. In one of the last of these, at Squirrel Level Road, on March 25, 1865, the brave Colonel Dwight was killed. In many of these memorable battles the 122d was in the hottest of the fight, and its losses were terrible, its heroism invincible.¹

It was only a month after the president's call for troops before mentioned, when another was issued (August 4), for a like number of nine months militia, and prompt action was taken to fill the quota for the county, which was as follows for both calls: Camillus, 90; Clay, 110; Cicero, 102; Dewitt, 94; Elbridge, 140; Fabius, 72; Geddes, 78; La Fayette, 78; Lysander, 146; Manlius, 186; Marcellus, 90; Onondaga, 158; Otisco, 58; Pompey, 122; Salina, 74; Skaneateles, 134; Spafford, 56; Tully, 52; Van Buren, 94; Syracuse, 870; total, 2,804. At a meeting held in Syracuse in July (1862), the Board of Supervisors was called on to offer a bounty to volunteers, a vice-president was appointed from each town. At a meeting held in Syracuse July 24, private subscriptions were made to a fund for trustees of about \$13,000, a sum which was soon raised to \$20,000. Meetings for the same purpose followed promptly in all the towns. The Board of Supervisors in July adopted a resolution empowering the county treasurer to borrow not more than \$75,000, payable in annual installments of \$10,000 after March 1, 1863, from which to pay a bounty of \$50 to each recruit. On the 22d of August the board held a special meeting and in response to a request of the Senatorial Committee, empowered the county treasurer to borrow \$68,000, payable in seven installments from March 1, 1862, the first six installments to be \$10,000 each. Only \$40,000 of this amount was issued. This fund was devoted to the payment of "\$50 to each volunteer from this county who shall enlist for three years or the

¹ A fuller account of the career of this organization is given in Bruce's History of Syracuse, pp. 298-300.



THEODORE L. POOLE.

war, in the Fourth Onondaga regiment; then to pay the same to each volunteer whose enlistment shall be credited to the county upon its quota of the 600,000 men." It was also resolved that \$3,000 of the sum to be used to defray the expenses of raising "the Fourth Onondaga regiment." (This "Fourth Onondaga regiment" refers to the 149th, the Twelfth being counted as the First, the 101st, which contained many Onondaga county men, as the Second, and the 122d as the Third). Before the close of the year \$75,000 more was authorized to be raised for payment of bounties. A draft had been ordered for September 3, 1862, wherever the quota was not filled. Military enthusiasm was now at its height, and war meetings were held in every town, at which eloquent speakers inspired their listeners to rally to the support of the government. On October 1 the quota of the county was nearly filled and it was announced in the public press that "not to exceed three counties in the State have done so well." The draft date was postponed here, as it was seen that there would be no final occasion for it, and on November 13 there was a deficiency of only 110 men. These were finally secured, and the draft averted.

November 18, 1862, the Board of Supervisors adopted the following:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the county be authorized to pay a sum not exceeding \$300, out of the moneys now in his hands, heretofore appropriated by this Board, as bounty money, for the purpose of paying volunteers, to any person or persons who may perform necessary services in procuring enlistments to fill up the quota of which this county is still deficient, after said bill shall have been audited by this Board.

It was under the foregoing proceedings and conditions that recruiting for the 101st and the 149th regiments began, almost simultaneously with the organization of the first companies of the 122d. The 101st regiment was mustered in at Syracuse in 1861, with J. B. Brown, colonel, Gustavus Sniper, major, and was composed of ten skeleton companies, which were subsequently consolidated with a Delaware county regiment. It departed for Washington March 9, 1862, and participated in its first battle at Fair Oaks in June. The regiment was subsequently engaged at White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run (in which it lost seventy-three per cent. in killed, wounded and missing), and at Fredericksburg, after which it was consolidated with another organization. It participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, after which it was again consolidated, and then shared in the battles at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and around Petersburg in the closing scenes of the Rebellion.

The 149th regiment was mustered into service on the 18th of September, 1862. Following are the names of the field officers at the time of the muster: Henry A. Barnum (formerly major of the Twelfth), colonel; John M. Strong, lieutenant-colonel; Abel G. Cook, major; Walter M. Dallman, adjutant; Moses Summers, quartermaster; James V. Kendall, surgeon; Horace Nims and Albert W. Phillips, assistant surgeons; Arvine C. Bowdish, chaplain. Colonel Barnum had received a severe wound at Malvern Hill, and did not join the regiment until January, 1863. From that date until early in 1864 he was forced to relinquish active command to other officers the greater part of the time. An exhaustive and entertaining history of this regiment has been published by George W. Collins, of Syracuse, to which the reader is referred. For present purposes it may be briefly stated that it left for Washington on the 23d of September, 1862, and was mustered out June 12, 1865, during which period it shared honorably in such important battles as Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, and the various engagements on Sherman's march through Georgia. The losses of the 149th during its term of service were about 535 killed, wounded and missing in action, and about sixty-five deaths from other causes.

The year 1863 was an active one in local military affairs. On the 19th of January the Common Council of Syracuse reported favorably on a petition from citizens for an appropriation of \$20,000 for the relief of families of soldiers, and the measure was sanctioned by act of Legislature passed March 31. The town elections in February went strongly Republican, but a Democratic mayor was elected in Syracuse by a majority of about 200.

To provide for payment of bounties, as directed by the Board of Supervisors, resolutions were adopted in the board, authorizing levies on taxable property in the towns to raise the necessary sums not otherwise provided for. After the quota under the first call for the year 1862 had been filled and the 149th regiment was mustered into service, recruiting continued in the county for some months in a less active way, the volunteers being assigned to various organizations, either in the field, or with headquarters elsewhere. Under the second call for troops above mentioned, a draft was ordered for August 1, and it seemed that the dreaded conscription could not be averted. The quota for this county was as follows: Camillus 44, Cicero 51, Clay 59, Dewitt 54, Elbridge 79, Fabius 40, Geddes 67, Lysander 89, La Fayette 38,

Manlius 97, Marcellus 44, Onondaga 94, Otisco 28, Pompey 65, Salina 60, Skaneateles 76, Spafford 31, Tully 23, Van Buren 63, Syracuse 548. Total 1,102. To this number, in case of draft, 50 per cent. was to be added, making 1,653.

The draft began in New York city early in July and led to the bloody riots of that month in which many were killed and wounded. In other inland districts the draft proceeded without interference. As the expected event in this county approached there were heard ominous hints of probable opposition; but the county was saved from all such disgrace. On the 17th of July companies D, E, F, C, H, I, and L (artillery), of the 51st Regiment of Syracuse proceeded to New York to aid in the protection of the city from further outbreak. On the 20th of July the provost marshal was in possession of orders to proceed with the draft in this district as soon as practicable; but various delays intervened and the final order was not given until August 15, and it did not in fact begin until the 19th. Meanwhile it became apparent that the quota of the city would be filled, or nearly filled, in a very short time. The draft began at the court house in Syracuse on the morning of the 19th with the town of Camillus. Greenfield Gaylord was the first name drawn from the wheel. There was no sign of opposition or disturbance, and the drawing continued four days until the district was finished.

With the next call for troops, on October 17, 1863, which was followed by another on February 1, 1864, for an aggregate of 500,000 three years men, former scenes of military activity and enthusiasm were repeated, and recruiting was again prosecuted with energy. Under these two calls the quota of New York was 81,993 and she furnished 59,839, while 15,912 paid the commutation under the draft. It was now rapidly becoming more and more difficult to secure volunteers. It was a dark period for the Union cause. The northern element that sympathized with the South was numerous and clamorous for ending the war in other ways than on the battlefield. The armies had suffered losses, and volunteers were less ready to fill up the depleted ranks. As one means of inspiring enthusiasm and strengthening the Republican party, the Loyal League was organized throughout the North; it was a semi-secret, semi-military body, and became an important factor in politics and military affairs.

Prospects were not encouraging. The general conservative element throughout the county, as well as the minority who were opposed to

the war, were now appalled at the enormous debt that was being created for bounty purposes, while the departure to Southern battlefields of so many of the best men of the county had become most dispiriting. A series of Union meetings was begun in Syracuse on October 28, and continued in the various towns with salutary effect. On the 27th of November a petition, signed by about fifty leading citizens, was presented to the Board of Supervisors, urging the payment of \$300 bounty to each volunteer, as was already being done in some other counties. Thereupon a conference was held by committees from the Onondaga and the Cortland county boards, at which four plans for filling the quota were discussed:

1. To pay \$300 bounty to each volunteer.
2. To procure substitutes, or commutation for drafted men.
3. To make application to the Legislature, requesting the payment by the State of \$300 to each volunteer.
4. No appropriation by the supervisors, leaving the whole matter with the Legislature.

A special election was held in November, which resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of payment of the bounty by the county. On the 12th of December the supervisors met, and resolved that, as the various towns had authorized the board to raise not more than \$360,000, the county treasurer be authorized to borrow that amount, to be paid in three installments, subject to confirmation by the Legislature. The enrollment was completed on December 16. Recruiting was now pushed with desperate energy, continuing into the early months of 1864, and the quota was filled.

To meet the enormous cost of the county bounties, a special session of the Board of Supervisors was held early in February, 1864, at which it was resolved to borrow \$270,000 on bonds of the county, with which to continue the payment of \$300 to each volunteer, the entire sum to be paid in three equal annual installments. At the same time a resolution was adopted in effect that if the Legislature should pass a law to raise money for an additional \$300 bounty, Onondaga county requested to be exempted from the consequences of the act. On the 10th of March the Common Council of Syracuse resolved to borrow \$20,000 for further support of the families of volunteers.

On the 14th of March the president called for 300,000 three years volunteers, under which the quota of this State was 32,794, while the number furnished was 41,940; about 2,000 more paid commutation.

This was followed by another call on July 18, but before it became operative the number was reduced by excess of credits under previous calls to only 114,539. Of these the quota of this county was 823. To meet these cumulative demands for men required the most persistent and energetic work, and a lavish expenditure of money. Thirty-day furloughs were given to all soldiers in the field as their time expired, provided they would re-enlist. These were credited to the counties and States from which they had previously enlisted, and added greatly in filling quotas. Recruiting in this county progressed slowly through the early summer of 1864, and there was little difficulty in filling the quota under the March call, as our credits were large (about 520); but when the call of July 18 came, many were discouraged, and it seemed hopeless to attempt to secure men. Under these circumstances recruiting for the 185th Regiment began, and was pushed forward with energy. Bounties were again increased until, from all sources, they amounted to about \$1,000; meetings were held in all the towns, Cortland county took up the work of furnishing three companies, and the ranks of the regiment rapidly filled.

At a special session of the Board of Supervisors held on the 26th of July, Mr. Hiscock, from the committee to devise means for filling the quota of the county for volunteers, submitted resolutions to the effect that Sampson Jaqueth and Warren S. White, of the board, be added to the present Military Committee; and that E. B. Judson, L. W. Hall, D. Bookstaver, A. C. Powell, F. M. King, T. B. Fitch, George N. Kennedy, Joshua K. Rogers, James Johnson, J. Dean Hawley, Allen Monroe, and H. L. Duguid, be requested to act with the said committee, that the committee be authorized to employ agents under stringent restrictions to enlist or procure the volunteering of men, under the call of the president of the United States, of July 18, 1864; that the committee may offer and pay a bounty to each volunteer, the amount of the bounty to be in the discretion of said committee, and that the treasurer of the county be authorized to make a loan not exceeding in the aggregate \$400,000, to be used by the committee to carry into effect the resolutions.

Other resolutions provided for the issue of the bonds, and their payment at the rate of \$50,000 a year after the 1st of April, 1868.

Early in September another special session of the Board of Supervisors was held, and on the 7th of that month the treasurer of the county was authorized to borrow \$500,000, payable March 1, 1865, and

\$600,000, payable one-half on March 1, 1866, and one-half on March 1, 1867, for the further payment of bounties under the July call referred to. Of the first of these loans only \$444,000 was borrowed, and on the 22d of November at a regular meeting of the board the sum of \$100,000 was added to the \$600,000 already authorized to be raised as above stated; but this action as far as it applied to \$56,000 of the \$100,000 was subsequently revoked.

The 185th Regiment was mustered into service September 22 and 23, 1864. The field and staff officers were as follows: Edwin S. Jenney, colonel; Gustavus Sniper, lieutenant-colonel; John Leo, major; Byron Mudge, adjutant; William Gilbert, quartermaster; Charles W. Crary, surgeon; Gilbert L. Newcomb and William Bradford, assistant surgeons; Chester W. Hawley, chaplain. Although this regiment was in the field less than a year, its record was an honorable one, and its ranks were decimated in several bloody engagements. Within a week from the time of its muster it was in the front line of breastworks before Petersburg. On the 4th of October it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. The principal events in which the 185th participated was a movement against the South Side Railroad, in October; the demonstration against the Weldon Railroad, December 7-11; Hatcher's Run, February 5-7, 1865; Quaker Road, March 29; Five Forks, and the pursuit of Lee to Appomattox. At Quaker Road the regiment lost thirty killed and 180 wounded, several of them mortally; the color sergeant was shot down, as were also two others in succession, who grasped the fallen flag, when Capt. D. N. Lathrop seized the colors, but was immediately severely wounded in the foot. At this juncture Colonel Sniper raised the flag and shouted to his men to follow him in a final charge. The 185th left Arlington Heights for home, and arrived in Syracuse on the 3d day of June, where it was paid off and disbanded. This was the last regiment in which full companies were organized from this county.

Meanwhile it was well understood that the government would need more men for the conduct of the war. On the 19th of December, 1864, the last call was made, which was for 300,000 men. Under this call there were furnished 212,212 men. The quota of New York was 61,076. She furnished 34,196, the necessity for more volunteers having ceased to exist before the quota was filled. On November 28, 1864, in a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three, one from each assembly district, be appointed from the Volunteer Committee created at a previous meeting of the board, said committee to proceed immediately to procure the enlistment of volunteers into the military service of the United States, to the number of 1,000, to apply to the credit of Onondaga county, upon any call hereafter to be made by the president for men to be employed in said military service.

Accompanying this were resolutions to pay \$300 to each volunteer and to raise \$300,000 on the bonds of the county for that purpose.

On December 12, 1864, the board adopted a resolution which authorized the raising of \$300,000 in anticipation of another call for volunteers; and on December 21, \$50,000 more were authorized. On this last mentioned date a resolution was adopted that a special election should be held on the 31st of the same month to vote "for bounty," or "against bounty," and it was further resolved that if the vote was in favor of bounty, then the board would proceed to collect by taxation sufficient money to pay a bounty not exceeding \$500 to each volunteer, enlisting for two years, and applying on the quota of the county under the last call. The vote cast at the special election was 5,725, of which 4,905 were in favor of the bounty.

At a meeting of the board held January 16, a resolution was adopted to the effect that bonds of the county should be executed to the amount of \$150,000, the principal of which should be due March 1, 1866, to be used for bounty payment.

This was the final action relating to raising money with which to pay bounties.

On February 2, 1864, the county equalization committee submitted the following schedule of amounts to be raised by towns and city for bounties, pursuant to resolutions of the board:

Camillus	\$20,914.89	Manlius	14,793.15
Cicero	13,994.59	Onondaga	35,617.04
Clay	18,115.38	Otisco	7,621.35
Dewitt	18,880.77	Pompey	22,914.44
Elbridge	24,741.57	Salina	13,519.18
Fabius	13,827.59	Skaneateles	27,417.76
Geddes	16,746.07	Spafford	9,375.22
La Fayette	13,903.71	Tully	8,301.93
Lysander	31,026.46	Van Buren	20,075.84
Manlius	29,072.99	Syracuse	231,346.62

In 1865 the State refunded to Onondaga county the sum of \$715,000 for bounties advanced by the county.

ONONDAGA'S CENTENNIAL.

On January 1, 1864, the following statement of the bonded debt of the county with dates of maturity, was published:

1865.....	\$674,966.66	Amount forwarded.....	\$2,001,499.96
1866.....	571,666.66	1871.....	55,000.00
1867.....	568,866.66	1872.....	60,000.00
1868.....	62,566.66	1873.....	60,000.00
1869.....	61,666.66	1874.....	60,000.00
1870.....	61,766.66	1875.....	60,000.00
	\$2,001,499.96		\$2,296,499.96

Through additional issues and the lapse of time, this schedule was changed to the following in December 1, 1865:

1866.....	\$513,666.66	1871.....	103,000.00
With interest due on March 1..	130,571.58	1872.....	108,000.00
1867.....	568,766.66	1873.....	109,000.00
1868.....	112,506.66	1874.....	110,000.00
1869.....	111,166.66	1875.....	119,000.00
1870.....	111,766.66	1876.....	8,700.00

Onondaga county furnished a total of more than 10,000 volunteers, the record of whose deeds as a whole is one of honor. In this necessarily brief sketch it is impossible to notice in historical detail the very many infantry, artillery and cavalry organizations in which companies, or parts of companies were composed of Onondaga county men. Conspicuous among these was Battery B, 1st N. Y. Light Artillery, known as Pettit's Battery, raised almost wholly in Baldwinsville and mustered into the U. S. service August 31, 1861, and after a long and honorable term of service, mustered out June 18, 1865. Co. A (Capt. Michael Auer); Co. H (Capt. John F. Moschell); Co. C (Capt. Jefferson C. Bigelow); and Co. E (Capt. George M. Ellicott), of the 15th Cavalry, were largely from of Onondaga county, as were all of the officers named, with R. M. Richardson, colonel of the regiment, and Augustus J. Root, lieutenant-colonel. The 101st Regiment of Infantry, mustered in the fall of 1861, contained a large number of Onondaga county men and left an honorable record. Other organizations in which men from this county were more or less numerous were the 44th, 75th, 193d and 194th Regiments of Infantry; the 3d, 10th, 12th, 20th, 22d, 24th and the Harris Light Cavalry; and the 9th and the 16th Heavy Artillery. To the future military historian of the county must be left the duty of properly recording the deeds of Onondaga's soldiers.

This chapter may be appropriately closed with the following quotation from the remarks of an eloquent speaker¹ during the Centennial Celebration in Syracuse in 1894:

The county of Onondaga sent out to the war more than 10,000 volunteers, constituting five infantry regiments, nearly a regiment of cavalry, a cavalry battalion, two artillery batteries, and many companies and contingents, each renewed as numbers were reduced by casualties and vicissitudes. There was no campaign in all the range of contested territory which was not participated in by Onondaga troops. It is a record of honor throughout. No reproach rests upon it. The roll of Onondaga's illustrious soldiers and sailors bears the names of Slocum and Sumner, Peck and Barnum, Porter and Townsend, Sniper and Dwight, Root and McLennan, Randall and Lindsay and many others. The chronicles of the campaigns are illustrated not only with brilliant and successful leadership, but with innumerable examples of personal courage, daring and achievement. No flag that was carried by Onondaga volunteers was lost; these volunteers brought back with them as trophies, several flags taken by them from the enemy.

CHAPTER XXII.

FROM 1865 TO THE PRESENT.

Gain in Population—Inflation and Contraction—Railroads—The Cardiff Giant—Syracuse University—The West Shore Railroad—Bridges—The Centennial Celebration—Statistics.

The history of Onondaga county since the close of the great civil war may be briefly written. It is a story of almost continuous prosperity and rapid growth, particularly in the city of Syracuse and the towns of Dewitt, Lysander and Salina. Some of the other towns have slightly fallen off in population and a number have remained about stationary in this respect. The gain in population in the county has been large—about 30,000. From 92,972 in 1865, it increased to 112,886 in 1875; to 146,247 in 1890, and to 158,808 in 1892.

The close of the strife which had cost the country so many lives and such vast treasure left the country, strangely enough, in what appeared to be a flourishing and active business and financial condition. This was, of course, to a great extent fictitious, or at least a misleading ap-

¹ Hon. Carroll E. Smith.

pearance. Money was plentiful, industrial projects of all kinds had been inaugurated, or were established immediately after peace was declared, and all were thriving, and there was a prevailing fever and stir in all circles and relations where finance was involved. Prices of all products were abnormally high, as were also workingmen's wages, and everybody felt the influence of the general inflation born of the hurly-burly of the war. The majority of the people felt a thrill of joy and hopefulness with the coming of peace, and it was natural that with the general felicity over the final victory should be mingled confidence in the continuation of the plenitude of money, such as it was, and the prosperity of all material interests. This condition of affairs was, of course, most noticeable in large villages and cities, where trade and manufactures first and most strongly felt the influence of the great changes produced by the war. Five years of expansion and over-production brought the inevitable revulsion. The pressure began to be felt in 1871, and the following two years witnessed a stringency in money matters and a depreciation in manufacturing and trade interests that caused wide-spread distress. But in spite of the gloomy prospects the public press of Syracuse at the beginning of 1872 expressed hopefulness and confidence. An investigation was made, as stated in the newspapers, and showed that there was "not a single business house liable to distress," while there was reported "more business stir than in any city west of Syracuse." This state of affairs was necessarily reflected to the towns of the county. It was simply another evidence of the ability of this county to in a measure pass unscathed through financial disaster, to which allusion has before been made.

In the mean time the people of Onondaga county were given more extensive facilities for travel and transportation. The enlargement of the Erie Canal, ordered in 1835, had been completed early in the war period, rendering it more useful to every county through which it passed. To give the people of the region to the north and northward of this county railroad connection with Syracuse, the project of building a road from that city direct to Watertown was discussed as early as 1851 and was to some extent kept before the public during the succeeding ten years, when in 1862, the last effort that was to fail was made. The breaking out of the war caused a suspension of such undertakings; but during the flush period after the war was ended, this project was again taken in hand and a company was chartered in 1870, with capital stock of \$1,250,000. The directors named were Allen

Munroe, E. W. Leavenworth, E. B. Judson, Patrick Lynch, Frank Hiscock, John A. Green, Jacob S. Smith, Horace K. White, Elizur Clark, James A. Clark of Pulaski; Orin R. Earl of Sandy Creek. The officers chosen were Allen Munroe, president; Patrick H. Agan, secretary; E. B. Judson, treasurer; A. C. Powell, engineer. A survey was made and on the 18th of May, 1870, work was begun on the road bed. So rapidly was it prosecuted that the road was opened on the 9th of November, 1871. In 1875 it was purchased by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Company, and on the 14th of March, 1891, passed to the control of the New York Central Company. Syracuse took \$500,000 of the bonds of the Syracuse Northern Railroad (as it was named) at par, and some of the towns were heavily bonded in its interest.

Another railroad inaugurated at about the time under consideration and which has had an important bearing on the development of this county was the Syracuse, Chenango and New York road, which was chartered April 16, 1868. The incorporators were James P. Haskin, Elisha C. Litchfield, Henry Ten Eyck, John W. Barker, Dennis McCarthy, George F. Comstock, Hiram Eaton, John Greenway, James J. Belden, S. D. Luce, J. I. Bradley, John M. Wieting, and Alfred A. Howlett. John M. Wieting was elected president of the company and the capital was fixed at \$1,000,000. Work was begun on the line in 1870 and in 1872 a portion of the road was opened for traffic, the remainder being finished and opened in 1874. Harlow W. Chittenden succeeded Mr. Wieting as president in 1871 and in 1872 Mr. Howlett was elected to the office. In 1883, the road having passed into the hands of the North River Construction Company, which failed in building the West Shore Railroad, it was turned over as one of the assets of the Construction Company to the control of the West Shore Company and with that line in December, 1885, passed to the control of the New York Central Company, by whom it is still operated, but under a separate organization. The city of Syracuse and some of the towns of this county were bonded in aid of this road.

At this point it becomes the duty of the historian to record the story of the perpetration in this county of the most gigantic hoax of the century. It is a pleasure to state, however, that it did not originate here. On October 16, 1869, what became known throughout the civilized world as the Cardiff Giant was dug from the earth in the town of La Fayette, near the hamlet of Cardiff, by some men who had been employed by the owner of a farm to dig a well. This so-called petrified

giant was a monster figure of a man carved from a block of gypsum. Its discovery immediately caused intense and wide spread excitement. People from Syracuse and surrounding towns began to visit the farm in great numbers and returning told the tale of what they had seen to their neighbors, and so the news and the excitement spread. The enclosing of the pit in which the statue lay and a charge of half a dollar for each person who saw it seemed only to heighten the excitement, and multitudes proceeded in all kinds of conveyances and on foot to the scene. The scientific world was amazed and many eminent men made a journey to the country farm to see the marvelous petrification. Their verdict was as a rule in favor of the genuine character of the discovery; if it was not a petrification, they attributed to it great age. David J. Mitchell, a well known lawyer of Syracuse, stood almost alone from the first in pronouncing the work a fraud; but his voice was lost in the large opposing chorus. Dr. John F. Boynton, a scientist of repute in Syracuse, offered \$10,000 for the statue, and this was soon exceeded by other proposals to buy it. All these offers were refused, until finally when \$30,000 was offered a sale was made, and the massive statue was taken out of its bed, removed to Syracuse and placed on exhibition. Crowds of people continued to pay their money and gaze at the spectacle and it soon attained so great a money value that \$25,000 was paid for a one-eighth interest in it. But at last the truth regarding it began to dawn. Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, proved conclusively that if it had lain long where it was found, the gypsum of which it was made would have been entirely dissolved by water. At the same time rumors began to circulate of a mysterious four-horse team and a heavily loaded wagon passing in the night a year previous from Binghamton northward, and at last from Fort Dodge, Iowa, came information of the cutting of the statue at that place under direction of one George Hull, of Binghamton, and its shipment east. The humbug was exploded. Several copies of the statue were made at Syracuse and exhibited at various places, but after the real character of the fraud became known, the value of the work as a speculation quickly disappeared and further interest in the matter soon subsided.

Several public projects of importance to the county were inaugurated and carried out during the period in question, principal among which was the establishment of the Syracuse University in Syracuse in 1871, and the bonding of the city for \$100,000 in its aid; the building of the present county clerk's office in 1880-81; the building of the structure

standing between the clerk's office and the court house for the Court of Appeals Library in 1883-4, all of which are properly described in their appropriate places in these volumes. In 1879 the telephone made its first appearance in the county through the establishment of an exchange in Syracuse.

On the 14th of June, 1881, the New York, Buffalo and West Shore Railway Company received its charter, and a company was organized subsequently which included the North River Construction Company, organized chiefly for the construction of the road. The original capital stock was \$40,000,000, and the first officers were Horace Porter, president; Charles Hurd, first vice-president; Theodore Houston, second vice-president; Alexander Taylor, secretary and treasurer; Charles Paine, general manager. The road was opened from Weehawken to Syracuse on the first of October, 1883, and through to Buffalo January 1, 1884. On the 2d of October, 1885, judgment of foreclosure and sale of the road was entered in the Supreme Court of the State, the property was sold at auction and on December 5, was transferred to the purchasers, J. Pierpont Morgan, Chauncey M. Depew and Ashbel Green, as joint tenants. The road was then at once leased to the New York Central.

Another railroad was built branching from the Syracuse Northern road at a small station north of Liverpool called Woodard's and running thence on the east side of the Oswego River to Oswego. It passed with other lines to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Company and with all the lines of that company was leased by the New York Central in March, 1891.

In June, 1872, Onondaga and Cortland counties, which had been constituted the 22d, and later the 23d, were made the 24th Congressional district, and in 1873 were made the 25th district.

In 1870 the State appropriated \$6,000 for improvements on the dam across the Oswego River at Baldwinsville; and in 1895 the entire dam was rebuilt of stone in the most substantial manner at a cost of about \$60,000. In 1870 new bridges were built between the towns of Lysander and Schroepel, and Lysander and Salina, by united aid of those towns and the county; and in 1872 \$10,000 were devoted to rebuilding the bridge of Caughdenoy, of which sum the town of Clay paid one-sixth, Onondaga county one-third, and the remainder was paid by Oswego county. In 1882 the State appropriated \$5,000 for the bridge at Brewerton.

Since the war considerable change has taken place in agricultural methods and the character of the crops of the county. During the decade 1860-1870 wool growing was an important factor; but it has fallen off largely since that time. Dairying has increased, and a large area surrounding Syracuse has become tributary to that growing city in milk producing, fruit growing and gardening. The cultivation of tobacco has retained its prominence and the quality has been improved. The farmers of the county at large are probably as prosperous as those of any similar region in the State.

In 1894 Onondaga county reached the centennial of its existence as a civil and territorial organization. As the year approached prominent citizens of Syracuse and the several towns who felt an interest in the preservation of the records of the past, and many others who were imbued with a love of home and country, inaugurated a movement looking to the proper celebration of the county's centennial. The women of the county, and particularly those of Syracuse, joined heartily in the project and throughout the entire proceedings rendered most efficient aid. The Onondaga County Historical Society, which has recently showed indications of renewed and active life, united as an organization in carrying out the plans proposed, and after much discussion practical work was commenced.

The day itself, June 6, proved favorable after two weeks of almost continuous wet weather. The public demonstrations began with the firing of 100 guns in Armory Park at 4:30 A. M., by a detachment of the Fifth Battery. In the early morning the streets of the city began to present a busy scene. Never before was the city so profusely decorated. Many buildings were almost hidden in flags, streamers and bunting. Col. H. N. Burhans was marshal of the day; Col. John G. Butler, adjutant-general; Capt. J. E. Wells, chief of staff, and the following marshals and aides:

Marshals—Col. David Cooper, Col. William R. Chamberlin, Capt. William G. Gillette, Lieut. George Schattle, Dr. A. S. Edwards.

Aides—James L. Colwell, Lewis F. Powell, Charles R. Hubbell, T. T. Clough, Bart Smith, Wellington Taber, O. D. Burhans, C. Sedgwick Tracy, J. W. Black, Allen Fobes, L. J. Wells, Peter B. Cole, Frank B. Merriam, Myles O'Sullivan, Thomas R. Jordan, W. P. Baker, S. Gurney Strong, B. W. Moyer, William B. Nye, Louis Mason, Frank Dennison, Thomas Saile, Charles Umbrecht, C. Fred Ackerman, E. J. Eddy, John P. Schlosser, Julius Gilcher, B. F. Bauer, J. Frank Durston, Frederick M. Tallman, M. J. Apps, B. Revoir, H. L. Barnum, Daniel O'Brien, Gus Van Schoick, Jacob Schilly, Nicholas Pollman, Edward W. Hunt, George L. White, Charles A. Schoeneck.

A monster procession was organized, composed of eight divisions, the first including war veterans, military companies and Grand Army posts; the second, city officers, Historical Association officers, and several societies; the third, the city Catholic organizations; the fourth, the Odd Fellows, St. John's Cadets, etc.; the fifth, Knights of Pythias; the sixth, the Fire Department; the seventh, cycling and athletic associations; the eighth, historical and industrial floats.

These divisions were formed for march at ten o'clock in the following manner:

First Division—On the south side of Armory Park. The cavalry on Franklin street with the right resting on Jefferson and the left on Walton street.

Second Division—On Jefferson street with right resting on Clinton.

Third Division—On the west side of South Salina street, north of Jefferson street, with right resting on Jefferson street.

Fourth Division—On South Salina street north of Jefferson street, with the right resting on Jefferson street.

Fifth Division—On South Salina street north of Jefferson street, with the right resting on Jefferson street.

Sixth Division—On Salina street, north of Jefferson, with the right resting on Jefferson.

Seventh Division—On Fayette street with right resting on Clinton.

Eighth Division—On Clinton street, with the right resting on Jefferson street.

At 10:10 o'clock Colonel Burhans gave the order to march and the greatest parade that Central New York ever witnessed commenced to move toward West street.

The long procession then marched through the principal streets before the gaze of an immense crowd of people. There were many interesting floats, among the more prominent being one representing the industrial progress of a century; one on which sat seven veteran supervisors, Col. John M. Strong of Onondaga, Uriah Roundy of Spafford, Richard L. Smith of Lysander, Robert E. Dorchester of Marcellus, Marshall R. Dyer of Pompey, John Munro of Elbridge, and A. Cady Palmer of Manlius; one representing Ephraim Webster's flat boat; one showing early methods of making salt, and another showing the methods of the present time, and others.

After the parade the crowd proceeded to the Armory and there at three o'clock William Kirkpatrick called the vast assemblage to order. Invited guests, members of the Historical Society, and officers of the day occupied the platform. Prayer was offered by Rev. George B. Spalding, and the list of vice-presidents was read by John S. Kenyon, among whom were all of the county supervisors. The following hon-

orary secretaries were named: Howard G. White, C. C. Smith, Arthur Jenkins, S. Gurney Lapham, W. Chapin, Joseph Hoffman, Alexander Von Landberg and M. B. Robbins.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then delivered a historical address, which was followed by the reading of a poem entitled "Onondaga," by W. R. Jillson. An address on "Pioneer Life" was then read by Rev. Irene Earll, which was followed by the singing of "America" by the Centennial Quartette. Theodore M. Pomeroy delivered a short address, after which the following stanzas, written by Annie C. Maltbie, were sung by the quartette:

Onondaga sing for ever!
Happy home of high endeavor!
Honest hearts and voices ever,
Shall her praises own—

Onondaga! honored, hoary
With her wealth of song and story,
Aureoles of fame's bright glory,
Crown her loved, her own!

Hither come her sons and daughters,
With their gifts for all her altars,
Not one spirit faints and falters,
Thus are they alone!

They would gather all the treasure,
Hoard and mark with rev'rent pleasure,

And her wealth historic measure,
Onondaga's own!

How her proud hills greet the morning!
Lakes like gems her vales adorning,
Syracuse her city crowning,
Reigning queen alone!

Listen! through the ether ringing,
Voices soft and tender singing,
Mothers, sires, their greetings bringing,
Each sweet influence own.

What a century has brought us,
We will reckon guerdons wrought us,
Learn the lessons God has taught us,
All his goodness own.

Hon. George Barrow of Skaneateles then delivered a historical address in which he spoke eloquently of the past—the struggle between the French and the English for mastery on this continent; of Indian history; of the experiences of the pioneers; of the contrasts between past and present, the first settlement of the county, and other kindred matters.

Rev. W. M. Beauchamp spoke briefly upon Indian history and tradition, and Miss Virginia Lawrence Jones read an original poem entitled "Onondaga's Braves." Harriet May Mills read an interesting paper on the work of women.

On the evening of the 6th an old settlers' camp-fire was held in the Armory, over which Thomas G. Alvord presided. After prayer and introductory remarks by the president, Charles E. Fitch delivered a scholarly address. Mrs. Louise M. Benson followed with an address, at the close of which "America" was sung. Col. De Witt C. Sprague

then read his original poem entitled "Onondaga in the Rebellion," which was followed by addresses by Rev. R. E. Burton, Col. E. S. Jenney, W. A. Beach, John S. Kenyon, and volunteer remarks by old settlers. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" closed the evening exercises.

On the evenings of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th a series of beautiful tableaux was given in the Wieting Opera House under direction of Mrs. Charles E. Fitch, with Henry J. Ormsbee stage manager. The principal ones represented Hiawatha, the Jesuit Mission, Webster's Camp, Salt Boiling, a Quilting Party, La Fayette's reception, a Fayetteville School, the Jerry Rescue, the Wieting Block Fire, and a war scene.

During the celebration a Loan Exhibition was inaugurated in two of the Wieting block stores, where were exhibited a vast quantity of historical mementoes, many of which were exceedingly rare and valuable. The city was profusely decorated with flags and bunting and the entire event was successful. Several of the towns in the county held separate celebrations, which are noticed in the proper place.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUATION AND TAXATION IN ONONDAGA COUNTY FROM 1825 TO 1895.

	Supervisors' Valuation.	Assessed Valuation.	Agg. Corrected Val.	Co. Tax.	Town Tax.	Agg. Tax.
1825		\$4,704,634	\$5,003,337	\$10,364 76	\$9,643 90	
1830			5,428,193	15,764 11	6,977 43	\$22,740 54
1847 ¹	\$12,019,800	13,772,746	15,537,933	25,560 30	34,413 63	67,743 90
1850	12,806,416	15,889,938	17,992,006	57,640 92	42,877 58	108,892 15
1860	15,242,606	22,652,917	23,463,042	44,715 83	54,754 56	208,145 83
1870	18,088,760	27,265,154	31,540,429 ³	272,420 66	141,590 01	650,437 96
1880	62,631,477	62,631,477	70,075,612	153,466 16	164,380 20	485,906 53
1890		73,847,497	73,847,497	166,237 02	112,151 60	434,774 16
1894		79,282,065 ²	86,257,768	180,699 63	84,223 16	434,254 33
1895		96,158,330	102,694,665	152,919 01	78,176 97	482,819 07

¹ Records for 1840 not obtainable.

² Including present property.

³ Including real estate of corporations and village property.

ONONDAGA'S CENTENNIAL.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE POPULATION OF ONONDAGA COUNTY FROM 1800 TO 1892 ACCORDING TO THE SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

1800	7,406	1855	86,575
1810	26,078	1860	90,686
1820	41,461	1865	92,972
1825	48,435	1870	104,183
1830	58,974	1875	112,886
1835	60,903	1880	117,893
1840	67,915	1890	146,247
1845	79,175	1892	150,808
1850	85,890		

CHAPTER XXIV.

Elections from the Formation of the County—Republicans and Federalists—Extinction of the Federalists—The Clintonians and Bucktails—The Democrats—"Vigilance Committees"—The Anti-Masons—Oppositions to Sunday Mails—The Whigs—The Abolitionists—The Campaign of 1840—The Hunkers and Barnburners—The Temperance Movement—The Free Soilers—The Carson League—The "Free Democracy"—The Know Nothings—Birth of the Republican Party—Syracuse as the "City of Conventions"—Civil List.

Central New York has always occupied a conspicuous position in the political field of this State, and has frequently drawn the earnest attention of statesmen of national reputation in national political councils. Onondaga county is in the geographical center of Central New York.

In 1794, the year in which this county was formed from Herkimer, Jedediah Sanger represented the last named county in the Assembly, and the senators from the western district, of which Herkimer county was a part, were John Frey, Michael Myers, Philip Schuyler, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Jacobus Van Schoovenhoven. Under the act creating Onondaga county, it and Herkimer were made one assembly district, Mr. Sanger continuing its representative. He was succeeded in 1796 by Jonas Platt, after which Onondaga county became entitled to two members. In this year a new apportionment gave the western senatorial district (including Onondaga county) a representation larger than any other in the State, numbering thirteen, of whom Messrs.

Schuyler, Myers, and Frey continued in the office. The distinguished career of Philip Schuyler is well known; he had previously served in the Colonial Assembly, and also fourteen years in the State Senate, and like all of his associates in the western district, was a rank Federalist. In 1798 the representation of the district was reduced to ten, but was raised to twelve in the next year. In 1800 the vote in this county for senators was as follows: Marcellus, Mathews 84, White 60, Kent 38. Camillus, Kent 44, Mathews 38. Manlius, Kent 20, Mathews 16. Pompey, White 59, Kent 103, Mathews 72. Homer, Kent 47, White 19. Solon, Mathews 58, White 58. Onondaga, Kent 58, White 25, Mathews 39.

In May, 1796, Silas Halsey and Comfort Tyler were elected to the Assembly from this county. Mr. Halsey subsequently represented Cayuga county, which was erected in 1799. At the organization of Onondaga county he was appointed one of the judges of Common Pleas. Mr. Tyler's checkered career is well known and is sufficiently described in Chapter XXXVI of this work. In his second election he was the colleague of his old associate, Asa Danforth. The total vote in the county at his election in that year (1800) was 730, of which Danforth received 474, Tyler 202, and John Lamb 31, with 23 scattering.

George Clinton was governor when Onondaga county was formed, but the four members of the Council of Appointment were all Federalists; party spirit dictated all the appointments and the power of the Council was immense. In selecting officers for the new county, the board looked closely into the political affiliations of every aspirant for office. John Harris was appointed sheriff; Benjamin Ledyard, clerk; Moses De Witt,¹ surrogate; Gilbert Tracy and Comfort Tyler, coroners. Silas Halsey, John Richardson and Moses De Witt were commissioned

¹ Moses De Witt was born October 16, 1766, in Orange county, N. Y., of Holland ancestry. He received a part of his early education with his cousin, De Witt Clinton, under Thomas White, a competent English teacher. Mr. De Witt was selected to aid in surveying the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, from which service he retired a skillful engineer and with the encomiums of his superiors. He was next appointed to assist his uncle, Simeon De Witt, in surveying the Military Tract. For his services to the State he received several thousand acres of land in different localities in the Military Tract and along the southern tier of counties of this State. In 1793 he was appointed major in the militia with Asa Danforth. Upon the organization of this county he was appointed judge, surrogate and justice of the peace, and was the first supervisor of Pompey. He resided on lot 3, Pompey (now La Fayette), which lot was drawn by his uncle, Gen. James Clinton, and he purchased fifty acres adjoining in the present town of De-witt, in order to secure valuable water power, but before he could complete his contemplated improvements, his hand was stayed. He died in the bright promise of young manhood August 15, 1794, when only twenty-eight years old. His remains are buried in a private lot about a mile south of Jamesville.

judges and justices, and John Miller, Asa Danforth, John L. Hardenburgh, Edward Paine, Benajah Boardman, Alexander Coventry, and Andrew English were appointed assistant justices and justices of the peace; besides these the following also were made justices of the peace: Hezekiah Olcott (one of the first settlers of Pompey, and a member of the Federal Company formed in 1798 to manufacture salt), David Holbrook, Ebenezer Butler, jr. (a Pompey pioneer, supervisor of the town in 1795-6), Elijah Price, John Walworth, Perez Brownell, Elisha Fitch, John Stowell, Rial Bingham (one of the first settlers at Three River Point), William Goodwin, John A. Schaffer, Daniel Keeler, Andrew Dunlap, Moses Carpenter, Cyrus Kinne, and Walter Wood. Moses Carpenter was the first treasurer of this county and held the office five years, during which time the county was often in his debt for funds advanced by him; he later held other offices. He was a man of excellent qualifications and spotless character. Rial Bingham removed to "Salt Point" in 1796 or 1797, where he was the first justice. A culprit was once brought before him charged with theft; he was convicted and sentenced to be whipped. None of the bystanders being willing to execute the sentence, the justice took the prisoner in hand and polished him off in good style.

By the act of March 23, 1797, Onondaga county was placed in the 10th congressional district, and in March, 1802, was associated with Tioga and Chenango to form the 16th district. The next change was made in 1806, when with Broome, Chenango, Madison and Tioga was constituted the 16th district.

The two assemblymen elected in this county in 1788, superseding Comfort Tyler and Silas Halsey, were both from what is now Cayuga county. Both naturally favored the division of the county, which was effected in the next year, reducing the representation of this county from two members to one. The vote prior to 1799 it has been impossible to obtain, as the returns were deposited in the Herkimer county clerk's office, which was subsequently burned. The principal assembly candidates in 1799 were Dan Bradley, Ebenezer Butler, jr., and Moses Carpenter. Butler received 303 votes; Bradley 275, and Carpenter 229. There were 14 scattering. In each of these cases the candidate, as shown by the returns, received a large support from his own neighborhood, indicating that they were men of repute where they were best known. Neither of the senators from the western district (of which this county was a part) was from Onondaga.

In 1800 the Republicans carried the county, electing Asa Danforth to the Assembly over Comfort Tyler by a majority of 272. The senators chosen this year were Jedediah Sanger and Robert Roseboom, who were opposed by Isaac Foot, James Dean, Charles Williamson, and Nathaniel King. This county gave Sanger 486 votes and Roseboom 263. At that time Onondaga county was in the 10th congressional district, but the returns of the election are incomplete.

In 1801 party spirit ran high. George Clinton succeeded John Jay as governor. Among the appointments made in this county were Ebenezer Rice Hawley for sheriff, and the judges and justices of the peace included such names as Asa Danforth, Elihu Lewis, Ebenezer Butler, jr., Dan Bradley, John Ballard, with many more for the various towns, Cortland and Oswego counties being then, of course, included. The Federalists carried the western senatorial district, but none of the candidates was from this county; the total vote in the county was about 860.

For 1802 the number of assemblymen in Onondaga county was increased from one to two and the aggregate vote exceeded 1,300, the Republicans still retaining the lead. Their candidates were John McWhorter, of what is now Cortland county, and Capt. John Lamb, of Pompey. The Federalists as a rule voted for McWhorter, but worked and voted against Lamb, who escaped with a small majority. Onondaga, as part of the western district, was entitled to five senators. Among the Republican nominees was Asa Danforth, who with the other four was elected. Congressional representatives were chosen that year, the Republicans supporting John Patterson and the Federalists Comfort Tyler; the former was elected by a small majority. Onondaga was then in the 16th congressional district with Chenango and Tioga.

In 1803 John McWhorter was again nominated and elected to the Assembly, the other candidates being Judge Geddes, Thaddeus M. Wood, Caleb Keep and Medad Curtis. McWhorter received 775 votes; Geddes 687; Wood 416; Curtis 271; Tyler 85. The Republicans were now rapidly gaining strength, and in the April election, 1803, they carried every senatorial district, but in this county the two parties were nearly equally divided.

In 1804 a much larger vote was cast for local candidates than in the previous year. William J. Vredenburgh and John Ballard were the Republican candidates for the Assembly, with Samuel Tyler and Caleb

Keep opposed. Vredenburg received 1,145 votes; Ballard 1,073; Tyler 707, and Keep 689. The average Republican majority in the vote for senator in the county was about 400. Uri Tracy was the Republican candidate for Congress, against Edward Edwards, Federal; Tracy's majority was 173. Manlius and Camillus cast four-fifths of their vote for the Republican candidate.

In 1805 Cornelius Humphrey was appointed first judge of this county and held the office to 1807, when he was succeeded by Dan Bradley. A complete list of later judicial appointments and elections may be found in Chapter XXVI.

With the change in the territory of the congressional district made in 1806, Reuben Humphrey and Thaddeus M. Wood were the opposing candidates. This county vote was 1,283, of which Humphrey received 1,092; three towns gave their whole vote to Humphrey. The Republicans still retained a majority although the leaders were at variance. None of the Senate candidates was from this county.

With the year 1807 the Republicans found themselves weakened by fractional differences. Morgan Lewis, elected governor over Aaron Burr in 1804, desired a re-election, and his Republican friends in New York city met on the 1st day of January and formally nominated him. De Witt Clinton, then among the political leaders, came out in opposition to Lewis, and between the two Republican factions, intense bitterness developed. But the Clintonian branch was the stronger, as shown in the results of the elections of this year. In the Assembly the supporters of Lewis united with the Federalists for the election of a speaker, and a good part of the session was occupied in strife for the mastery. In the distribution of patronage the "Coalitionists" held the ascendancy, as they had on their side both the governor and the Council of Appointment. Mr. Clinton was removed from the office of mayor in New York and Col. Marinus Willett put in his place, and many other prominent officials were displaced. In the midst of the strife the Republicans in the Legislature nominated Daniel D. Tompkins for governor, a choice which the sequel proved to be a wise one. At the election held on the 1st of April, this county gave Tompkins 1,320 votes and Lewis 1,091. All the senators elected in 1807 were "Republican Clintonians," but neither of the candidates was from this county. Of the assemblymen voted for, Joshua Forman, John McWhorter, Jonathan Stanley, jr., and Robert Wilson, only Judge Forman was a Federalist, and he was elected by a coalition on account of his known support of the

projected canal. He, however, escaped with a majority of only 41. Clark erroneously states that he had a large majority.

In 1808 this county was reduced in area by the erection of Cortland county, which was accomplished only after a spirited contest, giving this county two assemblymen, with twelve senators in the western district, none of whom for that year was from this county. Appointments were not specially important. The county vote was, Republican 1,336, Federal 758. Prominent among the judges and justices of the peace were Andrew Pharis, long prominent in Geddes, Benjamin De Puy, Henry Case, an early settler at Liverpool, and Asa Danforth.

In 1809 the Federal candidates for the Assembly were elected in the persons of Benjamin De Puy and Barnet Mooney, against James Geddes and Medad Curtis of Onondaga. There was great rejoicing over this Federal victory, which gave them control of the Assembly, but the Republicans still had the Senate. The Council of Appointment was supposed to be constituted of an equal number from each party, but it afterwards became apparent that three to one of the members were pledged to the Federals. They made a clean sweep of office-holders, especially in this county. The lists in Chapter XXVI and the close of this chapter indicate the numerous changes, which were made March 10, 1810.

In the vote for governor in 1810, Tompkins received in this county 1,199, and Jonas Platt 890, showing a Republican gain. Pompey was the stronghold, flanked by Manlius and Fabius, and it remained faithful down to the Anti-Mason frenzy, when Pompey deserted to the new and short-lived party. In the vote for assemblymen Jasper Hopper received 1,712 votes; Robert Earll 1,651; James Geddes 1,237; Oren Stone 1,192, a very close vote, and giving the Republicans a majority in the Assembly.

With the Republican triumph in 1810 preparations were at once made to divide the spoil and turn the tables on the Federals. On the 5th of February, 1811, the Council of Appointment held its first meeting, and they promptly reinstated Jasper Hopper as county clerk, Robert Earll as sheriff, George Hall as surrogate, and many other lesser lights whom the Federals had ousted. The number of justices of the peace was greatly increased, and places were made for everybody possible.

The annual election of 1811 developed little of local importance. Lieutenant-Governor John Broome died and De Witt Clinton, Nicholas

Fish and Marinus Willett, the first and the last ones Republicans, were voted for in a special election. Clinton was elected, this county giving him 972, Fish 516, and Willett 38—a very light vote. Only one senator was elected this year in the western district, this county polling 1,458 votes, 1,010 of which were for Casper M. Rouse, Rep., and 448 for Jared Sandford. For assemblymen the vote exceeded 1,800, the Republicans having a large majority, electing James Geddes and Jonathan Stanley, jr. In the general overturn Jacob B. De Witt and Squire Munro were appointed loan commissioners for this county; De Witt declined and Roswell Tousley was appointed instead.

Congressmen, senators and assemblymen were elected in 1812. President Madison's war policy had made him many enemies, and De Witt Clinton put himself forward as a candidate for the presidency. The Republicans stirred up exasperating differences among themselves, with the usual result of benefiting the enemy, and the Federals obtained control of the Assembly. Under the apportionment of 1812 the number of congressional districts in the State was increased from fifteen to twenty-one, and Onondaga formed a part of the 19th, associated with Cortland. The Republican candidate for Congress received in this county 1,321 votes and the Federal 1,008. Four senators were elected that year, for whom the average vote in this county was 990 Republican and 890 Federal. For Assembly Jonathan Stanley, jr., came up for re-election, with Joshua Forman as his associate, while on the other side Isaac Smith of Camillus and Moses Nash of Tully were nominated; the latter two were elected. A vacancy occurring in the 19th congressional district, a special election was held in December, the candidates being James Geddes, Federal, and Dr. John Miller of Cortland, Republican. The vote in this county was 1,208 for Geddes and 602 for Miller. Judge Geddes was renominated in 1814, against Victory Birdseye, who was supported by the Republicans, and elected with 1,685 votes to his opponent's 1,223. Two years later Judge Geddes again came forward in opposition to James Porter, the Skaneateles lawyer, and was again defeated. This victory of the Federals was caused very largely by disagreements among the Republicans on war measures.

The popularity of Governor Tompkins and other political conditions made the gubernatorial campaign of 1813 a very spirited one. The Federals nominated Stephen Van Rensselaer for the high office. In this county the Republicans kept their ranks unbroken and gave Tomp-

kings 1,255 votes, while his opponent polled 1,084. The western district was now entitled to three senators, but none of the candidates was from this county. The Republicans were successful on the three. For the Assembly the vote greatly exceeded that of the previous year, showing 1,669 and 1,706 for Mooney and Nash respectively, and 1,462 and 1,432 for their opponents, indicating that the ascendancy gained by the Republicans in this county in 1811 was still retained. The Federals controlled the appointing power this year and various changes were made, as seen in the lists herein. They still held it in 1814, when further and more wholesale changes were made.

In 1814 the policy of the government had become more fully developed, a fact which was to the advantage of the Republicans, and they were gaining everywhere. Victory Birdseye, the young and rising lawyer, was elected to Congress after an animated canvass, with Judge Geddes as his opponent. Birdseye received 1,685 votes and Geddes 1,223 in this county. Of the four senators elected none was from this county. Dr. Hezekiah Granger, brother of Amos P. Granger, and James Porter were put up by the Republicans for Assembly, and Col. Warren Hecox of Skaneateles, and Dr. Gordon Needham, one of the pioneer physicians of Onondaga, by the Federals—a strong ticket on both sides. Granger received 1,787 and Porter 1,812 votes, to 1,202 for Hecox and 1,215 for Needham.

In 1815 Henry Seymour, a prominent Federalist, was elected to the Senate from the western district, and in 1818 was chosen a member of the Council of Appointment, although a large majority of the Republicans of the district were friendly to Clinton and desired a Clintonian for the office. Seymour's election was effected through a political quarrel, which led a faction of the opposing party to unite on him. There was great rejoicing among the Federalists, for Mr. Seymour was a skillful and powerful politician. The other senator elected was Stephen Bates. Mr. Seymour was a successful merchant at Pompey Hill, and this was his first office outside of his own town. He served four years, and was then thirteen years canal commissioner, until his death in 1832. Four assemblymen were nominated by each party in 1815, and all were new candidates excepting Alexander M. Beebe of Marcellus and Jonathan Dickinson of Camillus. The Republicans were again successful, and with the Legislature in their control, selected a Council of Appointment after their own hearts. The declaration of peace greatly exhilarated and strengthened them, and they distributed patronage to

only their trusted henchmen. Many Clintonians were ostracized and their places given to the most regular of the "regulars." Jonas Earll, the rising young man of Onondaga and a member of the then most influential family in that vicinity, was made sheriff, and the political guillotine worked in all minor offices throughout the county with the same activity and comprehensiveness of modern times. About fifty new justices of the peace were appointed, of which Onondaga and Marcellus got eleven each.

The year 1816 found the Republicans somewhat weakened by factional quarrels, but they went into the campaign with confidence. Governor Tompkins was then at the height of his popularity, and was renominated and elected over Rufus King by a majority of 7,000; in this county the vote was 1,545 for Tompkins and 1,178 for King. James Porter, the Skaneateles lawyer, was elected to Congress over Judge Geddes, who had again been put forward by the Federals, and he made a good run, for Porter's majority was only 273, while for assemblymen it was over 500. The senatorial convention was held at Onondaga Hill by the Republicans and at Canandaigua by the Federals, and the three nominees of the Republicans were of course elected; none of them from this county. The nominations for Assembly were made by both parties at the Hill, and the vote shows the waning popularity of the Federals. For the Republican candidates it was 2,031, 2,043, 2,031 and 2,036; while for the Federals it was 1,500, 1,507, 1,504 and 1,503. It was in this year that Onondaga county received its last important reduction of area by the erection of Oswego county. There were few official changes made that demand notice here, and the same is true of 1817, for the Republicans had exhausted their efforts in this direction in 1815. Our victories in the war had robbed the Federals of their last issue and they had little hope for future success, except such as might grow out of disaffection in their opponents' ranks, of which there were some ominous signs; the fact is, there were not a sufficient number of public offices for all the greedy Republicans, and they were grumbling. But the canal question was now to almost wholly absorb all other political issues, and the Federals made a desperate attempt to retrieve their failing fortunes by its advocacy. This question was of the greatest possible importance in this county, one reason for which was the residence here of two of its strongest supporters, Judge Geddes and Joshua Forman. The Republicans saw and appreciated the plans of their opponents and with considerable success attempted to take wind from their sails by publicly

professing liberal support for the canal project. Governor Tompkins was elected vice-president, resigning his former office, and the Federals put forward De Witt Clinton for governor. Clinton had many friends among the Republicans, and to be consistent the party must support him for his canal policy. A mixed convention was accordingly held at Albany, and he was nominated on the 25th of March. He was supported in this county by both parties and received 1,691 votes. The Federals did not nominate senators in the district. The acceptance and support of Clinton by the Federals was simple suicide; it destroyed all cohesion in the party. In the Republican ranks there was a division at Albany between the Clintonians and anti-Clintonians, which showed itself in nominations for Assembly in this county. Two tickets were placed in the field, the regulars, or anti-Clintonians, meeting at the Hill in April and nominating Col. Asa Wells, James Webb, David Munro and Abijah Earll.¹ Wells and Webb had been elected the previous year. These nominations were so obnoxious to the friends of Clinton that in less than twenty-four hours steps were taken for an opposition ticket. The dissatisfied met at Pompey Hill April 16, and there nominated a Clintonian-Republican ticket—Judge Reuben Humphrey, Jonathan Stanley, jr., James Pettit and Gideon Wilcoxon. In the election most of the Federals did not vote at all, and they had no ticket up. As may be inferred, the better organization of the self-styled "regulars" led them to victory.

In 1818 George Hall² was nominated for Congress by the Republicans and was not opposed by the weakening Federalists. He received the whole vote of the county excepting forty-nine thrown for H. O. Wattles, a respected attorney of Manlius and a genuine Federalist. In the senatorial convention Gamaliel H. Barstow, of Tioga, David E. Evans, of Batavia, and Perry E. Childs, of Cazenovia, were nominated, all understood to be friends of Clinton, but Childs and Perry were found later to be working against him. Dissatisfaction in Madison county with Childs led to the putting up of Samuel Paine of that county in opposition,

¹ Abijah Earll was one of the numerous family of that name who were prominent in the early history of the county. He was early a political power in this county and not without influence in other sections of the State. He was elected to the Assembly in 1818 and was captain of a company of grenadiers as early as 1807.

² George Hall was one of the foremost lawyers of the county in early years. He was for a time a partner of Thaddeus M. Wood, and sometimes had on his books a hundred suits, many of them, of course, of small importance. He was offered a militia office, but refused it. He held many local offices.

but the defection was not sufficient and Childs was elected. The vote in this county was Barstow, 1,554; Evans, 1,610; Childs, 984; Paine, 289.

By this time (1818) the Federal party was practically dead, its members generally merging themselves in the two Republican factions, Clintonian and Bucktail. The nominations for Assembly were David Munro, Elisha Litchfield, Henry Case of Liverpool, and Elias Gumaer, of Manlius. The Bucktails were not wholly satisfied with this ticket, and an attempt was made to defeat Mr. Gumaer by putting up a fifth candidate in the person of that fertile-brained Onondaga lawyer, Thaddeus M. Wood. The Clintonians nominated a mongrel ticket composed of John Stockham, Samuel Tyler, Elijah Hunt and Jonas C. Baldwin. The vote was Case, 1,836; Munro, 1,632; Litchfield, 1,451; Gumaer, 756; Wood, 612; Rust, 319; Baldwin, 268; Stockham, 228; Tyler, 222. In the town of Salina Wood led the ticket.

An act of 1818 abolished the office of assistant justice and fixed the number of justices of the peace in each town at four. This office was then of vastly more importance than it is now, and there was much more litigation in those minor courts; consequently there was considerable scrambling for the appointments, the result of which is perhaps worth recording here:

Onondaga—George Hall, Daniel Moseley, Thaddeus Patchin and William Ray.
 Manlius—Isaac H. Osborne, Prentice Kinne, Thomas Rose and Zachariah Kinne.
 Marcellus—Freeborn G. Jewett, Daniel Ball, Jacob Van Houton and Lewis Smith.
 Fabius—Elijah Miles, George Pettit, Job Gorton and Peter W. Yates.
 Pompey—Victory Birdseye, Ashael Smith, Elisha Litchfield and Daniel Denison.
 Camillus—Charles J. Merriman, Phineas Barnes, jr., Isaac Earll and David Munro.
 Lysander—Otis Bigelow, John Buck, Asa Baker and John Buller.
 Otisco—John B. Nichols, Berry Carter and Solomon Judd.
 Spafford—Asahel Roundy, Levi Appleby and Job L. Lewis.
 Tully—Sylvester Wheaton, Nicol Howell, Gerrit Van Hoesen, jr., and John Ackles.
 Salina—Henry Case, Andrew Pharis, Daniel Gilbert and Freeman Hughes.
 Cicero—Eli Gage, Moses Kinne and Ebenezer Campbell.

It will be noticed that this list contains the names of many of the leading Republicans of that time. At the same time Squire Munro, Jonathan Stanley, James Webb and Levi Mason were appointed judges and justices, and James Porter district attorney; he declined and was succeeded in June by Victory Birdseye. Jonas Earll was reappointed sheriff and Truman Adams, county clerk, in place of Jasper Hopper, resigned. Complete lists of all these latter officers being given on a later page, they need not be followed in detail here for later years, except as they may have had some especial political bearing.

In 1819 senators and assemblymen only were elected, and of the former this county had none. All the Bucktail assemblymen were elected by narrow margins. Among them was Lewis Smith, who, in 1825, was elected sheriff over A. P. Granger by more than 1,000 majority. Jonas Earll was another elected assemblyman and was returned in 1820. In the Legislature chosen in 1818 the Republicans, as has been seen, were largely in the majority. The Council of Appointment of 1819 was largely Clintonian and retained its power in 1820, but official changes made were few, as most of the offices were already in the hands of Clinton's friends.

The State campaign of 1820 was memorable for its activity. The Federal leaders had publicly declared that their party had "ceased to exist," and most of its members went into the Clintonian ranks. At a public meeting held in Albany, William James, of Syracuse, a great admirer of Clinton, brought forward the name of the latter for governor. Daniel D. Tompkins was the opponent, and the field soon became a stormy one. The newspapers overflowed with defamation of the characters of the two candidates and their followers. The vote in the State was: Clinton, 47,447; Tompkins, 45,990. In this county Clinton received 1,557, and Tompkins 1,494 votes. Salina gave Tompkins 47 votes and Clinton only 26. The Clintonian candidates for State senator in the western district were elected. Among them was Elijah W. Miles, of Fabius, son of Elijah, who had been elected to the Assembly in 1815-16. The Bucktails elected their Assembly candidates.

The election of 1821 was the last held under the old Constitution, and congressmen, State senators and assemblymen were chosen. George Hall and Elisha Litchfield (Clintonian and Bucktail respectively) were opposing candidates for Congress, and the vote was remarkably close, Hall receiving 2,307, and Litchfield 2,256. Salina gave Litchfield 127, and Hall 113. In the senatorial contest, western district, there were no Onondaga county men. The Bucktails nominated for the assembly Matthew Van Vleck, of Salt Point; David Willard, of Otisco; Harold White, of Camillus, and George Pettit, of Fabius; while the Clintonians put up Sylvester Gardner, of Manlius; David Munro, of Camillus; Josephus Barker and Judge Geddes. The canvass for assemblymen was unusually spirited and the vote close. The average majority for the Clintonians was only thirty-seven, which clearly indicates the fidelity with which electors of the two parties adhered to regular nominees in those early times. The new Constitution of 1821 gave increased power

to the State executive, which made the gubernatorial campaign more than ordinarily interesting. The contest finally narrowed to Joseph C. Yates and Samuel Young; the former received the nomination. The Clintonians put up no candidate, but at the last moment Solomon Southwick offered himself for the office. His total vote was only 2,910. In this county he received 76 against 3,393 for Yates. The new Constitution made eight instead of four senatorial districts, and Onondaga, with Cayuga, Seneca and Ontario were constituted the seventh. (Wayne was added in 1823, Cortland in 1836 and Yates in 1873.) Each district was entitled to elect four senators. The nominations of the Democrats in 1821 included Jonas Earle, and those of the Clintonians included William Chatfield, of Marcellus. The candidates of the Democrats were all elected. The 22d congressional district embraced Onondaga, Cortland and a part of Oswego counties. Elisha Litchfield was elected over Col. Asa Wells, of Pompey, but the popularity of the latter materially reduced the majority of his opponent.

In 1823 senators and assemblymen only were elected. The senatorial vote in this county was 2,084 Democratic, and 1,613 Clintonian, or, as they then styled themselves, "People's Party." The Democrats were successful also in the election of their assemblymen.

The Democrats were now largely in the majority in the State, and governor, lieutenant-governor, congressman, senators and assemblymen were to be elected in 1825. Clinton was then canal commissioner, but just previous to the adjournment of the Legislature in the spring, he was removed by resolution. This act caused intense excitement and led to his nomination for governor by the Democrats on the 3d of April, and his election by 16,000 majority. The vote was close in this county—Clinton 3,280 against 3,176 for Young. The Democratic nominees for senator received in this county 3,133 votes to 3,275 for their opponents, but they elected their assemblymen, the successful candidates' names appearing in the subsequent lists herein.

Of the senators elected in 1825 none was from this county. The majority here for the Democratic candidate was 263, and the same party elected assemblymen, their candidates being Chauncey Betts, F. G. Jewett, John G. Forbes, and David Willard. The opposition nominated George Hall, Dr. William Taylor, John Sprague and John Hamill.

In 1826 the project came up of building a great highway from the Hudson River to the lakes, passing through the southern tier of the

counties of this State. It was born chiefly of Clinton's fertile brain and soon became the leading question with the people at large. A bill was introduced in the Legislature appropriating \$800,000 in aid of the road; this was not a party measure, but it involved deep sectional feelings. The canals were just completed and were proving thoroughly successful, which fact operated in favor of this scheme of improvement. In Onondaga county the interest in the undertaking was paramount, and it was supposed that Messrs. Jewett and Forbes would both support it with their strong influence and signal ability. Forbes finally deserted the project, and after a long struggle the measure was defeated in the Assembly, the vote being 48 to 50. Partly on account of his action in this matter Mr. Forbes was not returned. The Constitution of 1821 provided for the appointment of justices of the peace by the supervisors. This plan proving unsatisfactory, an attempt was made in 1825 to amend the Constitution so that they would be voted for by the people. This attempt did not succeed, but in the next year a resolution was adopted in the Legislature to submit the question to the people at the election, and it received an overwhelming majority. In this county the entire vote was in the affirmative, and the measure went into effect in 1827. At the regular election of 1826 a governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, assemblymen and congressmen were chosen. Clinton was re-elected, but in this county the vote was against him—3,506 for Rochester and 3,210 for Clinton. The average Democratic majority here for senators and assemblymen was about 354. Charles Jackson, of Pompey, was one of the assemblymen elected; he had been in the Board of Supervisors in 1824-5, and was the first supervisor of La Fayette in 1826. The congressional canvass was a very active one, Jonas Earll, jr., being the Democratic nominee, with Luther Badger opposed. Earll was elected—3,420 to 3,178.

The Democratic leaders felt compelled to come out squarely for Jackson for the next president in 1827, which action forced their opponents to do likewise in favor of Adams, and the results of the ensuing election turned somewhat on the relative strength of those two statesmen. The local court house question also had considerable influence at the polls. But the Democrats elected their senators and assemblymen, generally by large majorities. Lewis H. Redfield, the pioneer journalist, was one of the defeated candidates for Assembly.

The campaign of 1828 was a lively one. Governor Clinton died in February, leaving Van Buren leader in the State on the Democratic

side, and he was elected governor in November. The Democrats came out early in their work for Jackson, and Onondaga county was the theater of great activity. Mass meetings were held in every town, and for the first time a thorough canvass was made of the electors. This was done, at least in some of the towns, by "vigilance committees," in some cases one hundred strong. This county then composed the whole of the 23d congressional district and the Democrats had the potent aid of such strong local men as Dr. William Taylor, F. G. Jewett, and Jerome Briggs, and in the heated strife for the sheriffalty they nominated John Grinnell; but when John H. Johnson came out as an independent candidate and was taken up by the Adams faction, as well as the Anti-Masons, he was triumphantly elected. Reuben L. Hess, also an Adams man, was elected county clerk. The vote for governor in this county was 4,211 for Van Buren, and 3,322 for Thompson.

In 1829 the vigilance committees were again appointed in the towns and their work proved to be effective, not alone in making a canvass but in advancing the interests of the party in other directions. The Democratic Assembly convention was held on the Hill and every town represented. A week later the Anti-Masons held theirs there and were now showing considerable strength. In the ensuing spring election the Democratic nominees for Assembly received the following vote: 4,197, 4,222, 4,231, and 4,022; the Anti-Masons 1,222, 1,220, 1,197, and 1,194. It was in 1828-9 that the agitation of suppressing Sunday mails was developed, and in this county it was especially active. Several meetings were held, generally in opposition to the measure. One of these was at Salina and one in Syracuse. Dr. Kirkpatrick presided at the former, with Coddington B. Williams, secretary, and J. J. Briggs, Warren Green, Israel Smith, John J. Mang, and Matthew Van Vleck, were made a committee on resolutions. In their report they declared that "the present crisis calls upon the friends of religious liberty to array themselves around the Constitution, and firmly resist this first attempt of ecclesiastical domination to intrude itself among our civil institutions and contaminate our pure republican government,"—which, it must be confessed, was quite heroic. On the 6th of February a county meeting was held on the Hill for the same purpose, at which Judge Geddes presided. With Jackson in power the Democrats began scrambling for post-office patronage in the same delightful manner that either successful side does to-day. Judge Earll was in Congress from this district, and he was inundated with petitions to aid in "turn-

ing the rascals out." Salina was then the most important post-office in the county, and a change was made there a few months later, when Erasmus Stone succeeded William Clark. In the Valley Lewis H. Redfield superseded Royal Stewart, and Nehemiah H. Earll was appointed on the Hill. John Wilkinson, in Syracuse, was not removed. In the spring of 1829 the Democrats elected twelve of the sixteen supervisors, but in Salina, strange to say, the whole ticket was defeated, through a coalition of farmers, mechanics, workingmen and Anti-Masons. This is about the first we learn of unrest among the workmen of this county, and attempts were made to form a party in their interest throughout the State.

Anti-Masonry was now at its height. Many men deserted the order after the abduction of Morgan, meetings were held throughout the State, and feeling rose to a high pitch. But the action of the Masons as an order was so conservative and dignified that it soon became evident that a party could not survive upon such an issue. All through the summer the Anti-Masons were busy, and their nominations were generally made in advance of the others. The result of the election was a clean sweep for the Democrats in this county and the 7th senatorial district. In this county the majority for the Democratic nominee for senator was just 3,000, 568 of which were cast in Salina and 528 in Manlius.

In 1829-30 a modification of the salt tax was agitated. Congressman Earll and most of the Jackson men favored its repeal; the question did not then reach a vote. In 1830 the Adams party disappeared and was replaced by the Anti-Masons, who nominated candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, and senators, the latter being William H. Seward, then just appearing in State politics. Judge Jewett (surrogate since 1821) was nominated for Congress by the Democrats, against Samuel Jerome. In the practical work of the campaign Anti-Masonry was not so conspicuous as opposition to the Federal administration. The Assembly nominations were Azariah Smith, Schuyler Strong, James L. Voorhees, and Lewis Beebe. It was supposed that these would be endorsed by the Anti-Masons. The canvass was spirited and the Democrats elected Jewett and carried all the towns for Throop against Granger for governor except Pompey, Fabius, Marcellus, Cicero and Clay. Neither of the assemblymen named was elected.

The election of Seward in the 7th district in 1830, as just noted, and the majority of 13,000 given the Anti-Masons in the 8th district, in-

spired the leaders in that misguided party to hope that they could build up a great and permanent organization in this State. The strangest feature of that short-lived delusion, from the standpoint of the present day, is the fact that men of wisdom, power and sagacity could have been led to such a conclusion. In the fall campaign of 1831 the Anti-Masons were alert. Their State convention was held in Albany and continued two days, and there the attempt was made to firmly plant the doctrine in this State; but the results were not especially auspicious nor was the harmony perfect. Forty-two delegates were appointed to the national convention at Baltimore in September; six of these were from the 7th district, among them being Judge Geddes. In the spring town elections of 1832 the Democrats were successful in Tully, Cicero, Otisco, Salina, Manlius, Camillus, Skaneateles, Spafford, La Fayette, Elbridge, Van Buren, and Lysander. In four towns the Anti-Masons were successful, while in Clay the contest was not political. The Democrats nominated Jehiel H. Halsey, of Tompkins, for senator, and the Anti-Masons Henry W. Taylor, of Ontario. The Democrats put up Col. Johnson Hall for sheriff, against Parley Howlett; Assembly and other nominations were made and the results of the election seemed to demonstrate that Anti-Masonry did not thrive in Onondaga county. The Democrats elected their ticket by larger majorities than those of the previous year.

In 1832 Jackson was up for president on issues raised by the so-called "National Republicans" in Congress. These latter held a convention in Utica and nominated Francis Granger for governor, and Samuel Stevens for lieutenant-governor. Granger was a leader in the Anti-Masonic ranks. The Democrats nominated Samuel L. Edwards for senator, against Amos P. Granger. In June Onondaga and Madison counties were made the 23d congressional district and the Democrats nominated Dr. William Taylor and William K. Fuller (of Madison), against Elijah Rhoades and James B. Eldridge (of Madison). On these, with the four Assembly nominees on each side, the Democrats had as usual a decisive majority, though not so large as in the previous year. The majority here for Marcy was 571 and for Edwards 618. In 1832-33 the canal received its final legislative aid from salt. Mr. Kirkpatrick died in 1832 and Nehemiah H. Earl was appointed superintendent of the salt springs, for which position he left the county judgeship. Others who held this office are mentioned in the city history herein.

The campaign of 1833 was quiet to an unusual degree, only senators and assemblymen being chosen. The only comment called for here is that the Democrats continued victorious, as seen in later printed lists. Two important questions, however, were submitted to the people this year—the proposed reduction of the salt duty to six cents a bushel, and the authorization of the people of New York city to elect their mayors by popular vote. On the first, Onondaga county gave an affirmative vote of 3,093 against 120. Of these negative votes Spafford for some inscrutable reason cast 90. The entire vote on the other question was affirmative, Salina casting more than half of the 1,024 votes.

With the inauguration of the campaign of 1834 came a change. The party in opposition to the Democrats had during the preceding winter taken the new name of Whigs, which they were to bear many years, and both parties were early in the field. Times were hard, for which the Washington administration was condemned, and the new named party thought they saw reasonable grounds for success. The Democrats nominated Chester Loomis of Ontario for senator, and the Whigs put up John H. Beach of Auburn, a prominent politician. The Democrats held their congressional convention in Manlius, and Dr. Taylor and William K. Fuller were renominated. The Whigs met in Cazenovia and nominated Victory Birdseye and Jonathan D. Ledyard; the former was now a "renegade" from the Democrats, as was also Dr. Taylor, and the campaign became an amusing one as far as it related to this office. In the Democratic county convention held October 2, in the court house, there were numerous candidates for sheriff and assemblymen. Luther Buell presided and Col. Dorastus Lawrence¹ finally secured the sheriffalty nomination, and Alanson Edwards was nominated for county clerk. Both parties had good candidates for assembly. The Democrats adopted resolutions condemnatory of Jackson's policy of "war on the United States Bank," while the Whigs, who held their convention on the 18th of that month, condemned the president's policy in resolutions. In the election the Democrats had overwhelming majorities ranging from 600 to 1,000.

The disastrous campaign of 1834 made the Whigs so despondent that

¹ Col. Dorastus Lawrence was a native of Vermont and removed to Skaneateles in 1801. He was an active and prominent man and marched with his company of militia, raised in Skaneateles and Marcellus, to Oswego when that post was attacked by the British. He died February 11, 1862, aged seventy-six years.

they had not the energy to even nominate a legislative ticket in 1835, leaving the field in undisputed possession of the Democrats. Neither of the senatorial nominees was from this county. For the assembly the Democrats renominated Wilkinson and Parker, with David Munro and Dr. Daniel Denison of Pompey, who were former Clintonians. The campaign was of course without special interest. Munro received 1,922 votes, Denison 1,924, Wilkinson 1,887, and Parker 1,856. Such indifference had never before been seen here.

But the recurrence of the presidential campaign of 1836 brought a change, and the Whigs again became active. The Democrats held their county convention September 8 and named their delegates to the senatorial convention. Radical resolutions were adopted, of such a character that had it not been a very important campaign, the conservative element would have revolted. On the 1st of October the "young" or "junior" Democrats held a convention at the court house to appoint delegates to Utica, among whom were such well known characters as David D. Hillis, Samuel B. Rowe, D. C. Worden, John Eastwood, Henry Church, W. B. Burroughs, Le Roy Morgan, Elisha Tuttle, Horace Wheaton, Peter Outwater, jr., and others. In the county convention of the Democrats resolutions of the same radical character as those just alluded to were adopted—endorsing Jackson's policy, opposing further increase of banking corporations, favoring a modification of the restraining law and the suppression of all paper money circulation below five dollars, etc. In the senatorial convention the Democrats nominated Judge Edwards, while the Whigs put up Gen. James R. Lawrence. For Congress the Democrats renominated Dr. Taylor, with Bennett Bicknell for Madison county, and the Whigs put up B. Davis Noxon and Eliphalet S. Jackson. The Democrats came out with a decisive victory, the average majority being 1,800 on State, senatorial, congressional and assembly candidates. Although the radical and the conservative factions of the Democrats thus pulled together for the ticket, they were far from harmonious, and while wrangling over the matters embraced in the resolutions just noticed, the Whigs remained quiet and neutral, hoping to reap advantage from the quarrel of the enemy. In the winter of 1836-7 several conventions were held by the conservative Democrats to give further expression to their policy. One of these met in Geneva, which was attended by delegates from every county in the seventh district. The delegates from Onondaga were Elam Lynds, Lewis H. Sandford, Samuel Francis, William

Fuller, Joel Thayer, Vivus W. Smith, and Henry Davis, jr. The speeches and the resolutions were in line with what has already been said of them. In the campaign of 1836 the Whigs put forth their best efforts, but they were buried in this county under a Democratic majority of about 1,800.

A change was coming, however. Anti-slavery agitation was becoming intense and aggressive. Efforts were made in Congress in 1835 to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; but the determination was in effect that Congress had no right to interfere with the existing order. This did not silence the Abolitionists, and at the next session floods of petitions were sent into Congress for the abolishment of slavery in the District. Excitement ran high in many places. The Abolitionists were generally looked upon as misguided mischief-makers. A meeting was held in the court house on October 2, 1835, over which Daniel Mosely presided, and the vice-presidents were Daniel Kellogg, John Watson, Hiram Putnam, and James Geddes; E. W. Leavenworth and Reuben L. Hess were secretaries. The proceedings were in harmony with those of many other similar gatherings of the kind which continued for years.

With the year 1837 political conditions were changed. The times were still hard, for which the Democrats were blamed; the sub-treasury question and other issues were dividing the Democratic party, anti-slavery agitation was increasing; and a combination of Whigs and conservative Democrats in the House of Representatives triumphed over the government administration. The local quarrel was gaining strength. The Whigs met and nominated a most excellent ticket, of which one enthusiast wrote: "Such zeal was never before manifested by the Whigs. Great unanimity prevailed and a ticket of the highest order was nominated." The result astonished even the Whigs themselves, for they elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 200. In a large part of the counties of the State the Democrats were defeated. The Legislature of 1836-7 was full of business. Seven railroad companies were chartered in which the people of Onondaga county were directly interested—the Brewerton and Syracuse, Syracuse and Jamesville, Skaneateles, Syracuse, Cortland and Binghamton, Syracuse Stone, Syracuse and Onondaga, and the Syracuse and Utica. Bank legislation, too, was extensive, Jordan, Manlius, and Skaneateles applying for bank charters, while the Salina and the Bank of Onondaga applied for an increase of capital. None of these banking applications was allowed.

The difference between the radical Democrats and the conservatives continued, the Syracuse Standard leaning towards the former and soon becoming their recognized organ. The radicals therefore started a mouth-piece of their own by inducing the publishers of the Onondaga Flag at Manlius to come to Syracuse and buy the Constitutionalist, a Whig paper which was then in the throes of dissolution, and begin the publication of the Onondaga Chief. This proved a faithful servant while it lived, but it was weak financially and continued only two years. The suspension of the Constitutionalist left the Whigs without an organ, in which emergency J. M. Patterson began the publication of the Syracuse Whig in 1836, with John K. Barlow, editor.

The Whigs held their State convention in 1838 in Utica on September 3, the delegates to which were Victory Birdseye, John G. Forbes, James R. Lawrence and Chauncey Betts. Their Assembly nominations were General Lawrence, Pharis Gould, Azariah Smith (renomination), and Col. James L. Voorhees in place of Victory Birdseye. The Standard changed hands at the close of the campaign of 1837, and fell into line with the national administration. The Democrats nominated Nehemiah Earl for Congress, in place of Dr. Taylor, and a good Assembly ticket. The results were so close that the official returns were necessary to settle the contest, the average Whig majority on assemblymen being only about 100. Seward led Marcy here by only nineteen votes. Although the Whigs swept the State, the Democrats still had control in the Senate and thus retained the canal patronage. The towns carried by the Democrats were Camillus, De Witt, Elbridge, La Fayette, Lysander, Manlius, Spafford, Skaneateles, Tully, Pompey and Van Buren. The local Democracy were disheartened. In the Legislature of 1839 internal improvements was the important topic. Seward recommended in his message a loan of \$40,000,000 to apply on construction of railroads and canals, and the Whig majority in the Legislature favored the measure. But there was only one appropriation made that winter for improvement of waterways; this was \$75,000 for opening Oneida River for navigation by steamboats. In early years a large amount of traffic went through that stream.

Before this time the Whigs felt the necessity of a more efficient organ than the Whig, which fact led to the founding of The Western State Journal on March 20, 1837, with Vivus W. Smith editor. S. F. Smith & Co. were publishers. Mr. Smith had already distinguished himself as a powerful writer while editing the Standard, and was recognized

as an astute politician. E. W. Leavenworth, Victory Birdseye and Henry Taylor, all men of means, were instrumental in the establishment of the new journal. The Whig success of 1838 gave them control of the canal patronage, and a general beheading of Democrats of course followed. By January, 1840, they had also secured control of all the State patronage, the consequences of which will be inferred.

The Whig nominations for Assembly in 1839 were the same as had been elected two years previously, and they were opposed by strong men from the Democratic ranks. The slavery question had now pushed itself into the local canvass, and the Whig majority in the county averaged 228, each party carrying nine towns. This election gave Onondaga county great prominence in the Legislature of 1840.

The town elections of 1840 were hotly contested, and ten of the eighteen supervisors were Democrats. The exciting campaign of that year, when the cry of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" rang over the land, is still remembered by old citizens.

The Whigs held their State convention in Utica on August 12. The delegates from Onondaga were E. W. Leavenworth, David F. Dodge, Pharis Gould and Chauncey Betts. Twelve delegates were also named by the Whigs to the senatorial convention in Auburn, where Elijah Rhoades of this county was nominated; he was then county clerk, and was elected to the Senate and served four years. The action of the House of Representatives in 1839, refusing to receive petitions in favor of anti-slavery, produced effects directly opposite from what was anticipated. The Abolitionists arose in their growing strength and were the first in the field with their State ticket, the convention being held in Syracuse on August 5 and 6. About 150 delegates were present, principally from a few central counties of the State. Radical resolutions were adopted and the convention was addressed by Gerrit Smith, among others. The Democrats held their State convention in Syracuse for the second time, with their headquarters at the Syracuse House. William C. Bouck was nominated on the first ballot, a measure which, with other proceedings, stirred up still more feeling in the party. The Whig nominee was William H. Seward and the Abolitionists put up Gerrit Smith. The enlargement of the canal was then in progress under Seward's "new impulse" policy. There were about 1,000 employees at work on the Jordan level, the discharge of whom and suspension of the work constituted one of the exciting features of the campaign. This was characterized as "an imperial edict" by the opposing party. An-

other notable event of the campaign was an immense mass meeting held in Syracuse by the Whigs on the 16th and 17th of September. The attendance was estimated at 60,000, and they came from all over the State, by rail, by canal and by private conveyance of every description. Long lines of wagons came in on every main road, and some of the vehicles were worthy of attention. One wagon from Cicero contained sixteen young ladies dressed in white and carrying banners. From Onondaga came 100 men on horseback, and Pompey sent in a log cabin on wheels. From the northwestern towns several log cabins, canoes and many banners were sent in. It was a memorable procession and was three hours passing a point. "O," cried The Journal, "for the pen of the Wizard of the North to describe the indescribable glories of the ever-to-be-remembered sixteenth day of October, 1840!" The Democrats saw that something was expected of them, and that to do them any good it must follow quickly on the monster meeting of the Whigs. They, therefore, held a mass meeting on the 30th of the same month. While, generally speaking, it was successful, it unfortunately encountered a cold, rainy day, which greatly diminished the local attendance. As far as concerned this county, the campaign of 1840 was a drawn battle, and the vote greatly exceeded that of any previous year, the total on the electoral ticket being 13,218. Of all these Van Buren had a majority of only 4. It is suggestive that Mr. Wilkinson, the electoral candidate of the Abolitionists, received 105 votes. Bouck's majority over Seward was 154, and the Whigs were deeply chagrined.

A period of comparative political quiet succeeded. In the town elections of 1841 the Democrats carried twelve of the towns. One of the six Whig supervisors elected was the late Levi Wells of Pompey, who was never beaten; neither has Mr. Dyer been, although he is a Democrat in a Republican town, and has been elected to the office regularly for near forty years. Pompey teaches a lesson to other towns in her faithful support of good officers, whatever their politics. An incident of this campaign is probably without a parallel: The Democrats had been beaten two years in Salina and resolved to elect their supervisor that year if it was possible. They selected Rial Wright as their candidate. The town meeting was held in the Salina school house, where the Democrats felt at home among the numerous salt workers. The town had a voting population of about 2,000, and it was only by active effort that all could vote. The Salt Point boys were found at the head of the procession to the polls, and it will be correctly inferred that it was a

great deal easier for a Democrat to vote than for a Whig. Suddenly the Whig board of election declared an adjournment to the court house. The Democrats howled in opposition, but it was a legal proceeding and they had to submit. A race now began for the new polls, and within half an hour the young Salt Pointers occupied about the same relative position there that they had in Salina. Towards night the Whigs claimed that many of their voters had been practically driven from the polls, and they declared an adjournment to the next day. Again the Democrats protested, but without avail. On the following morning the battle was renewed and raged all day. As the work progressed the Whigs foresaw defeat, and in their weariness wished they had finished on the previous day. The total vote was over 1,900 and the Democratic majority was about 150; they moreover elected every other man on their ticket.

Harrison's death was a calamity to the Whig party, for they found that their vice-president was practically a Democrat. There was disintegration throughout the country, and it was felt in this county. The senatorial campaign was important that year, as it was believed that the political complexion of the Senate would turn upon the result in this district. The Democrats were successful, their majority in this county being about 800. Their nominations for assembly were Dr. Taylor, Judge Munro, William Fuller and Moses Burnet; the latter declined and John Spencer was substituted. The Whig candidates were Amos P. Granger, Azariah Smith, Dorastus Kellogg and James L. Voorhees. The Abolitionists also had up a full ticket. The Democrats were successful in the county, eleven towns being carried by them. Salina, which had in the previous year given Harrison over 100 majority, was now carried by the Democrats by 130. It was significant of the oncoming conflict that the Abolition vote was threefold greater than it was in the presidential year. Seven of the eight senatorial districts of the State were carried by the Democrats, giving them control of the patronage, and the usual scramble for it began.

In the spring elections of 1842, fourteen of the towns of the county went Democratic, among them the old Whig towns of Pompey, Cicero and Otisco. In Salina the Whigs made a good fight to defeat Dennis McCarthy, who was obnoxious to the Hunkers of his own party, but with James Lynch as his opponent and the Barnburner element he was elected by a good majority. Three conventions were held in Syracuse this year—the Democratic, the Whig and that of the "Liberty" party.

While the division between the Hunkers and the Barnburners was rapidly developing, there was no contest on nominations for governor and lieutenant-governor, Bouck and Dickinson being put up, who had been strongly opposed by the Barnburners two years earlier. Horace Wheaton received the nomination for Congress, and F. J. Jewett, Charles R. Vary, Benjamin French and Thomas Sherwood for Assembly, all Hunkers but Sherwood. Amos P. Granger was nominated for Congress by the Whigs, with B. Davis Noxon, Azariah Smith, Stephen Rice, and P. P. Cleveland for Assembly. Noxon would not accept and E. W. Leavenworth was substituted. Granger traveled over the district and labored among the farmers, and spoke in public. Wheaton was practically dumb before an audience, but he was a very popular man. The Abolitionists had some strong men on their ticket. Of the vote in this county for governor of 10,609, Bouck received 6,585. The Democratic Congressman was elected by about 500, with slight Democratic majorities on assemblymen.

In this year (1842) agitation of the project of removing the State capital to Syracuse began, and for a time it looked as though the project would be carried through. The principal argument in its favor was the centrality of the location, to which free access was now possible over the several railroads that had been built. In Western New York everybody favored the scheme, and in the winter the subject was referred to a committee in the Assembly who were supposed to be friendly, but nothing was accomplished. Tariff agitation was also rife in Congress this year, and this county was directly interested as a reduction of the duty on salt to eight cents a bushel was hoped for. This stirred up a good deal of Onondaga county animosity; a public meeting was held at which General Granger and others spoke on the subject, and it was finally determined to send a cargo of our salt to Henry Clay to convince him that it was as good as foreign salt. Accordingly twenty or thirty barrels were shipped, and in due time a letter came back from the great statesman, complimenting the salt, and stating that Congress should give it proper protection. During the preceding decade Onondaga and Madison counties had been in one congressional district, but a change was made in an extra session in 1842, by which this county was made to form the 24th district. It remained thus until 1862, since which year it was joined with Cortland in the 25th district. During the winter of 1842-3 temperance agitation reached a high pitch and the Washingtonian movement was inaugurated. Hard times prevailed,

which condition was charged partly to the extravagance of intemperance, and a party was organized which was pledged to retrenchment in public expenditures and general reform. Among local men who were prominent in the movement were Oliver Teall, Rufus Cossit, Thomas Gilmour, Hezekiah Joslin, Jefferson Freeman and others. At one of their meetings held in Clay a resolution was adopted in favor of reducing the salary of salt superintendent to \$750 a year, and asserting the old rural district cry, that 10,000 farmers could be found who would rather take the office at that than cultivate their farms. Many of the public offices and officers were investigated, among them Elihu L. Phillips, then sheriff. It may be added here that this temperance movement continued active several years and exercised considerable influence in State politics. In 1843 the Washingtonians held a State convention in Utica; but differences in their own ranks growing out of their advocacy for moral suasion as a cure for intemperance, while another faction wanted radical legislation, finally dissolved the organization.

In the spring elections of 1843 the Democrats carried eleven of the eighteen towns of the county. Their Assembly nominees were all of the Hunker stripe and were elected by average majorities of about 200, as seen in the later printed lists. The Abolitionists had a vote of more than 700. In their county convention the Whigs adopted a significant resolution that "slavery is a relic of savage and unenlightened conditions; that Locofocoism in the North is the strongest bulwark of slavery in the South."

In 1844 the Democratic State nominating convention was held in the old First Presbyterian church, and Silas Wright received 95 votes with 30 for Bouck. The Whigs met a week later and nominated Millard Fillmore, while the Abolitionists put up Alvan Stewart. An active campaign followed, the Whigs adopting some of the log cabin methods of 1840, and erecting one on the site of the Remington block in Syracuse; but it was of no avail. The county gave Polk 6,878; Clay 6,496; Birney 732; Wright for governor 6,988; Fillmore 6,496; Stewart 691; Wheaton for Congress 6,961; Noxon 6,495. On assemblymen the vote was close. The Democrats were overjoyed.

The appointment of David D. Hillis to the office of surrogate in 1844, gave great offense to the Barnburners, who resolved to punish his friends by giving Henry J. Sedgwick the nomination for senator. The "Young Democrats" schemed all summer to this end and accom-

plished it in convention at East Cayuga on September 18. At the close of the active campaign Silas F. Smith was appointed postmaster of Syracuse, and Enoch Marks of Camillus, and Jesse McKinley, salt superintendent and inspector respectively.

The town of Salina had a spirited struggle in their town election of 1845 over supervisor, the Democrats nominating Thomas Bennit and the Whigs C. T. Longstreet. The largest vote ever polled in the town was thrown—2,332, of which Mr. Bennit received 215 majority, and the whole Democratic ticket was elected with an average majority of 163. The Abolitionists were given a vote of 45 in the town, 63 in Otisco, and 69 in Spafford. This was the first time they had acted independently in town elections in the county. Of the Board of Supervisors the Whigs elected ten to the Democrats eight. The local option scheme was devised in that year as one phase of the temperance question, and it was voted on in a State election in April, 1846. The people at large were willing it should have a fair trial. All the towns in this county, excepting Pompey, voted in its favor by majorities ranging from 12 in Spafford to 1,364 in Salina. One year of it proved sufficient, however, and the next Legislature was numerously petitioned for its repeal. A new election was ordered and many towns here and elsewhere reversed their vote.

The partiality shown the Hunkers in the distribution of Federal patronage did not serve to lessen the factional strife in the Democratic ranks. In the senatorial convention of 1845, resolutions were adopted complimentary to Polk, to Governor Wright, and to the Barnburner assemblymen. This faction came out ahead in the county nominating convention. For senator the Democrats nominated John M. Holley of Wayne, Vivus W. Smith receiving ten votes. After the other usual nominations had been made a short and stirring campaign followed in which the Democrats were successful. A feature of the strife was the defeat of Mr. McCarthy for Assembly through treachery of the Hunker element. His friends were very indignant, and he asserted that he would retire from politics and devote himself to his business. He kept his word for years, but was chosen mayor of Syracuse in 1853. In this election the proposed Constitutional Convention was approved and was held in 1846.

A further feature of the Democratic quarrel developed in the early months of 1846 over the salt office appointments, during which the salary of superintendent was reduced to \$800. A public meeting was held

in Syracuse that year, composed of a majority of Democrats, which gave expression in favor of supporting the Federal administration in its Mexican war policy; this was soon followed by another by the Abolitionists, which took a directly opposite course. It was called to consider the "grave situation of public affairs" and demanded a cessation of "butchery." A majority of those in attendance were not in sympathy with this doctrine, and soon took the reins in their own hands, which prompted the minority to adjourn, on motion of Samuel J. May, to the Presbyterian church.

Governor Wright's excellent administration made it clear to the Hunker leaders in 1846 that he would be renominated. They tried to frighten his friends by threats of defection and other well-known artifices. In the State nominating convention in October a resolution declared Wright to be "the choice of the Democracy of Onondaga county and the State for governor;" but the Hunkers were not without strength in the convention. On the first ballot Wright received 112 votes, while only 14 went to three others. The Whigs nominated John Young, while the Anti-renters, who had worked up considerable strength, put forward a ticket drawn in part from each of the other parties. The Whig candidate for Congress was Daniel Gott, Vivus W. Smith for county clerk, Joseph J. Glass for sheriff, setting aside Joel Cody, who wanted and was entitled to the office. These, with good candidates for Assembly, made a very strong ticket. The Abolitionists also made strong nominations, headed by Charles A. Wheaton for Congress. When the Democrats met on October 15, the Hunker element was not yet ready to surrender to their opponents. They had recently established an organ in the Onondaga Democrat, which was being ably edited by William L. Crandall. There was a square fight for delegates in all the towns of the county. William Fuller, a Hunker, was put up for Congress; Joshua C. Cuddeback on the fifth ballot for sheriff; Luther Hopkins for clerk; after which there was a warm contest for assemblymen. In the ensuing election the new Constitution was to be accepted or rejected. The result is remembered; the Whigs elected their Governor, John Young, for whom Onondaga gave 133 majority; Vivus W. Smith was elected clerk by 200, and Cuddeback sheriff by 296. One Whig assemblyman was elected. The two factions of Democrats now berated each other for the condition of affairs in the usual entertaining manner under such circumstances. Meanwhile preparations were making for incorporating the city of Syracuse.

Under the new Constitution the single-district system for assemblymen went into effect, compelling the Board of Supervisors to divide Onondaga county into four districts. The board of 1846 took up the matter, but failed of its accomplishment, one reason for which was the fact that the board was tied politically. The next board had a Democratic majority and made the division. The first district was composed of Elbridge, Camillus, Van Buren, Lysander and Clay; population, 17,730. Second district, Tully, Otisco, Onondaga, Spafford, Skaneateles and Marcellus; population, 16,500. Third district, Salina and Cicero; population, 17,000. Fourth district, De Witt, Manlius, Pompey, Fabius and La Fayette; population, 17,295. By the Constitution also four judges of the Court of Appeals were to be elected on June 7, 1847. The Democrats chose their delegates to the State convention and nominated George A. Stansbury for county judge, against whom the Whigs put up James R. Lawrence. The latter was elected by 800 majority, with Isaac T. Minard for surrogate.

Governor Wright died in the fall of 1847, leaving the Barnburners without a leader and in great confusion. This faction was beaten in Assembly nominations in three of the four districts. The Democratic State convention was held in Empire Hall, Syracuse, and continued four days. It was a memorable struggle, and Orville Hungerford was finally nominated for governor. While this did not cause actual disruption in this county, it tended to further embitter the factional feeling. Under the new Constitution Onondaga county was constituted a senatorial district, and David Munro received the Democratic nomination, against whom the Whigs put up George Geddes. George S. Loomis was the Abolition candidate for this office in the new district. Meanwhile the Democracy were having a hard time. A mass meeting was held in Herkimer, from which was issued a masterly review of the proceedings of the late convention and the causes that had been leading up to the existing conditions. It was claimed that the proceedings of that convention were not binding upon the State Democracy. With this unreconcilable quarrel in their ranks, it is not strange that the Whigs profited by it and practically swept the State, their majority in this county being more than 1,100.

The first State convention of 1848 was held in Syracuse by the temperance party and continued two days. A memorial to the Legislature was ordered prepared, and one resolution adopted provided for the organization of a State party. No attempt was in progress by either

faction of the Democrats to repair the deadly breach made in the Empire Hall convention, the results of which were far-reaching and important. Both factions called conventions to name delegates to the Baltimore convention. In this county on local matters some pretense of harmony was kept up, especially in the new city election in Syracuse, in which the Democrats pulled together for the election of Harvey Baldwin, mayor, and succeeded by fifty-nine majority only. In the town elections also of 1848 the Democrats, with the number secured in the city, had a majority of 17 to 7 in the Board of Supervisors. The contest in the Baltimore convention is a well-remembered event. Hunkers and Barnburners were both admitted, but this action did not please the former, and they retired. The slave oligarchy substantially controlled the proceedings, and even the Hunkers took no part. When the county convention met, a letter from William Fuller, our congressman, was read, in which he strongly condemned the action of that convention; this was followed by a brilliant speech from John Van Buren, who was imported for the purpose. The nomination of General Taylor by the Whigs was distasteful to many in this county. It was commonly asserted that he was not a good Whig; but the party went into the campaign with considerable vigor. The Free Soil movement, involving opposition to the extension of slavery, was coming rapidly forward, drawing its strength to a certain extent from both the dominant parties. The Free Soilers held a convention this year in Buffalo, to which delegates from Syracuse attended. After that convention it was natural that the Barnburners, the political Abolitionists and the unreconciled Whigs should coalesce, as they did in the ensuing campaign. William Fuller, Charles B. Sedgwick and John North, the Onondaga delegates respectively of the three elements just named, issued a call for a county convention of six delegates from each town and ward, "for the purpose of organizing the Free Soil party of the county and to elect delegates to the State convention (September 13) to nominate candidates for governor and other State offices." The convention was held and all towns and wards were represented by prominent men. Permanent officers were chosen and twelve delegates appointed to the State convention. The first resolution adopted was to the effect that "the Federal government was not instituted for, and could not rightfully assist in any way whatever in, the extension of slavery." This party opened a formidable campaign, and was joined to a large extent by the so-called Liberty party. John A. Dix was nominated for governor.

It seems strange to read that the resolutions were reported by Samuel J. Tilden! A few days later the Whigs called a mass meeting at the city hall in Syracuse of all who would support Cass for president. It was a failure. As the canvass progressed the Whigs became uneasy and distrustful; they could not support Taylor with the enthusiasm of old. They secured a strong candidate for Congress in the person of Daniel Gott; the Free Soilers put up Charles B. Sedgwick (partly against his inclination), while the supporters of Cass nominated Chancellor Walworth for Governor. Other prominent nominations were generally strong men. The Hunkers put forward Harvey Baldwin for Congress. In the election this county gave Fish 5,633; Dix, 4,899; Walworth, 2,269. Mr. Gott received 5,403; Sedgwick, 4,906; Baldwin, 2,448. No town in this county gave Cass more votes than Van Buren. The aggregate vote for electors in the county was 12,646, of which Taylor received 5,542; Van Buren, 4,942; Cass, 2,229; Abolitionists about 33. Fabius did not give a vote to Cass. Otisco gave him 4 and Van Buren 206. Pompey gave him 38 and Van Buren 308. The Whigs celebrated their victory by a banquet at the Syracuse House, as was the custom in those days.

In the town elections in the spring of 1849 the Whigs showed gains and elected 10 supervisors: Hunkers 2, and Barnburners 4. The Whig candidate for mayor in Syracuse was elected—Leavenworth against Alfred H. Hovey, 1,104 to 927. At the close of the legislative session of 1849 the Free Soil Democrats called a State convention in Utica and the Hunkers one at Syracuse. Efforts were all the time in progress for a union of the two factions of Democrats, but the Hunkers looked askance, fearing a restoration of the former leadership of their enemies. Some progress was made, however, in this direction, in which this county shared. Finally it was agreed to hold two conventions in Rome to try and nominate a ticket which all could support. The Democracy of Onondaga county took the lead in this movement, and to further it a mass meeting was held at the Syracuse House June 21, which was well attended, where a report was made that there were really no substantial reasons for disagreement, as all concurred against extension of slavery. To the county convention on June 12 all the towns sent prominent men of both factions as delegates, and the situation was ably discussed. Harvey Baldwin reported an address of his own, in which he reviewed the conditions and favored sending delegates to Rome instructed to "bring about a reunion of the party throughout the State."

Prospects were brightening. The conventions were held on August in separate churches; the Barnburners refused to meet the other faction in a joint assemblage; all hopes of unity were killed, with the prospect that if two tickets were nominated the Barnburners would have the best of the battle. A proposition soon followed for a mass meeting to be held in Syracuse September 14, which originated in the western part of the State, and the proposition commanded attention in every county. Now came notice of a meeting for September 8, for the nomination of a county ticket that would be accepted by both factions. While these preparations were being made the regular State convention of each faction was held, the Hunkers in Syracuse and their opponents in Utica. The former had less than two-thirds of the delegates expected. On the following day they nominated a ticket with a proviso that a part of the nominees should be allowed to withdraw, if advisable, the places to be filled by the other faction. The Barnburners met a week later and the programme was carried out, they taking the candidates for judge of the Court of Appeals, secretary of state, and state engineer and then filling out the ticket. On the 14th of September, as before noted, the mass convention was held in Syracuse. John Wilkinson was in the chair, and a series of resolutions was adopted counseling unity of action. While the Utica convention just mentioned was in session the "Free Democracy" issued their call for a county convention for September 25. The Hunkers held their county convention on the 15th, which was attended by only twenty delegates, and named their ticket. The two factions at last united on the county ticket, and on the 28th the "Reunited Democracy" met at the city hall to ratify the State and county nominations; a plan of organization was reported by a committee, of which the veteran Thomas G. Alvord was a member. A call for the Assembly nominating convention was issued by the united party. The Whig State convention was held in Syracuse as usual, the date being October 4. This union of the long opposed factions of the Democrats had a tendency to stimulate the Liberty party to independent action, and they held a convention at Cortland and placed a ticket in the field. Then came the election. The Democrats elected their judge of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Geddes was elected senator by the Whigs with a majority of 110, and their candidate for sheriff, William C. Gardner, also won. Rufus Cossit was elected clerk, with a majority of 165, while each party secured two of the assemblymen.

Six State Conventions were held in Syracuse in 1850, giving it the title of "the convention city." The Abolitionists met first on January 15, at the instigation of the Garrisonians; Frederick Douglass was present, and radical proceedings were enacted. This was the first gathering of the American Anti-Slavery Society in this county. In the third week of February the Liberty party met, and the "Anti-Sectarians," and the Mechanics and such as "opposed the extension of the Woodworth planer patent." The 31st Congress was in one long turmoil over the slavery question, the passage of the obnoxious fugitive slave law being one of its products. The Southern representatives were becoming more and more aggressive. The "Irrepressible Conflict" had begun. Public meetings, of which one was held in Syracuse, considered Clay's "compromise measures." The long list of resolutions was preceded by a preamble which recited that "We, the citizens of Syracuse, without distinction of party and moved by a common sense of impending danger to the institutions of the country growing out of the continued aggression and encroachment of the slave power and interest," etc. Zachary Taylor died July 9, 1850, which was a severe blow to the followers of Seward in this State. The Democratic State convention met in Syracuse September 11-13. Their late reunion was threatened. Horatio Seymour received their nomination, and two weeks later the Whigs put up Washington Hunt, Hamilton Fish having declined a renomination. In county convention October 10, the Democrats nominated Dr. Daniel T. Jones for Congress; Rowland H. Gardner for district attorney; Israel S. Spencer for county judge, vice James R. Lawrence, who resigned to take the U. S. attorneyship; Assembly, 1st district, D. C. Le Roy; 2d John F. Clark; 3d, Elijah W. Curtis; 4th Dr. Daniel Denison. The Whig convention met October 12, and Vivus W. Smith received the nomination for Congress; Richard Woolworth, county judge; Assembly, 1st district, Joseph J. Glass; 2d, Horace Frisselle; 3d, George Stevens; 4th, George F. Hurd. The canvass was enjoyable. Mr. Smith was then chief editor of the Journal, and the editor of the Star kept him well employed in answering its attacks, which he was fully capable of doing. The Abolitionists were not idle either and placed their ticket up with the others. Late in the campaign a faction who were unfriendly to Mr. Smith, met and nominated B. Davis Noxon for Congress. Mr. Smith was elected, Noxon receiving only 47 votes. Seymour received a majority over Hunt in this county of 426. Spencer over Woolworth 954. And the Democrats

elected three assemblymen. The Board of Supervisors was now also Democratic. So much for the union of factions.

The year 1851 saw the founding of the Carson League, which had its headquarters in Syracuse. It was a novel temperance scheme, on the basis of a stock company, the capital to be used in prosecuting guilty liquor sellers and otherwise for the good of the cause. Thomas L. Carson, of Elbridge, was made the active agent. A newspaper was started to aid the work, which was edited for some time by Dr. Hezekiah Joslyn, father of Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage. Although the Carson League continued its work nearly twenty years, the last number of the paper bearing date February 26, 1869, it cannot be said that it reduced the sale of liquor in any considerable degree. The Liberal party held its convention in Syracuse on the 1st of October, 1851, and it was on that day that the famous rescue of the slave "Jerry," from his southern captor was effected in Syracuse, in opposition to the fugitive slave law, an act the fame of which spread throughout the country. The American Anti-Slavery Society, having found it impossible to obtain a place for their meeting in New York city, came to Syracuse on May 7, and held their annual meeting, with William Lloyd Garrison in the chair. Grave differences between the radical and conservative elements of that party developed in the meeting, as they had elsewhere on previous occasions, and the gathering broke up in tumult. The Democratic State convention met in Syracuse on September 10, with "union and harmony" as their slogan. The Barnburners, as usual, secured a majority of places on the ticket. The Democratic judicial convention also met in Syracuse September 25 and renominated Daniel Pratt for justice of the Supreme Court. Their county convention was held October 16. The convention of the Whigs was held September 11 and the proceedings were noted for their quiet calm, as compared with those of the previous year. The ensuing canvass demonstrated the Hunker dislike for the candidates on the county ticket, while the Abolitionists constituted an element of importance. James Munroe was elected senator; L. Harris Hiscock, surrogate; Columbus C. Bradley, treasurer, and Mr. Longstreet superintendent of the poor, while each of the dominant parties secured two assemblymen.

In 1852 the Democrats elected fifteen supervisors, to five for their opponents, and the city went almost wholly to the Democrats. This was one of the years in which a good deal of stir was made over the elimination of politics from the city government, of which most desira-

ble consummation much has been heard in more recent years. The results of such agitation have been about uniform. Gen. Amos P. Granger received the Whig nomination for Congress, and he and James J. Briggs were sent by their respective parties as delegates to the National conventions, both of which were held in Baltimore. There the Whigs put up General Scott for the presidency, against Franklin Pierce. Scott did not develop into a strong candidate and, as is well known, was defeated. But the Whigs of this county felt sure enough of him to ratify his nomination in a great meeting in Syracuse. Meanwhile the death of Henry Clay took place and his remains were brought through Syracuse on July 7, when fitting ceremonies were observed. The Democratic State convention met on September 1 and Horatio Seymour was selected to head the ticket. On the 29th of the same month the "Free Democracy" held a State convention, at which the attendance of delegates was light; they, however, met in county convention in Syracuse and nominated congressional and county office candidates. Mr. Granger was elected by the Whigs. With Clay and Webster dead, and Seward the only great leader left, the defeat of Scott practically dissolved the Whig party as a national organization. The Free Democracy had cast a vote of 30,000 in this State, and 100,000 in the Northern States. What more natural then than that Seward should join with that 100,000 electors to form a party whose great creed was the limitation of slavery?

In 1853 the so-called American party, or 'Know Nothings, made their first conspicuous appearance in county and State politics. Following the agitation of the compromise measures of 1850, supported by the threatening aspect of the slavery question, culminating in the anti-Nebraska legislation of 1854 and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, meetings were held in this county which were participated in by men who had before been members of the Whig or the Democrat parties. In this State further work on the canal enlargement was made a minor issue in the campaign of 1854, and a large meeting in its favor, of course, was held in Syracuse on the 7th of February, and a special election on canal amendments to the Constitution was held on the 15th of that month. Syracuse cast a vote of 2,863 in favor, and 62 against amendments, while the county gave 7,967 in favor, to 787 against. The Whigs, as they were still called, elected Myron H. Clark governor, and were successful in Syracuse, electing six out of eight supervisors and eleven aldermen. Seymour was renominated by the Democrats, and

so popular was he that Clark's majority in this county was only 182. The Whigs, as will be inferred, were hilarious.

The reports on the town elections in 1855 as regards supervisors were: Camillus, Know Nothing; Cicero, Locofoco; Geddes, Whig; La Fayette, Whig; Manlius, Locofoco; Salina, Whig; Dewitt, Locofoco; Onondaga, Hunker; Lysander, Locofoco; Van Buren, Free Soil Democrat; Skaneateles, Locofoco; Otisco, Locofoco; Tully, Locofoco; Fabius, Whig; Pompey, Whig; Elbridge, Know Nothing; Marcellus, Whig; Clay, Locofoco; Spafford, Whig. This gave that peculiar political organization, the Know Nothings, who for a short time wielded a large influence, two of the Onondaga towns. Now followed what proved to be, perhaps, the most important political occurrence in the history of the country—the organization of the Republican party. Preliminary steps had been taken in this direction in the previous year, by a portion of the Barnburner element, or Free Soil Democrats, and the Seward, or Free Soil Whigs. Another faction of the Whig party, the so-called Silver Grey Whigs (their peculiar title coming from the gray and flowing locks of Francis Granger, one of their leaders), entered the American party and gave it considerable strength.

The great issue was now the slavery question, and such it remained until it was drowned in a sea of blood. Never since that time has Onondaga county faltered in its allegiance to that party. The Republicans held their county convention in 1855 on October 18. James Noxon was nominated for senator; Edwin P. Hopkins, clerk; Amasa H. Jerome, surrogate; Henry K. Warren, superintendent of the poor; John Durnford, justice of sessions. The Assembly nominations were Irvin H. Williams, 1st district; James Longstreet, 2d district; Burr Burton, 3d district. Onondaga county gave Joel T. Headley a vote of 3,479 for secretary of state; but the State at large went Know Nothing. Mr. Noxon was elected senator by about 1,500, and Hopkins clerk by about 700; the Whigs also elected all the assemblymen.

A mass convention was held in Pittsburg on February 23, 1856, to perfect the Republican national organization. The proceedings were effective and harmonious. The Democratic-Republican (as it was called that year) State convention assembled in Syracuse September 17, in which the State was well represented. The Liberty and Radical Abolitionists met on the same day. The Democrats nominated John A. King for governor, his opponents being Amasa J. Parker and Erastus Brooks.

The ensuing Fremont and Dayton presidential campaign is well remembered. The Know Nothing party split, a faction joining each of the other dominant parties. Border ruffianism in the West, with veiled hints of disunion or submission to the South were the weapons used against the Democrats, but did not stem the tide, and James Buchanan was elected president. Old party lines disappeared and a heated canvass continued from midsummer to election. In this county the Republicans sent Amos P. Granger back to Congress and elected all the assemblymen. The city and county gave Fremont about 6,000 majority, his total vote reaching 10,161; Buchanan, 4,259; Fillmore, 1,698.

In the town elections of 1857 the Republicans elected seventeen supervisors, the Know-Nothings one in Lysander, and the Democrats one. In the city only one Republican supervisor was chosen, and Charles F. Williston, Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected. The vote was extraordinarily light in this county, about 6,000 less than in the previous year. The Republican majority on the State ticket was only 1,100. Two of the three assemblymen elected were Republican.

But a change came in 1858, when a governor was to be chosen, and the Republicans wisely nominated Edwin D. Morgan for the place. In the spring this party elected twelve supervisors in the towns and three in the city. Charles B. Sedgwick was put up for Congress and the whole Republican ticket was strong. Mr. Sedgwick was elected by about 1,500 majority and almost the entire ticket was successful. In the State Morgan had a majority of nearly 20,000. It was a great victory for the young party. It was in this year that "the grocery firm" became a factor in city politics, the firm meaning Jaycox & Green, composed of John A. Green and John M. Jaycox, who, for several years, were a power in local Democratic politics. Locally there was a Republican gain in every town and ward in this county.

In the spring of 1859 the Republicans elected thirteen supervisors to six by the Democrats. A peculiarity of this election was the fact that the Republicans gained four towns and lost three from the previous year. In the city the Republicans swept everything; E. W. Leavenworth being chosen mayor against Dennis McCarthy by about 600 majority, and the Democrats elected only two of the city supervisors. The Republican State convention was held in Syracuse, September 7, and Mr. Leavenworth was given the nomination for secretary of state. The Assembly nominees were Jeremiah Emerick, Austin Myers and

Philetus Clark. The county went Republican by nearly 3,000, and almost every candidate nominated by the Republicans was elected. The Democratic State convention met in Syracuse this year and came very near breaking up in a riot at an early stage in the proceedings. Thomas G. Alvord had been named temporary chairman. A division of the party had taken place in New York city, and a resolution was offered expressing regret therefor and stating that the convention would not interfere "in regulating the difference of the two existing organizations," and offering equal rights on the floor to both. John Cochrane then arose and amid great excitement denounced the "un-generous action that had placed the chairman in his seat." His voice was drowned in hisses and outcries, but he persisted in claiming that the convention was not properly organized. He was interrupted and told that he must address the chair; but he proceeded and was again interrupted by the chairman and told that he must speak to the resolution. He concluded with a motion to lay the resolution on the table. The chairman then proceeded to name committees, when Peter Cagger moved that Mr. Stryker of Rome take the chair. Intense excitement ensued as Mr. Stryker went upon the stage and took a seat beside Mr. Alvord, and the adherents of each gathered around them. Thereupon both chairmen, with their partisans, attempted to proceed with business at the same time, when suddenly amid the confusion Mr. Stryker was grasped from behind and thrown clear from the stage to the floor below. In a twinkling the air glittered with revolvers, and a single shot at the moment would undoubtedly have caused a scene of bloodshed. Mr. Stryker was again led to his seat, and committees on organization were named by both factions; but as nothing could be accomplished, Cagger and his party withdrew, leaving the Fernando Wood followers, who proceeded with their business. The intention was, of course, to have thrown Mr. Alvord from the stage, but the bruisers delegated for the business made a mistake and seized the wrong man. For participation in this affair John C. Heenan, John Wood, Andy Sheehan, and others from New York, were arrested by the late Thomas Mulholland and taken to the police station; but bail was promptly furnished, and there it ended.

Beginning with 1860, with civil war then in prospect, the Republican party, which had first massed its forces in the Fremont campaign of 1856, entered upon a mission to which it seems almost to have been foreordained. Abraham Lincoln was chosen for its standard-bearer,

but little did the public dream of the terrors of the future through which he was destined to pass in the defense of the Union of States. The Democratic party was hopelessly split into several factions, purposely so by Southern party leaders, to force the issue which all statesmen knew was to come sooner or later, and as a consequence the Republican victory at the polls was sweeping and decisive. While the Republican party was charged with the earlier duty of contending with the South, while it was finishing the work it had begun years before in making preparations for war, later, as will hereafter be seen, the party temporarily forgot its name while joined with the masses of loyal Democrats, who also forgot their name and feuds in support of efforts for the preservation of the Union. For a time the salvation of the Union was paramount to party supremacy in all loyal hearts, and partisan bickerings and political discontent were indulged in only by malcontents who wielded no influence and did but little harm to others than themselves.

Since the war period Onondaga has uniformly given a Republican majority, but this condition has not in all years extended to a majority of the towns of the county, though it has generally done so. As a consequence there have been a few years in which the political complexion of the Board of Supervisors has been Democratic. For example, while a majority of the board of 1862 was Republican, in 1863 the Democrats had one majority, and what is far more remarkable, that one was elected by only *one vote*; and he was a bolting Republican at that. This occurred in the town of Geddes. During the succeeding years to the present time the board has been Republican, with the exception of two different years, when, through Republican apathy or disagreement, the Democrats gained the ascendancy.

The apportionment of Assembly districts made in 1866, giving to the county three assemblymen, continued in force until 1895, when a new apportionment added one district, as noted later on. The senatorial district was changed in 1892, under which change Cortland county was displaced by Madison county. This condition existed until 1895, when Onondaga county was constituted a district by itself.

In the continuation of the running sketch of political events in Onondaga county the year 1860 was prolific of important history; but in 1861 three State conventions were held in the city by the Republicans and Democrats and by the People's party, the latter an outgrowth of the war. The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord was president of the People's

convention, and the ticket which was nominated was endorsed by the Republicans, except the candidate for canal commissioner, Gen. B. F. Bruce being substituted for Frederick P. Tallmage. The fusion ticket was elected by more than 100,000 majority, except that the Democratic candidate for canal commissioner, William W. Wright, was elected.

Previous to 1861 the Democratic State conventions had been held in Syracuse many years; but in that year there was a break in the series. Dean Richmond was then chairman of the Democratic State committee. The landlords of Syracuse had pledged themselves to pay the rent of the convention hall, but did not fulfill their promise, and the bill was sent to Richmond. He paid it, but swore (as he well know how to) that in future, while he lived, no Democratic State convention would be held in Syracuse. He kept his oath. After his death the Democratic conventions again came to the Central City, and Wieting Hall thereafter was the scene of many exciting events. There the Republicans in 1862 nominated Gen. James S. Wadsworth for governor in opposition to Horatio Seymour. Henry J. Raymond presided. There was a large conservative influence which wanted John A. Dix for candidate, but Horace Greeley, who was present, threw his influence for Wadsworth, and carried the day over Raymond. General Wadsworth was at the time at the front. The returning tide left the Republican ticket stranded at the polls, with Horatio Seymour, after an interval of a decade, a second time governor. A few weeks later General Wadsworth fell on the field of battle, while gallantly leading his troops.

Here again it was that the Republicans in 1863 nominated the winning ticket headed by Chauncey M. Depew for secretary of state. Depew was then but seven years out of Yale, but he had made a brilliant record already as chairman of ways and means in the Assembly. As a matter of fact Depew was not nominated by the convention, but by the State Committee, subsequently, to fill a vacancy. Col. John A. Porter of Niagara Falls, the convention's choice, was then at the front with his regiment. He refused to leave the field of battle for the field of politics, and that's how Depew came to be secretary of state. Still another nominee of the convention, the venerable Thomas W. Olcott of Albany, for comptroller, declined, and Lucius Robinson, who had been elected on the hybrid "People's" ticket two years before, was named by the State convention. In that same hall the next year, 1864, Reuben E. Fenton was nominated for governor, with Thomas G.

Alvord for lieutenant-governor—Horace Greeley's influence in party councils still prevailing. The ticket swept the State, buoyed up by the great name of Lincoln, who was running for re-election to the presidency. Horatio Seymour, for the fifth time his party's candidate for governor, was for the third time defeated.

One of the most turbulent bodies that ever assembled in old Wieting Hall was the Republican convention of 1871, in which a battle-royal for the mastery was fought between United States Senator Roscoe Conkling and Reuben E. Fenton, resulting in the latter being driven from the field. Andrew D. White presided. At times a free fight on the floor was only prevented by the presence of a body of Syracuse policemen. Fenton's vanquished forces withdrew to Barton (now the Grand) Opera House, and there relieved their feelings. Notwithstanding the breach in Republican ranks, the machine ticket swept the State, owing to the larger defection in Democratic ranks by reason of the Tweed ring exposures, and Tammany's exclusion, under Samuel J. Tilden's orders, from the Democratic State convention, which assembled shortly after at Rochester. Conkling here established his absolute mastery of his party, which ten years later in a fit of passion and under the malign influence of Thomas C. Platt, he recklessly threw away. The parallel to this convention was held in Rochester six years later, in 1877, when Conkling crushed George William Curtis and his band of reformers.

Another notable convention was that of 1872, when the Democrats in Wieting Hall named Francis Kernan for governor, while their Liberal Republican allies were sitting in Shakespeare Hall and naming Chauncey M. Depew for lieutenant-governor. Then came the marriage ceremony—the Liberals, or anti-Grant Republicans marching over to the Wieting, and the two parties to the coalition being duly united and the union receiving, in spread-eagle speeches, the blessing of the leaders. The "Greeley craze" was on and the ticket went down in defeat before the hosts of Grant and Dix.

In 1874 the Democrats again met in Syracuse. Samuel J. Tilden, the chairman of the State Committee, insisted, in spite of the contrary opinion of the Churches, the Wests, the De Wolfs, the Warrens and the Cornings and Parkers of the party, that he was the man for the hour. A vigorous opposition was made, and when Tilden was nominated the general opinion was that the end had come—that Tilden's warfare on the Tweed ring would insure such a depletion of the Demo-



ANDREW D. WHITE.

cratic majority in New York as would cause his defeat. But Tilden's prediction that he would be elected without the help of New York was fully verified.

A year from that date, in 1875, another Democratic convention met here. Tilden was governor and completely dominated the party. He had attacked the canal ring all along the line, and the very men who had been his agents in obtaining evidence of the canal ring's doings were the men whom Tilden insisted on placing on the State ticket—thus challenging directly the judgment of the people on his course. The ticket headed by John Bigelow, and including Charles S. Fairchild and John D. Van Buren, jr., swept the State.

When the Democratic State convention met here in 1878, the Greenback craze was at fever heat, and the Democratic ticket, which consisted only of a nominee for associate judge of the Court of Appeals, was easily beaten by the defection to the Greenback candidate, which cost nearly 80,000 votes.

Another historical Democratic convention, recalling the Republican rumpus of 1871, was that of 1879, when Lucius Robinson was renominated for governor. The opposition centered on Gen. Henry W. Slocum, and, curiously, this opposition was led by Robinson's lieutenant-governor, William Dorsheimer, who had lately removed from Buffalo to New York and become affiliated with Tammany Hall. The oratorical features of the convention were the bitter invective and biting sarcasm of Thomas F. Grady, and sublimely eloquent appeal, thrilling and masterful, of Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer. No one who saw the heroic figure of Dorsheimer and listened to the burning words which flowed like molten lava from his lips on that memorable occasion, imploring the friends of the governor to refrain from taking a step fraught with party ruin, will ever forget that as one of the grandest flights of genuine oratory. The appeal was unheeded. Tammany walked out of the Wieting over to Shakespeare Hall and nominated John Kelly, and the party marched to certain defeat at the polls. Alonzo B. Cornell, Republican, succeeded Lucius Robinson. The late General Slocum once said that President Hayes (then in the White House) remarked to him: "General, if you had been nominated for governor at Syracuse, you would have been my successor as president of the United States." And so, in all human probability, he would. For Slocum's nomination in 1879 would have saved the party from breach; with an united party Slocum would have been elected,

and the logic of the situation required that the man who should carry New York in 1879 should receive the Democratic nomination for president in 1880. New York's electoral vote would have been given to the soldier-governor, and Slocum, instead of Garfield, might have succeeded Hayes.

It was in Syracuse that Grover Cleveland was launched on his wonderful career in State and National politics. Here, in 1882, he was nominated for governor, with David B. Hill for lieutenant-governor. The old Wieting Opera House had burned in the previous year, and the new one was just being completed—in fact it was opened the following week. The convention was held, therefore, in the Grand Opera House, since burned. Cleveland was nominated in the afternoon session of the second day. As the opera house had been engaged for an entertainment in the evening, the convention reassembled in the evening in Shakespeare Hall to complete the ticket. George Raines of Rochester, meanwhile, a Western New York man having been named for governor, had withdrawn from the race for lieutenant-governor, and in a very graceful speech he proposed David B. Hill for that place—a motion which carried unanimously. With William C. Ruger for chief judge of the Court of Appeals, and Henry W. Slocum for congressman-at-large, the Democrats adjourned in the consciousness of a splendid ticket, but with the expectation that a hard fight was before them. The Republicans were holding their convention on the same days at Saratoga. Then all at once came the explosion—the powder magazine in the Republican party having been touched off by the discovery that Folger's nomination had been due to forged telegrams, and various other forbidden and abhorrent forces. Every county in the State but six gave Cleveland majorities—Onondaga going against Cleveland by only 60 odd and against Hill by 30 odd.

Seven years elapsed before another Democratic convention was held here. That was in 1889, and it met in the Alhambra. Frank Rice was named for secretary of state, and the ticket swept the State. The Republicans have been here once since, in 1894, and to their surprise they carried the State.

The details of local politics cannot be further followed in these pages. They are well known, and will be for many years to come by most persons, and must be left for some future political histories.¹

¹ Personal sketches of very many of the public men whose names appear in this chapter may be found in the later town histories and in Part III.

A new apportionment of Assembly districts in this county was made June, 1895, constituting four districts as follows:

First District—Lysander, Clay, Van Buren, Elbridge, Camillus, Marcellus, Geddes, Skaneateles, Spafford, Otisco, Onondaga, Lafayette and Tully. Population, 35,295. Republican majority, 1893, 1,472.

Second District—Cicero, Salina, Dewitt, Manlius, Pompey and Fabius and the First, Second and Sixteenth wards. Population, 36,309. Republican majority, 1893, 912.

Third District—Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards. Population, 34,627. Republican majority, 1893, 804.

Fourth District—Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards. Population, 35,291. Republican majority, 1893, 1,067.

CIVIL LIST.

The changes made in the several Congressional Districts of which Onondaga county constituted a part have been noted in this chapter. The following is a list of those men who have been elected to Congress from this county:

The first representative who was a resident of this county was Reuben Humphreys, who was elected to the 10th Congress, who represented the 13th district; and William Kirkpatrick represented the 11th district. Eri Tracy represented the 16th district in the 11th and 12th Congresses (1809-13). James Geddes, 1812-14; Victory Birdseye, 1815-16; James Porter, 1817-18; George Hall, 1819-20; Elisha Litchfield, 1821-24; Luther Badger, 1825-26; Jonas Earll, jr., 1827-30; Freeborn G. Jewett, 1831-32; William Taylor, 1833-38; Nehemiah H. Earll, 1839-40; Victory Birdseye, 1841-52; Horace Wheaton, 1843-46; Daniel Gott, 1847-50; Daniel T. Jones, 1851-54; Amos P. Granger, 1855-58; Charles B. Sedgwick, 1859-62; Thomas T. Davis, 1863-66; Dennis McCarthy, 1867-70; R. Holland Duell, 1871-74; Frank Hiscock, 1875-86; James J. Belden, 1887-94; Theodore L. Poole, present incumbent. By the apportionment of 1892 Onondaga and Madison counties were constituted the 27th district.

State Senators.—At the time of the adoption of the first Constitution of this State in 1777, Tryon county (including the territory now in Onondaga) was entitled to six members of assembly and the State was divided into four senatorial districts. The western district was composed of Albany and Tryon counties and six senators were chosen from it annually. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1821 the following men held this office from Onondaga county: Moses Kent, 1799; Jedediah Sanger, 1800; William Stewart, 1801; Joseph Annan (Cayuga), 1802; Asa Danforth, 1803; none from Onondaga county from 1806 to 1815; Henry Seymour, 1816 to 1819, inclusive; none in 1821 and 1822. After the change in the Constitution in 1822 the State was divided into eight senatorial districts. The 7th was composed of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Ontario counties, after which were elected the following senators from Onondaga: Jonas Earll, jr., 1823; Victory Birdseye, 1827; Hiram F. Mather, 1829; Samuel L. Edwards, 1833; Elijah Rhoades, 1841; James Sedgwick, 1845. The following were senators under the Constitution of 1846: George Geddes, 1848 to 1851, inclusive; James Monroe, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855; James Noxon, 1856 and 1857; John J. Foote, 1858 and 1859; Allen Monroe, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863; Andrew D. White, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867; George N. Kennedy, 1868, 1869, 1870,

1871; Daniel P. Wood, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875; Dennis McCarthy, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885; Francis Hendricks, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891; John A. Nichols, 1892-93; Charles W. Stapleton, 1894.

Members of Assembly.—Upon the organization of Onondaga county it was made a joint district with Herkimer county and Jedediah Sanger represented the district in 1794-95. For 1796-97 there was no return for this county. Comfort Tyler and Silas Halsey were members for Onondaga in 1798 and 1799. In the latter year Cayuga was taken off, and Ebenezer Butler elected for Onondaga county; also member in 1800; Asa Danforth, 1801 and 1802; John McWhorter and John Lamb, 1803; James Geddes and John McWhorter, 1804; William J. Vredenburgh and John Ballard, 1805; Jasper Hopper and William J. Vredenburgh, 1806; Ozias Burr and Squire Munro, 1807; Joshua Forman and John McWhorter, 1808; Jacobus De Puy and Barnet Mooney, 1809; Jacobus De Puy and Barnet Mooney, 1810; Jasper Hopper and Robert Earll, 1811; Jonathan Stanley and Barnet Mooney, 1812; Isaac Smith and Moses Nash, 1813; Moses Nash and Barnet Mooney, 1814; Hezekiah L. Granger and James Porter, 1815; Truman Adams, Elijah Miles, George Hall and Nathan Williams, 1816; Gideon Wilcoxon, James Webb, Asa Wells and Elijah Miles, 1817; David Munro, Abijah Earll, Asa Wells and James Webb, 1818; David Munro, Henry Case, Nathan Williams and Elisha Litchfield, 1819; Lewis Smith, Jonas Earll, jr., Henry Seymour and Henry Field, 1820; Jonas Earll, jr., Lewis Smith, George Pettit and Jonathan Deming, 1821; James Geddes, David Munro, Josephus Baker and Sylvester Gardner, 1822; Victory Birdseye, Timothy Baker, Samuel L. Edwards and Harold White, 1823; Samuel L. Edwards, Timothy Baker, George Pettit and Matthew Van Vleck, 1824; James R. Lawrence, Moses Kinne, James Pettit and Erastus Baker, 1825; John G. Forbes, David Willard, Freeborn G. Jewett and Chauncey Betts, 1826; Daniel Mosely, Chauncey Betts, Charles Jackson and Aaron Burt, 1827; Timothy Barber, Aaron Burr, Daniel Baxter and Gideon Frothingham, 1828; Lewis Smith, Samuel R. Matthews, Johnson Hall and Herman Jenkins, 1829; Johnson Hall, Dorastus Lawrence, Thomas J. Gilbert and Timothy Brown, 1830; Thomas J. Gilbert, Otis Bigelow, Elisha Litchfield and J. H. Parker, 1831; Miles W. Bennett, Elisha Litchfield, Elijah W. Curtis and Ichabod Moss, 1832; Asa Eastwood, Elisha Litchfield, Myron L. Mills and Gabriel Tappan, 1833; Oliver R. Strong, Horace Wheaton, Jared H. Parker and Squire M. Brown, 1834; George Pettit, John Wilkinson, Sanford C. Parker and David C. Lytle, 1835; Sanford C. Parker, John Wilkinson, David Munro and Daniel Denison, 1836; Nathan Soule, Wm. Porter, jr., George Pettit and Daniel Denison, 1837; Pharis Gould, Victory Birdseye, James R. Lawrence and Azariah Smith, 1838; James R. Lawrence, Azariah Smith, Pharis Gould and James L. Voorhees, 1839; Victory Birdseye, Azariah Smith, James R. Lawrence and Pharis Gould, 1840; Moses D. Burnet, David Munro, William Taylor and William Fuller, 1841; William Taylor, William Fuller, David Munro and John Spencer, 1842; Thomas McCarthy, Charles R. Vary, Benjamin French and Thomas Sherwood, 1843; Elisha Litchfield, Seth Hutchinson, Thomas G. Alvord and Warner Abbott, 1844; David Preston, Dennis McCarthy, Julius C. Kinne and Lake I. Teft, 1845; Lake I. Teft, Julius C. Kinne, Alonzo Wood and Elihu L. Phillips, 1846; Manoah Pratt, William Henderson, John Lakin and Joseph Prindle, 1847; Curtis J. Hurd, Thomas Spencer, Horace Hazen and James Little, 1848; Joseph J. Glass, Myron Wheaton, Joseph Slocum and Samuel Hart, 1849; James Little, Benjamin J. Cowles, Elias W.

Leavenworth and Harvey G. Anderson, 1850; Demosthenes C. Le Roy, John F. Clark, George Stevens and Daniel Denison, 1851; Lyman Norton, William E. Tallman, George Stevens and John Merritt, 1852; Alonzo Cose, Samuel S. Kneeland, Daniel P. Wood and Isaac V. V. Hubbard, 1853; James M. Munro, Milton A. Kinney, Daniel P. Wood and William Richardson, 1854; James M. Munro, William J. Machan, Dudley P. Phelps and Joshua V. H. Clark, 1855; Irvin Williams, James Longstreet, Burr Burton and Jabez Lewis, 1856; John D. Rhoades, Sidney Smith, Elias W. Leavenworth and Charles M. Meade, 1857; James Frazee, Thomas G. Alvord and Levi S. Holbrook, 1858; Luke Ranney, Henry W. Slocum and Orrin Ayilsworth, 1859; Jeremiah Emerick, Austin Myers and Philetus Clark, 1860; Jeremiah Emerick, Austin Myers and Abner Chapman, 1861; Frederick A. Lyman, Thomas G. Alvord and R. Nelson Gere, 1862; James M. Munro, Elizur Clark and Joseph Breed, 1863; Albert L. Green, Thomas G. Alvord and Conrad Shoemaker, 1864; Albert L. Green, Daniel P. Wood and Harvey P. Tolman, 1865; Luke Ranney, Daniel P. Wood and L. Harris Hiscock, 1866; Daniel P. Wood, L. Harris Hiscock and Samuel Candee, 1867; Augustus G. S. Allis, Luke Ranney and Hiram Eaton, 1868; James V. Kendall, Moses Summers and Miles B. Hackett, 1869; Thomas G. Alvord, Nathan K. Tefft and Gustavus Sniper, 1870; Thomas G. Alvord, Peter Burns and Gustavus Sniper, 1871; Thomas G. Alvord, Peter Burns and Gustavus Sniper, 1872; Wm. H. H. Gerre, George Raynor and John I. Furbeck, 1873; Thomas G. Alvord, George Barrow and Charles Simon, 1874; Allen Munroe, Carroll E. Smith and C. Fred Herbst, 1875; Thomas G. Alvord, Carroll E. Smith and C. Fred Herbst, 1876; Thomas G. Alvord, Samuel Willis and Josiah G. Holbrook, 1877; Thomas G. Alvord, Samuel Willis, Henry L. Duguid, 1878; Thomas G. Alvord, Albert Howland, Henry L. Duguid, 1879-80; Thomas G. Alvord, Elbert O. Farrar, John Lighton, 1881; James Geddes, Elbert O. Farrar, John Lighton, 1882; James Geddes, Francis Hendricks, Conrad Shoemaker, 1883; Wallace Tappan, Francis Hendricks, Conrad Shoemaker, 1884; Wallace Tappan, Alfred E. Stacey, Thomas McCarthy, 1885; Hector B. Johnson, Alfred E. Stacey, Thomas McCarthy, 1886; Hector B. Johnson, William H. Gallup, Walter W. Cheney, 1887; James W. Upson, William H. Gallup, Walter W. Cheney, 1888; James W. Upson, Wm. H. Gallup, Walter W. Cheney, 1889; Howard G. White, W. B. Burns, Ignatius Sawmiller, 1890; Howard G. White, Wm. Kennedy, Ignatius Sawmiller, 1891; P. J. Ryan, Wm. Kennedy, Adam C. Listman, 1892; Duncan W. Peck, Jonathan Wyckoff, William Hotaling, 1893; J. Emmet Wells, Jonathan Wyckoff, William Hotaling, 1894; Charles R. Rogers, Charles C. Cole, Levi S. Chapman, 1895.

Treasurers.—Appointed by the Board of Supervisors: Moses Carpenter, May 27, 1794; Jacob R. Dewitt, 1799; Jacobus Du Puy, October 1, 1805; Oliver R. Strong, October 5, 1809, resigned November 11, 1830; Moses S. Marsh, appointed November 12, declined November 13, 1830; Hezekiah Strong, appointed November 13, 1830, died 1842; Benjamin F. Colvin, appointed November, 1842; George B. Walters, appointed December, 1844; Pharis Gould, November, 1845. The office of county treasurer was made elective by the people in 1846, since when the following persons have been elected: Cornelius M. Brosnan, November, 1846, took the office January 1, 1847, resigned December 9, 1848; Wheeler Truesdell, appointed to fill vacancy December 9, 1848, elected January 1, 1849; Columbus C. Bradley, elected November, 1851, entered upon his office January 1, 1852; Barton M. Hopkins, elected November, 1854; Patrick

H. Agan, November, 1857; Henry W. Slocum, November, 1860; Dudley P. Phelps, November, 1863; Park Wheeler, November, 1866; George H. Gilbert, November, 1869; Charles W. Ostrander, November, 1872; Robert Hewitt, November, 1875; Caius A. Weaver, November, 1878; Thomas Merriam, November, 1881; Edward V. Baker, November, 1884; Edward Drake, November, 1887; George B. Harwood, November, 1890; Hubbard Manzer, 1894.

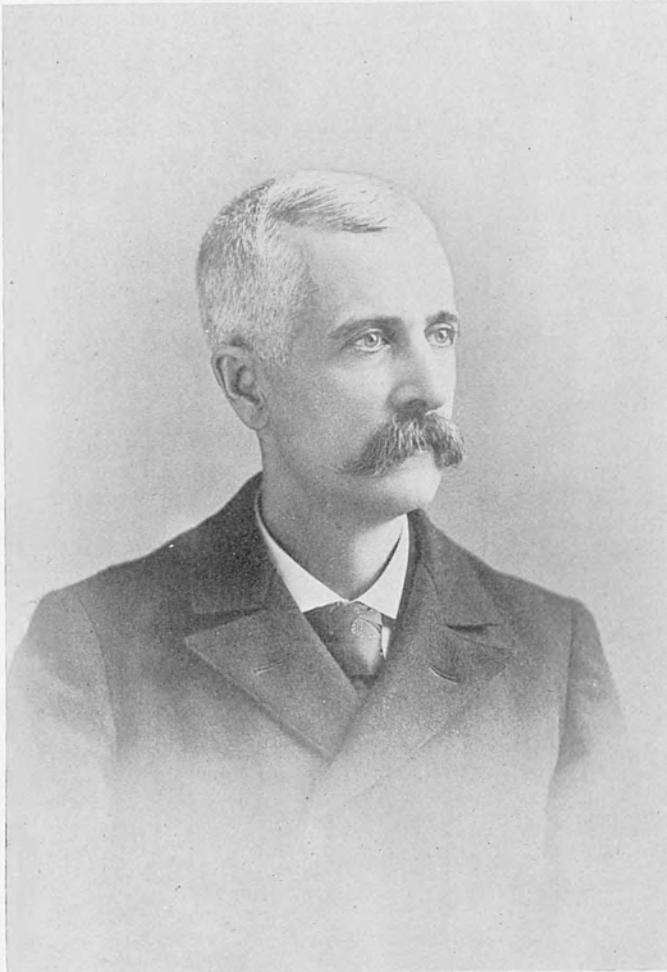
Sheriffs.—John Harris, 1794; Abiather Hull, 1796; Comfort Tyler, 1798; Elnathan Beach, 1799; Ebenezer R. Hawley, 1801; Elijah Phillips, 1804; Robert Earll, 1808; Elijah Rust, 1810; Robert Earll, 1811; Elijah Rust, 1813; Hezekiah L. Granger, 1819; Giles Cornish, 1819; Jonas Earll, 1819; Luther Marsh, 1823; Lewis Smith, 1825; John H. Johnson, 1828; Johnson Hall, 1831; Dorastus Lawrence, 1834; Elihu L. Phillips, 1837; Frederick Benson, 1840; Heber Wetherby, 1843; Joshua C. Cuddeback, 1846; William C. Gardner, 1849; Holland W. Chadwick, 1852; James M. Munroe, 1855; George L. Maynard, 1858; Byron D. Benson, 1861; Jared C. Williams, 1864; Dewitt C. Toll, 1867; William Evans, 1870; Davis Cossitt, 1873; John J. Meldram, 1876; Hiram K. Edwards, 1879; Minor C. Bennett, 1882; Thomas R. O'Neil, 1885; Hector B. Johnson, 1888; John A. Hoxie, 1891; Oscar F. Austin, 1894.

County Clerks.—Benjamin Ledyard, appointed 1794; Comfort Tyler, 1799; Jasper Hopper, 1802; George W. Olmstead, 1810; Jasper Hopper, 1811; Truman Adams, 1818; Daniel Mosely, 1823; Reuben L. Hess, 1825; Alanson Edwards, 1834; Elijah Rhoades, elected 1837; Charles T. Hicks, 1840; Vivus W. Smith, 1846; Rufus Cossitt, 1849; Bernard, 1852; Edwin P. Hopkins, 1855; Victory J. Birdseye, 1858; Elijah S. Payne, 1861; Carroll E. Smith, 1864; Theodore L. Poole, 1867; Edgar E. Ewers, 1870; Charles A. Hurd, elected November, 1873, died before entering the office; Charles E. Hubbell, elected at special election December 27, 1873; Thomas H. Scott, 1876; William Cowie, 1879; Gustavus Sniper, 1882; J. Emmett Wells, 1885; George B. Cotton, 1888; De Forest Settle, 1891; James Butler, 1894.

Canal Commissioners.—Henry Seymour, appointed March 24, 1819; Jonas Earll, jr., in place of Seymour, resigned January 9, 1832; Jonas Earll, jr., February 8, 1842; Jonas Earll, jr., November 4, 1844; John M. Jaycox, elected November 4, 1857; Reuben W. Stroud, elected November, 1872.

Besides the foregoing lists the following residents of this county have held the following named offices: Thomas G. Alvord, elected lieutenant-governor November, 1864; speaker of the Assembly, June, 1858, and January, 1864. E. W. Leavenworth, secretary of state, November, 1853. Daniel Pratt, attorney-general, November, 1873. Henry A. Barnnm, State prison inspector, November, 1865. Elisha Litchfield, speaker of the Assembly, January, 1844. Canal appraisers, Elihu J. Phillips, April 1848, and Vivus W. Smith, January, 1872. Frank Hiscock, U. S. senator, 1887. Theodore E. Hancock, attorney-general, 1893. John G. Forbes, bank commissioner, 1840.

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—Victory Birdseye, Parley E. Howe, Amasa Case, Asa Eastwood, 1822. William Taylor, Elijah Rhoades, Cyrus H. Kingsley, David Munro, 1840. Frank Hiscock, Charles Andrews, L. H. Hiscock, Thomas G. Alvord, Patrick Corbett, 1867. Members of the Constitutional Commission, E. W. Leavenworth, Daniel Pratt. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1894: W. P. Goodelle (delegate at large), Ceylon H. Lewis, Louis Marshall, George Barrow and Thomas G. Alvord.



THEODORE E. HANCOCK.

CHAPTER XXV.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The County Poorhouse—Onondaga County Penitentiary—Onondaga County Agricultural Society—Onondaga County Clerk's Office—Onondaga County Orphan Asylum—Onondaga Historical Society.

Prior to 1826 there was no public building devoted to the care of the poor of this county. A certain sum of money was appropriated each year for the maintenance of those who needed public charity, and they were cared for by individuals at a stipulated price each per week or month, the privilege of boarding them being sold at auction.

At a meeting of the supervisors held November 24, 1826, the following was enacted:

The Board of Supervisors of the county of Onondaga having taken into consideration the propriety of erecting a County Poor House, appointed a select committee consisting of the following gentlemen: George Pettit, Hezekiah Strong, and Charles H. Toll.

This committee made a report in which they gave the following statement of charges for support of the county poor from 1823 to 1826 inclusive: Aggregate charges for 1823, \$2,459.88; for 1824, \$2,560.98; for 1825, \$3,973.66; for 1826, \$5,767.47. This rapid increase of expense indicated a necessity for different and more economical provision for the purpose, and the committee therefore recommended that "the Board do avail themselves of the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the establishment of County Poor Houses, passed November 27, 1824.'"

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars be forthwith raised in the county of Onondaga towards purchasing a site and erecting a County Poor House.

Resolved, That the members of this Board be a committee to examine, investigate and enquire as to the best location in said county for the said Poor House, and report their opinion and views on the subject to a future extra meeting of the Board.

At the annual meeting of the board held at the house of Zebulon Rust, on the 28th day of November, 1826, it was

Resolved, That it be and is hereby determined that it will be beneficial to the said county to erect a County Poor House.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be signed by the President and Clerk of this Board, and be forthwith filed with the Clerk of the said county.

The following extracts from the report of the committee will serve to explain the necessity for a change in methods of caring for the poor:

The select committee to whom was referred the resolution on the subject of a County Poor House, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and from the best information which the members of the committee have severally derived from counties where the poor house system is in operation, have become satisfied of its utility both as it relates to the comfort and happiness of the pauper, and as it affects the funds of the county charged with his support. The practice of annually exhibiting the pauper with his miseries in the market, where the wretched being, fallen by his fault or his misfortune, from better circumstances, and become a mere article of traffic and speculation, is publicly offered for sale to the lowest bidder—where frequently may be seen a public officer, acting in the character of an auctioneer, with his bottle in his hand, crying a drink to the next bidder to stimulate a groveling spirit of avaricious parsimony, in the clamours of which are stifled the best feelings of philanthropy—where the shameful scene results in proving too late to the successful bidder that he has been duped by his own cupidity, overreached by the chicanery of others, and that the pitiful reward of his unhallowed competition will warrant no better support to the pauper, the miserable subject of the inhuman trade, than the thin potatoes and meagre diet usually prescribed for patients of a pesthouse.

This custom, odious and pernicious in all its features and consequences, your committee are of the opinion should speedily be abrogated. Against its continuance all the sensibilities of humanity protest, and even economy, in whose name the revolting farce is played off, would dictate the adoption of a policy more accordant with the principles of benevolence; it is the settled conviction of your committee that the poorhouse system, with a well organized police and its administration placed in the hands of integrity, holds out a remedy for these and others evils which are open to the views of observation, but which to enumerate and explain would too much enlarge this report.

. . . Ignoring the Golden Rule, which binds men in authority no less than the humblest citizen to do as they would be done by, they have employed worthless and irresponsible men to smuggle off their paupers into a neighboring and unoffending county, and to crown the connivance there is no difficulty in finding ways and means to reward the despicable instrument of the pitiful stratagem.

Effects like these our county is beginning very seriously to experience in consequence of the erection of a poorhouse in the adjoining county of Cayuga, as will appear from a comparison of the annual poor charges for the last four years, which the committee with considerable labor have deemed it their duty to make. From this comparison the board will at once perceive not only that the yearly aggregate of county poor charges is becoming enormous, but that there has been an annual and alarming increase of pauperism, which calls aloud for the adoption of a wiser policy.

Elisha Litchfield was then president of the board and James Webb, clerk. At the next meeting of the board on the second Tuesday of January, 1827, propositions were received by the board of several farms that were for sale for the purpose under consideration, in Pompey, Manlius, and other towns. At this juncture the board adopted the following:

Resolved, That the location of the County Poor House shall be within ten miles of the Court House.

A committee was then appointed consisting of Russell Chase, Hezekiah Strong, Charles H. Toll, Fisher Curtis, and George Pettit, to examine a farm offered by Josiah Bronson, on lot 87 in the town of Onondaga, 100 acres or more at \$20 per acre, and report on the same at the next meeting. On the 9th of February, 1827, the board again met and the committee made a favorable report on that farm, and the board resolved to accept it, "containing about 145 acres, at the price of \$18 per acre." The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors will pay Josiah Bronson the sum of \$500 on taking a deed, and the residue in two equal annual installments with interest, amounting to about \$735 each to be secured to said Bronson by mortgage, and the said Supervisors take upon themselves to pay the State mortgage, amounting to about \$640.00, and the said Bronson reserves the wheat now on the ground.

A building committee was appointed consisting of Hezekiah Strong, Fisher Curtis, and George Pettit, who were instructed to "build a house not exceeding 60 feet in length and 36 feet in width, two stories above the cellar or basement, all of stone, and the expense of which shall not exceed \$2,500." By a resolution adopted at this meeting, Oliver R. Strong, David Moseley, Truman Adams, Azariah Smith, and James Webb, were appointed "Superintendents of the Poor House." The building committee, above named, were instructed to erect also a barn 32 by 42 feet, with other outbuildings, to cost not more than \$300. The plans were slightly changed and the poorhouse itself when completed was 39 by 59 feet in size, and the gross cost of the whole was \$2,750.

The first structure sufficed for its purposes, with minor changes, and various refurnishings, many years.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held December 6, 1859, a select committee previously appointed reported that "the best interests of the county would be subserved by the erection of a suitable building

in connection with the building now occupied by the county poor, for the accommodation of the insane poor of the county." This committee was composed of S. S. Kneeland, Calvin Cole, and Cornell Crysler. On December 14 a resolution was adopted, "that the sum of \$3,950 be appropriated for the purpose of constructing said asylum adjoining the poorhouse buildings." The committee was directed to also inquire into the expediency of buying the poorhouse and land in Geddes belonging to the city of Syracuse. This institution had then been in use about five years. This plan was deemed not expedient. On the 21st of December the board recommended an appropriation of not more than \$5,000 with which to erect a building 75 by 33 feet, two stories and basement, of stone or brick, to be warmed by hot air or steam. The appointment of a committee was recommended to carry out these plans. The result of this action was the erection of the first building used for the insane.

These several buildings soon became inadequate for their purposes and out of repair. On the 20th of December, 1866, the supervisors' committee on poorhouse recommended the appointment of a committee of three to enter into a contract for a water supply for the poorhouse, and to take into consideration the rebuilding of the county buildings and report plans and specifications. The water supply was put in during 1867 and was extended in 1872 at a gross cost of about \$4,000. On December 12, 1867, a resolution was adopted by the board that the old portion of the poorhouse be thoroughly repaired at a cost not exceeding \$4,000, and additional building for insane be erected at a cost of not more than \$8,000. These improvements were carried out, resulting in the building of a stone structure 32 by 76 feet which cost in gross about \$16,000.

In 1872 the asylum was enlarged at a cost of \$1,200 and a new barn was built. Most of these extensive improvements were made during the very successful administration of C. C. Warner as superintendent.

Extensive improvements were made in the poorhouse in 1879, following an investigation made by a committee of the State Board of Charities into the methods of caring for the insane. This committee condemned the existing conditions, recommended more commodious accommodations, plenty of paid attendants, better ventilation and drainage, more land, and the abolishment of dungeons. The improvements made at this time were in the line with these recommendations and cost nearly \$10,000. The number of inmates in the poorhouse in

October, 1894, was 170. The expenses of 1895 were estimated at about \$16,000. The farm products are now worth about \$2,500 annually.

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Previous to the year 1849 jail prisoners of this county were confined in the cells connected with the court house. When these became inadequate steps were taken which led to the erection of the original building of the present penitentiary. On December 4, 1849, a committee of the Board of Supervisors, previously appointed, consisting of Robert Dunlop, Cyrus Upham, and Timothy C. Cheney, reported a plan for a penitentiary, which it was proposed to build in the center of the lot then occupied by the court house. The proposed building was to be 75 by 50 feet in size, four stories high inclusive of basement, with a wing 50 by 100 feet having one row of windows and four tiers of cells. The number of cells was to be ninety-six. The estimated cost of the structure was about \$20,000.

On the 7th of December in that year the Board of Supervisors adopted the report of the committee and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved by the board, That a work-house or Penitentiary be erected in the county in pursuance of the plan submitted to this board at its present session by the committee of which Mr. Dunlop is chairman.

Resolved, That Mr. Church, of Lysander, Mr. Dunlop, of Dewitt, and T. C. Cheeney, of Syracuse, be appointed commissioners to superintend the erection of said building. . . .

Resolved, That said commissioners and the county treasurer be empowered to loan a sum of money necessary for the erection of said building, not exceeding \$20,000, to be deposited in the county treasurer's office. . . .

It was subsequently decided that it would not be wise to build a penitentiary on the court house lot, and the site was accordingly changed to block 116, formerly in the village of Salina, the present site of the penitentiary. This block was purchased of the State, the deed of which bears date February 4, 1850. On January 8, 1851, L. Harris Hiscock offered the following resolution in the Board of Supervisors, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Onondaga County Penitentiary is completed within the necessary meaning of the act of April 10, 1850, and that the Board of Supervisors have full power to officer and organize said penitentiary, under the 10th section of that act, and that so much of the resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of last year as confers any power to officer and organize said penitentiary on the commissioners of the same, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

In the same month a special act of the Legislature was passed, from which the following is quoted:

The jail of the county of Onondaga shall be, and the same is hereby removed to the penitentiary of said county, and said penitentiary shall be used for all the purposes of a jail of said county; and the superintendent of said penitentiary, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, shall be the jailor thereof, and have the custody and control of all persons while confined therein, as the sheriff of said county might have were this law not enacted.

This law went into immediate effect. Rules for the government of the penitentiary were adopted on the 8th of January, 1851, which provided for the appointment of three penitentiary inspectors by the Board of Supervisors, who should have entire control of the financial affairs of the institution, purchase and furnish all necessary supplies, etc.; one of these inspectors was to hold office one year, one for two years, and one for three years. And further, "The said penitentiary shall be under the control of one principal keeper or superintendent and a Board of Inspectors, subject to the authority established by law and the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Supervisors for its government." The rules provided also for the appointment of a physician to the institution, and other matters. The board elected the following officers of the penitentiary:

Joseph A. Yard, superintendent; Lyman Norton, James V. Kendall, Aaron Brinkerhoff, inspectors; James Foran, physician.

In 1859 the committee on penitentiary and jail in the Board of Supervisors recommended that the county borrow \$12,000, to be paid in ten annual installments, with which to add to the then existing wing of the building and to build an additional wing on the opposite side, with a workshop in the rear of the main building. The members of the building committee under which these improvements were made were W. H. H. Gere, Miles B. Hackett, John Yorkey, E. R. Harmon, and Henry E. Warne.

On the 11th of February, 1864, a fire took place in the penitentiary, destroying a considerable portion of the building and damaging the remainder. It was immediately rebuilt, and during the next three years, over \$30,000 were expended on the building. A few years later the policy of taking convicts from other counties to board and confine was introduced on a large scale; this with the system of contracting the labor of convicts to various manufacturers, brought in a large income, and the institution for a number of years realized a large profit

to the county. The system reached its largest results under the superintendence of J. C. Williams, who held the position about ten years. In 1868 a committee reported to the Board of Supervisors that as the penitentiary had earned in the past year about \$8,000, they deemed it advisable to erect shops from the plans of H. N. White, at a cost of \$8,500. This was one of several measures for adapting the building to the wants of contractors. In 1869 the sum of \$9,000 was appropriated for an addition providing sixty-four new cells, for the accommodation of convicts from other counties. In 1871 a brick barn was built for the institution. In 1875 the penitentiary was enlarged at a cost of about \$7,000, and in 1876 what was known as the bolt shop was erected at an expense of nearly \$4,000. These were burned and rebuilt in 1879. The institution was now paying a large profit, and the subject of still further additions was discussed and was favored, especially by supervisors and others in the rural districts, who desired still greater profits from it. In 1877 an addition was provided for of 40 by 60 feet, high enough for 120 cells, with a work room for women above. This was partially in response to agitation of the subject of separation of the sexes in the institution. The press, the clergy and humanitarians generally became interested in the matter, and the pressure became so great that the supervisors in 1878 recommended separate wards for women, which should cost about \$8,000. The inspectors of the penitentiary were finally authorized to expend \$5,000 for the purpose, and the change was made to the great good of the institution. At about the same time began the agitation which resulted in the cessation of contract work in the penitentiary. The principal and most effective argument in favor of the change was the injury done by that system to the honest laboring classes through the cheaper production of manufactured articles by convicts. From that time on the practice was largely abandoned, as fast as contracts expired. Bolts and brooms are, however, still manufactured, and the institution is practically self-sustaining.

ONONDAGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first agricultural society in this county was formed at Onondaga Hill in the spring of 1819. An act had been passed in the preceding session of the Legislature which made certain appropriations of money to agricultural societies throughout the State, under which this county became entitled to \$300, on condition that the inhabitants raise an equal

sum and organize a society. The first meeting was held on the 4th of May, 1819, at which a constitution was adopted and the following officers chosen:

Dan Bradley, president; Squire Munro, Martin Cossitt, Augustus Wheaton, vice-presidents; Job Tyler, recording secretary; George Hall and A. Yelverton, corresponding secretaries; Leonard Bacon, treasurer; H. L. Granger, auditor; L. H. Redfield, C. W. Forman, O. W. Brewster, committee on publication.

The first fair of the society was held on November 2, 1819, at which premiums were awarded of about \$200. These annual fairs continued five or six years when interest in the society diminished and they were abandoned.

On April 9, 1838, the Legislature passed an act for the reorganization of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, naming the following trustees:

James L. Voorhees, David Munro, Harvey Baldwin, Sanford C. Parker, George Geddes, Willis Gaylord, Henry F. King, Grove Lawrence, Aaron Burt, Oliver Teall, George Pettit and Rufus Cossitt.

Among these men were some of the foremost farmers of the county.

The new society started all right, but it very soon ceased to meet the expectations of its officers and members. In 1841 it received from the State an appropriation of \$180. In 1853 the Legislature passed a law permitting county agricultural societies to purchase and own real estate to the value of \$25,000, and personal property of the value of \$1,000, for purposes stated in their articles of incorporation only. Town and other societies were allowed to hold \$10,000 in real and \$3,000 in personal property. County and union societies were compelled to have one member from each town, and each town, village or city society should have not less than ten directors. Each society formed under the act was obliged to report annually to the State Agricultural Society. Some minor amendments were made to the act in 1855, and on the 25th of January, 1856, the Onondaga County Agricultural Society was reorganized. Its first meeting was held January 27, and the committee on reorganization reported that they had prepared the necessary papers, and the society then elected the following officers:

Squire M. Brown, Elbridge, president; Perry H. Hinsdell, Clay, 1st vice-president; B. J. Cowles, Otisco, 2d vice-president; H. D. Didama, Salina, secretary; W. R. Strong, Syracuse, treasurer. Directors: One year, Darwin L. Pickard, Thomas W. Hill; two years, J. G. Kendall, Alfred Cobb; three years, Morris Beard, John R. Strong.

This society was a success for a number of years in every way but financially. A considerable sum was invested in grounds adjoining what is now Cortland avenue, buildings were erected and other improvements made, but interest weakened and on the 19th of January, 1866, the fair grounds were sold by James Munro, agent for the trustees.

The next and last Onondaga County Agricultural Society was organized on February 9, 1878, as a joint stock company with a capital of \$100,000, divided into \$10 shares. The first board of trustees were Joseph J. Glass, W. H. H. Gere, William H. Gifford, John Wells, Earl B. Alvord, and Sidney Lewis. At a meeting held in the Milk Association rooms on February 9, the following officers were chosen:

Edward A. Powell, of Syracuse, president; Edward B. Judson, of Syracuse, vice-president; Patrick H. Agan, of Syracuse, secretary; Warren C. Brayton, of Dewitt, treasurer; vice-presidents from towns and wards: Camillus, Theodore F. Rhodes; Cicero, Addison J. Loomis; Clay, Thomas H. Scott; Dewitt, Hiram K. Edwards; Elbridge, James Brown; Geddes, Thomas Andrews; Fabius, Orel Pope; La Fayette, Russell King; Lysander, De Witt C. Toll; Manlius, Charles Peck; Marcellus, Robert E. Dorchester; Onondaga, Aaron Henderson; Otisco, Hicks Redway; Pompey, Major Berry; Salina, Frank W. Terry; Skaneateles, E. H. Adams; Spafford, Justus N. Knapp; Tully, Samuel Willis; Van Buren, Augustus W. Bingham; First ward, John Eastwood; Second ward, C. Fred Herbst; Third ward, Hiram Kingsley; Fifth ward, William A. Sweet; Sixth ward, John R. Whitlock; Seventh ward, James M. Ellis; Eighth ward, Alva W. Palmer.

This society began holding annual fairs in Syracuse, and so ably was it managed that its success was phenomenal in the history of similar organizations. Year after year immense crowds were in attendance, liberal premiums were awarded, and persistent efforts were made to provide the strongest attractions possible. The fairs continued until the State Fair was located in Syracuse in 1891, when the society closed up its affairs, divided its profits and sold out its property.

The State Fair was first held in Syracuse in 1841, and again in 1849, and in 1858. About 1889 the project of giving the society a permanent home began to be agitated and after receiving propositions from various cities in the State, the commission in charge of the matter decided on Syracuse. Here ample grounds were purchased west of the city, which now contain numerous buildings, public and private, adapted to their several purposes. It cannot be said that the annual fairs of the society have thus far met with expected success; but that of 1895 far exceeded its predecessors in this respect.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Previous to the year 1813 the records of Onondaga county were kept at Onondaga Valley either in the dwelling of the clerk or in a small office which was provided there. The clerks during that period were Benjamin Ledyard, Comfort Tyler, Jasper Hopper (two terms), and Truman Adams, who took the office in 1811 and held it until 1818. Nothing remains of the old office at the Valley excepting the lock, a large wrought iron affair, which is now preserved in the clerk's office. In 1813 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the supervisors to raise the then large sum of \$1,000 on the credit of the county for the purpose of erecting a fire-proof office. The court house having long before been built at Onondaga Hill, a site near it was selected for the clerk's office. The building was small but substantial, was of stone and stood just south of the site of the present stone school house, and was 18 by 25 feet in size. This building served its purpose until 1828-9, when the county buildings were removed to Syracuse. A small clerk's office was then built on the corner of North Salina and Willow streets. This building was used until 1853. In December, 1852, a petition reached the Board of Supervisors for a new clerk's office. The committee to whom the matter was referred reported adversely "unless sufficient lands belonging to the county are sold to pay the expense of the same." In the same month measures were adopted by the board to sell a part of the large court house lot on North Salina and Division streets, the proceeds of which were to be turned over to the county treasurer, who was at the same time authorized to borrow on the bonds of the county \$8,000. A committee was appointed to purchase additional land in rear of the clerk's office lot as it then existed on the Willow street side, and to have charge of the erection of the new clerk's office. The building was erected substantially as it stands at the present time. It was considered to be fire-proof, and was in use until 1880, previous to which year the large lot on the corner of West Willow and North Clinton streets was purchased for \$10,000. The corner stone of the present handsome fire-proof building was laid on the 11th of August, 1880, with imposing ceremonies conducted by the Masonic fraternity. Judge William J. Wallace delivered a historical address.

ONONDAGA COUNTY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This beneficent institution has enjoyed a long and honorable life, its fiftieth anniversary having been celebrated in 1895. The asylum had

its inception in a school which was opened on West Water street, under the auspices of a number of benevolent women, some time between 1830 and 1840, and supported by contributions. The school was for the benefit of poor children and was under direct charge of Miss Ann Mead. Sufficient subscriptions were finally received to enable the school authorities to erect a building for it on East Onondaga street, near the site of the present library. When the village in 1839 made provision for teaching all children of whatever condition in life, the work of this benevolent body seemed to be at an end. The school building was sold for \$427.38, and this fund remained idle about three years. In 1841 the women of the school association, and others, turned their attention to the care of orphan children. In October of that year a new association was formed, the funds of the old one were turned over to it and the good work began. The house in South Salina street now occupied by the Women's Christian Association was opened in May, 1845, and sheltered ten boys and five girls, but was supported by voluntary contributions, the fund being kept in reserve for the purchase of a new building. In 1846 the Syracuse Academy building, which was so long a landmark in the city, was purchased for \$3,000 and here the asylum found a permanent location. In 1861 the late Horace White erected a building suitable for a day school and also for Sunday services and at this time, though the family had grown in proportion to the rapid growth of Syracuse, it was felt that every necessity had been provided and until 1882 the work was carried on without further change. At this time the academy building was pronounced by the city authorities to be no longer safe or suitable for the growing needs of the inmates and in 1885 the present handsome structure was ready for occupancy.

Presidents of the Board of Trustees and of the Board of Managers from the beginning of the work to the present date were John Durnford, Timothy Porter, Ira H. Cobb, J. J. Glass, H. L. Duguid, Peter Burns, C. P. Clark, Mrs. Harvey Loomis, Miss Mary Bliss, Mrs. E. W. Leavenworth, Mrs. Mary E. Durnford, Mrs. George F. Comstock, Mrs. H. A. Dunlap, Mrs. William A. Judson, Mrs. Ira H. Cobb, Mrs. E. D. Dickinson.

The management of the asylum is largely entrusted to the Board of Managers, consisting entirely of women from various churches in the city and a Board of Trustees composed of representative Syracuse men, who act as an advisory board. A meeting of the two boards is held

once a year, and one meeting each month is held by the Board of Managers. Mrs. E. D. Dickinson, who for fifteen years performed the duties of secretary of the Board of Managers, is now president of that organization. Her long experience in the work, her sympathy and good judgment made her the choice of her co-workers, and their wisdom in placing her at the head of so important a work is already proven.

Mrs. Hills, the matron, has occupied her present position for fifteen years, and to her wisdom and kind heart are largely due the excellent condition of the children and the orderly service of those who are under her direction, in whatever capacity they may serve. Children are admitted to the asylum at from twenty months to twelve years of age and retained until they are not more than fourteen. They are never sent from the institution without due precaution as to their future welfare. Good homes are constantly being offered in which they may be placed when they arrive at a suitable age, and it is never necessary to look beyond the boundaries of our own county for charitably-disposed people, who will adopt and care for such children as it is thought best to send out. Such persons are required to bring children back to the institution at the end of three months, when, if the child seems to be properly cared for and contented, papers of adoption are made out which demand that the guardian shall keep the child in school until fifteen years of age and must provide for him comfortably. The children's secretary and the frequent letters to the matron are here great safeguards.

ONONDAGA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In January, 1862, appeared in the Syracuse papers a notice of a meeting called to form a historical association. Those who responded to the call were H. D. L. Sweet, W. Baumgras, S. N. Holmes, Charles R. Wright, James Nixon and L. W. Conkey. The meeting adjourned until later in the month, when the attendance was larger, and eighteen directors were chosen. On February 1 the directors met and the following officers were elected: President, J. V. H. Clark; vice-president, N. B. Smith; treasurer, James S. Leach; corresponding secretary, James Norton; recording secretary, Charles R. Wright. In 1863 the association obtained a charter from the Legislature and was incorporated under the name of "Onondaga Historical Association."

For a few years the association flourished, the members were interested in its welfare, and its membership numbered 150. Meetings were

held first in Corinthian Hall on North Salina street; then in the Wieting block, where the society made its home until 1881, when the fire occurred. After this catastrophe the interest seemed to die out, and, with the exception of the directors' annual meeting, held for the purpose of keeping the charter, the Historical Association apparently went to sleep for several years. The association was suddenly aroused to action and usefulness by a few of its old members, who met together socially on the invitation of Mrs. Eliza Lawrence Jones on the evening of May 31, 1892.

The ladies and gentlemen present had been asked primarily to gather in celebration of Mrs. Jones's eightieth birthday, and incidentally to discuss plans for organizing a club for historical study and the preservation of historical manuscripts and relics. The club was organized, its charter members being those present, comprising Mrs. Eliza Noxon Ives, Mrs. and Miss Jackson, Mrs. T. F. Comstock, Mrs. J. L. Bagg, Dr. and Mrs. Didama, Mrs. F. W. Marlette, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Teall, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Agan, Mr. and Mrs. John McCarthy, Judge and Mrs. Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Green, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fitch, Mrs. Louise Benson, Mrs. G. H. Merrell, Mrs. Stanton Keene, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Mary Hutchinson, Miss Virginia Jones and L. T. Jones. The new society was called The Onondaga Historical Club, Dr. Didama being elected president.

It was now decided desirable that a union be formed of the association and the club, and with this end in view a meeting of the club was called and an invitation extended to the directors of the association to meet with the club. After discussion, Judge Northrup moved "that the Onondaga Historical Club unite with the Onondaga Historical Association and that the union be accomplished by the individual members of the club presenting their names for membership to the Board of Directors of the association to be acted upon by that body at its next meeting." As a result of this motion the club merged in the association. Its life was short, but it gave an impetus to the old body which bids fair to keep it active for years to come.

The first work achieved by the association was the carrying out of a centennial celebration in June, 1894, which was a success artistically, financially and in every way. Rooms have since been taken and fitted up in the Syracuse Savings Bank building, and there are deposited the association's books, papers and relics. There are held the regular monthly meetings at which subjects of local importance—lit-

erary, historical, etc.—are discussed. When the rooms were first made ready for occupancy a most delightful, old-fashioned housewarming was planned and carried out under the direction of Mrs. J. L. Bagg.

At the annual meeting of the association, held on January 18, 1895, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. H. D. Didama; vice-presidents, Carroll E. Smith, Mary E. Bagg; corresponding secretary, William Kirkpatrick; recording secretary, L. D. Scisco; treasurer, E. A. Powell. Secretary Scisco leaving the city, he was obliged to resign, and Frank H. Chase was chosen to fill the vacancy.

ONONDAGA COUNTY MILK ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized under special charter of the Legislature on the 9th of March, 1872, as a stock company, with a capital of \$25,000. Its principal objects are the purchase of milk from producers and the sale of it to consumers in Syracuse. It has been successful in every respect from the first, and was able in 1875 to erect its own building in Syracuse at a cost of \$17,000, which it has since occupied. A popular and well-conducted restaurant is conducted by the association in the building.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Comparison of the State Law with the Common Law—Evolution of the Courts—The Court of Appeals—The Supreme Court—The Court of Chancery—The County Court—The Surrogate's Court—Justice's Court—District Attorneys—Sheriffs—Court Buildings—Judicial Officers—Personal Sketches—Miscellaneous.

While the judicial system of the State of New York is to a large extent founded upon the common law, there are important differences which are revealed by a close study of the laws of our country, showing that our system is in many respects an original growth. In the simple yet initiative matter of entitling a criminal process, for example, there is a radical difference between our method and that which must be followed in England. Here it is, "The People versus the criminal,"

there "Rex versus the criminal." In the one it is an independent judiciary, responsible directly to the people; in the other to the king. This principle of the sovereignty of the people over our laws, as well as their dominance in other governmental respects, has had a slow, conservative, yet steadily progressive and systematic growth. In the colonial history of this State, the governor was in effect the maker, interpreter and enforcer of the laws. He was the chief judge of the court of final resort, while his councilors were generally his obedient followers. The execution of the English and colonial statutes rested with him, as did also the exercise of royal authority in the province; and it was not until the adoption of the first Constitution in 1777, that he ceased to contend for these prerogatives and to act as though the only functions of the court and councilors were to do his bidding as servants and helpers, while the Legislature should adopt only such laws as the executive should suggest and approve. By the first Constitution the governor was wholly stripped of the judicial power which he possessed under colonial rule, and such power was vested in the lieutenant-governor and the Senate, the chancellor and the justices of the Supreme Court, the former to be elected by the people, and the latter to be appointed by the Council. Under this Constitution there was the first radical separation of the judicial and the legislative powers, and the advancement of the judiciary to the position of a co-ordinate department of the government, and subject to the limitations consequent upon the appointment of its members by the Council. But even this restriction was soon found to be incompatible, though it was not until the adoption of the Constitution of 1846 that the last connection between the purely political and the judicial parts of the State government was abolished, and with it disappeared the last remaining relic of the colonial period, as regards our laws. From this time the judiciary became more directly representative of the people in the election by them of its members. The development of the idea of the responsibility of the courts to the people from the time when all of the members were at the beck and nod of one well nigh irresponsible master, to the time when all judges, even of the court of last resort, are voted for by the people, has been remarkable. Yet, through all this change there has prevailed the idea of having one ultimate tribunal from whose decisions there could be no appeal. Noting briefly the present arrangements and powers of the courts of this State and the elements from which they have grown, we see that the whole scheme is involved in

the plan of, first, a trial before a magistrate and a jury—arbiters respectively of law and fact; and then a review by a higher tribunal of the facts and the law; and ultimately of the law by a court of final resort. To accomplish the purposes of this scheme there has been devised and established, first and highest, our Court of Appeals, the ultimate tribunal of the State, perfected in its present form by the conventions of 1867 and 1868, and ratified by vote of the people in 1869, and taking place of the old "Court for the trial of Impeachment and Correction of Errors" to the extent of correcting errors of law.

As first organized under the Constitution of 1846, the Court of Appeals was composed of eight judges, four of whom were elected by the people and the remainder chosen from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. As organized in 1869, and now existing, the court consists of the chief judge and six associate judges, who hold office for a term of fourteen years from and including the 1st day of January after their election. This court is continually in session at the Capitol in Albany, except as it takes recesses from time to time on its own motion. It has full power to correct or reverse the decisions of all inferior courts when properly before it for review. Five judges constitute a quorum, and four must concur to render judgment. If four do not agree the case must be reargued; but no more than two re-hearings can be had, and if then four judges do not concur, the judgment of the court below stands affirmed. The Legislature has provided by statute how and when proceedings and decisions of inferior tribunals may be reviewed in the Court of Appeals, and may in its discretion alter and amend the same. Upon the reorganization of this court in 1869, its work was far in arrears and the law commonly known as the Judiciary Act provided for a Commission of Appeals, and still more recently in 1888 the Legislature adopted a concurrent resolution that section 6 of article 6 of the Constitution be amended so that upon the certificate of the Court of Appeals to the governor of such an accumulation of cases on the calendar of the Court of Appeals that the public interests required a more speedy disposition thereof, the governor may designate seven justices of the Supreme Court to act as associate judges for the time being of the Court of Appeals, constituting a second division of that court, to be dissolved by the governor when the necessity for their services ceases to exist. This amendment was submitted to the people of the State at the general election of that year and was ratified. In accordance therewith the governor selected the seven Supreme Court Justices and the new division was instituted.

Freeborn G. Jewett was elected judge of the Court of Appeals June 7, 1847, and served two years. George F. Comstock, elected November 7, 1853. Charles Andrews, elected associate judge May 17, 1870, and appointed successor to Chief Judge Folger in 1881; defeated for the same office in 1882; elected associate judge in 1884 for fourteen years and still in the office. William Crawford Ruger, elected chief judge in 1882, and died while holding the office January 14, 1892. Irving Goodwin Vann, appointed January 1, 1889, on the second division of the Court of Appeals.

Supreme Court.—Second to the Court of Appeals in rank and jurisdiction stands the Supreme Court, which, as it now exists, is constituted of many and widely different elements. It was originally created by the act of the colonial Legislature, May 6, 1691, and finally fully established by ordinance of the Governor and Council, May 15, 1699, empowered to try all issues to the same extent as the English courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, except in the exercise of equity powers. It had jurisdiction in actions involving \$100 or over, and to revise and correct decisions of inferior courts. An appeal lay from it to the Governor and Council. There were originally five judges, who annually made a circuit of the country, under a commission naming them issued by the governor, and giving them nisi prius, oyer and terminer, and jail delivery powers. Under the first Constitution this court was reorganized, the judges being then named by the Council of Appointment. All proceedings were directed to be entitled in the name of the people, instead of that of the King.

By the Constitution of 1821 many and important changes were made in the character and methods of this court. The judges were reduced in number to three, were to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. They were removable by the Legislature when two-thirds of the Assembly and a majority of the Senate so voted. Four times each year the full court sat in review of their decisions upon questions of law. By the Constitution of 1846 the Supreme Court, as it then existed, was abolished and a new court of the same name and having general jurisdiction in law and equity was established in its place. This court was divided into General Terms, Circuits, Special Terms and Oyer and Terminer. Its members were composed of thirty-three justices to be elected by the people and to reside five in the first and four in each of the other seven judicial districts into which the

State was divided. By the Judiciary Act of 1847 General Terms were to be held at least once in each year in counties having more than 40,000 inhabitants, and in other counties at least once in each two years; and at least two Special Terms and two Circuit Courts were to be held yearly in each county, excepting Hamilton. By this act the court was authorized to name the times and places of holding its terms and those of the Oyer and Terminer; the latter being a part of the Circuit Court and held by the justice, the county judge and two justices of sessions. Since 1882 the Oyer and Terminer has consisted of a single justice of the Supreme Court.

It is here proper to describe one of the old courts, the powers of which have been vested in the Supreme Court. This is the Chancery Court, an heirloom of the colonial period, which had its origin in the Court of Assizes, the latter being invested with equity powers under the duke's laws. The court was established in 1683, and the governor, or such person as he should appoint, assisted by the Council, was designated as its chancellor. In 1698 this court went out of existence by limitation; was revived by ordinance in 1701; suspended in 1703, and re-established in the next year. At first this court was unpopular in the province, the Assembly and the colonists opposing it with the argument that the Crown had no authority to establish an equity court in the colony, and they were doubtful of the propriety of constituting the Governor and Council such a court. Under the Constitution of 1777 the court was recognized, but its chancellor was thereby prohibited from holding any other office except delegate to Congress on special occasions. Upon the reorganization of this court in 1778, by convention of representatives, masters and examiners in chancery were provided, to be appointed by the Council of Appointment; registers and clerks by the chancellor. The latter licensed all solicitors and counselors of the court. Under the Constitution of 1821 the chancellor was appointed by the governor and held office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. Appeals lay from the Chancery Court to the Court for the Correction of Errors. Under the second Constitution equity powers were vested in the circuit judges, and their decisions were reviewable on appeal to the chancellor; but this equity principle was soon taken from the circuit judges and thereafter devolved upon the chancellor, while the judges alluded to acted as vice-chancellors in their respective circuits. But, by the radical changes made by the Constitution of 1846, the Court of Chancery was abolished, and its

powers, duties and jurisdiction vested in the Supreme Court, as before stated.

By act of the Legislature, passed in 1848 and entitled "The Code of Procedure," all distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity were abolished, so far as the manner of commencing and conducting them was concerned, and one uniform method of practice was adopted. Under this act appeals lay to the General Term of the Supreme Court from judgments rendered in Justice's, Mayor's, or Recorder's and County Courts, and from all orders and decisions of a justice at Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The judiciary article of the Constitution of 1846 was amended in 1869, authorizing the Legislature, not oftener than once in five years, to provide for the organization of General Terms, consisting of a presiding justice and not more than three associates; but by chapter 403 of the laws of 1870, the then organization of the General Term was abrogated and the State divided into four departments, and provision was made for holding General Terms in each. By the same act the governor was directed to designate from among the justices of the Supreme Court a presiding justice and two associates to constitute a General Term in each department. Under authority of the constitutional amendment adopted in 1882, the Legislature in 1883 divided the State into five judicial departments, and provided for the election of twelve additional justices, to hold office from the first Monday in June, 1884. Onondaga county, with Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis and Oneida, have always constituted the Fifth District of the State; and the Fifth and Sixth districts have, under the foregoing provision, constituted the Fourth Department.

In June, 1887, the Legislature enacted the Code of Civil Procedure now in force, to take the place of the Code of 1848. By this many minor changes were made, among them a provision that every two years the justices of the General Terms and the chief judges of the Superior City Courts should meet and revise and establish general rules of practice for all the courts of record in the State, excepting the Court of Appeals.

Such are, in brief, the changes through which the Supreme Court of this State has passed in its growth from the prerogative of an irresponsible governor to one of the most independent and enlightened instrumentalities for the attainment and protection of the rights of citizens of which any State or nation can boast. So well is this fact under-

stood by the people, that by far the greater amount of legal business which might be done in inferior courts at less expense, is taken to this court for settlement.

Under the Constitution of 1847 the following persons were elected justice of the Supreme Court from Onondaga county (Fifth District): Daniel Pratt, June 7, 1847; Le Roy Morgan, November 8, 1859, re-elected November 5, 1867; James Noxon, November 2, 1875; Irving G. Vann, November 8, 1881, re-elected 1895; George N. Kennedy, November 6, 1883; Peter B. McLennan, November 5, 1893.

County Court.—Next in inferiority to the Supreme Court is the County Court, held in and for each county in the State at such times and places as its judges may direct. This court had its origin in the English Court of Sessions and, like that court, had at first criminal jurisdiction only. By an act passed in 1663 a Court of Sessions, having power to try both civil and criminal causes by jury, was directed to be held by three justices of the peace in each of the counties of the province, twice in each year, with an additional term in Albany and two in New York. By the act of 1691 and the decree of 1699, all civil jurisdiction was taken from this court and conferred upon the Court of Common Pleas. By the sweeping changes of the Constitution of 1846, provision was made for a County Court in each county of the State, excepting New York county, to be held by an officer to be designated the county judge, and to have such jurisdiction as the Legislature might prescribe. Under authority of that Constitution the County Courts have from time to time been given jurisdiction in various classes of actions which need not be enumerated here, and have also been invested with certain equity powers in the foreclosure of mortgages; the sale of infants' real estate; the partitioning of lands; admeasuring dower, and care of persons and estates of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The Judiciary Act of 1869 continued the then existing jurisdiction in all actions in which the defendants lived within the county, and where the damages did not exceed \$1,000; this sum has since been increased to \$2,000. Like the Supreme Court, the County Court now has its civil and its criminal side. It is in the criminal branch of this court, known as the Sessions, that all minor criminal offenses are now disposed of. All indictments of the grand jury, excepting for murder or some very serious felony, are sent to it for trial from the Oyer and Terminer. By the Codes of 1848 and 1877, the methods of procedure and practice were made to conform as nearly as possible to

the practice in the Supreme Court. This was done with the evident design of attracting litigation into these courts, thus relieving the Supreme Court. In this purpose comparative failure has resulted, litigants much preferring, as before intimated, the shield and assistance of the broader powers of the higher court. By the judiciary act the term of office of county judges was extended from four to six years. Under the Codes the judges can perform some of the duties of a justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers. The County Court has appellate jurisdiction over actions arising in justices' courts and Courts of Special Sessions. Appeals lie from the County Court to the General Term. County judges were appointed until 1847, after which they were elected. The following persons have held the office of county judge of Onondaga county, with the date of election: Seth Phelps, March 14, 1794; Reuben Humphrey, June 3, 1804; Dan Bradley, June 8, 1807; Joshua Forman, March 21, 1811; Gideon Forman, March 9, 1813; Nehemiah H. Earll, February 1, 1823; Samuel L. Edwards, April 30, 1831; John Watson, February 16, 1833; Grove Lawrence, February 23, 1838; Daniel Pratt, February 23, 1843; James R. Lawrence, June, 1847; Richard Woolworth (appointed vice Lawrence resigned), October 18, 1850; Israel S. Spencer, November, 1850; Richard Woolworth, November, 1854; Henry Riegel, November, 1862; A. Judd Northrup, November 7, 1882; William M. Ross, present judge.

Surrogate's Court.—One of these courts exists in each of the counties of this State and are now Courts of Record having a seal. Their special jurisdiction is the settlement and care of estates of persons who have died either with or without a will, and of infants. The derivation of the powers and practice of the Surrogate's Court in this State is from the Ecclesiastical Court of England through a part of the Colonial Council, which existed during a part of the Dutch rule here, and exercised its authority in accordance with the Dutch Roman law, the custom of Amsterdam, and the law of Aasdom; the Court of Burgomasters and Scheppens, the Court of Orphan Masters, the Mayor's Court, the Prerogative Court, and the Court of Probates. The settlement of estates and the guardianship of orphans, which was at first vested in the director-general and council of New Netherlands, was transferred to the burgomasters in 1653, and soon afterward to the orphan masters. Under the colony the Prerogative Court controlled all matters in relation to the probate of wills and settlement of estates. This power continued until 1692, when by legislative act all probates and granting

of letters of administration were placed under the hand of the governor or his delegate; and two freeholders were appointed in each town to take charge of the estates of persons dying without a will. Under the duke's laws this duty had been performed by the constables, overseers, and justices of each town. In 1778 the governor was divested of all this power excepting the appointment of surrogates, and it was conferred upon the Court of Probates. Under the first Constitution surrogates were appointed by the Council of Appointment; under the second Constitution, by the governor with the approval of the Senate. The Constitution of 1846 abrogated the office of surrogate in all counties having less than 40,000 population, and conferred its powers and duties upon the county judge—a provision that has never been applicable to Onondaga county. By the Code of Civil Procedure, surrogates were invested with all the necessary powers to carry out the equitable and incidental requirements of the office.

Surrogates of Onondaga county, with dates of appointment: Moses De Witt, March 14, 1794; Thomas Munford, October 1, 1797; Thaddeus M. Wood, March 21, 1799; George Hall, April 2, 1800; Medad Curtiss, March 20, 1810; George Hall, February 18, 1811; James Poeter, February 14, 1822; Freeborn G. Jewett, February 11, 1824; John Fleming, jr., April 12, 1831; Isaac T. Minard, January 24, 1840; David D. Hillis, February 8, 1844; Isaac T. Minard, June, 1847; L. Harris Hiscock, November, 1851; Amasa H. Jerome, November, 1855; Samuel D. Luce, November, 1859; Oscar L. Sprague, November, 1863; De Witt C. Greenfield (appointed in October vice Sprague, and elected in November), 1865; Cyrus Sweet, November, 1869; George R. Cook, November, 1874; Edgar P. Glass, November, 1891.

District Attorneys.—Under the act of February 12, 1796, this State was divided into seven districts, over which an assistant attorney-general was appointed by the Governor and Council during pleasure. The office of district attorney was created April 4, 1801, the State being divided into seven districts as before, but subsequently several new ones were formed. By a law passed in April, 1813, each county was constituted a separate district, for the purposes of this office. During the existence of the second Constitution district attorneys were appointed by the Court of General Sessions in each county. The following persons have held this office in Onondaga county, with the dates of their appointment of election:

Victor Birdseye, June 17, 1818; Jerome L. Briggs, 1836; William J.

Dodge, 1841; Le Roy Morgan, 1843; Henry Sheldon, June, 1847; Rowland H. Gardner, November, 1850; Charles Andrews, 1853; Henry S. Fuller, 1856; Frank Hiscock, 1859; William H. Gifford, 1862; Levi W. Hall, 1865; Frederick A. Lyman, 1868; William P. Goodelle, 1871; William James, 1874; Nathaniel M. White, 1877; Harrison Hoyt, 1880; Ceylon H. Lewis, 1883; Lawrence T. Jones, 1886; Theodore E. Hancock, 1889; Benjamin J. Shove, 1892.

Court of Special Sessions and Justice's Court.—Previous to the Constitution of 1821, modified in 1826, justices of the peace were appointed; since that date they have been elected. The office and its duties are descended from the English office of the same name, but are much less important here than there, and under the laws of this State are purely the creature of the statutes. The office is now of comparatively little importance in the administration of law, and with its loss of old-time power, has sacrificed also much of its olden dignity.

United States District Court, Northern District of New York.—The following persons have been officers in this court from Onondaga county: Joseph F. Sabine, United States commissioner, 1850; James R. Lawrence, United States district attorney, 1850; Harry Allen, United States marshal. The first deputy marshal was Peter Way, who was succeeded by William Cahill. B. Davis Noxon, United States commissioner, appointed October 22, 1867; William Crawford Ruger, United States commissioner, appointed July 8, 1858; Daniel F. Gott, register in bankruptcy, appointed May 10, 1867; A. Judd Northrup, United States commissioner, appointed March 22, 1870; Daniel F. Gott, United States commissioner, appointed April 2, 1872; William J. Wallace, judge, appointed April 7, 1874, and still in office.

Previous to the organization of Onondaga county its territory remained under the legal jurisdiction of Herkimer county, of which it formed a part. The early courts of that county were held in a church at Herkimer village, and Col. Henri Staring was appointed first judge. He was without much education or legal knowledge, but his sound judgment and strict integrity enabled him to administer the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the people, though many scenes in the courts possessed a large fund of humor. Michael Myers was one of his associates and filled other prominent offices while the Military Tract was still a part of Herkimer county. In 1793 one term of the Herkimer county court was directed to be held at Whitestown, at such place as the court should direct. The first court held under this provision

was in Judge Jedediah Sanger's barn, Judge Sterling presiding. Jonas Platt, afterwards judge, was then clerk of Herkimer county, and the sheriff was Col. William Colbraith, the first sheriff to serve a process on the Military Tract. He had served in the Revolutionary war, but acquired his title as an officer in the militia.

In 1794, after the Military Tract had been established and Onondaga county organized, Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace were established by law. These courts were ordered to be held alternately on the first Mondays in May and November in each year, at the house of Reuben Patterson in Manlius, and at the house of Seth Phelps, in Scipio, beginning with the first. Mr. Patterson then kept a public house at Onondaga Hollow, which was then included in the town of Manlius. Each term of court was to continue one week only.

The first court held in Onondaga county convened in Gen. Asa Danforth's corn house, in the Valley, on the first Monday in May, 1794. Present—Seth Phelps, first judge; John Richardson, Silas Halsey, and William Stevens, judges. Moses De Witt, who had received the appointment of judge of Onondaga Common Pleas, was not present. At that time there was no lawyer in this county, and the only ones present at the first court were Thomas R. Gould and Arthur Breeze.

The first Court of Oyer and Terminer for Onondaga county was held at the house of General Danforth, on the 21st of July, 1794. Present—"The Hon. Egbert Benson, esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the State of New York, assisted by Seth Phelps and Andrew Englis, Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the County of Onondaga." This court was attended by lawyers from Whitestown and Herkimer. The grand jury was made up of the following persons: Walter Wood, foreman; Comfort Tyler, Isaac Van Vleck, Elias Fitch, Moses Carpenter, William Ward, Jonathan Wilkinson, Cyrus Kinne, Sier Curtis, Victory S. Tousley, Amos Stanton, Henry Moore, James Geddes, Ryal Bingham, Reuben Patterson. Among these names are several with which the reader of this work has or will become familiar among the pioneers of the county. Only one indictment was found, which was against James Fitzgerald for assault and battery with intent to rob Andrew McCarthy.

The petit jurors on the first criminal trial were John Brown, William Linsley, Thomas Morgan, Henry Watkins, Benjamin De Puy, Nehemiah Smith, Isaac Strong, John A. Thompson, Noah Olmstead, Isaac Baily, William Stevens, and Thomas Ozman; they found the prisoner

guilty and he was sentenced to two months imprisonment in the jail at Herkimer, where all prisoners were ordered confined until a jail should be built for Onondaga county. The court fined nineteen petit jurors twenty shillings each, and four grand jurors and two constables a like sum for absence; and John Stowell, William Goodwin, and Perry Brownell, justices of the peace, thirty shillings, for absence. It was not an agreeable nor an easy task to serve on a jury or attend a court in those days. The county covered an immense territory; roads were few and often almost impassable; home duties of the pioneers were exacting. These conditions, more than a lack of patriotism, led these delinquents to face a fine rather than perform judicial labor.

The next term of the Circuit Court was held at the house of Seth Phelps, in Scipio, September 7, 1795. Present, Hon. John Lansing, judge of the Supreme Court; Seth Phelps, John Richardson, William Stevens, judges of the Onondaga County Common Pleas. The following absent justices of the peace were fined thirty shillings each for absence: John A. Sheaffer, William Goodwin, John Stowell, Cyrus Kinne, Hezekiah Olcott, Daniel Keeler, Ryal Bingham, and Ozias Burr.

Hon. Egbert Benson held the next term at the house of Reuben Patterson, June 14, 1797, assisted by Seth Phelps, William Stevens, Asa Danforth, and Comfort Tyler. The grand jury were Ozias Burr, foreman; James Geddes, Ephraim Webster, Bethel Cole, Robert Earll, John Curtiss, Joseph Leonard, Levi Jerome, David Green, John Lamb, William Rice, Jonathan Coe, Joseph Cody, Peter Lawrence, William Cobb, Irad Smith. No indictment was found.

Judge James Kent held the next Circuit at the house of Seth Phelps, in Scipio, June 12, 1798, assisted by Seth Phelps, William Stevens, Seth Sherwood, judges of Common Pleas for Onondaga county.

The following were the judicial officers of Herkimer county from 1791 to 1794, while Onondaga county was a part of that county: Henri Staring, first judge and justice of the peace; Michael Myers, Hugh White, and Abraham Hardenburgh, judges and justices of the peace; John Bank, Patrick Campbell, Jedediah Sanger, Amos Whitmore, William Veeder, Alexander Parkman, and Ephraim Blackman, assistant justices and justices of the peace; Seth Phelps, Moses De Witt, Asa Danforth, Edward Payne, and others, justices of the peace; William Colbraith, sheriff; Jonas Platt, clerk; Moses De Witt, surrogate; John Post and Daniel White, coroners. Reappointment of justices of the

peace in 1793 were Seth Phelps, Asa Danforth, Moses De Witt, J. L. Hardenburgh, and Silas Halsey.

Cayuga county was set off from Onondaga in 1799, after which the first court was held at Onondaga in the house of Reuben Patterson, June, 1799. Present, William Stevens, first judge, assisted by Elijah Rust, James Geddes, Orris Curtiss, James Keep, and Jere. Gould. The grand jury were Ozias Burr, foreman; Aaron Wood, James Foster, Charles Merriman, Daniel Thomas, Franklin Venall, Jonathan Bull, Punderson Avery, Shubel Safford, Thomas Foster, Roswell Barnes, Joseph Bartholomew, Hezekiah Weston, Enos Peck, Jonas Hinman, Thomas Gaston, John Cole, John Stevens. No bill was found. It will be observed that legal business, and especially criminal business, in the first few years of the history of the county was extremely light; terms of court were infrequent, and lawyers were almost unknown in the county, except such as came from a distance.

At the beginning of the present century legal business in Onondaga county had so far increased that the need of having proper court buildings was apparent. Accordingly in 1801 measures were adopted for providing a court house. A law was passed by the Legislature on the 7th of April of that year, authorizing the Board of Supervisors to raise \$3,000 for the purpose. This was the beginning of a long period of strife between the people of the village in the Valley and those on the Hill over the sight of the new building. These villages were already rivals from a business point of view, and now the rivalry became more active than before. The county records had been kept at the Valley, and the people there used every possible influence to secure the court house for their village; it was more accessible, they claimed, and more desirable in every way for the county seat. At the same time the residents on the Hill set forth the healthfulness of their site, the bright prospects of their village, their pleasant surroundings, etc., and they won the prize. Steps were promptly taken for the erection of the buildings. Elisha Lewis, Medad Curtis, and Thaddeus M. Wood were appointed commissioners in charge of the work. The location selected was a square piece of ground near the center of the village, now partially vacant, but then covered with a heavy forest. This was partially cleared off by a "bee," and a contract was let to William Bostwick, of Auburn, to erect the frame and inclose it. The building was fifty feet square, two stories high, with square roof sloping to the four sides of the structure. Mr. Bostwick finished his contract in 1802. A tempo-

rary floor was laid so that the courts could be held there in 1803. This condition of the building remained until the beginning of 1804, when the inhabitants of the county thought they could prudently finish the structure. The commissioners accordingly contracted with Abel House to do the inside carpenter work, excepting the jail cells, and with a Mr. Sexton, of New Hartford, to do the mason work. The court room occupied the second floor, and this, with apartments for the jailor's family, were finished at that time. About two years later a contract was made with Roswell and Sylvester Tousley, of Manlius, to do the necessary iron work on the cells at the price of two shillings per pound. The cells were not entirely finished until 1810. They were made of oak planks fastened together with wrought iron spikes. The doors, of like material, had a "diamond" opening in the center to admit light and pass in food. In rear of the cells were painted windows. A stairway led from the hall to the court room above, directly in front of the entrance to which was the judges' bench, semi-circular in form. The whole cost of the building was \$10,000, and a better one could probably be erected now for one-half that sum. James Beebe, a Revolutionary soldier, was the first jailor, and was succeeded by Mason Butts. The building was used for its original purpose until 1829, and after being gradually denuded of boards, widows, etc., throughout a number of years thereafter, it was finally torn down.

The establishment of the county seat upon the Hill gave that village a wonderful impetus. It grew rapidly and was the center of a large business. At one period there were seven public houses and eight stores, besides numerous shops in existence in the village. The village in the Valley was also thriving, though it lost its prestige to some extent when it lost the court house. But there was another factor entering into the village rivalry around the site of Syracuse about 1825. The village of Salina was incorporated in 1824; there were most of the salt works; there had settled a number of active and thoroughly enterprising men whose efforts were rapidly building up the place. At about the same time Syracuse, though not quite so numerously populated as Salina, was showing remarkable vitality and public spirit. When the question of a new court house forced itself before the people there were four villages within three or four miles of each other, active rivals in business, and each determined that the new court house should stand in its midst. Salina was especially strong and persistent in its demands, and it to some extent received sympathy from the Valley,

whose residents were almost willing to see the court house removed to the lesser rival, for the sake of leaving the greater one destitute. As soon as it became apparent that the courts would leave the Hill the conflict narrowed to Salina and Syracuse. The citizens of the Hill village succeeded in 1825 in getting a bill through the Legislature for the retention of the court house in the village; but Governor Clinton vetoed the bill, chiefly through the influence of the Syracuse Company. Meetings were held in the several localities interested, at one of which B. Davis Noxon, then a leading lawyer on the Hill, advocated raising a sum of money sufficient to put the court house in good repair, and thus abolish all reason for its removal. Strong effort was made in 1826 to elect a Board of Supervisors who would favor retaining the building on the Hill; this effort was probably successful, for in that year a resolution was adopted that a petition be presented to the next Legislature asking the passage of a law empowering the supervisors of the county to levy a tax for the purpose of building a new court house at the Hill. This resolution was brought before the Legislature as early as January, 1827, and Daniel Mosely, a Hill lawyer, was selected to look after the interests of the village in the matter. When it became known that initiatory steps had been taken towards this project, Moses D. Burnet, John D. James, and a few others met in the office of the Syracuse Company in a secret gathering. Mr. Burnet was made chairman and stated the object of the meeting as a consultation on the best course to be pursued in order to defeat all competitors for the location of the court house, and to establish the county seat in Syracuse. After careful deliberation by this gathering of gifted schemers, it was resolved that a sufficient number of capable canvassers should be placed in every town in the county, to obtain the signatures of as many taxpayers as possible on a petition to the Legislature, asking that the court house be established in Syracuse under legal sanction. So effectually was this plan carried out that a canvass of the whole county was made before the opposition could take measures to counteract it. The petitions poured into Albany until the legislative halls were deluged with them. A bill was offered and its consideration postponed from time to time, and eloquent speeches were made for and against it. Among those who spoke for the Hill were Messrs. Moseley and Livingstone, but their speeches were largely appeals for sympathy. They claimed that many people had settled on the Hill because it was the county seat, and to remove it elsewhere would be an injustice to them; that the removal

would damage the Hill more than it would benefit Syracuse, as the latter place had other advantages, such as water power and the canal, while the existence of the court house on the Hill was their only attraction; that it brought them much business and to remove it would create "an eternal Sunday" up there. But nothing could stay the change, and on March 19, 1827, it was definitely determined that the new court house should be built somewhere in the valley. This narrowed the strife down to Salina and Syracuse, and it became a part of the long-existing rivalry between the villages. To secure the court house, Syracuse, backed by the Syracuse Company, made generous offers of land and money, and the agent of the company tendered to the county the entire block surrounded by Salina, East Fayette, Warren and Washington streets, excepting the lot already given to the First Presbyterian society. The company also offered to donate a lot for a jail on the corner of Warren and Fayette streets. In addition to this Gen. Amos P. Granger offered to build a fire proof structure for a clerk's office and to give \$1,000 in cash towards building the court house.

On the part of Salina, Supervisor Knapp tendered to the county the block bounded by Salina, Division, Townsend and Ash streets, then owned by Dr. Kirkpatrick—a very insignificant offer beside that of Syracuse; but at the time of the offer Mr. Knapp made a speech, insinuating that money had been wrongfully used to secure influence in favor of Syracuse, and insisting that the only practicable and reasonable settlement of the matter was to place the buildings midway between the two villages, on the site offered, thus conciliating the people of both places. He concluded his argument by urging that Syracuse would probably grow rapidly on account of the canal, while the salt interest would continue to make Salina prosperous, jealousy would disappear and eventually both villages would be incorporated together, and the situation of the public buildings on the site offered would then be found to be central and convenient.

A vote on the question gave eight in favor and six against Mr. Knapp's scheme, and the new court house was accordingly located on lot 276, in consideration of the donation of land and \$1,000 in cash by Salina. The people of Salina considered this a great victory over Syracuse; if they could not have the court house wholly to themselves, they were content to have been instrumental in keeping it out of the center of Syracuse. Conservative and fair persons regretted the result of the agitation and accurately prejudged the consequences. The locality of

the site was only thinly settled, not a sidewalk was laid in the vicinity, and the offices of all the attorneys were and would continue to be a long distance from the court house. But the building was erected under the commissionership of John Smith, Thomas Starr, and Samuel Forman. The county treasurer was authorized to borrow \$20,000 for the purpose, to be paid in two annual installments of \$10,000 each.

The proposed county buildings embraced a jail, and the commissioners decided to erect it out of stone, fifty feet square and two stories high, with hall and staircase in the center. The south half was for the jailor's dwelling and the north half for strong stone cells; the second story over the cells was designed for apartments for debtors, witnesses, etc. The court house was to be of brick, sixty-four feet square, with large columns on the west side, and two stories high. The lower story was divided into four apartments by halls, while the second story was entirely devoted to the court room, excepting space for the landing of the stairs and small jury rooms in the corners. The judge's bench was on the south side opposite the entrance. For these buildings bids were received in the spring of 1829, and John Wall was awarded the contract for the jail, which was finished early in that year. L. A. Cheney and Samuel Booth were given the contract for the mason work, and David Stafford the contract for the carpenter work, on the court house, and it was finished and ready for use for the year 1830; the first court was held in it on May 13, of that year, Judge Earl presiding. The total cost of the building was something over \$27,000. The building was quite an imposing one for that time and could be clearly seen by looking north on Salina street from as far south as Onondaga street, it having the appearance from that direction of standing in the middle of Salina street.

The numerous and almost intolerable inconveniences of having the court house remote from the center of both of the most important villages in the county soon became apparent. Leading lawyers followed the county seat down from the Hill, but were met with the necessity of settling nearly a mile from the county buildings, to which they must travel over streets hardly worthy of the name and much of the distance without walks. It is a source of wonder that the situation was endured, as it was, for nearly twenty years.

Meanwhile Syracuse had far outstripped her rival and the general dissatisfaction with the location of the court house became so pronounced that about the year 1845 various plans were projected for its

removal nearer to the center of the village. Gen. Amos P. Granger offered to the supervisors to build a good court house on any suitable lot in the center of the city, in consideration of his having the old site and \$20,000 in cash. In 1847 a delegation consisting of James R. Lawrence, John Williams, and Peter Outwater, met with the supervisors and presented strong arguments for the removal of the court house. In 1853, Sanford C. Parker, then supervisor of Van Buren, offered a resolution, which he supported by a speech, that the city and county should unite in erecting a handsome building suitable for court house, clerk's office, city hall, etc. Neither of these propositions materialized and the subject languished until 1855. On the 3d of December of that year Mr. Midler, supervisor from Dewitt, offered a resolution of inquiry on the subject, proposing to instruct the committee on court house and clerk's office, consisting of Joel Fuller, Timothy C. Cheney, and E. A. Williams, "to examine and report the expense of building a new court house, and what the premises where the one stands will sell for." The report of this committee urgently advised the erection of new buildings in a more central locality, and concluded with a resolution proposing "that a committee of three be appointed whose duties shall be at some subsequent meeting of this board to report a plan for the sale of the present court house premises—to examine and report upon a suitable site or sites for a new court house and the terms on which a title thereto can be secured to the county. And also plans and estimates of a new court house."

The committee named were Luke Wells, T. C. Cheney, and D. T. Moseley. A majority report of this committee recommended a new site and a new court house. Mr. Moseley dissented on the ground that the tax-payers were unfavorable to the project. In the board the report was tabled on the same ground, and the board adjourned the next day *sine die*. On the morning of February 5, 1856, some person with the public welfare at heart, set fire to the old court house and it was burned to the ground. What was before a question of policy now became one of necessity. A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held on the 13th of the same month, and a committee consisting of T. C. Cheney, George Stevens, and William F. Gere was appointed to investigate new sites for a court house and to report at another meeting. The result of this action was the exchange of the old site for the site of the present court house with Colonel Voorhees. Plans for the new structure were drawn by H. N. White, architect, the estimated

cost of the building being \$38,000. The Board of Supervisors appointed T. C. Cheney, Luke Wells, and D. C. Greenfield building commissioners, and the contract was awarded to the firm of Cheney & Wilcox for \$37,750, the contractors to have the material left from the old court house and jail. The new building was constructed of Onondaga limestone and was finished in 1857. For many years it served its purpose satisfactorily, but various important changes were eventually made in the interior, one important object of which was the improvement of the acoustic properties of the court room.

As the county increased in population and the business of the courts became larger, additional accommodations were needed, and in 1883 steps were taken to supply the deficiency. A committee of the Board of Supervisors was appointed, consisting of N. S. Gere, John M. Strong, D. M. Lanigan, and A. C. Palmer, to make a report on the subject, the full board having previously been requested by Justices Irving G. Vann and George N. Kennedy and Judge A. J. Northrup to take action in the matter. After the report of this committee the following resolution was adopted:

That the Committee on County Buildings be and are hereby directed to have constructed on the land between the court house and the clerk's office, a building for the Supreme Court Library upon the plans this day submitted by the special committee, and that the County Treasurer be directed to borrow on the credit of the county \$15,000 to pay for the same.

This action resulted in the erection of the addition in rear of the court house, in which were placed the Library of the Court of Appeals, the chambers of Justices Vann and Kennedy, and in the basement the offices of the county superintendent of the poor, and the coroner. In the year 1889 about \$5,000 were expended in putting a new roof on this building, raising it higher, and thus providing better light and ventilation.

The Court of Appeals Library.—About the year 1830 the "Chancellor's Library," as it was called, came into existence by act of the Legislature, the unclaimed funds of the old Court of Chancery being devoted to the purpose. The Constitution of 1846 abolished the Court of Chancery, and a law passed April 9, 1849, gave the custody of the accumulated library to the Court of Appeals in these terms: "The Library called the Chancellor's Library shall continue to be a public library under the name of the Library of the Court of Appeals." This act authorized the judges of the Court of Appeals to divide the library and locate

it in two suitable places west of the State capital. The court appointed George F. Comstock and Samuel L. Selden a committee for that purpose, both of whom were afterwards judges in that court. The general basis of the division was that all "duplicate books and such others as the judges may think proper," should be taken for the new library. The act also provided that three-fourths of the fund of interest that had accumulated in the Court of Chancery, and known as the Chancellor's Library Fund, should be devoted first to the expenses of carrying out the provisions of the law, and then to the enlargement and improvement of the library. The division was carried out and the books thus devoted to the Syracuse library were deposited in a large room on the first floor of the court house, and the remainder were taken to Rochester and the other library established in that city. With the completion of the addition to the court house in 1884, before described, the library was removed to its present commodious and handsome rooms. Since the library was established in Syracuse many valuable additions have been made. The librarians have been William H. Moseley, Richard Wolworth, C. H. Sedgwick, and the incumbent, T. L. R. Morgan, who assumed the position in 1885.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thaddeus M. Wood was born at Lenox, Mass., March 9, 1772, and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1790. He studied law in Utica and in 1794 removed to and settled in Onondaga Valley, where he was a distinguished character throughout his life. He opened a law office at the Valley and established himself as the first resident attorney in the county. He had a taste for military science and was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1809, and served in the war of 1812. In 1818 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and to major-general in 1820. Within twenty-four hours after receiving notice of the threatened descent of the British upon Oswego, he was on his way thither with his command; also when, a little later, Sackett's Harbor was threatened, he sent messengers throughout the county to arouse the Onondagans and his regiment and marched northward. A Democrat in politics, General Wood became a Clintonian upon the division of the party, and supported Jackson in 1828. He acquired a passion for the ownership of real estate, and at an early date became a large landholder in the towns of Manlius, Liverpool, Salina, Onondaga Valley and on the site of Syracuse. He took a deep interest in agricul-

ture, but not as a practical farmer, his other manifold duties taking his undivided attention. As a lawyer he was celebrated for his wit, powers of sarcasm and invective, his readiness of resource in emergencies and his professional integrity was unquestioned. In later years of his life he became embarrassed in financial affairs, chiefly through his determination to not sell his landed possessions under any circumstances, and becoming involved in perplexing and costly litigation. In this way he became somewhat unpopular with some, but the confidence and esteem of those who knew him best was never lost. His wife was Patty Danforth, daughter of the pioneer, Asa Danforth, and they had four sons and four daughters, one of the daughters becoming the wife of Charles A. Baker of Syracuse. General Wood died at his residence January 10, 1836, and his widow died on Thanksgiving day in 1854.

B. Davis Noxon was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1788, and was a son of a physician. Receiving an academic education, he took up the study of law, and in 1809 began practice in Marcellus. A few years later he removed to Onondaga Hill, where his professional life really began. The extensive litigation growing out of the grants and sales of the military lots early engaged his attention, in which, with other practice, he soon took a foremost position. His biographer wrote of him:

In knowledge of this branch of the law, in careful preparation, in the acumen necessary to mark every nice distinction, in the skill requisite to detect and expose fraud and perjury; in boldness, tact, pertinacity; in his hard logic for the court and his skillful appeals to juries, he was in the front rank of his profession. Experience in the trial of such causes made him a complete and thorough lawyer, and he stood almost without a peer or rival in real estate law throughout his professional life. . . . Mr. Noxon studied the cases which shaped and settled the law of the State as they arose. In all his career he was distinguished for his accurate knowledge of the adjudged cases, their reasons, their distinctions and their limitations; and no man had a better memory to retain or nicer skill to use this knowledge. Mr. Noxon was not alone a distinguished real estate lawyer; his mind and knowledge were versatile, and in other branches of his profession he was eminent. He was quick-witted and strong in the trial of every cause. He was a master of invective, always honest, always a dominant figure at the bar. With the transfer of the courts to Syracuse in 1829, Mr. Noxon removed from the Hill, and with the late Elias W. Leavenworth formed the firm of Noxon & Leavenworth, which was during many years the foremost firm in the village. Mr. Noxon was seldom a candidate for office, but he held political views of a clear and decided character. His death took place on the 13th of May, 1869. Mr. Noxon had the distinction of being connected professionally with what was perhaps the most unique law suit ever begun in Onondaga county. Charles T. Hicks, clerk of the county 1841-6, was a man of great tenacity of opinion; in short, he was obstinate, and when W. W. Teall, then postmaster, charged Hicks letter postage on

a newspaper that bore the simple initials of the sender on the outside of the wrapper, Hicks refused payment and began a suit in trover for damages and secured a favorable verdict before a justice of the peace. Postmaster Teall explained the case to the postmaster-general, who ordered an appeal, and the County Court affirmed the judgment. The case next went to the Supreme Court, where another affirmation of judgment was given. An appeal was then taken to the Court of Appeals, Stephen D. Dillaye appearing for the postmaster (as he had in the lower courts), and Mr. Noxon for Hicks. Here again judgment was affirmed, and the trifling case went to the Supreme Court of the United States, where William H. Seward appeared for Hicks. The postmaster-general had shown the deepest interest in the case and instructed the late Judge Allen, then United States district attorney, to take charge of the matter before the highest court in the land. Mr. Hicks had the satisfaction of winning his case. The law prohibited putting marks on newspapers intended to "convey information," and there was no evidence that the letters were placed on the newspaper for that purpose, or that they were placed there by the sender of the package. Mr. Noxon's ready wit and repartee is indicated in his reply to a judge before whom he was trying a case, in which he constantly interposed objections. Irritated at this course, the judge finally exclaimed: "What am I here for except to decide these questions as they arise?" Mr. Noxon, with his usual gravity, laid down his glasses and pen, and raising his eyes to the Judge, replied, "Your honor has got me now."

James Robbins Lawrence was born in Norfolk, Litchfield county, Conn., on September 11, 1790. At the age of five years he came with his father to Oneida county, where he attended school and the Hamilton Academy, from which he graduated in 1810. He studied law with Medad Curtis, the pioneer lawyer of Onondaga Hill. Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Lawrence removed to Camillus and with his brother, Grove Lawrence, gained a large practice. In 1840 he settled in Syracuse, where he remained in active practice about forty years. He was made the first county judge under the new Constitution, and served from 1847 to 1850. In September of this last year he was appointed United States attorney for the Northern District of New York. He was repeatedly elected to the Assembly in the exciting period from 1830 to 1840, and distinguished himself as a legislator. He continued active in politics throughout his life, affiliating with the Republican party upon its organization and giving his best efforts to aid the government in its time of trial. It has been written of Judge Lawrence by one who knew him well, that "no man at the bar had uniformly better success than he in the conduct of cases. Able as a legist, he shone as an advocate; with a commanding presence, a persuasive eloquence, and withal quick at repartee and abounding in humor, he was almost resistless before juries. As a politician he was patriotic and

influential; as a citizen, enlightened and judicious; as a husband and father, affectionate and indulgent." About seven years before his death Judge Lawrence was stricken blind, but he bore his affliction with fortitude. He died on March 21, 1874.

Daniel Pratt was a native of Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., where he was born in 1806. He graduated from Union College in 1833 and in the same year settled in Onondaga county, where he began the study of law in the office of David D. Hillis in Camillus. In February, 1843, he was appointed first judge of Onondaga County Common Pleas, and four years later was elected judge of the Supreme Court and re-elected in 1851. At the close of this term he retired from the bench in the full enjoyment of the confidence of his compeers in his judicial ability and unswerving integrity. During his term of service as judge he received the degree of LL.D. from both Hamilton and Union Colleges. January 1, 1860, Judge Pratt took up his practice with the late David J. Mitchell, and two years later Wilber M. Brown was admitted to the firm, which was for many years the leading law firm in the city. In 1873 Judge Pratt was elected attorney-general. While Judge Pratt was not brilliant as a speaker, his mind was most admirably disciplined and stored with a wealth of legal knowledge, which was always at his command, and gave him great strength in certain branches of his profession. He died July 23, 1864.

Joseph F. Sabine, son of William H. Sabine, the pioneer lawyer of Onondaga county, was born in March, 1814, and graduated from Yale College in 1836. He soon afterward began studying law in the office of James R. Lawrence in Camillus, was admitted to the bar in 1838 and became a partner with Mr. Lawrence. The firm removed to Syracuse in 1839 and had a large practice. Mr. Sabine's health was not robust and he passed many winters in the latter part of his life in the South, practically giving up his profession. He engaged largely in real estate operations and acquired wealth. He died in Syracuse June 4, 1874.

Samuel L. Edwards, one of the early and conspicuous members of the Onondaga bar, was born in the town of Fairfield, Conn., on February 14, 1789. In 1812 he graduated from Yale College with the degree of A. B., and in 1834 received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. Soon after graduating he settled in Manlius and began study of law with Randall & Wattles. After he was admitted to the bar he purchased Mr. Wattles's interest in the firm and continued with Mr. Randall several years. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme

Court in 1815 and as counselor in that court in 1821; also to practice as solicitor in chancery in 1821 and as counselor in 1823. In all of these courts he acquired a high reputation and a large measure of success. He held various town offices and in 1823 was elected to the Assembly where he served two terms. He was appointed first judge of Common Pleas of this county in 1831 and in 1833 was elected to the State Senate where he served eight years. He then retired from public life and practiced his profession until a short time before his death. It has been said of Judge Edwards that "he was studious as a lawyer, careful and painstaking, and being a man of good abilities, was always ready for the trial of the cases entrusted to his charge, and was rewarded with a full share of the success which never fails to attend careful preparation and studious and persevering industry." Judge Edwards died at his home in Manlius on April 7, 1877.

Oliver R. Strong, the Onondaga pioneer, was born on August 5, 1781, in Lebanon, Conn. In 1802 he joined the westward tide and made his way to Onondaga Hill, where lived the Ellis family to whom he was related. He was employed to teach the first school there, his salary being five dollars a month and board. He made the school thrive and his salary was soon doubled. In 1805 he was appointed under sheriff of the county, by Elijah Phillips, sheriff, and continued in the position under Robert Earll, the next sheriff. In 1809 he was appointed treasurer of the county and held the office until 1830, when he resigned. In 1812 he began mercantile business on the Hill. In 1830 he was associated with John Wilkinson in founding the Onondaga County Bank, of which he was president fourteen years. In 1834 he was elected to the Assembly, served one term, refused a re-election and in 1838 was appointed associate judge of Common Pleas, which office he held several years. About the year 1850 Judge Strong retired from active business life and died at the residence of his son, John M. Strong, in Syracuse on October 3, 1872.

David Duncan Hillis, who died in Syracuse on February 20, 1859, was prominent in the early history of the bar of this county. He studied with James R. Lawrence in Camillus, was admitted in 1832 and removed to Syracuse in 1837. Judge Daniel Pratt studied in Mr. Hillis's office in Camillus and after the removal of the latter to Syracuse, the firm of Hillis & Pratt was formed which continued until 1843. In February, 1844, Mr. Hillis was made surrogate of the county. In 1850 the firm of Hillis & Morgan (Le Roy Morgan) began, which existed until

Mr. Hillis's death. During his twenty years of practice Mr. Hillis took a leading position at the bar, with such men as Noxon, Lawrence, Ruger, and others, and he was the peer of any lawyer of that time as an advocate. He was connected with many important trials. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church and a man of kind disposition and rare social traits.

Although the various interests with which John Wilkinson became connected during his active life drew him away from his profession as a lawyer to a considerable extent, he still occupied a prominent position in the county bar. He was born in Troy, N. Y., September 30, 1798. The next year his father removed to the town of Skaneateles, making the journey with a sled and oxen. At twelve years of age the son was sent to the Onondaga Academy, where his studious habits attracted the attention of Joshua Forman, and after graduation he was taken into the law office of Forman & Sabine to study. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1819, and settled in Syracuse as the first resident lawyer. After being instrumental in the survey of the Walton Tract, Mr. Wilkinson built a small office on the site of the Globe Hotel, for which he was ridiculed for locating so far out in the fields. In 1820 he was appointed postmaster and held the office until 1840. In 1825 he was elected the first village clerk, and in the same year was chosen one of the directors of the Onondaga County Bank at its organization and held the office until the bank closed its business. He was president of the Bank of Syracuse from its organization until his death. Later in life he became prominent in the construction and management of early railroads. He was president of the Syracuse & Utica Railroad, and after the organization of the New York Central Company, was chosen its counsel. He served as member of assembly in 1834-5. He was a director in the Hudson River Railroad Company, the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, and the Rochester and Syracuse Company. Later he was president of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Company. Mr. Wilkinson enjoyed to the fullest measure the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Many large estates were entrusted to him and his cooperation and counsel were sought in all important undertakings. He died in 1862.

Nehemiah H. Earll was born in Whitehall, N. Y., October 5, 1787, and his father, Gen. Robert Earll, settled in Onondaga county about 1793. The family lived at Onondaga Valley about nine months and

then removed to Skaneateles, where they lived until 1804. In that year the son entered Fairfield Academy and left it two years later with a good education. He began the study of law in the office of Daniel Kellogg, at Skaneateles, and afterwards studied with Thaddeus M. Wood and George Hall at the Valley. He was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas in 1809, soon after which he removed to Salina and was a partner of Daniel Moseley and John P. Sherwood. In 1812 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. He served at Oswego in the war of 1812, holding the post of adjutant, and in 1814 resumed his profession at Onondaga Hill. In 1816 he was appointed postmaster, and in the same year was elected justice of the peace, an office which he held until 1820. In 1823 he was appointed first judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in his court most of the business of the county, civil and criminal, was disposed of. In 1831 he resigned the office of judge and received the appointment of superintendent of the Salt Springs. This position he filled until 1836, when he resigned and engaged in milling business at Jordan with his brother Hezekiah. Two years later he removed to Syracuse. In 1838 he was elected to Congress by the Democrats, and was renominated and defeated in 1840. He lived as a private citizen from that time until 1860, when he removed to Mottville, where he died September 1, 1872. Judge Earll was an active politician, an upright judge, a man of tender sympathies and excellent ability as a lawyer.

Le Roy Morgan was born in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., on March 27, 1810, son of Lyman and Melissa Morgan. He graduated from the Pompey Academy in 1830 and in the same year began the study of law in the office of Daniel Gott, continuing later in the office of Samuel L. Edwards, of Manlius, teaching school at intervals during his studies. He was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas in 1833, and in the next year was made counselor and attorney in the Supreme Court of this State. He practiced in Manlius and Baldwinsville until 1851, when he removed to Syracuse. From 1843 to 1848 he held the office of district attorney, discharging the duties with marked ability and fidelity. In 1849 he formed a partnership with David D. Hillis and remained with him until the death of Mr. Hillis in 1859. In November of that year he was elected justice of the Supreme Court after a bitter contest for the nomination. So satisfactory to the bar and the people was his administration of the high office that he was re-elected for a second term of eight years with-

out opposition. He was judge of the Court of Appeals *ex officio* from January 1, 1866, to 1867. Upon the expiration of his second term in 1875 he resumed his profession and was extensively employed in references and as counsel to the time of his death, which took place on May 15, 1880. The distinguishing traits of Judge Morgan's character were his great industry as a lawyer and judge, and the independence and fidelity with which he discharged all of his duties. He was leading counsel for the defense in the famous Jerry Rescue trial, and also in the murder trials of Carson, McGuire and Fyler. In his private life he was as much beloved as he was honored in public life. Always genial, approachable and amiable, the junior members of the bar remembered him with gratitude for his unflinching patience with them in their early practice. Resolutions commemorating his learning and ability were adopted at meetings of the bar in several counties at the time of his death. He was father of T. L. R. Morgan and F. J. Morgan, of Syracuse, and of Mrs. N. M. White and Mrs. Ellen M. Leary.

D. P. Wood was born in Pompey November 5, 1819, son of Daniel Wood, one of the pioneer lawyers of that town. He was educated in Pompey Academy and graduated from Hamilton College in 1843. He studied law with Victory Birdseye in Pompey, and George W. Noxon in Syracuse, and was admitted in 1846. Upon the incorporation of the city Mr. Wood was appointed city attorney, and in 1852 was nominated for the Assembly by the Whigs. He was elected and upon the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks. He was honored with five re-elections to the Legislature, and in 1871 was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1873. In these two legislative bodies Mr. Wood was called upon to perform services of the most important character. After his retirement from the Senate he was president of the Onondaga Savings Bank until his death and was prominently connected with many business corporations. He died in Syracuse-May 1, 1891.

Thomas T. Davis was born in Middlebury, Vt., August 22, 1810. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1831, his father being then president of that institution. He studied law in Syracuse with his brother Henry, and later formed a partnership with him, which was terminated by the death of Henry in 1844. He soon after formed a partnership with James S. Leach which continued through Mr. Davis's professional life. In 1862 he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans, was elected and re-elected, and attained a prominent posi-

tion on important committees. Mr. Davis was distinguished at the bar for his extensive and critical knowledge of the law. He possessed great business sagacity, and was a writer of ability on subjects with which he was familiar. Mr. Davis died May 2, 1872.

Elias W. Leavenworth was born in Columbia county, N. Y., December 20, 1803. After careful preparation he entered Williams College for one year, whence he went to Yale and graduated in 1823. He first studied law with William Cullen Bryant in Great Barrington, Mass., and then finished in the law school at Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted in that State in January, 1827. In the fall of that year he settled in Syracuse, where he was soon admitted to all the courts. He was prominent in the profession until about 1850, when his health was threatened and he substantially retired to give his energies to business and political affairs. He held the office of trustee of the village of Syracuse, president of the village, supervisor of Salina, mayor of Syracuse, member of assembly, secretary of state, member of congress, regent of the university and various minor positions. He was long president of the Syracuse Savings Bank and of the old water and gas companies of Syracuse. Few men accomplished more for the good of the city than he. He died November 25, 1887.

James Noxon was a son of B. Davis Noxon, and born at Onondaga Hill in 1817. He attended Hamilton College two years, and then entered Union College, from which he graduated in 1838. His father had in the mean time removed to Syracuse and thither the son went and studied in the same office. After his admission to the bar he became a member of the firm of Noxon, Comstock & Leavenworth. During succeeding years he made several business connections, and in 1856 was elected State senator and, and re-elected in 1858. He was nominated for Supreme Court judge in 1875 and was elected by a large majority. Judge Noxon was estimated throughout the district not as a great lawyer or jurist, but as a faithful, hard-working and conscientious judge. He was highly esteemed for his affability with members of the bar, and his memory will stand as an exponent of the mild rather than the severe method of administering justice.

Israel Selden Spencer was born in Camden, Oneida county, in 1815, and died in his office chair in Syracuse, March 12, 1885. He studied law in Canastota and was admitted before reaching his majority. In 1845 he settled in Syracuse and in 1850 was elected county judge, which office he held until 1854. After his retirement from the bench Judge

Spencer gave his undivided attention to his practice, which consisted largely of land conveyancing, the settlement of estates, and kindred work. In about the year 1870 he traveled extensively in Egypt and Palestine, and on his return prepared a very interesting lecture on his travels which he delivered in various places. He was a lover of books and presented the Central Library a valuable collection of newspaper files.

George Franklin Comstock came from Revolutionary ancestry and was born in Williamstown, Oswego county, N. Y., August 24, 1811. Distinguished from his boyhood for his love of books and study, he fitted himself for teaching, which he followed for a period, and graduated from Union College in 1834. In the following year he settled in Syracuse and studied law with B. Davis Noxon. Admitted to practice in 1837, he soon took a leading position at the bar. In 1874 he was appointed reporter of the Court of Appeals, which position he held three years, publishing four volumes of reports. In 1852 he was appointed solicitor of the United States Treasury. In 1855 he was elected judge of the Court of Appeals and remained on the bench six years, during two of which he was chief justice. Nominated in 1861 for the same office by the Democrats, he was defeated. In 1867 he was elected delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, in which body he gave especial attention to the framing of a new judicial article; this was accepted by popular vote. In politics he was a Whig and later a Democrat. In this field he was somewhat active. His practice, particularly in the later years of his life, was mainly in the higher walks of his profession. As a citizen and a judge his character was above reproach. His death took place in 1892.

William Crawford Ruger was born in Bridgewater, N. Y., January 30, 1824, where his father, John Ruger, was a prominent lawyer, and practiced there until 1847, when he removed to Syracuse and continued until his death in 1855. The subject was educated in the Bridgewater Academy and studied with his father until 1845, when he was admitted to the bar. He practiced in Bridgewater until 1853, when he settled in Syracuse and formed a partnership with his father. After his father's death he was associated in several law firms and had the conduct of many important cases, acquiring a reputation of the highest character. A Democrat in politics, he was a delegate to the famous Hunker convention of 1849; also to the first judicial State convention in 1870, the National convention of 1872, and the State convention of 1877. In 1863

and 1865 he was the candidate of his party for member of congress, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. He was the first president of the Onondaga Bar Association, and twice president of the State Bar Association. In 1882 he was nominated for the office of chief judge of the Court of Appeals, and was honored with an election. In that exalted office Judge Ruger demonstrated the highest judicial qualifications. Judge Ruger died in Syracuse, January 14, 1892.

Among the eminent men who were born or lived in Pompey were a number who achieved success at the bar or on the bench. The first one to practice in the town was a man named Dunham, but he is remembered only as a pettifogger. The first settled lawyer in the town was John Keedar, who located there about 1800. He was a German and a good lawyer, but failing to secure an expected appointment he left the country. He was succeeded in 1806 by Daniel Wood, who came from Berkshire, Mass. He was a successful practitioner, and after Victory Birdseye settled at Pompey they formed a partnership. Mr. Wood was the first postmaster at Pompey and held the office of justice of the peace. He was father of Daniel P Wood, of Syracuse. His death occurred in 1838.

Samuel Baldwin settled in Pompey at about the same time with Mr. Wood and attained an enviable reputation as an attorney. Details of his life are not accessible. He was succeeded by Daniel Gott, the Sedgwicks, Morgan and others, who are properly noticed in this chapter.

Victory Birdseye, the prominent early attorney of Pompey, was born at Cornwall, Conn., December 25, 1782. He graduated from Williams College in September, 1804, in the same class with Robert and Henry D. Sedgwick and Luther Bradish. Returning to Lansingburgh, N. Y., where part of his preparatory education had been obtained and where his uncle lived, he began studying law with his uncle, Gideon Tomlinson, and Cornelius Allen. He was admitted an attorney of the Supreme Court of New York, February 12, 1807, and as counselor February 15, 1810. In June, 1807, he settled in Pompey. On October 14, 1813, he married Electa, daughter of Capt. James Beebee. Mr. Birdseye was a faithful student, was possessed of a large capacity for work, and early took high rank as a lawyer. He also became prominent in politics and in November, 1814, was elected to the 14th Congress. He was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1821, was member of assembly in 1823, and a member of the State Senate in

1827-28. Again in 1838 and 1840 he was sent to the Legislature, and in 1840 was elected to the 27th Congress. Besides these high honors he was justice of the peace at Pompey four years, commissioner in insolvency, master in chancery, postmaster of Pompey, and in June, 1818, was appointed district attorney of the county. He was active and efficient in establishing the Pompey Academy, and conspicuous in all the public affairs of the town. As a lawyer he had few superiors in the early years. His death took place September 17, 1853. He was father of twelve children, among whom were prominent citizens in the later history of this county.

Daniel Gott was born July 10, 1794, in Hebron, Conn., and died in Syracuse July 6, 1864. Having only the common schools in which to obtain an education, he early took up teaching which he followed up to and including his first years of residence in Pompey. At nineteen he decided to learn the clothier's trade, but it was not congenial to him and he soon began studying law in his native town. Having visited Pompey with his uncle about the year 1812, he resolved to settle there and in 1817 he took up his permanent residence at the Hill. He continued his studies with Daniel Wood, and after his admission became a partner with Samuel Baldwin. He applied himself assiduously to his profession and soon acquired distinction and a large business. For more than a quarter of a century he met in his professional work all of the prominent lawyers of this vicinity, and they all found in him their peer. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, where he was the author of the famous "Gott resolution," for the abolition of slave trade in the District of Columbia. In 1851 he was nominated by the Whigs for justice of the Supreme Court and was defeated by Daniel Pratt. In 1853 he removed to Syracuse, where he continued in practice with his son, Daniel F. Gott. Among the men who studied in his Pompey office and afterward became prominent were Seabred Dodge, Charles Mason, John M. Pettit, Harvey Sheldon, Charles B. and Henry J. Sedgwick, Le Roy Morgan, L. H. Hiscock, and others.

Among other attorneys of the county should be mentioned the following:

Benoni Lee was a native of Vermont, born June 7, 1812. When seven years old he was taken to the State of Pennsylvania by his parents, and two years later was left an orphan. In 1826 he went to Skaneateles and began an apprenticeship in the tanning business with Col. Warren Hecox, who took him into his family. Here he had some

advantages of study and he made the most of them. In 1833, having determined to secure a liberal education, he attended the Skaneateles Academy, where he made astonishing progress. At the close of his course he began studying law with Freeborn G. Jewett, teaching school winters. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar and soon afterward became a partner with Mr. Jewett. During the succeeding forty or more years he had a successful practice. As a lawyer he possessed unusual powers, and as a man he took part in public affairs and enjoyed the respect of the community. He died December 9, 1886.

One of the earliest and most distinguished attorneys in the western part of the county was Daniel Kellogg, of Skaneateles. He became a resident of that place in 1803, when twenty-three years of age. He was born in Williamstown, Mass., April 19, 1780, and after attending Williams College two years he began the study of law in Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1800. In Skaneateles he soon became famous both as a lawyer and a financier. In 1813 he was appointed district attorney of the county. In 1818 he was chosen president of the Bank of Auburn, and held the position at the time of his death. He was cut off in his prime, his death taking place on May 4, 1836.

Freeborn G. Jewett, of Skaneateles, was born in Sharon, Conn., in 1791. His educational advantages were not extensive, and he began studying law with Henry Swift in Dutchess county, finishing in Ballston. He was admitted in 1814 as an attorney, and in 1817 as a counselor. He settled early in Skaneateles and formed a partnership with Hon. James Porter. In 1815 he was appointed master in chancery, and in 1817 was chosen justice of the peace, which office he held six years. In 1822 he was appointed examiner in chancery and was three times re-appointed. In 1824 he was appointed surrogate of this county and re-appointed in 1827. In 1825 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1830 to Congress. Declining a renomination, he devoted himself to his profession, and in 1832 was admitted to practice in the U. S. Supreme Court. In 1836 he was appointed a Supreme Court commissioner for this county. In 1845 he was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and on the organization of the Court of Appeals in 1847 was elected one of its members and held the office until 1853. It was written of him that "as a man he was honorable; as a friend reliable; as a counselor judicious; and as a jurist sound and discriminating." He died in March, 1858.

Henry Clarke, eldest son of Dr. Hezekiah Clarke, was born in Lanes-

boro, Mass., January 25, 1789, and removed with his parents to Pompey in 1805. He studied law with Wood & Birdseye and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in February, 1814. In March of that year he formed a partnership with Caleb B. Drake, of Ithaca, and there closed his brief career February 18, 1817. It is believed that he was the first law student of Pompey.

Daniel Gilbert was born in Sheffield, Mass., September 12, 1786, and removed with his father to Pompey in 1799. There his father died in 1806. The son studied law in Cazenovia and was admitted to practice in 1812, at which time he settled in Salina. He was soon afterward appointed justice of the peace and held the office twelve years. In September, 1817, he married a daughter of Dr. Hezekiah Clarke and in 1832 removed to Fayetteville. One year later he went to Orleans county where he held the office of associate judge of Common Pleas. In 1844 he removed to Coldwater, Mich., where he died February 15, 1865.

Manoah Pratt, jr., of Pompey, where he was born in 1798, studied law with Daniel Wood and later with Victory Birdseye and Samuel Baldwin, and was admitted to practice in 1823. He never practiced much, having been induced to relinquish his profession to take charge of the home farm, on account of his father's failing health. He held the office of supervisor, and was in the State Legislature in 1847.

Henry Cruger Van Schaack, the prominent attorney and citizen of Manlius, was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., April 3, 1802. He received a classical education and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He began practice at Black Rock, near Buffalo, and in November, 1827, having married in May of that year, he settled in Manlius. He soon took a prominent position both professionally and in the affairs of the town. He was a writer of ability, published several works of a historical character, among them a short history of Manlius, and was a persistent collector of valuable documents, autographs, etc. Himself and his wife were active members of the Episcopal church. They were parents of fourteen children, ten of whom lived to maturity.

Amasa H. Jerome, of Manlius, was many years prominent in the bar of the county, to which he was admitted at an early age. He was elected one of the judges of the old court of Common Pleas, and in 1855 was elected surrogate of the county, for which office he was especially well fitted. In politics he was an unwavering Republican, and was a member of the Presbyterian church of Manlius.

In the succeeding histories of the various towns and in Parts II and III will be found notices of many other members of the bar and the judiciary.

ONONDAGA COUNTY BAR, 1895.

SYRACUSE.

Charles Andrews,	J. Esmond,	J. A. Kippley,
William C. Anderson,	C. B. Ellis,	J. L. King,
Robert H. Abbott,	H. W. English,	Louis P. Lang,
T. G. Alvord,	H. T. Fellows,	Wm. Gray Lapham,
James A. Allis,	J. C. Fowler,	Edward H. Leggett,
I. N. Ames,	William B. Fuller,	S. J. Kelly,
Wm. E. Ayres,	L. E. Fuller,	P. B. McLennan,
John N. Ardner,	N. F. Graves,	Walter W. Magee,
Hamilton Burdick,	W. H. Gifford,	Louis Marshall,
E. H. Burdick,	Edgar P. Glass,	W. S. MacGregor,
J. L. Bagg,	A. H. Green,	T. Le Roy Morgan,
Stanley Bagg,	W. H. Gallup,	D. F. McLennan,
D. Bookstaver,	C. B. Goodrich,	Thomas F. Murphy,
S. F. Belknap,	William Gilbert,	M. M. Mara,
B. N. Bailey,	W. E. Gilbert,	J. Charles Meldram,
Arthur Beebe,	George W. Gray,	D. B. Magee,
S. J. Billington,	John C. Hunt,	M. L. McCarthy,
Edward C. Britcher,	George F. Hine,	H. A. Maynard,
W. R. Chamberlin,	Norman Hine,	G. G. Munger,
George E. Condon,	C. A. Hammond,	John H. McCrahon,
George K. Collins,	S. N. Holmes,	E. P. More,
George D. Cowles,	John J. Hallock,	R. A. McDuffie,
George D. Chapman,	M. Z. Haven,	John O. McMahan,
W. G. Cady,	George W. Hey,	J. A. McFarran,
Morris W. Chase,	Everard A. Hill,	William McMahan,
A. B. Caldwell,	Bert Hanson,	John N. Mosher,
George N. Cheney,	E. M. Harvie,	Eugene F. McKinley,
David F. Costello,	Thomas Hogan,	A. Lee Olmsted,
William A. Comstock,	Frank B. Hodges,	A. E. Oberlander,
Clinton S. Carr,	Frank J. Hogan,	George W. O'Brien,
Peter B. Cole,	Dennis W. Hunt,	D. Pratt,
Leonard C. Crouch,	Gates Hamberger,	A. C. Phillips,
Charles H. Duell,	Julie R. Jenney,	N. Peters, jr.,
R. E. Drake,	S. H. Jacobson,	E. J. Page,
Edward Devine,	E. O. Johnson,	N. R. Peckham,
Caleb W. Dove,	Wm. A. James,	John H. Phillips,
Lincoln W. Dygert,	D. B. Keeler,	Edwin W. Parsons,
Peter A. Drumm,	Charles S. Kent,	Arthur E. Parsons,
Edward E. Dean,	Frank T. Kent,	J. T. Quigley,
Giles B. Everson,	Frank W. Knapp,	Wm. M. Ross,

John T. Roberts,	C. E. Shinaman,	Irving G. Vann,
P. J. Ryan,	John L. Seager,	Herold M. Van Bergen,
John W. Reynolds,	La Mont Stilwell,	George B. Warner,
George H. Sears,	Herbert L. Smith,	G. W. Wisner,
Michael F. Sherlock,	Charles E. Spencer,	N. M. White,
C. H. Sedgwick,	Thomas K. Smith,	C. A. Weaver,
B. J. Shove,	Vance Turtelot,	E. C. Wright,
John L. Standart,	George M. Tillson,	Homer Weston,
Cornelius E. Stephens,	W. W. Teall,	F. D. White,
C. T. Snavlin,	S. W. Terry,	F. S. Wicks,
Richard Schroepfel,	John Y. Terry,	Clark H. Wilson,
E. J. Shanahan,	F. W. Thomson,	Frank Z. Wilcox,
A. H. Sheldon,	W. G. Trotter,	Eugene M. White,
S. D. Solomon,	L. D. Tyler,	Newell B. Woodworth,
George W. Standen,	James S. Thorn,	Andrew S. White.
J. M. Seip,	R. R. Tousley,	

FIRMS.

Allis & Rogers (A. G. S. Allis, Wm. S. Rogers).	Hancock, Beach, Peck & Devine (T. E. Hancock, Wm. A. Beach, C. H. Peck, James Devine).
Baldwin & Kennedy (C. G. Baldwin, Wm. Kennedy).	Hoyt & Farrington (Harrison Hoyt, F. J. Farrington, jr.).
Barnum & Danziger (W. L. Barnum, H. Danziger, jr.).	Hopkins & Bondy (Frank Hopkins, Jos. Bondy, P. J. Tierney).
Brooks & Walrath (J. B. Brooks, J. H. Walrath, jr.).	Ide & Ryan (Charles E. Ide, Charles P. Ryan).
Buck & Brown (Henry B. Buck, Edgar F. Brown).	Jenney, Jenney & Stolz (E. S. Jenney, Wm. S. Jenney, Benj. Stolz).
Cook, Nottingham & Pierce (George R. Cook, J. A. Nottingham, D. A. Pierce, Charles C. Cook).	Jones, McGowan & Young (L. E. Jones, Geo. McGowan, F. E. Young).
Costello & Welch (J. H. Costello, Walter Welch).	Knapp, Nottingham & Andrews (M. A. Knapp, E. Nottingham, S. W. Andrews, C. W. Andrews).
Carley & Turner (Leon A. Carley, Everett P. Turner).	Kline & Shove (J. B. Kline, B. J. Shove).
Fuller & Glen (T. K. Fuller, Willard A. Glen).	Kennedy, Tracy, Mills & Ayling (Geo. N. Kennedy, W. G. Tracy, Chas. F. Ayling).
Goodelle & Nottingham (W. P. Goodelle, Wm. Nottingham).	Lyman, Hitchcock & Lyman (F. A. Lyman, C. A. Hitchcock, E. P. Lyman).
Edgcomb & Rafferty (E. I. Edgcomb, Wm. F. Rafferty).	Luddington & Salmon (J. L. Luddington, Daniel F. Salmon).
D. F. & F. D. Gott (D. F. Gott, F. D. Gott).	Lewis & Crowley (C. H. Lewis, W. B. Crowley).
Gill & Stilwell (F. B. Gill, G. H. Stilwell).	Messenger & Farmer (H. D. Messenger, W. S. Farmer).
Hiscock, Doheny & Hiscock (Frank Hiscock, George Doheny, F. H. Hiscock).	

- McClusky, W. J. & S. E. (W. J. McClusky, S. E. McClusky).
 M. E. & G. W. Driscoll (M. E. Driscoll, Geo. W. Driscoll).
 Miller, Gridley & Pratt (H. E. Miller, Willis T. Gridley, William E. Pratt).
 A. J. & F. J. Northrup (A. Judd Northrup, Elliott J. Northrup).
 Newell & Chapman (J. E. Newell, L. S. Chapman).
 Reynolds & Dove (John W. Reynolds, Caleb W. Dove).
 Riegel & Walker (Henry Riegel, Frank R. Walker).
 Rider & Benedict (A. B. Rider, A. T. Benedict).
 Stone, Gannon & Petit (C. L. Stone, W. P. Gannon, D. E. Petit).
 Stevens & Butterfield (Chas. E. Stevens, E. S. Butterfield).
 Smith & Denison (C. W. Smith, H. P. Denison).
 Sanford & Elliott (E. H. Sanford, C. M. Elliott).
 Talbott & Collins (F. W. Talbott, John R. Collins).
 Waters, McLennan & Waters (John McLennan, Louis L. Waters).
 Wilson, Wells & Cobb (E. N. Wilson, E. M. Wells, Raymond Cobb).
 White & Cheney (Horace White, J. L. Cheney).
 White & Cummings (T. B. White, F. D. Cummings).
 Wilson & Forbes (J. Wm. Wilson, Claude L. Forbes).
 Woods & Smith (Thomas Woods, Ray B. Smith).
 Williams & Cowie (L. B. Williams, Alex. H. Cowie).
 Wilkin & Sargent (Andrew W. Wilkin, Frank C. Sargent).
 Wilkinson & Fowler (Alfred Wilkinson, Albert P. Fowler).
- BALDWINSVILLE.
- De Witt C. Greenfield, E. D. Myers,
 F. P. Tuger.
- FAYETTEVILLE.
- Andrew W. Wilkin, S. D. Luce.
- JORDAN.
- John G. Bramley.
- LIVERPOOL.
- N. King.
- MANLIUS.
- F. L. Maine.
- MARCELLUS.
- Frank W. Knapp.
- POMPEY.
- William W. Van Brocklin.
- SKANEATELES.
- Martin F. Dillon, F. E. Stone,
 James F. Quigley.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Onondaga County Medical Society—Synopsis of its Acts to the Present Day—Its Essayists—Its Presidents—List of its Members—The Syracuse Medical Association—List of its Members—Its Officers—Its Essayists—Syracuse Medical College—Biographical Sketches of Deceased Physicians—Sketch of Homoeopathy—Homoeopathic Medical Society—Its Members—Its Officers—Its Necrology—The Central New York Homoeopathic Medical Society.

The Onondaga County Medical Society was organized at the court house on Onondaga Hill, on the 1st day of June, 1806, under the State law then recently passed authorizing such societies in every county in this State. At the meeting for organization William Adams was chairman and Walter Colton clerk. John H. Frisbie was elected the first president of the society; Gordon Needham, vice-president; Daniel Tibbitts, treasurer; Walter Colton, secretary. There were present at this early meeting Drs. William Adams, Deodatus Clark, John H. Frisbie, Gordon Needham, Smith Weed, Jesse Searle, James Jackson, Daniel Tibbitts, Isaac Benedick, Salmon Thayer and Walter Colton.

Resolutions were adopted providing for a society seal, books, etc., and the meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in October of the same year at the same place. At this meeting a Board of Censors was chosen, and it was resolved that thereafter no person should be admitted to membership in the society unless he passed an examination by the board, which consisted of the following physicians: John Miller, Bildad Beach, Samuel Porter, Daniel Tibbitts and James Jackson. Dr. John H. Frisbie was chosen to represent the society at the succeeding meeting of the State Medical Society. A committee was chosen to prepare a series of by-laws, and Dr. Daniel Tibbitts was appointed to deliver an oration at the next meeting. Among the members admitted on this occasion were Drs. Daniel Hubbard and David Holbrook; the latter had previously settled at Jamesville as the first settled physician in Onondaga county. The meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in January, 1807. Dr. Tibbitts's oration, just alluded to, was, of course, the

first before the society, and the subject was "The Inflammatory State of Fever." He was voted thanks for his able effort. To spur delinquent members to attendance on the meetings a fine of fifty cents for non-attendance at the yearly meetings was imposed in October, 1808.

At a meeting held August 3, 1812, preparations were made to provide a new code of by-laws. Several committees were appointed in the early years of the society to investigate and prosecute persons who practiced medicine without proper authority. The records do not indicate that meetings were held from 1818 to 1822, excepting one in 1820; but at the meeting in June, 1822, an impetus seems to have been given to the society. The by-laws were considerably changed, the purchase of fifty diplomas ordered, and the censors were called upon to prosecute all who were practicing without proper authority.

In June, 1823, Drs. Elijah Kendrick and ——— Coburn were appointed to "draft a system of Medical Ethics for this society." In 1825 it was resolved that a part of the funds of the society should thereafter be given as prizes, the amount to be decided by a majority of the members present. Prize questions were to be selected by a committee and another committee was appointed to decide on the merits of the dissertations on such questions. The sum of five dollars was voted for the best dissertation on "Some Chronic Disease." Dr. Jonathan Day was awarded the prize. Resolutions were adopted in 1830 strongly condemning the use of ardent spirits except for medical purposes, and that "we will so far as is consistent with the duties of our profession, avoid prescribing alcohol in any form which may endanger the temperate habits of our patients."

On the 6th of July, 1832, a special meeting was held to consult upon measures for the prevention of cholera, which had then begun its march of death in this country. The State Medical Society had issued a circular on the subject, which was the cause of this action. Drs. Day and Clary were appointed a committee to "draught such remarks expressive of the opinion of the society as they deemed proper to publish to the inhabitants of the county." In accordance with this instruction, an extended series of resolutions was adopted announcing the appearance of the dreaded disease; instructing people on matters of sanitation and general cleanliness; deprecating fear of the disease, and giving other prudent counsel. A central committee was also appointed to procure such approved publications on this subject as were deemed valuable, and it was made the duty of every member of the society to report to

this committee every case of cholera which might occur in his practice, and his opinion of the disease and history of his treatment of the case. Other committees were appointed with specific duties, all intended to lessen the ravages of the disease. The experiences of the village during the epidemic have been properly described on another page. Rev. Nelson J. Gilbert and Dr. Jonathan Day were among the first victims of the malady, and their loss was a serious one. Such comparative immunity from the scourge as Syracuse enjoyed was due in no small degree to the work of this society.

At the meeting of January 27, 1835, Dr. Hiram Hoyt offered a series of resolutions on the subject of an eye and ear infirmary in Syracuse, but they were withdrawn. In the same year the State Code of Ethics was adopted by the society. About the same time a "Topographical Committee" was appointed with instructions to report upon the topography of the county and its relation to disease. Reference to this committee crops out in the records during a number of years, generally with requests for extension of time and other excuses, but no work appears to have been accomplished by it.

In 1840 the State Society issued a circular to county societies asking for an expression as to the advisability of licensing practitioners. The Onondaga County Society strongly favored this course. In 1843 a committee was appointed to inquire into the propriety of using "mineral paste" in dental surgery.

About the year 1845 opposition to homoeopathy in this society became quite marked, and the records show that it did not diminish for many years, several members having been expelled for taking up the alleged medical heresy. At the annual meeting of 1845 a committee of seven prominent members was appointed to collect information of "the two celebrated systems of practice taught by Priessnitz and Hahnemann." Upon the information supplied by this committee and knowledge of homoeopathy derived from other sources, the society condemned the new school in unqualified terms and summarily expelled such members as embraced it, among them Dr. Lyman Clary, who began practicing homoeopathy in 1846 and became very successful. In 1848 a communication was received by the society from the Board of Health relative to the old mill pond which then covered the site of the present State Armory and the park. This was a part of the agitation that led to the filling of the pond.

Down to the year 1850 few medical questions and cases were dis-

cussed or made the subject of essays in the society, but constant and watchful attention was given to the advancement of the dignity of the profession through the Code of Ethics and by general interchange of views. Only two meetings were held in each year until 1870, exclusive of special meetings; after 1870 the number was doubled. After about 1850 very much more attention was given to reports of cases by members, discussion of their treatment and the reading of medical papers. When the civil war was inaugurated many of the members of the society joined the army, where they performed service as heroic and as valuable to the cause as that of the rank and file. Among these were Drs. A. B. Shipman, R. W. Pease, N. R. Tefft, E. E. Knapp, J. V. Kendall, I. H. Searl, A. D. Head, John Van Duyn, George H. Greeley, Elisha George, Ely Vandewarker, W. T. Plant, John O. Slocum, I. N. Van Slyke, J. S. Coe, J. O. Burt, Hiland Weed, Judson H. Graves and others.

In 1865 the subject of a Library for the society was introduced by Dr. H. D. Didama, and a committee of three (Didama, Smith and Mercer) was appointed to investigate and report on the matter. This resulted in founding a library to be supported by contributions of books, papers and money.

In January, 1866, the society felt called upon to pass the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Onondaga County Medical Society recommend to the physicians of this county to form boards of health, to use proper medical and sanitary regulations to ward off and prevent the spread of Asiatic cholera, the coming of which we have great reason to fear during the coming summer.

On the 1st day of November, 1871, a special meeting was called to consider the proposed removal of Geneva Medical College to Syracuse. Rev. Dr. Jesse T. Peck addressed the society in behalf of the project and the establishment of the college in connection with Syracuse University. Resolutions were adopted strongly favoring the removal, and a committee was afterward appointed who conferred with joint committees of the university and of the Geneva College, resulting in a plan for the founding of the College of Medicine as a branch of Syracuse University.

An event of some importance took place in the afternoon of September 7, 1876, in the tender of a complimentary dinner to Dr. Jehiel Stearns, of Pompey, and Dr. Lake I. Tefft, of Syracuse, in celebration of the semi-centennial year of their practice of medicine. The dinner was given at the Onondaga Temperance House and was pre-

sided over by Dr. H. D. Didama. About forty of the physicians of the county were in attendance.

During the last fifteen years of the society's existence it had expressed its approval of the employment of female attendants in the female wards of insane asylums; ordered the examination and substantially approved of the metric system; reported through Dr. Didama the first successful case of tracheotomy in this county (May, 1860); advocated through Dr. Cook the use of electricity in capital punishment, perhaps the earliest advocacy of that reform; gave a banquet to Dr. N. R. Tefft on the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of his practice; adopted active measures for the inauguration of better sanitary conditions in Syracuse; advocated the abandonment of Onondaga Creek as a source of water supply; reported through Dr. Alfred Mercer the deaths from typhoid fever from 1875 to 1884 inclusive (the first five years 117, and the second, 134;) and from malarial fever (the first five years 5, and the second 74;) actively participated in the long campaign that has resulted in giving Syracuse its present splendid water supply; participated in a banquet to Dr. Joseph P. Dunlap¹ on February 12, 1895, on the fiftieth anniversary of his residence and beginning of practice in Syracuse.

In the latter part of 1881 a plan was adopted by the society to awaken deeper interest in the meetings and render them of greater value to the members. This plan involved the selection at each annual meeting of twelve essayists, three of whom were to read at each of the four meetings in each year, essays on appropriate subjects. A penalty of five dollars was imposed for each failure to fill one of these appointments. Following is a list of these essayists from that time to the present:

1882.—April, William Manlius Smith, Ely Van de Warker, W. W. Porter. Annual meeting, J. A. Mowris, W. R. Johnson, J. E. Carr. September, George W. Cook, O. G. Dibble, G. W. Earll.

1883.—January, J. V. Kendall, W. W. Munson, H. W. Post. April, L. F. Weaver, F. H. Stevenson, N. Jacobson. June, John L. Heffron. C. E. Billington, J. P. Dunlap. September, George R. Kinne, M. Stanton, J. D. Potter. Semi-annual, E. R. Maxson, A. S. Edwards, J. O. Slocum.

1884.—April, Gregory Doyle, Carrie A. Hatch. L. A. Saxer. June, R. W. Pease, G. W. Earll, C. F. Wright. September, J. H. Coe, A. C. Mercer, I. H. Searl.

¹ Dr. Joseph P. Dunlap was born at Carlisle, Montgomery county, this State, in 1815. He was of Scotch ancestry. He was graduated from Geneva Medical College in 1842, and went to practicing medicine in Millport, Chemung county, N. Y. From thence he removed to Syracuse in 1845, and here he has since remained. Dr. Dunlap was active in founding the Syracuse Medical College, and for a number of years held a professorship there.



HENRY D. DIDAMA.

1885.—January, A. B. Frazer, A. J. Dallas, Vandyke Tripp; April, U. H. Brown, E. A. Knapp, A. A. Aldrich, June, D. M. Totman, G. L. Brown, Alfred Mercer. September, Robert Aberdein, E. S. Mumford, E. J. Holcomb.

1886.—January, M. B. Fairchild, J. H. Graves, L. P. Deming. April, H. B. Allen, N. Wilbur, F. O. Donohue. June, L. C. Skinner, B. F. Chase, G. P. Clark. September, F. H. Butler, A. C. Benedict, S. M. Higgins.

1887.—January, H. B. Wright, J. Van Duyn, G. W. Draper. April, H. B. Pritchard, C. S. Roberts, J. P. Shumway. June, G. A. Edwards, H. D. Didama, E. C. Skinner. September, M. G. Rood, A. B. Randall, Scott Owen.

1888.—January, F. W. Smith, E. S. Maxson, J. W. Knapp. April, H. Murray, J. W. Fry, J. W. Brown. June, E. A. Didama, F. A. Strong, E. L. Mooney. September, W. T. Plant, R. C. Hanchett, H. L. Elsner.

1889.—January, E. S. Sampson, J. G. Justin, F. W. Slocum.

1890.—April, J. F. Munn, Clara Smith, J. D. Potter. June, F. O. Donohue, David Gilliland, Scott Owen. September, D. M. Totman, A. S. Edwards, W. J. Ayling. January, Wm. T. Plant, J. P. Dunlap, E. A. Mumford.

1891. April, G. W. Cook, W. H. Brown, Ely Van de Warker. July, H. D. Didama, J. P. Dunlap, W. T. Plant.

Following is a list of the presidents of this society from its organization to the present time, with the dates of their election:

1806-7, John H. Frisbie; 1808, Walter Colton; 1809, Daniel Tibbits; 1810, Samuel Porter; 1812, Isaac Benedict; 1813, H. L. Granger; 1815, S. Fish; 1816, Luther French; 1817, H. L. Granger; 1822-23, Isaac Magoon; 1824-5, William Taylor; 1826-7, Jehiel Stearns; 1828-30, H. B. Moore; 1831, J. B. Hopkins; 1832-3, Benjamin Trumbull; 1834, A. S. Ball; 1835, Schuyler Pulford; 1836, G. W. Richards; 1837-8, Harman Van Dusen; 1839-40, L. I. Tefft; 1845, Lyman Clary; 1846, Horatio Smith; 1847, P. C. Samson; 1848, N. R. Tefft; 1849-50, Abram Hann; 1851, John Briggs; 1852, Jonathan Kneeland; 1853, Hiram Adams; 1854, J. V. Kendall; 1855, A. J. Dallas; 1856, A. B. Shipman; 1857, J. F. Trowbridge; 1858, William Laughlin; 1859, James Foran; 1860, Alfred Mercer; 1861, Israel Parsons; 1862, R. T. Paine; 1863, S. M. Higgins; 1864, Hiram Wiggins; 1865, William Manlius Smith; 1866, H. D. Didama; 1867, Elijah Park; 1868, George W. Cook; 1869, W. W. Porter; 1870, M. D. Benedict; 1871, J. P. Dunlap; 1872, John O. Slocum; 1873, William A. Bennett; 1874, George T. Campbell; 1876, William T. Plant; 1877, W. W. Munson; 1878, Ely Van de Warker; 1879, M. H. Blynn; 1880, M. B. Fairchild; 1881, J. D. Potter; 1882, John Van Duyn; 1883, L. C. Skinner; 1884, G. W. Earll; 1885, J. L. Heffron; 1886, Henry B. Allen; 1887, D. M. Totman; 1888, Henry L. Elsner; 1889, G. L. Brown; 1890, J. W. Brown; 1891, Nathan Jacobson; 1892, F. W. Sears; 1893, N. Wilbur; 1894, J. H. Coe; 1895, Frederick W. Slocum.

Following is a complete list of all the physicians who have ever been members of this society, with such brief details as have been preserved regarding them. The space for this list is cheerfully given up in these pages, in the belief that its preservation must be of great importance to the medical profession, as well as to others, for no other record exists except in the books of the society:

- Admitted July 1, 1806.—Gordon Needham, Onondaga Valley; died there in 1864. Deodatus Clark, Pompey, removed to Oswego. John H. Frisbie; died May 23, 1809. William Adams, Camillus. Smith Weed, Eagle Village. Jesse Searl, Homer; died there. James Jackson, Manlius; died there in 1829. Daniel Tibbits, Pompey, removed west. Isaac Benedict, Skaneateles; removed elsewhere. Salmon Thayer, Onondaga Hill; died in Geddes. Walter Colton, Manlius; removed from the county.
- Admitted October 7, 1806.—John Miller, Truxton. Bildad Beach, Marcellus; died there February 15, 1856. Samuel Porter, Marcellus; died June 13, 1843. Jesse Munger, Camillus; died January 5, 1808. Robert D. Tagart, Tully; died in 1831. John C. Marvin, South Onondaga; removed to Virginia. Silas Parks, La Fayette. Dr. David Holbrook, Jamesville; died in 1830. Dr. Holbrook was the first physician in the county and visited Salina and other points hereabouts in very early years. Calvin Wright. George Eagen, Jamesville. Joseph Ely, Delphi; removed from the county. Dr. Ely was a surgeon's mate in the Revolutionary war for about two years.
- January 6, 1807.—Hezekiah Clarke; died in Pompey, March 4, 1826. James Pettit, Delphi; died at Fredonia, in 1845. John Davis, Onondaga; died in 1842.
- April 7, 1807.—Lewis S. Owen, Homer; died there.
- October 6, 1807.—Iddo Ellis, Syracuse; left the county.
- January 5, 1808.—Truman Adams, Elbridge; died about 1830.
- May 24, 1808.—Ashbel Stedman, Marcellus. Isaac Magoon, Camillus. Peyton R. Hurlburt, Onondaga Hollow; removed to Massachusetts in 1813.
- October 4, 1808.—Jonathan S. Judd, Green's Corners; went west. David Fiske, Elbridge.
- May 23, 1809.—Erastus Humphrey, Marcellus; removed to Utica. John Milton Stewart, Onondaga Hollow. Ethan Squire, Cato. Rufus Moss, Syracuse.
- October 3, 1809.—John D. Bissill, Onondaga Hollow. Solomon King, west part of county. Jonathan Sweet, Canton. Jacob Bradbury, Manlius; removed to Cincinnati about 1820 and died there. Henry Green, South Onondaga; left the county.
- June 5, 1810.—Nathaniel Sheldon, Liverpool; removed west. David Kingsbury, Marcellus.
- May 25, 1812.—Hezekiah L. Granger, Manlius; died May 26, 1828. Isaac Chichester, Pompey; removed to Indiana. Titus Merriman, Elbridge, died May 20, 1864. Luther French, Otisco; died 1830. David S. Colvin, Syracuse. Moses Sheldon, Onondaga Hill and Salina; died at Salina. Lot Thayer, Onondaga; left the county.
- August 3, 1812.—William Thayer, Manlius; died there September 16, 1865. Rodney Starkweather, Fabius; removed west. L. H. Colvin, Skaneateles.
(Records are absent until October 22, 1814.)
- February 22, 1814.—R. Purve. John Washburn, Manlius; went south.
- October 24, 1815.—Joseph Fish, Onondaga Hill. Judah B. Hopkins, Skaneateles.
- May 28, 1816.—Elijah Park, La Fayette; died 1832. Jehiel Stevens, Pompey; died there 1878. Ashbel Searle, Otisco; died September, 1875. Chauncey Williams, La Fayette; died 1855. John S. King, Pompey; removed west.
- October 1, 1816.—Ambrose Bennett, Onondaga Hollow; left the county. Samuel Healy, Onondaga Hill; died May, 1854.
- January 23, 1817.—Liberty Kimberly. Henry Ingersoll. Warren Patchen.
- January 18, 1820.—Saul C. Upson, Eagle Village. Henry B. Moore, Manlius; re-

moved to Coldwater, Mich., and died there in December, 1868. Joseph W. Brewster, Onondaga Valley; died September 4, 1869. George W. Fitch, Preble. Joseph Kleb.

June 11, 1822.—Oliver Barber. Schuyler Pulford, Fayetteville; removed to Wisconsin. L. Gaylord, Otisco. Benjamin Trumbull, Borodino; died in 1835. Ward Bassett, Manlius; died there 1874. E. Clark, Otisco. J. A. Parker, Syracuse. C. Colvin, Syracuse; died in 1867.

June 10, 1823.—Benjamin M. Root, Canton; died in 1867. L. I. Tefft, Marcellus; died May 10, 1880. Augustus Harris, Amboy; died there. Elijah Kendrick, Elbridge; removed to Columbus, O. Hugh Gillespie, Jamesville; died September 17, 1836, at Michigan City. John T. Doran, Apulia. Daniel Dennison, Oran; died September 7, 1854. R. R. Wheelock. K. R. Lansing. Thaddeus Clark, Pompey. Josiah Millard, Orville; died in Illinois, 1867.

June 8, 1824.—Ansell Lull, Syracuse; died about 1863. Orrin Osburn. Harley Hooker; died in Syracuse. John W. Hanchett, Syracuse; died in Syracuse in October, 1844. J. W. Daniels, Salina; died there February 26, 1849. Adonija White, Camillus.

June 7, 1825.—Mather Williams, Syracuse; died here February 10, 1868. Eli Botsford, Orville; removed west. Parsous G. Shipman, Delphi; removed to Rochester. J. De Bois Sherman. Hezekiah Joslyn, Syracuse; died October 30, 1865. Benjamin L. House. Jonathan Day, Syracuse; died in 1832, of cholera.

June 13, 1826.—George Smith; Syracuse, died there. Evilyn H. Porter, Skaneateles; died in September, 1875. James Andrews.

June 12, 1827.—Daniel P. Jones, Baldwinsville; died there March 29, 1861. Jonathan Stanley, Onondaga. H. Van Dusen, Tully; removed to Wisconsin. Avery Benedict, Baldwinsville.

February 12, 1828.—George Hooker, Syracuse; removed to Massachusetts. Alonzo S. Ball, Salina; removed to New York. Benjamin Carlton, jr.; removed to Pompey and died there. D. A. Sherwood, Jamesville; died October 13, 1864.

June 10, 1828.—E. Kirby Chamberlin, Elbridge; removed west. A. H. Cowles, Marcellus; died May, 1854. George L. Loomis, Dewitt; died January 5, 1873. Hiram Adams, Fabius; died March 9, 1865. Rial Wright, Syracuse; removed west. Lyman Sprague, Manlius. George W. Gowing, Tully; died 1857. Ammon P. Adams, died in 1870 in the West.

February 10, 1829.—Wm. Laughlin, died January 19, 1862. Peter O. Sherwood, Dewitt; died there. George W. Richards, Camillus; died in Dubuque, Iowa. Aaron Pitney, Elbridge; died in Chicago. Jano Wheeler, Elbridge; killed by cars in 1866. Daniel Weston, Pompey. George Morley, west part of the county. E. Adams.

June 9, 1829.—B. F. Green, Salina; died there. Wanham Root, Canton; died February, 1847. T. S. Gorham. D. H. Orcutt.

February 9, 1830.—Lyman Clary, Syracuse; died there. Franklin Moulton, Syracuse. Samuel Kingsley, South Onondaga; died December, 1881. Daniel Smith, died in Wisconsin. J. C. Hanchett, Syracuse; died there.

June 8, 1830.—Addison K. Beckwith, north part of county; died in Palermo, Oswego county, in 1856. Henry K. Webster, Onondaga; died in Homer.

February 8, 1831.—Dennis Kennedy, Lysander; died April, 1863. Azariah B. Shipman, Syracuse; died in Paris, France, September 15, 1868. James Riggs, Jordan; died January 19, 1855. — Baker.

June 14, 1831.—John Collins, Spafford; died in Syracuse.

February 14, 1832.—Daniel D. Evans. Elijah Lawrence, Baldwinsville; died January, 1845. John O. Shipman, Fayetteville; died September 29, 1866. Homer Bacon, Delphi. Harvey Roberts, Elbridge; died June 18, 1855. —Farnsworth, Fayetteville; died there.

July 6, 1832.—Horatio Smith, Syracuse; died July 24, 1851.

January 29, 1833.—I. W. Fitch, Syracuse. Edward F. Sing, Syracuse. P. C. Sampson, Syracuse; died April 13, 1865. S. D. Day, Syracuse; died there. David Wilson, Elbridge; died there about 1865. Edwin G. Dwyer, Kirkville.

June 11, 1833.—N. R. Tefft, Onondaga; died November 14, 1890. Charles S. Sterling, Liverpool. Lewis Bucter. Franklyn H. Bangs, Marcellus; removed to New York. Stephen B. Gay, expelled. David M. Shipman, Manlius; removed to Rochester. W. A. Marsh, Manlius; removed to Palmyra. Hiram Hoyt, Syracuse; died February 28, 1864.

January 25, 1834.—Joseph W. Chamberlin; removed west.

June 10, 1834.—Dwight Nims, Manlius. Mordecai Morton. Charles Mandeville, Mottville; removed to Illinois. George D. Case.

July 19, 1834.—S. E. Matthewson.

June 9, 1835.—John Goodell, Delphi, deceased. Abraham T. Van Gaasbeck, Syracuse; suspended.

June 14, 1836.—John Briggs, Manlius; died June 13, 1859. D. C. Worden, Syracuse; suspended 1859. David Brigham. Adam Vroman. Michael Phillips, Syracuse; died about 1848. A. P. Hamill, removed to Phoenix; died October, 1890. Richard R. Davis, Syracuse; died December 13, 1851.

January 31, 1837.—C. B. Chapman, removed from county. Levi Bartlett, Skaneateles. James Foran, Syracuse; drowned in 1873. N. M. Pike, Syracuse; died in 1861. Alfred Clark, Elbridge; died there.

June 13, 1837.—Darwin E. Hurd, Fayetteville; died there October, 1873. Curtis J. Hurd, Fayetteville; was a surgeon of the war of 1812; died at Dewitt, July 10, 1850. Wm. J. Lovejoy, Salina; died at the Isthmus, 1859.

June 12, 1838.—Daniel Harvey. Samuel M. Farnham, Tully; suspended 1859. Hiram Wiggins, Cicero; removed to Elbridge. Wm. H. Kinne, Tully.

June 11, 1839.—James C. Stuart; died in Syracuse March 23, 1870. G. W. Perrine. Andrew H. Newcomb, Salina; died October 18, 1851. Thomas Spencer, Syracuse; died in Philadelphia, May 31, 1857.

January 28, 1840.—W. H. Maxwell, Syracuse; removed to New York. B. B. Schenck; gave up practice for the ministry.

June 9, 1840.—A. B. Edwards; removed. Ely Cooke, Truxton; died there. Hays McKinley, north part of the county; died in Wisconsin in 1880. James S. Johnson, Euclid; died at Moravia, August 19, 1879. David M. Benson, Geddes; deceased.

January 26, 1841.—Isaac Morrell, Borodino; removed from county. George F. Hurd, Fayetteville; died in Rochester.

June 8, 1841.—L. D. Gage. E. D. Williams, Syracuse. T. C. Durant; removed to Canada. L. B. Hall; removed to Ohio. E. T. Richardson, Tully. John Hart. Milton W. Gray, Lysander.

June 14 1842.—Wm. Enworth, Camillus; removed to Wisconsin. Wm. S. Young. J. Kneeland, Borodino; removed to South Onondaga.

- June 13, 1843.—Ira B. Geer. James Chandler, Syracuse; died in 1883. M. M. Marsh, Manlius; died in New York, 1866. Silas Bliss, Syracuse, deceased. Joel C. Brown. Abraham Hann, Syracuse; removed to Little Falls. J. K. Cheesman, Marcellus; removed from county.
- January 28, 1844.—Lyman L. Rose, La Fayette; died in 1867. Amos Westcott, Syracuse; committed suicide while insane, July 6, 1873.
- June 11, 1844.—Heton F. Noyes; removed to Minnesota. Wm. A. Grover, Syracuse; removed to California.
- June 10, 1845.—Daniel G. Frisbie, Syracuse; removed to Iowa. C. W. Boyce; removed to Auburn. Thomas B. Washburn. Wm. G. Redman, Camillus; removed to Louisville.
- June 7, 1847.—John F. Trowbridge, died February 14, 1872. Joseph P. Dunlap, Syracuse. Tobias J. Green, Syracuse; removed to Oswego county.
- January 25, 1848.—James V. Kendall, Baldwinsville.
- June 13, 1848.—Harvey T. Tolman, Jamesville. Alexander J. Dallas, Camillus; removed to Syracuse in 1867.
- June 12, 1849.—M. D. Benedict, Skaneateles; came to Syracuse in 1866 and died there in 1884. Wm. Manlius Smith, Syracuse.
- January 29, 1850.—James Wells, Baldwinsville.
- June 12, 1850.—Henry P. Coon, Syracuse; removed to California and died there. John E. Todd, Baldwinsville; died April 22, 1868. Joel B. Linsley, Salina; died in Central America, February 16, 1852.
- January 28, 1851.—Harry Gifford, Salina; dismissed, 1870. Israel Parsons, Marcellus.
- June 10, 1851.—H. Emmett Roberts, Marcellus; suspended 1863. Jacob O. Loomis, Van Buren, deceased. Roger W. Pease, Syracuse; died at his home May 28, 1886. Homer Adams, Tully; died suddenly in Wisconsin, August 3, 1867.
- January 27, 1852.—Horace C. Avery, Kirkville; died in Fayetteville, 1857. Samuel Avery, Syracuse; gave up practice.
- January 14, 1853.—Theodore C. Pomeroy; now in Syracuse.
- June 13, 1854.—Nelson C. Powers, Syracuse; died August 13, 1875. Judson Candee, Pompey; killed by running horse in 1870.
- January 30, 1855.—H. P. Wallace, Baldwinsville; died there March 10, 1886.
- June 12, 1855.—W. W. Porter, Geddes; died June 3, 1885.
- June 10, 1856.—Allen V. R. Snyder, Euclid; became blind in 1861. I. N. Van Slyke, Syracuse; died April 15, 1869, at Burlington, N. J.
- June 9, 1857.—Alfred Mercer, Syracuse. L. D. Clark, Otisco.
- June 8, 1858.—George W. Cook, Cicero; came to Syracuse, August, 1861. D. V. Van Slyke, Syracuse; removed from county. S. M. Higgins, Memphis; died 1889.
- January 31, 1860.—H. B. Wilbur, Syracuse; died May 1, 1883. Horace Nims, Manlius; died in December, 1894.
- June 12, 1860.—Robert Treat Paine, Jordan; removed to Lockport and died January 26, 1868. Wm. H. Palmer, Syracuse; went to the war but did not return.
- June 11, 1861.—Henry Darwin Didama, Salina; removed to Syracuse in 1864. Hiland A. Weed, Jordan.
- June 10, 1862.—George W. Draper, Clay; moved to Geddes, 1869 and to Pueblo, 1888.

- June 9, 1863.—J. Phelps Shumway, Baldwinsville.
- June 14, 1864.—F. M. Byington, Fayetteville; removed to Kentucky in 1874 and died there in 1877.
- January 31, 1865.—W. O. Luce, Elbridge; removed to Auburn 1876. George W. Earll, Skaneateles; died in 1889. Wm. A. Bennett, Syracuse; removed to Massachusetts. L. C. Skinner, Belle Isle; died December 11, 1887.
- January 30, 1866.—George B. Barrus, Navarino. Theron Bradford, Syracuse. J. O. Slocum, Syracuse; removed to Camillus in 1867 and died March 5, 1885. I. H. Searl, Syracuse; died in 1893. W. Kempster, Syracuse; removed to Utica and was assistant superintendent in insane asylum. J. N. Arnold, Elbridge; removed to Clyde. E. C. Spaulding, Fabius; removed to Chicago. James P. Kimball, Pompey; went into the U. S. service.
- June 12, 1866.—Gregory Doyle, Syracuse. James A. Mowris, La Fayette.
- January 29, 1867.—J. Otis Burt, Syracuse. William T. Plant, Syracuse. Henry Crouse, Syracuse; deceased.
- June 11, 1867.—J. W. Lawton, Syracuse; died June 3, 1884. M. H. Blynn, Cicero; died December 10, 1883. S. M. Potter, Manlius; removed to Cazenovia. O. E. Wainwright, Syracuse; killed in Central Baptist church disaster, June 23, 1874.
- January 28, 1868.—Charles Bliss, Syracuse; removed to Massachusetts. Wm. Taylor, Pompey; left the county in 1869. James E. Carr, Jordan. Edwin A. Knapp, Jamesville.
- June 9, 1868.—J. D. Potter, Delphi. Leslie Martin, Lysander; withdrew 1877. F. A. Strong, Brewerton. Wm. M. Bradford; moved to Cortland county, 1869, settled in Marathon, 1871. J. H. Graves, Manlius; came to Syracuse in 1881.
- January 26, 1869.—James Durward, Otisco; removed to Indiana. Howard M. Haskell, Onondaga Hill; came to Syracuse in 1870, and left there the next year. M. M. McDonald, La Fayette; withdrew in 1874. Henry B. Allen, Baldwinsville.
- June 8, 1869.—John Van Duyn, Syracuse. George T. Campbell, Skaneateles; died February 13, 1882. Van Dyke Tripp, Borodino. James H. Gleason, Salina; left the county in 1870 and died from poison accidentally. Merritt B. Fairchild, Syracuse.
- January 25, 1870.—E. V. Cuykendall, La Fayette. E. Van de Warker, Syracuse. A. L. Turner, Onondaga; removed to Pennsylvania in 1870. James Whitford, Onondaga Valley.
- June 14, 1870.—E. E. Carrier, Liverpool; died August, 1870. Isaac Butler, Syracuse.
- June 13, 1871.—A. D. Felton, Syracuse; removed to Saratoga in May, 1873, and thence to Cedarville, N. J. George Whedon, Syracuse; expelled.
- January 30, 1872.—W. W. Morrison, Otisco. Charles H. Richmond, Syracuse; removed March, 1872. Daniel Terry, Syracuse; died August 23, 1878. T. E. Quimby, Fayetteville. Henry Laning, Syracuse; gone to Japan.
- June 11, 1872.—Robert B. Wagner, Syracuse; in U. S. service. H. B. Pritchard, Euclid; removed to Cicero. E. S. Mumford, Syracuse. Joseph Herne, jr., Syracuse; removed to New York.
- September 10, 1872.—Frank H. Butler, Syracuse.
- September 9, 1873.—W. R. Johnson, Syracuse.
- January 28, 1874.—J. Wiltsie Knapp, Geddes.

- April 7, 1874.—C. W. Morse, Syracuse; removed to Michigan. Edward B. Stearns, Syracuse; removed to Ohio. Arthur S. Hall, Syracuse; died May, 1876. Orson G. Dibble, Pompey.
- June 9, 1874.—L. F. Weaver, Syracuse. Lucius Stevens, Syracuse; died in Colorado, July, 1884. Frank C. Clarke, Apulia; removed to Cuyler. F. J. Holcombe, Syracuse. G. W. Earle, Tully.
- September 8, 1874.—Wm. A. Chapin, Liverpool; died in 1881. James Willoughby Phillips, Syracuse; removed to Philadelphia in 1875.
- January 26, 1875.—John F. Place, Syracuse; removed to Madison county in 1879. Amos S. Edwards, Syracuse. Horace F. Hatch, Syracuse; died September 2, 1876.
- June 8, 1875.—H. D. Hunt, Spafford; removed to Cortland county. Abel C. Benedict, Syracuse.
- September, 1875.—Erastus B. Phillips, Syracuse; died in 1888.
- January 25, 1876.—C. M. Trenchard, Syracuse; removed to Philadelphia. Edgar C. Skinner, Belle Island.
- April 11, 1876.—Edwin G. Bush, Syracuse. H. C. Crowell, East Syracuse; left the State in 1881.
- June 13, 1876.—Sumner Rhoades, Syracuse; died June 20, 1877. Anthony B. Magee, Syracuse; removed to Massachusetts, 1879.
- January 30, 1877.—C. O. Baker Elbridge; removed to Auburn, 1883.
- April 10, 1877.—George R. Metcalf, Syracuse; removed to New York in 1882.
- June 12, 1877.—John S. Marshall, Syracuse; removed to Chicago. David M. Totman, Syracuse.
- September 25, 1877.—Edwin R. Maxson, Syracuse.
- January 29, 1878.—John W. Brown, Mottville. U. Higgins Brown, Syracuse. Joel G. Justin, Syracuse.
- April 9, 1878.—Margaret Stanton, Syracuse.
- June 18, 1878.—Alfred Clifford Mercer, Syracuse.
- September 10, 1878.—Robert Aberdein, Syracuse. Horace D. Babcock, Syracuse; died 1894.
- January 28, 1879.—Nathan Jacobson, Syracuse. Garrison Lee Brown, Baldwinsville; removed to Euclid. Carrie A. Hatch, Syracuse.
- April 8, 1879.—George A. Edwards, Syracuse. Henry L. Elsner, Syracuse. Henry W. Post, Marcellus; removed to Springfield, Mass. C. E. Billington, Manlius.
- September 16, 1879.—J. A. McLoughlin, Syracuse; removed to New York in 1881.
- January 27, 1880.—G. W. Sargent, Skaneateles; removed to Cayuga county.
- June 8, 1880.—J. H. Coe, Syracuse. Charles E. Slocum, Syracuse; left the city in 1882.
- June 14, 1881.—M. G. Rood, Onondaga Hill.
- September 13, 1881.—Susan J. Taber, Skaneateles; removed to Pennsylvania.
- April 18, 1882.—N. Wilbur, Fayetteville.
- June 12, 1882.—John W. Fry, Syracuse.
- January 30, 1883.—F. H. Stephenson, Syracuse. John Lorenzo Heffron, Syracuse.
- April 24, 1883.—L. P. Deming, Syracuse. H. Blair Frazee, Elbridge. Leonard A. Saxer, Syracuse.
- September 11, 1883.—B. F. Chase, East Syracuse. Charles F. Wright, Syracuse.

- January 29, 1884.—F. O. Donohue, Syracuse. H. B. Wright, Skaneateles. Gaylord P. Clark, Syracuse. Wm. H. Maynard, South Onondaga; moved to Syracuse.
- April 22, 1884.—Albert A. Aldrich, Onondaga; removed to Addison. F. W. Smith, Syracuse.
- January 27, 1885.—George Bloomer, Syracuse. Samuel G. Ellis, Syracuse.
- June 16, 1885.—A. B. Miller, Geddes. Leon Owen, Syracuse.
- September 8, 1885.—A. B. Randall, Liverpool.
- June 8, 1886.—R. C. Hanchett, Syracuse.
- September 14, 1886.—E. S. Sampson, Plank Road. C. S. Roberts, Syracuse.
- January 25, 1887.—E. S. Maxson, Syracuse.
- April 12, 1887.—Emory A. Didama, removed to Cortland.
- September 13, 1887.—E. L. Mooney, Syracuse. B. P. Wright, Syracuse. Wm. J. Ayling, Syracuse.
- January 31, 1888.—Fred W. Slocum, Camillus. Dwight H. Murray, Syracuse.
- June 12, 1888.—Roderick C. McLennan, Syracuse. Frederick W. Sears, Syracuse. H. H. Pease, Syracuse. Earl W. Smith, Syracuse.
- January 29, 1889.—Clara Smith, Syracuse. F. W. Marlow, Syracuse.
- April 16, 1889.—David Gilliland, Marcellus. George M. Price, Syracuse. William B. Breed, Syracuse.
- June 12, 1889.—R. A. Whitney, Liverpool.
- September 8, 1889.—James O. Longstreet, La Fayette.
- October 1, 1889.—J. F. Munn, James T. Michaels, Thomas H. Halsted and John W. Whitney.
- January 28, 1890.—Daniel L. McNamara, John F. Boynton.
- April, 1890.—Charles Edgar Heaton, J. M. Robson.
- September, 1890.—S. F. Snow, Emma A. Runion.
- September, 1891.—D. A. Kellogg, Theresa Bannan, O. A. Thomas, I. M. Slingerland.
- April 19, 1892.—H. D. Merwin, Cicero; J. C. Roth, W. J. Werfelman, Franklin Kaufman, A. B. Breese, Juliet E. Hanchett, N. F. Vadeboncoeur, Charles H. Daman, William H. May, Thomas B. Dwyer, Charles H. Benson, Brace W. Loomis, George T. Head, Charles Lynch, A. D. Head, S. B. Craton, Syracuse; W. H. McDowell, Tully; Frank R. Coe, Warners; N. Cavenor, Camillus; A. B. Rood, Manlius Station; Allen Cone, J. C. Carson, Syracuse.
- June, 1892.—C. E. McClary, John Shoudy.
- January, 1893.—Wm. M. F. Nelson, A. G. Doust, Kate Hathaway.
- April, 1893.—O. W. Oberlander, A. W. Marsh, H. E. Richardson.
- September, 1893.—Charles M. Magee, D. W. Burdick.
- December, 1893.—Gervas M. Wasse.
- March, 1894.—P. Melfi, Hiram B. Hawley, Frank McMorrow, S. Ellis Crane.
- May, 1894.—Wm. A. Curtin, John A. Belch, D. J. McLaughlin, Chas. L. Parker.
- September, 1894.—J. Harris Levy.
- December, 1894.—E. J. Wynkoop, E. B. Marvin, M. J. Williams.
- May, 1895.—J. H. Burch, John R. Harding.
- September, 1895.—W. C. Kellog, Louis K. Peck.

Syracuse Medical Association—In 1847 occurred the first meeting of



Alfred Mercer

medical men in Syracuse for discussion of medical subjects. In that year there was an epidemic of typhus fever, which followed the canal, and visited Syracuse. A hospital had been erected at "Wide Waters," and placed under the charge of Dr. J. P. Dunlap. During this epidemic Dr. Dunlap and others, notably Drs. Stuart and Samson, met informally to discuss subjects pertaining to the epidemic.

Although cholera visited Syracuse in 1854, there is no evidence that the physicians of the city even met to discuss it.

The first organization of the city's medical men was effected November 22, 1858, and the society was called The City Medical Association. This is a partial record of the first meeting:

CITY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the medical profession of the city convened at the office of Dr. A. B. Shipman on Tuesday evening last for the purpose of forming a City Medical Association, and organized by appointing Dr. A. B. Shipman president and Dr. R. W. Pease secretary.

The president appointed Dr. Alfred Mercer a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the regulation of the association, to be reported at the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place—Dr. Shipman's office—on the following Thursday evening.

The minutes of the association have been lost, and the scant records of the association's meetings are to be found in the daily papers of that time.

In January, 1859, Dr. Pease read a paper on Pneumonia. During the discussion which followed, Dr. Mercer emphasized the doctrine of *Vis Medicatrix Naturæ*, and begged the meeting to remember it in boasting of the efficiency of remedies.

At the next meeting Dr. Foran read an essay on Vaccination.

In December Dr. Didama read a paper on "Acetate of Potash in Acute Rheumatism." This paper has been preserved and a copy filed as the first of the essays of the Academy.

Following this there is no record of another meeting of the association until 1866. The Civil war enlisted the services of many of the members, and drowned the interest of those left in the society, so that the association ceased to exist.

Cholera reappeared in 1866, and stirred the doctors of the city to reorganize.

A daily newspaper gives the following record of the events of reorganization:

A meeting of the Doctors was called for January 13, 1866, at the office of Dr. Benedict, in Convention block, to take action on a "Movement to effect sanitary improvements and to prevent and mitigate Cholera," which devised and adopted a resolution that it was desirous and wise to organize a Council of Hygiene and Citizens' Association for that purpose, appointing Drs. Didama, Foran, Dunlap, A. B. Shipman, Cook and Mercer a committee to perfect plans of organization, and report at the next meeting.

The adjourned meeting was held January 17, at the office of Dr. Shipman, when it was resolved to organize a Council of Hygiene, to consist of, president, Dr. A. B. Shipman; vice-president, Dr. H. D. Didama; secretary, Dr. R. W. Pease; consulting committee, Drs. James Foran, A. Mercer, M. D. Benedict, G. W. Cook and W. Kempster.

At this meeting a proposition was made for the reorganization of the City Medical Association, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the residence of Dr. Pease on January 24, to complete the reorganization of the City Medical Association.

The City Medical Association reorganized January 24, 1826, with the following officers: President, Dr. A. B. Shipman; vice-president, Dr. Lake J. Tefft; secretary, Dr. J. Otis Burt. Dr. Foran was appointed to read an essay on Cholera.

Following is a list of the physicians who have joined this association from the date of its reorganization to the present, with dates when most of them became members:

- 1866—A. B. Shipman, L. I. Tefft, James Foran, H. D. Didama, R. W. Pease, M. D. Benedict, W. Kempster, J. A. Mowris, W. A. Bennett, Henry Crouse, I. H. Searl, Alfred Mercer, George W. Cook, J. P. Dunlap, I. O. Burt, W. W. Porter.
- 1868—J. W. Lawton, A. J. Dallas, J. F. Trowbridge.
- 1869—W. T. Plant, S. B. Gay, M. B. Fairchild, Ely Van der Warker, Gregory Doyle.
- 1870—N. C. Powers.
- 1871—M. M. McDonald, E. S. Mumford, D. Terry, Charles H. Richmond, A. D. Felter, Henry Laning.
- 1872—Frank H. Butler.
- 1873—Elisha George, Lucius Stevens.
- 1874—Arthur L. Hall, J. W. Knapp, John Van Duyn, Edward B. Stevens, W. R. Johnson.
- 1875—Horace F. Hatch, Amos S. Edwards, C. W. Morse.
- 1876—Sumner Rhoades, L. F. Weaver, E. R. Maxson, George R. Metcalf, John S. Marshall.
- 1879—Brace W. Loomis, Margaret Stanton, D. M. Totman, Nathan Jacobson, Henry L. Elsner, A. C. Benedict, A. F. Vandeboncoeur, George C. Edwards.
- 1880—Morris H. Conner, Henry Gifford, jr., U. H. Brown, Jerome H. Coe, Carrie A. Hatch.
- 1881—Charles E. Slocum, A. C. Mercer.

- 1882—Leonard A. Saxer, Samuel C. Ellis, William Davis, F. W. Smith, C. L. Roberts.
- 1883—F. A. Stephenson, Miller E. Dann, Lewis P. Deming, John L. Heffron, Judson J. Taylor, Mary W. Case, W. H. Mills.
- 1884—William J. Ayling, A. D. Head.
- 1885—F. W. Marlow, O. A. Thomas, R. C. Hanchett.
- 1886—Arthur A. Breese, George R. Kinney, J. J. Moore, E. A. Didama, Edwin S. Maxson, John W. Whitney, W. B. Breed, Fred W. Sears, W. H. Maynard, James L. Jarvis, H. D. Murray.
- 1887—Scott Owen, Earll W. Smith, A. B. Miller, Julia E. Hanchett, B. P. Wright, F. O. Donohue, Daniel McNamara, Charles Wright, E. L. Mooney.
- 1888—Emma A. Runnion, Franklin John Kaufman.
- 1889—G. M. Price, T. H. Halsted, Joseph C. Roth, George W. Draper.
- 1890—Katherine A. Hathaway, G. M. Wasse, C. E. Billington, J. F. Munn, C. N. Daman, A. J. Campbell, N. P. Warner, deceased.
- 1891—O. W. Oberlander, A. G. Doust, S. F. Snow.
- 1892—C. E. McClary.
- 1893—Thomas B. Dwyer, C. H. Ransom, Marcena G. Rood.
- 1895—Theresa Bannan, F. C. Williams.

Further records of this association from the date of its organization to 1875 are not in existence as far as ascertained, but during that period meetings were held with commendable regularity and were generally well attended. An election of officers took place at the residence of Dr. M. D. Benedict on the 29th of December, 1874, resulting as follows: Dr. Gregory Doyle, president; Dr. E. B. Stevens, vice-president; Dr. George W. Cook, treasurer; Dr. Frank H. Butler, secretary. Dr. M. B. Fairchild had held the office of president just preceding this election, and read at this meeting a paper on "Ventilation."

During the year 1875 small-pox raged in Syracuse and caused many deaths. A small conflict occurred in 1877 between the Board of Health and the physicians over the fact that four members of the association were sued for false imprisonment, the suit being based upon the shutting up of a patient in the pest house, and a verdict of \$500 was obtained against one of the defendants. The physicians strongly protested against this proceeding in a series of resolutions, and against being "thus liable to be dragged into court by the caprice and venality of every aggrieved person upon real or imaginary wrongs."

The officers of the association for 1876 were as follows: President, E. B. Stevens; vice-president, F. H. Butler; secretary, E. S. Mumford; treasurer, A. S. Hall.

Officers elected for 1877 were Dr. F. H. Butler, president; Dr. E. S.

Mumford, vice-president; Dr. J. S. Marshall, secretary and treasurer. At the meeting held April 17 of this year, Drs. Metcalf, E. S. Mumford, and J. S. Marshall were elected delegates to the meeting of the Central New York Medical Society. Dr. G. W. Cook read an able and exhaustive paper on the sanitary condition of the city schools at the meeting of May 29, 1877. This paper was the outcome of the thorough investigation of the condition of the school buildings by a committee of physicians. The paper was published and resulted in considerable improvement in the sanitary arrangements of several of the schools.

At the meeting of December 15, 1877, the following officers were elected for 1878: Dr. E. S. Mumford, president; Dr. John Van Duyn, vice-president; Dr. J. S. Marshall, secretary and treasurer.

There are no records of meetings held from April 2, 1878, to February 11, 1879, on which date the following officers were elected: Dr. John Van Duyn, president; Dr. George E. Metcalf, vice-president; Dr. Nathan Jacobson, secretary and treasurer. After this date the meetings of the association were generally held at residences of the members.

The next meeting, according to the records, was held January 21, 1880. Dr. Van Duyn continued as president, and Dr. Jacobson as secretary and treasurer. At a meeting held in the following spring, the president congratulated the association on the general success and attendance during the preceding winter.

At the meeting of December 21, 1880, the following officers were elected for 1881: Dr. George R. Metcalf, president; Dr. Ely Van de Warker, vice-president; Dr. Nathan Jacobson, secretary and treasurer. At the meeting of January 4, Dr. Alfred Mercer read an address which had previously been presented to the Common Council, embodying the mortuary statistics of the three preceding years, with tables showing the location of deaths, the favorite month for certain diseases, ages selected, etc. It was shown that twenty per cent. of deaths occur from phthisis. The entire percentage of deaths was about thirteen per thousand of population.

Dr. Lucius Stevens was elected president of the association in 1882 and Dr. Jacobson continued as secretary and treasurer. At the meeting of January 3, the retiring president, Dr. Metcalf, read a paper treating upon the subject of the proper requirements of the society, the demands it should make upon its members, the methods to secure its reformation and elevate it to a high standard.



Nathan Jacobson

At the meeting of December 19, 1882, the following officers were elected for the succeeding year: Dr. A. C. Mercer, president; Dr. Jerome H. Coe, vice-president; Dr. N. Jacobson, secretary and treasurer. Officers for 1884 were: Dr. Jerome H. Coe, president; Dr. H. L. Elsner, vice-president; Dr. W. H. Mills, secretary and treasurer.

At a meeting held on February 26, 1884, at the residence of Dr. H. D. Didama, Dr. A. C. Mercer read an able paper on the "The Theory of Microscopic Vision." Officers elected for 1885 at the meeting of January 20, were as follows: Dr. H. L. Elsner, president; and Dr. J. L. Heffron, vice-president; Dr. W. F. Marlow, secretary and treasurer. A special meeting was held January 8, at which action was taken on the death of Dr. M. D. Benedict.

At a meeting held in January, Dr. Van Duyn presented a map of a large portion of the city, with marks showing the location of deaths from 1879 to 1884, inclusive, different kinds of marks indicating the character of the disease causing the death, and accompanied by an explanatory paper. This map, with the text of the paper, was engraved and printed in the Syracuse Herald, and was most favorably received, not only by the physicians of the city, but by the city authorities and the community.

At the meeting on January 5, 1886, the following officers were elected: Dr. J. L. Heffron, president; Dr. D. M. Totman, vice-president; Dr. W. J. Ayling, secretary and treasurer. Early in this year the association opened up a discussion of the question of city water supply, which was participated in by several members and undoubtedly contributed its share towards subsequent agitation which has accomplished the object of giving to Syracuse an ample supply of pure water. A special meeting was held on April 24 at the College of Medicine, where this important topic again received a free discussion, and the following resolution was adopted;

Resolved, That the health of our citizens is jeopardized by offensive and noxious and unflushed sewers and by the use of drinking water drawn from contaminated wells, and all wells in crowded cities are likely to be contaminated by sewage and filtrations from stables and out houses, and believing also that an abundant supply of good water is essential to prevent sickness, to protect property and promote the prosperity of the city, and believing, furthermore, that Skaneateles lake is the best available source from whence such supply can be obtained, the Syracuse Medical Association earnestly advises our citizens to vote on the 4th of June that this Skaneateles lake water, the best for the people, shall be procured by the people and owned by the people of the city.

Officers elected from 1887 at a meeting held December 21, 1886, were as follows: Dr. D. M. Totman, president; Dr. F. H. Stephenson, vice-president; Dr. W. J. Ayling, secretary and treasurer. The retiring president read an address on "Cholelithiasis."

The officers elected for 1888 were Dr. D. M. Totman, re-elected president; Dr. F. H. Stephenson, vice-president; Dr. L. P. Deming, secretary and treasurer.

Early in the year the care of the insane occupied the attention of the society and the subject was fully discussed in all of its features, particularly the proposed legislation by the State.

The officers of the association since 1888 have been as follows;

1889—President, N. Jacobson; vice-president, F. H. Stephenson; secretary and treasurer, Geo. M. Price.

1890—President, Florince O. Donohue; vice-president, F. H. Stephenson; secretary and treasurer, Geo. M. Price.

1891—President, F. H. Stephenson; vice-president, Geo. M. Price; secretary and treasurer, H. H. Pease.

1892—President, Geo. M. Price; vice-president, N. P. Warner; secretary and treasurer, H. H. Pease.

1893—President, N. P. Warner; vice-president, Thos. H. Halsted; secretary and treasurer, S. B. Craton.

The officers held office until early in 1894 when the association resolved to disband and reorganize under another name as shown a little further on.

Among the more important papers read before the association by its members were the following:

"New Remedies," Dr. Mumford, January 25, 1876. "Code of Medical Ethics," Dr. Plant, April 4, 1876. "Cases of Puerperal Convulsions," Dr. A. Mercer, May 18, 1876. "Typhoid Fever," Dr. Didama, May 21, 1876. "Diphtheria," Dr. Van Duyn, December 12, 1876. "Thrombosis," Dr. A. Mercer, December 26, 1876. "Pathology of Uterine Flexions," Dr. Van de Warker, January 23, 1877. "Shoulder and other Mal-traverse Presentations," Dr. A. Mercer, February 6, 1877. "Digitalis in Heart and Kidney Diseases," Dr. Didama, March 20, 1877. "Hygienic and Sanitary Condition of our Schools," Dr. Cook, May 29, 1877 (this paper was the outcome of a thorough investigation of the school buildings by a committee of physicians, and resulted in a change for the better). "Quinine as an Antiseptic," Dr. Metcalf, November 27, 1877. "Diphtheria," Dr. Maxson, December 15, 1877, and "Paralysis," January 21, 1880. "The Sulphate of Copper in Croup," Dr. Cook, January 15, 1878. "The Teeth of the Present Generation," Dr. J. S. Marshall, March 19, 1878. "Pure and Impure Waters," Dr. Englehardt, March 11, 1879. "Enlarged Tonsils," Dr. Coe, January 18, 1881. "Myxodema," Dr. A. C. Mercer, February 15, 1881. "Ergot in Labor," Dr. A. Mercer, December 19, 1882. "Prevention of the Spread of Disease," Dr. Didama, February 13, 1883. "A Fatal Case of Mastoid Abscess," Dr. U. H.



Jud. L. Haffron.

Brown, March 6, 1883. "Mental Therapeutics in General Practice," Dr. Coe, November 25, 1884. "Tonsillitis," Dr. N. Jacobson. "Hysteric Paralysis," Dr. Elsner, January 19, 1886. "Infantile Diarrhoea," Dr. Mills, October 19, 1886. "Pathology on Diabetes," Dr. Stephenson, November 2, 1885. "Prophylaxis of Typhoid Fever," Dr. Roberts, November 23, 1886. "Antiseptic Surgery," Dr. Totman, December 7, 1886. "The Artificial Drumhead," Dr. U. H. Brown, February 1, 1887. "Cholelithiasis," Dr. John L. Heffron, December, 1887. "Care of the Insane," Dr. A. C. Benedict, February 21, 1888. "Intestinal Obstruction," Dr. Mills, March 20, 1888. "Spasmodic Asthma," Dr. Babcock, November 20, 1888. "Cataract Operation with Iridectomy," Dr. Brown, October 22, 1889. "Electricity in Gynecology," Dr. Van de Warker, February 11, 1890. "Electricity in Nervous Diseases," Dr. Elsner, same date. "Universal Manifestations of Tuberculosis," Dr. Halsted, February 25, 1890. "The High School and the Health of our Girls," Dr. John L. Heffron, January 17, 1893.

Many papers and useful discussions have also been heard in 1894-5, since the reorganization as the Syracuse Academy of Medicine.

On the 16th of January, 1894, the Syracuse Medical Association resolved to disband and reorganize under the name of The Syracuse Academy of Medicine. This was done and the academy was legally incorporated on the 1st day of February, 1894. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted, which state the objects of the academy to be:

First—The cultivation and advancement of the Science of Medicine, and the maintenance of a library.

Second—The promotion of public health.

Third—The maintenance of the honor and character of the medical profession.

The date of the annual meeting is the first Tuesday in December in each year and regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The officers of the academy for 1894 were as follows:

President, Henry D. Didama; vice-presidents, Alfred Mercer, John Van Duyn; secretary, Thomas H. Halsted; treasurer, Edward L. Mooney; council, above officers and Dr. Ely Van de Warker and Dr. Newell P. Warner; trustees, John L. Heffron, Dwight H. Murray, Frank A. Stephenson, Henry L. Elsner, Roderick C. McLennan.

The officers for 1895 are as follows:

President, Alfred Mercer; vice-presidents, John Van Duyn, Ely Van de Warker; secretary, Thomas H. Halsted; treasurer, Edward L. Mooney; council, above officers and Drs. John L. Heffron and Henry L. Elsner; trustees, Henry D. Didama, Roderick C. McLennan, Dwight H. Murray, Newell P. Warner (died September 16, 1895), and George M. Price.

The bequest of Dr. A. B. Shipman becoming available, the academy joined with the County Medical Society, leased rooms in the Larned building, furnished appropriately, established a library and reading room, and now for the first time, the profession has a home of its own for its meetings.

Syracuse Medical College.—In 1809 medical instruction was given in the literary academy established in Fairfield, Herkimer county, ten miles north of Little Falls. In 1812 the State granted a charter to this school under the descriptive and imposing title of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of the State of New York." This was the sixth medical school organized in the United States. By the advent of public highways it was so completely isolated that in 1839 it closed its doors. The eminent teachers who had kept students on its benches against such great disadvantages, with the students and the properties which it had accumulated, were transferred, in a large part, to the Geneva Medical School, which had been chartered in 1834. In 1840 the faculty of Geneva Medical College included, with others, the names of such men as Willard Parker, Charles B. Coventry, Thomas Spencer, James Hadley, John Delamater, and Frank H. Hamilton, all men of the first rank, and several of whom have been recognized as authorities in medicine and in surgery by two continents.

In 1872 Geneva Medical College had been so shorn of its strength by competition with those schools more fortunately and more accessibly situated, and by the changing methods of instruction, that the faculty gladly accepted a proposition from the Board of Trustees of Syracuse University, then just started, to move the college to this city and incorporate it as one of the colleges making up the university. This was speedily accomplished, and for twenty-three years the College of Medicine has fulfilled its purpose of offering to ambitious young men and young women the best opportunities for higher medical education.

When the Medical College became a part of Syracuse University it graded its courses, lengthened its term, and increased the number of years of study, and in so doing was the third in the United States to thus advance the standard of education in medicine. It has held to its high edicts through thick and through thin, and to-day is rewarded by the proud consciousness that its work is known from one end of the land to the other, and that its diploma is recognized as a testimonial of absolute merit.

In June, 1895, a committee of the Medical College faculty, of which

Dr. Gaylord P. Clark was chairman, waited on the Board of Trustees of the university and asked that steps be taken toward the erection of a new building. Plans which had been prepared were presented, and finally the members of the committee were instructed to build as soon as they had raised sufficient money. Very soon afterward subscriptions to the building fund reached an aggregate of \$40,000, among the contributors being E. F. Holden, Hon. James J. Belden, Judge Charles Andrews, Hon. Francis Hendricks, Edwin Nottingham and Messrs. Weeks and Archbold. A little later the construction of a handsome and commodious brick and stone building, facing Orange street, between East Genesee and Fayette, was commenced, to be completed in 1896. It occupies the site upon which the former Medical College stood, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

The influence of this college upon the profession of medicine in Syracuse and vicinity has been to stimulate all physicians to attain the highest possible degree of professional excellence. It is believed that no city of this size is better served in general medical and surgical practices and in surgical specialties. The faculty, of which Henry D. Didama, M. D., LL. D., is dean, is composed of many of the leading physicians and surgeons in Syracuse.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Dr. Jehiel Stearns was born in Rockingham, Vt., February 6, 1790; graduated from the Medical College at Dartmouth with high honors and was a surgeon in the war of 1812. He settled in Pompey in 1815, and in the following year became a member of the Onondaga County Medical Society. He was particularly distinguished as a surgeon and performed many notable operations. "He was thoroughly upright in his profession, scorning all tricks and sham and pretense, which never secure distinction, though it might obtain notoriety." He died October 8, 1879.

Dr. Hezekiah L. Granger was born in Suffolk, Conn., in 1780, and was a son of Dr. Amos Granger, under whose instruction principally he acquired a knowledge of his profession. After a short period of practice with his father he removed to Litchfield, N. Y. Soon afterward he was offered a partnership with Dr. Joseph White, a distinguished physician of Cherry Valley, which he accepted. This gave him ample opportunity for advancement, of which he was prompt to avail himself, especially in surgery, to which he was partial. In 1810 he settled in

Manlius, and there enjoyed a high degree of success until his death, May 26, 1828, at the age of forty-eight years. Although cut down in his prime, Dr. Granger gained a wide reputation both as a physician and a public man. He held several minor offices (see Chapter XXIV.) and was elected to the Legislature in 1814.

Dr. Harvey Roberts was born in Danbury, Conn., January 11, 1798. His father removed early into the town of Elbridge, where the son attended school and for a time served as clerk in a store. After a period spent in the West he returned and taught school in Elbridge, and about the same time began studying medicine. He attended lectures at Fairfield and received a diploma January 15, 1827. Returning to Elbridge, he began practice as a partner with Dr. Truman Adams, which continued about three years. After that he practiced by himself until 1844, achieving professional success and becoming somewhat prominent in local public affairs. In the year just named he removed from his country home into Elbridge village and there resided until his death. His biographer speaks of him as a strict adherent to professional ethics, a public-spirited citizen and a warm and faithful friend. He died June 18, 1855.

Dr. Jared Wheeler was born in Pomfret, Conn., September 1, 1793. When he was twelve years old his father died, and he was left to depend on his own exertions. It is not known when or with whom he began studying medicine, but in Aurora he studied during a period and attended lectures at Fairfield, where he obtained a license to practice. Returning to Cayuga county, he practiced a year or two at Senett and then took up his permanent residence in Elbridge. There he practiced over forty years, enduring the hardships inseparable from a physician's life in a new country. He joined the County Medical Society in February, 1829, and was a faithful member. "His sense of medical honor was keen and he found his diagnosis after a careful examination." He united with the Congregational church of Elbridge in 1825, and was chosen trustee of Munro Academy in 1834. Dr. Wheeler was killed on the cars near Erie, Pa.

Dr. Hezekiah Clarke was born in Lebanon, Conn., December 19, 1757. His father was a physician and his ancestors came to America in 1640, settling at Hartford, Conn. His maternal grandmother was a sister of President Jonathan Edwards. He studied medicine with his father and at the age of twenty-one years was appointed surgeon's mate in the 3d Connecticut Regiment of the Army of the Revolution. He

rendered efficient and valuable service in the war, and particularly at the attack of the British on Fort Griswold. Soon after the war he settled in Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained one year, after which he married and located in Lanesborough, Mass. During the following eighteen years he devoted himself to his profession in that place and in 1805 removed to Pompey, where he arrived on the 3d of November. He remained at Pompey Hill one year and then settled on a farm two miles southeast of the Hill, where he continued his professional labor. He had a large practice and was especially eminent as a surgeon. In the spotted fever epidemic, as it was termed, of 1813-14, his services were so extensive as to finally prostrate him, and he was in one instance carried on a bed to the couch of a patient. Dr. Clarke took a deep interest in the public affairs of his adopted town and was a member of the first board of trustees of the academy. He was father of eight children who grew to maturity. His death occurred March 4, 1826.

Dr. Hiram Hoyt was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., on April 27, 1800, the fifth of seven sons and the eleventh of thirteen children born to William Hoyt, who emigrated to St. Johnsbury from Concord, Mass., soon after the Revolution. His mother was a native of Vermont. He began his medical studies in the office of Dr. Josiah Mills in St. Johnsbury, where he continued for a year, and was three years with Dr. Jarnett. He took his degree from Dartmouth Medical Lecture Institute, and began practice in Montpelier, Vt., with Dr. Adams. After five or six years of practice in various places in New England, in 1832 he came to Syracuse, where he resided until his death. Dr. Hoyt's was a forceful character; he was a hard worker, a close student, and filled with ardor for his profession. He became prominent more as a surgeon than as a physician, and for many years was a leader if not the head of that branch of the local profession, in which he was a fearless operator and ready with expedients. In 1846 he read a report before the Onondaga County Medical College on Homoeopathy. He was married, in 1826, to Miss McKiege of Boston, and their children were two sons and two daughters. Dr. Hoyt died February 28, 1874.

Dr. Levi Bartlett was born in Warren, N. H., October 4, 1806, and was a grandson of Joshua Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1827, studied medicine and located in Skaneateles in 1838. There he practiced nearly fifty years, acquiring a large practice and gaining a high reputation for skill and integrity. He was compelled to relinquish practice

eight years prior to his death on account of failing health. He died June 22, 1892.

Dr. Nathan Redington Tefft was born in Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., December 25, 1808. He was reared by his maternal grandfather, receiving a good common school education, after which he taught to obtain means for attendance at the Lansingburgh Academy. He settled in Marcellus in the fall of 1827, and entered the office of his brother, Dr. Lake I. Tefft, as a student. With the exception of two winters in teaching school and a few months under tutorship of Drs. Hopkins and Porter of Skaneateles, he remained with his brother until the spring of 1831, when he removed to Onondaga Hill and continued study with Dr. Samuel Healy. In the winter of 1832-3 he attended lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and in the following spring he received a diploma from the State Medical Society. Returning to Onondaga Hill he formed a partnership with Dr. Healy which continued two years when the senior retired, leaving Dr. Tefft an extensive practice. For fifty years he was physician to the county poorhouse, and was secretary of the County Medical Society in 1838-47. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the 122d Regiment in which he served two years, retiring on account of ill health. He was elected to the Legislature in 1869 and declined a renomination. He joined the Onondaga County Medical Society in 1833, and in 1883 was tendered a banquet by the society in honor of his fifty years of membership. His death took place November 19, 1890. He was father of Edward S. Tefft of Syracuse. It has been written of Dr. Tefft that "he led a very useful life as a physician and as a member of society. A close student and an indefatigable practitioner, a person of good ability and of excellent judgment, a courteous gentleman, a good surgeon, a safe physician, a satisfactory counselor, and an honest man."

Dr. John Wilkes Hanchett was a son of Capt. Oliver Hanchett, whose ancestry came over from Plymouth, England in 1630. His grandfather was Lieut. John Hanchett, a hero of the old Indian wars, and Capt. Oliver gained his military title as captain of a company in the Revolutionary army. Dr. John Wilkes Hanchett removed to Onondaga Valley in 1824, and two years later settled in Syracuse, where he continued in active practice of his profession until near his death in October, 1844. He was a man of unblemished character and ranked high in the medical profession. He joined the Onondaga County Medical Society on June 8, 1824, and continued an active and consistent member. He was father of M. W. Hanchett, of Syracuse. (See sketch, Part III.)

Dr. Samuel G. Ellis was born in Plymouth, Mass., July 17, 1811, and died September 12, 1894. While he was still young his parents removed to Chautauqua county, N. Y., where his son graduated from the Fredonia Academy and began studying medicine. In 1838 he graduated from the Fairfield Medical College. He settled first in Cattaraugus county and in 1856 removed to Lima, N. Y., where he remained in successful practice many years. He was eminent as a surgeon, mingled in public affairs, holding several positions of trust. In 1881 he removed to Syracuse and practiced until near his death. He became a member of the Onondaga County Medical Society in 1885 and was one of its most faithful members.

Dr. Lake I. Tefft was born in Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., March 16, 1797. He obtained his education and his medical diploma in his native place and in 1823 settled in Marcellus, where he continued in practice to about 1850. At this time he largely abandoned his profession and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits for which he possessed ardent taste and broad knowledge. In 1876 he was delegate to the International Medical Convention. Returning to Syracuse, which had been his home after 1863, his health failed and gradually declined until his death, at the home of his son-in-law, George N. Kennedy, in May, 1880. Dr. Tefft was honored with positions of trust and responsibility unsought by himself; he was elected to the Assembly in 1845.

Dr. James Foran was born in Ireland in 1807, where he received a good education and began life as a merchant. His natural tastes soon led him to take up the medical profession. He came to America in 1825, locating first in Albany where he began teaching in a female seminary, giving all of his leisure to the study of medicine. At the end of three years he removed to Canastota, where he continued teaching and studying. In 1833 he settled in Salina where he devoted two more years to study before assuming the responsibilities of active practice. In 1834 he received a license from the State Medical Society and opened an office. In 1837 he became a member of the Onondaga County Medical Society and was its president in 1859. In 1844 he removed to Syracuse where he remained until his death. He was terribly injured in the gunpowder explosion, and about six years before his death was poisoned while treating a patient, by a discharge reaching his blood through an abrasion on his hand, which soon affected his brain and wrecked his mental powers. During a period of insanity he was drowned in Onondaga Creek December 10, 1873. It was written of him that "in the

practice of obstetrics he was recognized as second to none in Central New York."

Dr. Darwin E. Hurd was born in Sharon, Conn., in 1813, the son of an eminent physician, with whom he studied the profession. He graduated at Pittsfield, Mass, in 1834 and settled in Canastota, whence he removed in 1850 to Fayetteville and there passed the remainder of his life. He was a successful physician and became quite prominent in local politics; he always refused to accept public office. He died October 24, 1873.

Dr. Joseph W. Brewster was born at Lebanon, Conn., February 23, 1764, and died at Onondaga Valley September 4, 1849. At the age of about sixteen he joined the Revolutionary army and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis October 19, 1781. Returning home he studied medicine with his brother, then practicing in Becket, Mass. He began practice in Blanford at the age of twenty-one years. In 1805 he removed to Chatham, N. Y., where he met with excellent success. In the spring of 1818 he removed to Onondaga Valley where he gained not alone a large measure of professional success, but the esteem of the community.

Dr. John F. Trowbridge was born in Columbia county, N. Y., July 21, 1791. After attending school until he was fifteen he worked three years in a store in Johnstown, N. Y., and then began studying medicine in Ghent, N. Y., and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1812. In 1813 he began practice in Bridgewater, N. Y., where he continued thirty years. In 1830 and again in 1839 he was elected to the Assembly and in 1836 declined a nomination for Congress. He settled in Syracuse in 1843, where he enjoyed a considerable practice and the esteem of the community. He was stricken with paralysis in 1871 and died February 18, 1872.

Dr. Mather Williams was born in Columbia county, N. Y., February 3, 1799. At nineteen years of age, after having secured a good education, he began studying medicine in Canaan, his native place, with Dr. Robert G. Frary. The latter soon removed to Hudson and was accompanied by his student. After attending lectures in New York he practiced less than a year in eastern Massachusetts, when he settled in Syracuse in 1825. The village was then very unhealthy and Dr. Williams found an extensive practice. He also carried on a drug business for some years. It has been written of him that "he was a close observer of the ethics of his profession and while very stately, if not even pom-

pous, in his demeanor, was still courteous and gentlemanly at all times." His first wife was the second daughter of Judge Forman. Dr. Williams died in 1869.

Dr. W. W. Porter was born in Washington county, N. Y., July 24, 1826. At the age of twenty-two he began studying medicine in Waitsfield, Vt., and two years later entered the medical college at Woodstock, Vt. After one term there he studied two terms in the college at Castleton, Vt., and graduated in 1851. In the same year he settled in Syracuse in the office of Dr. Hiram Hoyt. In May, 1862, he accepted the position of principal of Geddes school, remaining one year. He then opened an office there and began practice which he continued with increasing success during his life. In 1875 he opened an office in Syracuse, still retaining the Geddes office. On the opening of the Medical College of the University in 1872, Dr. Porter was called as Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and one year later was given the chair of that professorship. Dr. Porter died June 22, 1885.

Dr. Samuel Healy was born in Washington county, N. Y., about the year 1786. He followed teaching in his young manhood, and while engaged in that vocation began studying medicine, for which he developed a decided taste and fitness. Under trying circumstances he attended lectures in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he was aided by Dr. Steel, then on the medical staff in Fort Gansevoort. The following year Dr. Healy returned north to Saratoga and was licensed to practice by the County Medical Society. In 1815, he, in company with Dr. Mann, settled at Onondaga Hill where they began practice in partnership. When Dr. Mann subsequently withdrew Dr. Healy continued alone, and secured a large practice for his time and was very popular personally. He died on the 16th of April, 1854.

Dr. Azariah B. Shipman was born in Roxbury, Conn., March 22, 1803. He was one of five brothers all of whom became physicians. Soon after his birth the family removed to Pitcher, Chenango county, N. Y. The young man was determined to fit himself for a profession and labored at whatever he could find to do in summers, and taught school winters, and studied whenever he could find an hour of leisure. In 1832 he went to Delphi and began studying medicine in his brother's office, and in the winter of 1825 attended a course of lectures at Castleton, Vt. In September, 1829, he removed to Fayetteville where he soon gained a large practice. During the cholera epidemic of 1832 he

attended many cases and made special study of the disease. In the winter of 1832-3 he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and also the anatomical demonstrations of Jefferson Medical College. In the spring of 1833 he located in Cortland, N. Y., and soon attained a wide celebrity, particularly as a surgeon. In 1844 his reputation as a surgeon and his frequent contributions to medical literature having made him generally known, Dr. Shipman was appointed professor of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Laporte, Ind. In the following year he was appointed to the chair of surgery and remained there five years. In 1849 he settled in Syracuse where he at once took high rank among his professional brethren. It has been stated of him that during the last fifteen years of his active life, he performed as great a number and variety of operations as any surgeon in Western New York. Dr. Shipman entered the army in the civil war as surgeon of the 17th Regiment of New York Volunteers. In March, 1862, he was promoted to brigade surgeon and placed in charge of a hospital at Newport News. In the summer of 1863 he resigned and returned to Syracuse. He however accepted appointment as a reserve surgeon, and was soon ordered back to the service where he remained until failing health prompted his return. With his ruined health and under depression of spirits he gradually declined practice until the spring of 1868, when he started on a European tour. While in Paris he was taken ill and died on the 15th of September, 1868. Dr. Shipman was for many years a member of the New York State Medical Society and represented the Onondaga Medical Society in that body several times. He was four times a delegate to the American Medical Association, and an honorary member of several scientific and historical societies.

Dr. John O. Shipman was born in Roxbury, Conn., in 1805 and died in Syracuse September 24, 1866. He belonged to the family of which five sons were physicians, some of them very eminent. He studied his profession with his elder brother, P. G. Shipman, and others, and in 1823 was licensed by the Onondaga County Medical Society. He began practice in Manlius, where he attained success. When his brother, Dr. A. B. Shipman, left Fayetteville, John O. removed to that place. He soon afterward went to Georgia as a physician to a large company that were to build a railroad in that State. About six years later he returned to Fayetteville, remained there until 1855, when he removed to Syracuse and entered the office of his brother, before noticed. While not

so learned and eminent as some of his brothers, Dr. Shipman was entirely worthy of confidence.

Dr. Horace F. Hatch was born in Syracuse June 30, 1849, and died September 2, 1875. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan, where he gave part of his time to medical study, particularly chemical and pharmaceutical work. Graduating in chemistry and pharmacy, he returned and entered the Medical College of Syracuse University, graduating in the class of 1874. He practiced in Syracuse until his death, falling a victim to his unselfish labors in the small-pox epidemic of 1875.

Dr. M. D. Benedict was born in Danbury, Conn., January 21, 1814, and died in Syracuse January 7, 1885. His education was obtained in the common school and Danbury Academy. After studying his profession and taking a course of lectures in the medical department of Yale, he began practice in New Haven Conn., where he continued until 1838. He then removed to Skaneateles and during the succeeding twenty-five years was engaged in a large and successful practice in that village. In September, 1861, he entered the army as surgeon of the 75th N. Y. V., and was mustered out in December, 1864. He was soon after appointed medical officer of the Sanitary Commission and stationed at Washington until September, 1865, when he settled in Syracuse and continued in active practice as long as his health permitted. He joined the County Medical Society in 1869, and was its president in 1870. As a physician he was among the foremost, and as a man was respected by all who knew him.

Dr. Ichabod Howe Searl was born in Southampton, Mass., December 22, 1831. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native town and the Easthampton Seminary. During a number of succeeding years he taught school in Massachusetts and then entered the medical college at Castleton, Vt. In 1862 he was appointed assistant-surgeon of the 26th Regiment N. Y. V., and served about a year, when he was assigned to the 73d Regiment as assistant-surgeon and was afterwards promoted to surgeon. He was discharged with the regiment in 1865, after which he took a course in Bellevue Hospital. Having studied for a time in the office of Dr. Alfred Mercer in Syracuse, previous to his army service, he returned and formed a partnership with him, which continued five years. From that time until his health failed he continued alone in business. He was a member of the County Medical Society and in 1883 was its president. Dr. Searl was a practitioner of signal ability and noted for his kindness of heart. He was a member

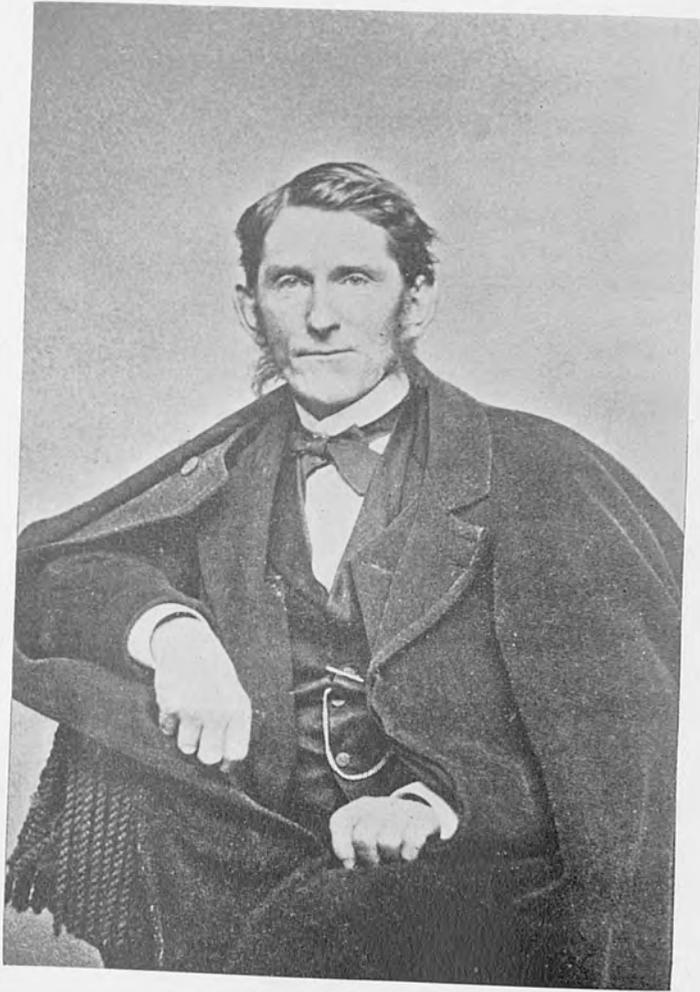
of the First Presbyterian church. His death took place on April 20, 1893.

Dr. Horace Nims was a lifelong resident and long a reputable practitioner of Manlius. He was born July 5, 1815, and studied medicine with Dr. Taylor, graduating from the Geneva Medical College at the age of twenty-one. After attaining a large practice he enlisted as assistant surgeon in the 149th Regiment, and later was called from the field and placed on the staff in one of the large hospitals at Harper's Ferry. For many years he conducted a drug store in Manlius in connection with his practice, and was at one period postmaster of Manlius. In the latter years of his life he suffered from ill health and died in December, 1894. Unostentatious, kind and considerate, he was accorded the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

Dr. Judson H. Graves was another Manlius physician of repute. He was born in Ontario county, May 22, 1829, where he studied, and he graduated from the University of Michigan in 1858. He also received the degree of M. D. from the Syracuse University in 1876. He settled in Manlius in 1860. He was commissioned captain in the 149th Regiment in 1862, and went to the front, but for reasons connected with the command of the regiment he soon afterward resigned and continued practice in Manlius.

Dr. William Herbert Dunlap was born in Syracuse, June 24, 1853, was educated in this city and received his diploma from the Syracuse College of Medicine. From 1882 to 1884 he was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Syracuse Medical College, and of therapeutics, from 1884 until 1887. From the spring of 1886 to 1887 he resided in Germany, where he studied dermatology under eminent professors. From the time of his return he occupied the professorship of dermatology in the local Medical College. His death took place in Syracuse in 1895.

Dr. A. H. Cowles was born in Plymouth, Conn., and his father having died while the son was young, his mother migrated to the town of Marcellus and settled. Ambitious to obtain an education, the young man taught school to obtain the necessary means and to enable him to pursue medical study, which he began in 1822, under instruction of Dr. Erastus Humphreys, in Marcellus. He graduated at Castleton in 1826 and began practice at Navarino in the following year. There he gained a large practice and one that demanded great exertion and much self-sacrifice. In 1835 he removed to Marcellus, where he continued



GEORGE T. CAMPBELL, M. D.

in business until his final illness. He is remembered as a man of excellent character, a member of the Episcopal church. His professional skill was unquestioned, but a lack of care in diagnosing was sometimes attributed to him. He died in May, 1854.

Dr. James Riggs was born December 25, 1807, in Steuben county, N. Y., and began his medical study with a physician in Rome when eighteen years of age, and attended lectures at Fairfield. When twenty-one he removed to Jordan. In 1844 he attended a course of lectures at the Albany Medical College and graduated. He was a man of unblemished character and a good physician. He died January 19, 1855.

Among the early physicians of Marcellus was Dr. David Kingsbury, who was born in 1777, and died March 7, 1841. He practiced in that town nearly forty years.

Dr. George T. Campbell, born in Camillus October 13, 1826, graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in 1851, and settled in Skaneateles in 1858. He died in February, 1882. He was president of the County Medical Society in 1874, and held the office of supervisor and president of Skaneateles village.

Dr. Hiram Adams, who died March 9, 1865, was a native of Madison county, studied his profession in Sherburne and began practice in Clinton about 1821. Five years later he removed to Fabius and there practiced until just before his death. He is remembered as an energetic, successful physician.

Dr. William Laughlin was a native of Ireland, and in his young manhood taught school in Saratoga county. He located at Wellington in the town of Van Buren in 1816, where he continued to teach while studying medicine. He received a license at Fairfield in 1823 and practiced all his life at what is now Memphis. He died January 19, 1862, aged seventy years. He was a thorough scholar.

Dr. Amelia L. (Didama) Niven was born at Romulus, Seneca county, September 23, 1850, and a few months later was brought to Syracuse by her parents. She graduated from the seminary of Mr. Brown in Auburn, and in June, 1878, married William H. Niven of Syracuse. After the death of Dr. Didama's son she decided to study medicine, and she graduated from the College of Medicine of Syracuse University in 1888. She died in Florida on May 8, 1890.

Dr. Horace B. Pritchard was born in the town of Lysander March 1, 1843, and received his education in Baldwinsville Academy and Falley Seminary. He studied medicine with Dr. Todd and Dr. J. V. Kendall

in Baldwinsville, and graduated from the Geneva Medical College in January, 1870. He began practice in Euclid, where he remained until the fall of 1881; that winter and the next year he spent in the hospitals of New York and in private classes, preparing for special practice. He located for a time in Baldwinsville, but later settled in Cicero, where he practiced successfully the nine years previous to his death. His character as a man was above reproach. He died early in December, 1893.

Dr. Nathaniel A. Cavenor was born in the town of Elbridge June 11, 1863, and died January 9, 1893. He matriculated in the College of Medicine of Syracuse University in 1881 and took his degree in 1885. During his first professional year he was resident physician at the county poorhouse, and afterwards settled in Camillus, where his qualifications and character soon gave him a good practice. He was called when just entering upon the fruits of his study and labor.

The first physician to settle in Pompey was probably a Dr. Holbrook, who located at Pompey Center in 1793. The first resident physician at Pompey Hill was Dr. Walter Colton, who married a daughter of the pioneer, Elizur Brace. He was followed by Dr. Daniel Tibbals, who settled in the town about 1800, and followed his profession many years. Later in life he removed to Erie, Pa., whither his sons had preceded him. Contemporary with Dr. Tibbals from the year 1814 was Dr. Jehiel Stearns, whose long life was devoted to his profession in the town. A sketch of his career appears herein. Dr. Hezekiah Clarke, who had served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, settled east of the village of Pompey in 1805 or 1806 and practiced there many years. The early practice of Dr. L. B. Wells was in Pompey, and he was the first homeopath in the town. Dr. J. De Blois Sherman located at Pompey Hill about 1825 and gained considerable celebrity. He subsequently removed to another State.

Dr. Silas W. Park settled at Pompey West Hill in the town of La Fayette in 1800 and began practice over a "ride" that is said to have extended from Liverpool on the north to Cortland on the south and from Skaneateles to Cazenovia east and west. He served as a surgeon in the war of 1812 and was recognized as a skillful man in his profession. He died in 1824. In 1803 his first child and only son was born in what is now La Fayette. He studied with his father and with other physicians of this county and graduated from the Berkshire Medical Institute in December, 1826. He continued in practice in his native

town until his death June 17, 1873. He held the office of supervisor of his town in 1861-63, and was also justice of the peace. Dr. Park was a public spirited and useful citizen outside of his professional life, which was successful and honorable.

Dr. Joseph Ely was probably the first physician to settle in Pompey in the valley at Delphi. He remained only about three years. Dr. P. G. Shipman, brother of Dr. A. B. Shipman, of Syracuse, practiced many years at Delphi and died in Rochester in 1871. Dr. Frisbie also was an early practitioner there, and Dr. John L. King and Dr. James Pettit, brother of Judge Pettit, were in partnership there. Dr. Goodell succeeded Dr. Shipman, and others who located there later were Drs. Marsh, Hiram Wiggins, Eli Cook, Isaac Baker, Todd and Potter.

Dr. Samuel Porter came in soon after Dr. Munger, removed to Wellington, and died June 14, 1843. Born at Williamstown, Mass., April 16, 1778, where his father was a surgeon, he entered the first freshman class of Williams College, but left on account of ill health, and subsequently received from that institution the honorary degree of A. M. He finished his medical studies at the age of twenty-one and removed to Skaneateles, where his son, Dr. Evelyn H. Porter, was born in 1801. The latter died here in October, 1875. Both were prominent physicians, and pursued their active careers in this town.

For sketch of Dr. John Collins, of Spafford, see Part III. Many of the early physicians are mentioned in the subsequent histories of the several towns.

A SKETCH OF HOMOEOPATHY IN ONONDAGA COUNTY.

From available records it appears that homoeopathy had its first exponent in Onondaga county in the person of a regular practicing physician about fifty years ago. From that time until the incorporation of the Onondaga County Homoeopathic Medical Society in 1863 there was no organization of practitioners of this medical faith. During the period in question, however, through the individual labors and achievements of the few sturdy pioneers in homoeopathy, and notwithstanding most constant and bitter opposition, this practice became firmly established, and the foundation thus laid upon which the present capable corps of workers and powerful and enduring clientele has been based. Numerically, homoeopaths are here as yet in the minority, but in quality of adherents, both lay and professional, in so far as character,

ability, influence, and wealth are concerned, they are singularly and disproportionately strong. To-day the Onondaga County Homoeopathic Medical Society stands for progress in all that relates to professional elevation and public welfare, and in these directions occupies advanced ground. In general practice, its members have made records which invite comparisons; while in the specialties, including surgery, they are rapidly coming into the front rank. Such results are evidences of the work of strong minds. In the list of Onondaga's homoeopaths may be found the names of men and women of great ability, character, and force, to whose faithful and intelligent efforts a splendid and enduring following stands as a fit monument.

The first homoeopathic practitioner of this county was Dr. H. H. Cator, who located at Syracuse in 1846. Closely following him were Drs. Lyman Clary and ——— Richardson; then Drs. Stephen Seward, ——— Loomis, Charles Baker of Fayetteville, and B. B. Schenck of Plainville.

The pioneers of homoeopathy were, almost without exception, old school physicians, who, having investigated the new practice, adopted it. From 1863 the history of homoeopathy in Onondaga has been closely identified with that of the county medical society.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to particularly trace the history of this society, but rather to note its organization and membership, and to briefly refer to some of its more important acts. In its archives are to be found records of most of the principal papers which have been presented before the society during its existence, together with the discussions thereupon. It is also not designed to offer general biographical sketches of the members, save that of the first president.

In 1863 a circular letter signed by Drs. Lyman Clary, J. G. Bigelow, W. A. Hawley, William H. Hoyt, H. H. Cator, Stephen Seward, Charles Baker, and J. C. Covill, all homoeopathic physicians of Onondaga county, was issued calling for a meeting to be held December 3, for the purpose of organizing a county homoeopathic medical society. At the appointed time Drs. Clary, Hoyt, Bigelow, Hawley, Kinne, Rhodes, Baker, and Miller assembled in the office of Dr. Clary and at once proceeded to business. On motion, Dr. Clary was appointed chairman and Dr. Bigelow secretary. The object of the meeting was expressed by the following resolution:

Resolved, That we organize a county homoeopathic medical society by the adoption of a constitution.



Engr. by E. C. Williams, C. B. N. Y.

Jay P. Sheldon

A draft of a constitution was then read and after thorough discussion adopted. In accordance with the constitution as adopted, permanent officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Lyman Clary; vice-president, Dr. William Henry Hoyt; secretary and treasurer, Dr. J. G. Bigelow; censors, Drs. Clary, Hoyt, and Hawley. After the adoption of suitable by-laws, Dr. J. D. Stowe, a delegate to the meeting from the Oswego County Homoeopathic Medical Society, submitted a proposition from the Oswego county society to the effect that the latter organization should discontinue and the members unite with the Onondaga county society. Upon motion it was therefore

Resolved, That the homoeopathic physicians of the counties of Oswego and Cortland are hereby invited to join this society in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

The meeting then adjourned.

Such was the meeting that over thirty years ago gave birth to the Onondaga County Homoeopathic Medical Society. The sole object of the society, as expressed in its constitution, is for the advancement of the science of medicine and surgery. The laws of the State of New York regulating the practice of medicine and surgery and providing for the organization of medical societies was made a part of the constitution.

At first, regular meetings were held annually on the first Tuesday in the month of May, but interest in the meetings was so great that very soon after organization semi-annual meetings were held and later quarterly meetings, while at the present time regular meetings are held every month.

1863—*Charter Members*.—Dr. Lyman Clary, William Henry Hoyt, J. G. Bigelow, William A. Hawley, T. Y. Kinne, H. V. Miller all of Syracuse; R. D. Rhodes, Marcellus; Charles Baker, Fayetteville.

The following physicians became members in the years subsequently named:

1864—J. W. Sheldon, G. H. Greeley, A. R. Morgan, W. E. Brown, E. D. Leonard, all of Syracuse; B. B. Schenck, Plainville.

1865—Stephen Seward, R. E. Belding, Syracuse.

1866—B. F. Bronson, Syracuse.

1872—Franklin Bigelow, J. C. Covill, Syracuse.

1873—M. C. Garrison, J. H. Turck, U. H. Brown, all of Syracuse; A. Marks, Baldwinsville.

1874—A. J. Brewster, F. C. Crowell, C. H. Weaver, all of Syracuse; J. R. Young, Young, Liverpool; D. P. Hutchins, Fayetteville.

1875—Dr. Chidester, A. W. Jaynes, Syracuse; N. B. Sullivan, Memphis; F. W. Flint, Baldwinsville.

- 1876—C. H. Richards, Syracuse.
 1877—D. M. Emmens, A. B. Kinne, J. Leslie Martin, E. B. Squire, John Nottingham, R. B. Sullivan, all of Syracuse.
 1879—J. W. Candee, P. W. Neefus, Syracuse; C. P. Jennings, Skaneateles.
 1880—C. D. Hale, F. B. Putnam, C. T. Harris, E. O. Kinne, T. Dwight Stowe, all of Syracuse; P. O. C. Benson, Skaneateles; B. A. Anthony, Warners; H. H. Cator, Syracuse.
 1884—E. H. Flint, M. J. Harris, C. T. Harris, all of Syracuse.
 1887—R. S. True, E. J. Robinson, Carl Schumacher, all of Syracuse; Frederick Hooker, Fayetteville; J. H. Burch, Baldwinsville.
 1888—F. A. Macomber, D. F. Young, S. L. Guild-Leggett, C. M. Lukens, Elmer E. Keeler, J. H. Hallock, G. E. Orton, all of Syracuse.
 1890—W. C. Du Bois, B. W. Sherwood, C. S. Cooper, all of Syracuse.
 1891—G. Forrest Martin, Skaneateles; C. E. Barker, Tully; D. Weller, Memphis.
 1893—C. E. Stephens, R. Carl Kaiser, Syracuse.
 1895—A. B. Dake, Mary McMasters, C. E. Hinman, all of Syracuse.
Honorary Members—L. B. Wells, J. C. Raymond, Utica; G. B. Palmer, Oneida; J. Chaffee, Palermo; H. B. Fellows, Cayuga; W. F. Sweeting, South Butler; W. E. Denel, Chittenango.

The following is a list of the presidents of the society from its organization to 1895, inclusive:

1863, (First Year), Lyman Clary; 1864, William A. Hawley; 1865, William Henry Hoyt; 1866, J. G. Bigelow; 1867, B. B. Schenck; 1868-69, S. Seward; 1870, H. V. Miller; 1871, F. Bigelow; 1872, William A. Hawley; 1873, J. G. Bigelow; 1874-75, H. V. Miller; 1876, Geo. H. Greeley; 1877, William A. Hawley; 1878, J. G. Bigelow; 1879-80, J. R. Young; 1881, A. J. Brewster; 1882, J. G. Bigelow; 1883-84-85-86-87, William A. Hawley; 1888, A. B. Kinne; 1889, Leslie Martin; 1890-91, J. W. Candee; 1892-93, J. W. Sheldon; 1894, C. D. Hale; 1895, B. W. Sherwood.

Dr. Lyman Clary, one of the pioneers of homoeopathy, had a varied experience during his early practice. He was president of the allopathic Medical Society of Onondaga county in 1845, also had practiced allopathy for twenty years.

At the annual meeting of said society in 1845, as their records show, a committee of several prominent members was appointed to collect information of the two "celebrated systems of medical practice taught by Priessnitz and Hahnemann." Upon the information supplied by the committee and knowledge of homoeopathy derived from other sources, the society condemned the new school in unqualified terms, and summarily expelled such members as embraced it, among those Dr. Clary, for practicing the so called heresy.

The committee formulated so favorable a report of the new practice that they were refused a hearing by their colleagues. Dr. Clary and others who were expelled from the above society, began practicing homeopathy in 1846, and became very successful.



John Nottingham

Dr. Clary, who was made the first president of this society, and who had been most active in its organization, died in May, 1876.

The regard which the society had for Dr. Clary is shown by the memorial resolutions that were adopted at a special meeting held June 2, 1876, and spread upon the records of the society.

The memorial reads as follows:

"Lyman Clary, M. D., one of the oldest members of the Homoeopathic Medical Society, having fulfilled his life work, this society has met to express to his family, also his friends and fellow citizens, our feeling that his work has been well and nobly done and that in his faithful adherence to his enlightened conviction he has set us an example worthy of our following.

Dr. Clary was an honored member of this society since its organization and he occupied many prominent positions of trust and honor, both public and professional. He was president of the following medical societies:

The Onondaga Medical Society of both schools, the Central New York Homoeopathic Medical Society, and the New York State Homoeopathic Medical Society, also the American Institute of Homoeopathy. We congratulate his family and friends on his life of manly integrity and enthusiastic devotion to his chosen profession. We point them to the record of that life for the consolation they will need in the time of their bereavement, and as a further token of our respect for his memory, we will unitedly attend his funeral. Copies of these resolutions shall be spread upon the minutes of the society and forwarded to his family."

The following names represent the list of deaths of members of this society, as the records show;

H. C. Hubbard, 1867; C. H. Richards, May, 1877; E. B. Squier, May, 1879; H. V. Miller, November, 1879; Frank Bigelow, March, 1879; J. G. Bigelow, December, 1885; O. P. Benson, 1890; W. A. Hawley, May, 1891; H. H. Cator, about 1888; Wm. H. Hoyt, December, 1893.

Of the following there is no record of the time of their decease:

B. B. Schenck, Chas. Baker, E. D. Leonard, A. Marsh, R. B. Sullivan, C. T. Harris, D. Chidester.

The work of the Onondaga County Homoeopathic Medical Society, which is on the lines of progress and liberality, has been in charge of men of repute in the community and of high standing in the profession. The society has proven itself to be alert and aggressive in its comprehension of the action upon many matters of great importance not only to this community and State, but to mankind in general. Its members are known and honored throughout the country.

The Syracuse Homoeopathic Medical Association is a direct outgrowth of the county society and may be considered one of the evident results of the same.

The Syracuse Homoeopathic Free Dispensary, incorporated in May, 1892, is another outcome of the county society, and one which has proved itself to be a blessing to the poor of this city.

For many years prior to 1895, a strong sentiment existed among physicians and laymen in favor of a homoeopathic hospital for Syracuse. For various reasons this project was from time to time deferred, until, it becoming evident that such hospital was an urgent necessity, in 1895 the county society began earnestly to work for its organization. As a result, the Syracuse Homoeopathic Hospital was incorporated December 30, 1895.

The forty incorporators and charter members represent most strikingly the intelligence, business ability and wealth of Syracuse, and thus augurs a successful future for the institution. The trustees effected an organization January 21, 1896, by electing the following officers: A. C. Chase, president; E. A. Powell, first vice-president; O. D. Soule, second vice-president; D. H. Gowing, secretary; Anthony Lamb, treasurer.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE VILLAGE AND THE CITY OF SYRACUSE.

It has been clearly indicated in the foregoing chapters that between the date of the organization of Onondaga county, now just a century ago, and the founding of the village and city of Syracuse, a comparatively long period elapsed. The reader of these pages may have already become aware of the principal reasons for this circumstance. They are embodied in the following facts: Much of the immediate locality was a low, swampy jungle, apparently unfitted for the site of a village or any compact settlement. It can probably truthfully be stated that no city in the United States was founded in such a dismal spot as Syracuse. It was not until some time after 1800 that it was thought expedient to endeavor to maintain a good road across it, unless it were constructed on a "corduroy" basis. Even the Indians shunned it and made their trails on the higher ground on either side. Quite large tracts of the site would not even produce trees of any considerable size until they were drained, and were overgrown with rank shrubbery and

such saplings as are commonly found in cedar swamps. The Onondaga Creek, then much larger in volume than now, wound its wonderfully devious way from south to north across the tract, into which flowed the Yellow Brook from the northeastward, and trailed its sluggish current among the logs and brush, creating a paradise for frogs. Moreover, the site was practically surrounded with villages that were prosperous and growing before there was more than a mere hamlet here. Onondaga Valley (or Hollow) had its newspaper, its mills, numerous stores and shops, church and school, before any one was sanguine enough to predict that Syracuse would ever overtake it in population. The same statement applies to the village on Onondaga Hill, and these two rival communities were engaged in a fierce strife for possession of the county buildings at a date when such a pretension on the part of Syracuse would have provoked only ridicule. Salina, close by on the north, was a still more active and enterprising community, with an enormous product of snowy salt going out to various markets, when Syracuse had only a few cheap dwellings and shops standing in or near the low lands. Manlius, on the east, had a considerable population at the beginning of the century, before Syracuse had awakened a thought. Not only was the site unfitted for a village, but there seemed to be not the slightest necessity for one in the locality. Against all these really weighty reasons there existed the fact that the site is centrally situated in the Empire State; that is all there was to recommend it. If it could have been foreseen that the bluff known as Prospect Hill (then forty or fifty feet higher than now) and the swelling hills over which now pass James street and East Genesee street, and the rising plateau of Danforth, would eventually be covered with stately homes, there would have been a little added brightness in the prospect; but no such anticipations were entertained by the pioneers.

The site of Syracuse lies within the boundaries of the Salt Springs Reservation, and in 1794 was in the town of Manlius, as was also all the reservation lying east of the lake and Onondaga Creek. In 1804 a legislative act authorized the surveyor-general to sell 250 acres of the reservation, the proceeds to be applied to the improvement of the Seneca Turnpike within Onondaga county. The advertisement of sale stated that there was a good mill site on the tract.¹ James Geddes was

¹ While the subject of this land sale was under discussion, certain persons at Onondaga Hollow and at Salina denied the possibility of a water power, and so influenced the surveyor-general that he put a spirit level into his gig and came out from Albany expressly to examine the

appointed by the surveyor-general to lay out the tract, in which task he endeavored to not only include the mill site, but to exclude as far as possible the swamps and low lands; in the latter effort he was not very successful, although he gave the tract a very irregular outline. The maps¹ of 1819 and 1834, accompanying these pages, show the boundaries of the tract. The sale took place in June, 1804, and the land was purchased by Abraham Walton for \$6,550. Considering the character of the land and the immediate prospects of the settlement, the price was considered a fair one. From this purchaser has been handed down the title of "Walton Tract." James Geddes, Moses Carpenter and John Young were appointed commissioners to disburse the fund to the contractors on the road; but most of the business was done by Mrs. Geddes.

The first settler on the site of Syracuse was Ephraim Webster, and he was also the first in the county. In 1786 he built his cabin for trade with the Indians on the bank of Onondaga Creek near its mouth, made that his headquarters for several years and later lived at the Valley, as fully described in the earlier pages of this volume. In 1793 Webster's trading station was occupied a short time by Benjamin Newkirk, but he can hardly be considered as having been a settler.

At this time the Indians had a number of cabins along the west bank of the creek, and near by on the same side of the stream was a large Indian burying ground, from which in later years many skeletons were disinterred. As far as known Webster and Newkirk were the only white residents on the site of Syracuse prior to 1800, if we except the general and somewhat indefinite statement in Clark's Onondaga (vol. II, p. 87) that a Mr. Butler and a Mr. Hopkins were located a little west of the first bridge over the Oswego Canal on James street, near a spring of water, the latter in 1797, and the former in 1799.

In the spring of 1800 Calvin Jackson, son of Col. Jeremiah Jackson of Jamesville (whose name has appeared in earlier pages), built a small

premises. He, assisted by Mr. Geddes, took a level of the creek and found the power even better than had been represented, as made by the imperfect instrument Mr. Geddes had used in taking the first level.—Clark's Onondaga, vol. II, p. 85.

¹ John Randel, jr., made the early maps not only in this immediate vicinity, but in Oswego and at other points in Central New York. He possessed great professional ability, and his maps are prized for their accuracy. He was a resident of Albany. Before beginning a piece of work it was his custom to require his assistants to take an oath which read as follows: "We, the subscribers, do severally swear that we will faithfully execute the trust reposed in us by John Randel, jr., as assistants. So help us God." Randel established the monuments in the Salina salt district in 1821.

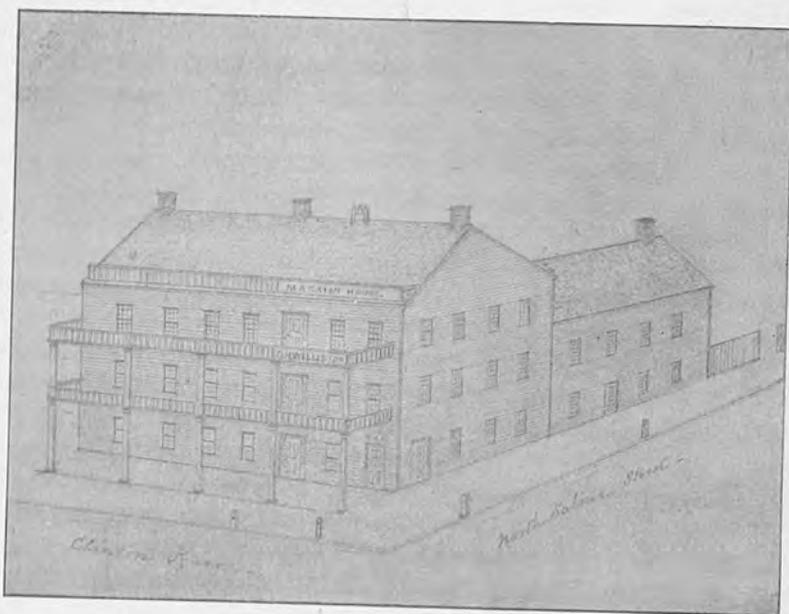
log house near where Montgomery and East Genesee streets cross the Central Railroad, and in that dwelling on December 28, 1800, was born Albion Jackson, probably the first white child born in Syracuse, excluding Salina. There is no positive record of a permanent settlement here until 1805. In the same year of his purchase Mr. Walton laid out a part of his tract into village lots and sold to Henry Bogardus a half acre for \$300, embodying in the contract a stipulation already binding upon Walton in his purchase, that he should within a certain time erect a building on the lot and keep therein, or cause to be kept, a public tavern.

In 1805 Mr. Walton built the first mills in Syracuse, thus improving the disputed mill site. He constructed a dam of logs across the creek about where it is crossed by West Genesee street, and the roadway passed along the top of the dam. The mill stood on the east bank of the stream partly on the High School site and partly in what is now the street. It was two stories high with an attic, contained two runs of stones, and was painted red, giving it the well-known title of "the red mill." The first dam stood only about a year when a spring freshet carried it away. The second was built about where West Water street crosses the creek, and a wooden bridge was erected over the creek at Genesee street. This second dam was replaced in 1824 by one built of stone. These dams created a large pond, the size and situation of which are shown on the maps of 1819 and 1834. In the same year that the grist mill was erected, Mr. Walton built a saw mill south of Genesee street on the east side of the creek, and at a little later date Rufus Parsons established near by a linseed oil mill, both of which were operated down to about 1830; the oil mill was subsequently occupied as an axe factory. A tannery stood still farther south.

When Mr. Walton laid out his village lots the place was called "South Salina;" it was an off-shoot, a mere branch of Salina. In 1805 Amos Stanton, father of Isaac and Rufus Stanton, became one of the earliest permanent residents of the place. What is now North Salina street was then called "Cooper" street,¹ and Mr. Stanton purchased an acre of land on the east side of the street about where it crosses the Oswego Canal, cleared the tract as soon as practicable, and

¹ In early years the demand for salt barrels was immense, considering the existing facilities for their manufacture. Through the northern part of Onondaga and the southern towns of Oswego county, an army of coopers were kept busy in this business as long as the requisite timber lasted. Cooper shops in and around Salina were numerous, and the location of a number of them along this street gave it its name.

with a few more acres to the southeast of his purchase, began farming; in the winter season he, like most of the early inhabitants, worked in the salt industry.



THE MANSION HOUSE.

[Sketched from memory by M. W. Hanchett.]

In accordance with his stipulation Mr. Bogardus built a tavern on the site of the present Empire House in 1806. While the work was in progress he occupied a small frame house which he had built about on the site of the Convention block on the east side of Genesee street. The tavern was 35 by 45 feet in size, two stories high, according to Mr. Clark, while the reminiscences of Mr. Cheney describe it as a story and a half structure, 20 by 30 feet in size.¹ Mr. Bogardus was succeeded by a Mr. Burlingame in 1808, and two years later Joseph Landon took the house. The place soon began to be known as "Bogardus's Corners," while the tavern was often called the "South Salina Hotel." Landon

¹ Mr. Cheney wrote a few years later than Mr. Clark, and was not a practiced investigator; but he was a builder, a man of observation, and moreover boarded for a time in the hotel with his father. His statement would, therefore, seem to be authoritative.

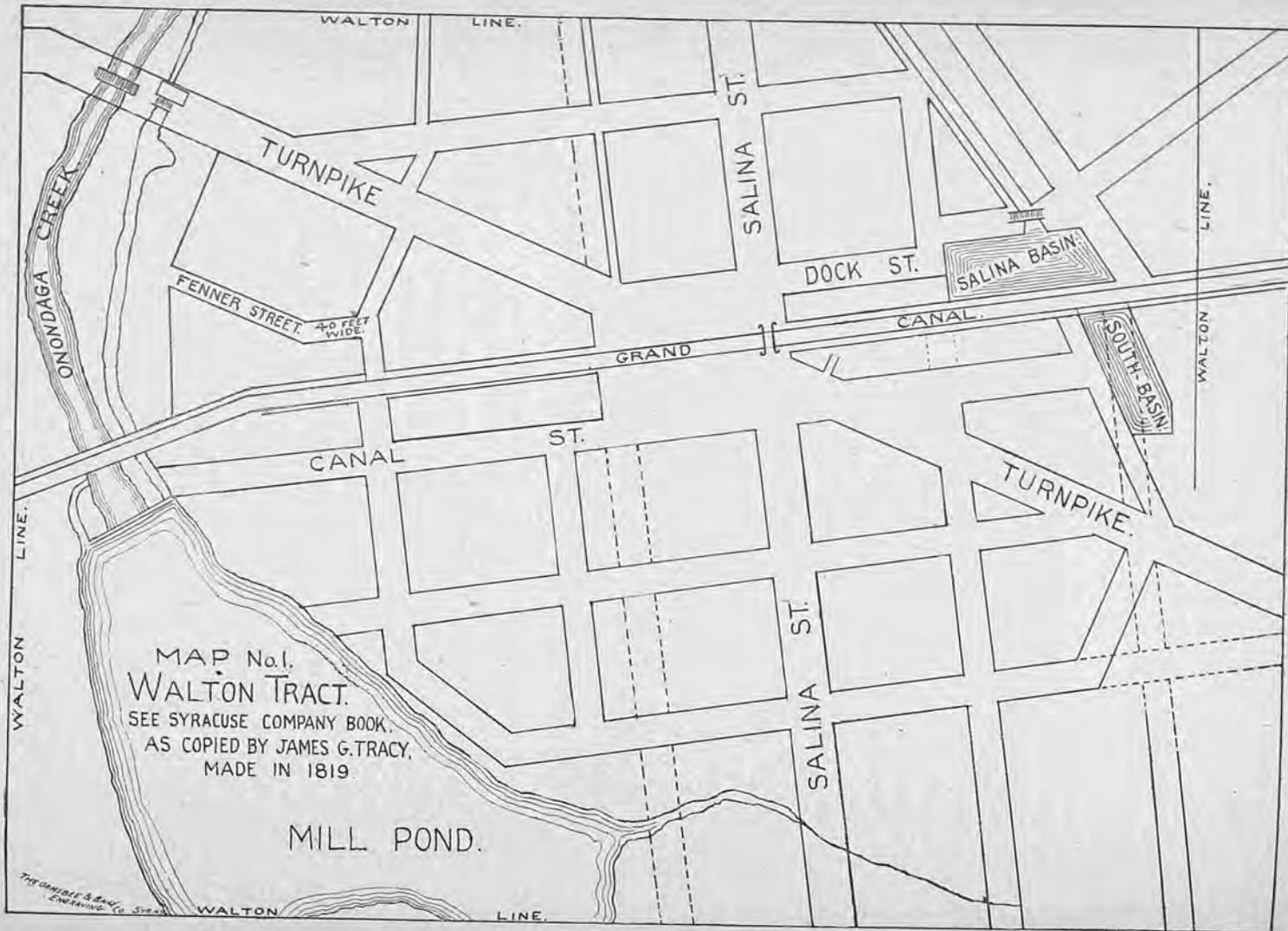
was succeeded in 1812 by James Ingalls, who was followed in 1815 by Sterling Cossitt, from whom the settlement became known as "Cossitt's Corners." This name did not long please the inhabitants; perhaps it seemed to lack dignity, or it may have been realized that with the future possible death or removal of all the Cossitts, the name would lose all significance and propriety. Whatever the cause, the hamlet was about 1809 given the name "Milan," which it bore a few years, and was then changed to "South Salina."

In 1805 William Lee and Aaron Cole opened a blacksmith shop and were among the first mechanics in the place. In the same year that Mr. Bogardus built the tavern, a Mr. Merrell erected a small frame dwelling nearly opposite on the east, but prevailing sickness and the hopeless prospect discouraged him and he took down his house and removed elsewhere.

In 1807 (possibly a year earlier) a Mr. Blake made a small clearing about half way between the Bogardus tavern and Salina, and began farming. In the same year a road running north and south from the Walton Tract was laid out six rods wide, as a State road, under direction of the surveyor-general. The work was done by Moses Carpenter and two others, and a part of the road afterwards became Salina street.¹

For a considerable period after the building of Bogardus's tavern and the Walton mills it was believed that the center of settlement and business would be in that vicinity, and such was, indeed, the case for a number of years, as we shall see. Previous to the year 1820 immigration was slow. For this there were good reasons, some of which have been touched upon. The locality was unhealthful, as well as uninviting, and many of the inhabitants suffered severely from sickness, even down to 1825, or later. The villages in the Valley, on the Hill, and at Salina attracted most of the new comers. The hamlet in the swamp, with its several incongruous names, was a subject of ridicule and of little other expression. Perhaps the prevailing sickness induced Dr.

¹This street has been encroached upon on the west side between Onondaga and Adams street in a manner that has called forth the condemnation of many good citizens. M. C. Hand, who owned property on the east side of the street, was one of the most determined opponents of this encroachment, and made the most thorough investigation to prove that the street was originally laid out six rods wide. The result of these investigations he has printed in detail in his volume, "From a Forest to a City," page 95, etc. It is sufficient for our present purpose to state that, in spite of all opposition, embodying applications to the Common Council and other legitimate efforts to accomplish the object, the owners of the lots on the west side of the street in that locality crowded their sidewalks, trees and buildings eastward, cutting down the width of the street several feet and forever destroying its beauty and much of its usefulness.



Ziba Swan to locate here in 1807, and in 1808 Jonathan Day settled near the site of the old court house (corner of Division and North Salina streets).

In 1811 Rufus Stanton opened a tavern on the east side of North Salina street, just south of the site of the bridge over the Oswego Canal, while in 1814 two men, Sidney Dole and Milan C. Taylor, who were then operating the Walton mills, opened the first store in the place about on the site of the Wieting block.

The prospects of the place now began to brighten. The obstacles to settlement gave birth to and stimulated the growth of their own remedy. Men were coming forward who were not wont to abandon a desired object because its attainment was difficult. And still there was an element of accident among the forces which produced the early Syracuse, entirely dissociated from the fact that it was so near the salt springs and must necessarily share in their rapidly increasing prosperity. The Erie Canal project had been under discussion since the early years of the century, and by the end of the first decade was assuming a definite character and receiving the favor and active aid of many prominent men. It early became a political issue, and in 1807 a "canal ticket" was formed with Judge Joshua Forman, Federalist, and John McWhorter, Democrat, at its head. Judge Forman lived at the Valley and was one of the foremost men in Central New York; he was elected to the Assembly and became at once one of the first and most enthusiastic advocates of the canal. It is this apparently simple fact that constitutes the element of accident alluded to, and which answers the oft-repeated question, how could so prosperous a village as Syracuse have been founded on such a site? The Erie Canal made the Syracuse of 1825 and later a possibility.

In Judge Forman's early advocacy of the "grand canal," as it was commonly termed, it was natural and, perhaps, not opposed to the public welfare, that he should evince a deep interest in having it pass through the village at the Valley where he lived and owned much property. His prophetic eye saw a great and beautiful city uprising around his home through which would pass myriads of boats bearing the commerce of the State. He appealed to his neighbors and friends to give their influence and means to the enterprise, assuring them that the canal would become a fact and would pass through or near their village and northward along the western side of the valley and around the hill westward. A memorial to the Legislature was prepared by

him, to which he found it not difficult to obtain signatures, but they were often accompanied by doleful predictions of high taxes and ultimate disaster. The pretense that the canal would ever be of any advantage to their little village was simply ridiculous to many good citizens, and they said so; they might sign a memorial, but more substantial aid was generally withheld. The fact is, the canal project received bitter opposition and ridicule in many localities, and particularly in rural communities. It was too grand an undertaking to be comprehended by any except broad minds. This opposition and ridicule at home finally had their legitimate effect, and Judge Forman transferred to Salina his entreaties, prophecies and promises, in an effort to enlist the influence that was denied him at home. He eloquently portrayed to the citizens of the northern village the advantages they would derive from having the canal pass through that place. The leading men of Salina thought less favorably and talked more in derogation of the project than those in the Valley, and smarting under the lack of appreciation accorded his favorite project, his dauntless spirit aroused, he thenceforward threw his powerful influence in favor of the direct route between the two villages which had spurned his offer, and which was finally followed. He firmly determined and maintained his position in all places and on all occasions, that a great city should ultimately bestride the canal on the shore of Onondaga Lake—a city that should draw the very breath of their existence from the villages to the northward and the westward.¹ The idea was preposterous in the opinion of one who had calmly considered and closely studied the site of Syracuse. But Judge Forman and the few local men who agreed and worked with him, ignored all consideration of obstacles to their plans and pressed forward.

One of the first steps towards the desired end was the formation of the company of Forman, Wilson & Co., in 1814, composed of Judge Forman, Ebenezer Wilson and John B. Creed, and the purchase by them of a large part of the unsold portion of the Walton Tract, for which they paid about \$9,000. A part had been previously sold to Michael Hogan and Charles Walton, who held their interest in common

¹The Salina route for the canal would undoubtedly have been a good and natural one, the course being from a few miles east of the present city, northwestward behind the high grounds of the second and third wards, to Salina, and thence on westward. The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord believes that it was the general expression, even by opponents of the project, that if we were to have a canal at all, it ought to pass through Salina; but the prominent people of the place at that time put no faith in either the practicability or desirability of the undertaking—and lost it.

with Abraham Walton. During the succeeding few years not a day or an opportunity was lost by Judge Forman and his associates in their enthusiastic efforts to advance the interests of the still insignificant settlement.

After the name "Milan" was given to the place, when steps were taken to secure a post-office by that name, it was learned that it could not be done, as there was already an office of the same name in the State. Judge Forman, therefore, in about 1817, applied the name "Corinth" to the village, by which, or as "Cossitt's Corners," it was known only a few years. At about the time of the purchase of the tract, the company established a large slaughter and packing-house in a grove a little north of Church street, and a prosperous business was carried on until 1817, especially during the latter part of the war of 1812.

Although the yearly growth of the settlement was still slow, nothing could now turn back the tide of prosperity. In 1818 the Walton Tract passed to the possession of Daniel Kellogg and William H. Sabine (the latter a law partner of Judge Forman.) For these two men Judge Forman acted as agent in the sale of lands, removing to Syracuse in 1819, where he built a substantial frame house a little south of Water street in about the line of Clinton street. In the spring of this year Owen Forman, brother of the judge, and John Wilkinson, a law student in the judge's office, who located in Syracuse in the same year, laid out the tract into village and farm lots, under the direction of Judge Forman, as agent for the new owners,¹ and a considerable number of sales were made. John Wilkinson bought the Globe Hotel corner and a little later built a small law office thereon. Mr. Wilkinson was admitted to the bar in 1819; further particulars of his life are given in Chapter XXVI.

¹ Following is a copy of the deed under which the transfer to Kellogg & Sabine was made. It is recorded in Book V, p. 310, in the county clerk's office:

Jonas Earl, jr., Sheriff of Onondaga County,

To

Daniel Kellogg and William H. Sabine.

DEED Dated October 26, 1818. Consideration \$10,915.00.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, against the lands of Joshua Forman, Ebenezer Wilson Junior and John B. Creed. He sold at public auction to the highest bidder, a large quantity of land in the town of Onondaga, on lots 74-75-88-89-90-91-106 and 107. "Also all that tract or parcel of land, granted by the People of the State of New York, by Letters Patent to Abraham M. Walton, dated the first of January, 1807, for two hundred and fifty acres, lying and being in the town of Salina, in the County aforesaid, at the place commonly called the four corners, saving and excepting thereout, one small lot of one half of an acre of land, and also two small lots, of one quarter of an acre each, and heretofore conveyed to Henry Bogardus, Ziba Swan, and one Van Tassel, etc."

Mr. Wilkinson was appointed the first postmaster of the village in 1820 (February 24). His first office was in the store of Amos P. Granger, on the site of the Syracuse Savings Bank. Desiring to change his office in 1824, he proposed to John Durnford, then located in a building on the site of the Onondaga Savings Bank, that the office be removed thither; Mr. Durnford objected for lack of room. Mr. Wilkinson argued that there was plenty of room, and to clinch his argument he went over to his office, packed up the whole paraphernalia, mail matter, letter bags, letter boxes, etc., and carried it on his shoulder to Durnford's store. He was then given possession of a corner. Some time later the office was removed to the east wing of the Syracuse House.

At some time between 1818 and 1824 "Corinth" was renamed Syracuse, after an unusual series of changes. The new name was chosen on the suggestion of Mr. Wilkinson, to whom it was brought to mind during the reading of a poem, in which the ancient city of Syracuse, with a "Salina" near by, was mentioned. When a new name was proposed, a committee consisting of Mr. Wilkinson, Judge Forman and Rufus Stanton, was appointed to make the selection, with the result of unanimity in favor of Syracuse.

It was in this year (1819) that Oliver Teall¹ became a resident of Syracuse and settled in what became known as "Lodi," as seen on the map of 1834. He purchased extensive tracts of land in that section and built mills which were operated by the surplus water from the canal under concession from the State. On the 27th of March, 1821, a law was passed by the Legislature (chapter 176) entitled, "An act to supply the village of Syracuse with wholesome water." The franchise under this act was transferred to Mr. Teall in 1829, and he constructed the first water supply in the village.

While the village was thus progressing, the canal project did not languish. Judge Geddes made his final report in 1816, and it became a certainty that the great waterway would pass through Syracuse.

¹ Oliver Teall was born August 5, 1788, in Killingworth, Conn., and was a son of Dr. Timothy Teall, who settled with his family in Manlius at an early day. Working on a farm until he was about eighteen years old, he afterward engaged in making lime, the tanning business and shoemaking, iron smithing, etc. He was lieutenant of a company in 1812, and marched to Oswego, gaining his well known title. In 1818 he took a large contract on the middle section of the Erie Canal, and after he took up his residence in Syracuse, constructed the first water works, operated mills, dealt largely in real estate, was appointed superintendent of the canal, and actively supported the public institutions of Syracuse. His wife was Catharine Walter, of Manlius, who died September 30, 1830. Mr. Teall died August 15, 1857. He was father of William W. Teall.

This fact, with the eloquent arguments of the energetic men who were now deeply interested in the place, greatly stimulated growth and general improvement. Work was begun on the middle section of the canal in 1817, and on the 21st of April, 1820, the first packet boat (the *Montezuma*) arrived in Syracuse from the West. A crowd collected to witness the novel spectacle, and it contained the usual contingent of pessimists; but the actual sight of the boat floating easily and rapidly on the turbid tide silenced all forebodings, which were displaced by shouts of joyful welcome. The succeeding Fourth of July was celebrated for both its own significance and for the opening of the canal, and the village was filled with people. The exercises were held in a grove in rear of the site of the Townsend block; Thaddeus M. Wood presided, Nathan P. Randall read the Declaration of Independence, and Samuel Miles Hopkins, of New York, delivered the oration. This was the first celebration of Independence Day in the village.

If a passenger had landed in Syracuse from the *Montezuma* and remained long enough to fully survey the place he would have seen about nine-tenths of the whole valley still covered with forest or brush. Along each side of the main north and south, and the east and west roads, the trees and bushes had been cut away for only a few feet. He would have noted that the "clearing" in which the village stood extended only from the canal near Clinton street south to Fayette street and east to Warren street; while north of the canal it reached to Church street and east to Warren. Only two frame houses besides the tavern on the Empire House corner would have met his gaze, with log houses scattered about the dry ground and slab cabins for the canal laborers. Judge Forman's pasture extended back perhaps fifty rods from the line of Clinton street and eastward to Salina street, most of it covered by an open pine grove. And if our traveler by the first canal boat had remained in the place twenty-four hours he would have become a promising subject for fever and ague. In 1820 the population was only about 250 persons, one of the chief causes of the slow growth being the distressing and prevalent sickness. During the building of the canal, especially, fevers were alarmingly frequent and fatal. Thirty of the laborers near by died and were buried near the corner of Fayette and Clinton streets. The stagnant waters on the eastern and southeastern part of the village site did not subside until May or June and left decaying vegetation to breed disease. Teams traveling from the Valley to Salina in the spring were often forced to leave the road and follow the higher

ground on the east. In the vicinity of what is now Fayette Park and farther east and south was then a famous shooting ground. These conditions and the great unhealthfulness of the locality caused the founders of Syracuse much anxiety. It was realized by them that something must be promptly done to counteract such baleful influences, or Syracuse would remain an insignificant hamlet. Judge Forman and his associates accordingly took the matter in hand, and in the winter of 1821-22 a survey was made which showed that the level of Onondaga Lake was nearly as high as some of the surrounding territory at high water, and that it set back in the creek and often flooded the low lands and always kept them wet. It was determined to lower the outlet and an appropriation was obtained from the Legislature for the purpose and for a system of drainage. A part of the expense was to fall upon the owners of lands benefited by the improvement. The law authorized the judges of the County Court to appoint three freeholders of the county, who should assess the amount of money to be raised upon the benefited lands, and provided that the lands could be sold after public notice of four weeks in case of non-payment of the assessments; if not redeemed within six months, with ten per cent. added, the sale would be absolute. The law permitted citizens to construct their own ditches, according to the plans of the commissioners; but if they did not do so, then the commissioners could do the work and charge the land owners with the expense. While this law was at the time considered arbitrary, the great benefits which it was to confer finally reconciled the people to its execution. It was one of the most beneficent measures ever adopted in the interest of Syracuse.

It was probably in the year 1820 that the first school house was built in Syracuse. (See engraving and history in later pages). It stood on the north side of Church street on the first lot east of the present Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad crossing, where the brick school house of district number four was subsequently built. In 1821 Hiram Deming taught school there and was succeeded by William K. Blair. The year 1821 saw the organization of the First Baptist Society, which in 1824 erected the first church edifice; it stood on the site of the present Universalist church. Religious services had been held previous to that time in private residences and in the school house.

Upon the opening of the canal a stone bridge was built over it on Salina street, with a single arch, and scarcely high enough to permit the passing of boats with passengers on their decks; this was built in

1823, and was superseded by a wooden bridge, and that by the first iron bridge. It is related that on account of the first bridge being so low, passengers were sometimes injured when riding on deck, and that when Canal Commissioner Earll's attention was called to the fact, his reply was, "Yes, I will have the cause of these complaints removed by deepening the bottom of the canal at that point."

The tendency of settlement and business was now turning south of the canal. Rufus Stanton had continued farming on the land east of Salina street, and in 1815 had a field of twenty acres of grain, at the northwest corner of which was erected the Syracuse House. The tract was afterwards sowed with grass seed, enclosed with a rail fence, and in 1820 was bought by Luther Buell (brother of the grandfather of H. B. Buell, of McCarthy's wholesale house), and Shubael Safford (grandfather of John D. Safford of Syracuse), who began the erection of a brick hotel fifty feet square, two stories high with basement. Mr. Safford fell from a scaffold during the work on the building and was killed. The accident delayed the building, which was finished by Henry Eckford in 1822, after his purchase of the tract. It was called the Syracuse Hotel, but in 1827, after the accession of the Syracuse Company, was rebuilt in an enlarged and improved style, and renamed the Syracuse House.

In 1823 what remained unsold of the Walton Tract again changed hands, passing from Kellogg & Sabine to Henry Eckford, of New York city, who sold it in May, 1824, to an organization called "The Syracuse Company," from whom very many of the later real estate titles of the village and city were derived. The price was \$30,000. This company was composed of William James, John Townsend, Isaiah Townsend, and James McBride. The deed transferred the land in trust to Moses Burnet and Gideon Hawley; further draining of portions was inaugurated, and the sale of lots was vigorously pursued.

Thus far the village had existed without a newspaper. Onondaga Hill had enjoyed the blessing since 1816, the Valley since 1814 (with an ephemeral sheet started in 1811), when Lewis H. Redfield began the publication there of the Onondaga Register, and the need of a more strictly local and directly interested journal was strongly felt. In April, 1823, the first number of the Onondaga Gazette was issued in Syracuse by John Durnford. It contained only one mercantile advertisement, that of Kasson & Heermans.

The neighboring village of Liverpool was still a place of much more

importance than either Syracuse or Salina. Farmers found a good market there and received cash for their products, while in most instances in the other villages, salt was offered in exchange. The amount of business done in Syracuse in 1825 was much less than at the Valley, and most of the stores were still on the north side of the canal between the two bridges. A dwelling on the corner of Mulberry and Fayette streets was considered far in the country; and when Ezra Town, about 1825, determined to open a grocery on the south side of the canal, he was assured by the wise men that he could not succeed; but he did, and conducted it on temperance principles.

At the beginning of the year 1825 there were about fifteen merchants of various kinds in the village, with the usual shops, mills, etc. Streets had been extended to some extent and somewhat improved in character, though there were seasons when many of them were almost impassable. Very little sidewalk had yet been constructed. The canal was finished in November, 1825; the salt industry was remarkably prosperous and increasing with rapid strides, and all outward signs pointed to the rapid advancement which followed. These auspicious indications prompted the inhabitants to cheerfully support the plan of village incorporation, and on the 13th of April, 1825, the necessary act passed the Legislature. The first village election was held on the 3d of May, 1825, when the following officers were elected:

Joshua Forman, president; Amos P. Granger, Moses D. Burnet, Heman Walbridge, John Rogers, trustees; James Webb, Alfred Northam, Thomas Spencer, assessors; John Durnford, treasurer; John Wilkinson, clerk; Henry Young, poundmaster; Jesse D. Rose, Henry W. Durnford, constables; Daniel Gilbert, justice of the peace.

Meetings were held with great frequency by the trustees and provision made for setting in motion the new government. The corporation was divided into two highway districts, the dividing line being the canal from the east line of the village to the "stone bridge [which had been built over the canal on Salina street]; thence along the center of the Turnpike to the Onondaga creek; thence up the same to the canal, and from thence along the line of the same to the west line of the village." The map of 1834 shows the village boundaries.

Now Syracuse began to advance with rapid strides. The simple machinery of the village government was soon in smooth working condition. The second meeting of the trustees was held on May 4, when a resolution was adopted "that Othniel H. Williston, George W. Palmer,

Hiram C. Woodworth, and James Mann are severally fit persons to be licensed as tavern keepers." At the meeting of May 8, grocer's licenses were granted to Joseph Thompson, Henry Newton, Stephen W. Cadwell, Paschal N. Thurber, Joel Owen, Peter Van Olinda, Henry W. Durnford, Hayden Rice, William T. Arnold, Ambrose Kasson, Bush & Vose, Andrew N. Van Patten, and Ralph Waldby. If a grocer sold liquor, he had to pay \$25 additional to his grocer's license fee. Canal street (now Pearl) "running parallel to the Lateral Canal at the distance of 100 feet therefrom," was ordered to be opened from Foot street to Salina street. (The lateral canal was what is now the Oswego Canal between the Erie Canal and Salina). Willow street was opened from Lock street to the lateral canal, and Lock street from Foot (now James) to Willow. "Robber's Row" was ordered to be opened four rods wide.

At a meeting held May 9, it was determined to procure "a good fire engine," and Moses D. Burnet was designated to ascertain the cost. On the following day ordinances were adopted providing that the "streets and canal should be kept clear of logs, lumber, etc.; that no property should be landed on the banks of the canal on Sunday, penalty, \$5; that liquor shops should be closed on Sunday and at 11 o'clock evenings, penalty \$2.50; that no guns should be fired in the village, penalty \$1; that no hogs be permitted to run at large, penalty 25c.; that no boisterous noise, profane or obscene talk should be permitted, penalty \$5."

At the meeting of May 13, Salina, Warren, Clinton, Water, Washington, Fayette and Church streets received the village authority for their names, and it was enacted that "the Seneca Turnpike through said village shall be called Genesee street;" while at the same time "the street leading east from the public square north of the canal" was named Foot street. "The street running from the Turnpike to the canal, next west of Gifford's house with its continuation," was named South Franklin street. "The street leading to the mill race, north of the canal, thence along the same to the Seneca Turnpike," was made Mill street. The street west of Onondaga Creek, which had been known as "Apple" street, was renamed West street. At this meeting steps were taken for building the Oswego Canal bridge in James street and for opening "Clinton street, on both sides of Washington." On the 24th of May it was ordered that proposals be advertised for lighting and trimming the four lamps "now put up, and such as may be put up."

This was probably the first call for bids on any contract in the village. It was also provided, in this connection, that "persons applying shall state the price they will charge per lamp, to be lighted only on dark nights."

When we consider that all this business was accomplished in about three weeks from the incorporation, it will be seen that the trustees were wide awake. The race with Salina was begun.

The condition of the streets at the time under consideration is indicated by a resolution passed at a meeting on the 6th of June, ordering that the lumber, etc., which had been left on "the public square be removed to-morrow, and John Wilkinson see to this order." Mr. Wilkinson was forced to remove the lumber himself, as the owner did not appear—unless it was Mr. Wilkinson himself.

At a meeting held June 15, \$125 were appropriated to inclose "the burying ground with a decent fence, painted, with a gate." Moses D. Burnet was authorized to provide "a decent pall and bier." The first burial ground in the village of Syracuse was at the intersection of Clinton and West Fayette streets, as shown on the map of 1834. Burials ceased here before 1819 and were probably not more than thirty in number. The second burial ground was situated on the west end of block 77; it extended from Church street to the Walton line. This was never used for its contemplated purpose, and what became known as "the old cemetery," was laid out on the Forman and Wilkinson map at the corner of West Water and Franklin streets; this is the ground for which the appropriation was made for a fence. The first burial in it was the body of Eliza Spencer, first wife of Thomas Spencer, who died April 2, 1824.

On the 14th of July, 1825, \$450 were appropriated for opening and improving Clinton street, and \$250 "for improving the road to the furnace."

¹ In reminiscences of 1835, written by E. W. Leavenworth, he thus speaks of some of the streets in the Fourth ward: "On the north side of James street all the land was in woods, except a narrow strip on each side of North Salina street, north of the bridge. Block No. 35 was then higher than any part of it now is; it was a solid bed of pure gravel. Between this block and Willow street there was a perennial frog pond, which was grown up to alders and other bushes, and was full of old rotted logs. It was extended south to about the middle of the Foot road, west to the Dr. Colvin lot, and east to the west line of the second lot east of Townsend street. No attempt was made to drain this until Mr. Forbes built his house, when he induced the trustees of the village to put an eight-inch wooden pipe across James street not far from the east line of Townsend street. When the lot owners graded James street in 1833-4 they cut through the bed of gravel crossing the street at Lock street, using the gravel in the work, and must have filled the frog pond six or eight feet nearly its entire length.

The Marquis de La Fayette made a tour of this country in 1825 and honored Syracuse with a visit. He came eastward from Marcellus, made a short stop at the hotel on Onondaga Hill (where he had breakfast), and in the Valley, whence he proceeded with an escort to the old Mansion House. He was met by a large assemblage of people of the village and surrounding country, and Judge Forman, president of the village, delivered an eloquent address, tendering the distinguished guest the hospitalities of a grateful people. La Fayette made a fitting response, after which a repast was served. The general and suite, with the Onondaga committee of escort, left for Utica on the packet boat Rochester.

At a meeting of the trustees, held October 11, 1825, Judge Forman stated that he had engaged a fire engine at the cost of \$935, and Thomas B. Heermans was appointed a captain of a fire company, with authority to enlist thirty-five men as members. This action had been taken in pursuance of the following resolutions, which were adopted at an earlier meeting of June 7, 1825:

Whereas, The Albany Insurance Company has proposed to this village, that the said company will loan the sum of \$1,000, to be used in the purchase of a good and sufficient fire engine, with proper implements, to extinguish fires, on the following conditions: The village to secure the payment of that sum in four years, by a bond under the corporate seal, two years without interest, and after that at three per cent. a year for the remainder of the time, therefore,

Resolved, That the trustees of the village be authorized to effect the loan of the sum of one thousand dollars on the terms aforesaid, and that the same be applied to the purchase of a good first-rate engine, and that they procure the same under the corporate seal.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be raised for the purpose of building an engine house, purchasing hooks and necessary ladders, which sum to be assessed on said village, pursuant to statute.

Some difficulty must have been encountered in effecting the loan, for another meeting was held "at the house of James Mann" (Syracuse House) on the 28th of November, when other similar resolutions were adopted, but providing for the payment of seven per cent. interest on the loan. On the 3d of January, 1826, the trustees adopted resolutions ordering housekeepers to provide themselves with leather buckets, bearing the name of the owner, ordinary dwellings to have one each, two-story houses to have two, and taverns to have four. John Rogers and Moses D. Burnet were at the same time authorized to contract for the building of an engine house "22 feet by 16 feet, 8 feet

posts, and to be neatly painted and furnished with a good box stove, which building to be placed in a line with and next to the barn of John Rogers." This engine house, as nearly as can now be learned, stood about on the site of the southeastern corner or side of the Bastable block, near Genesee street, where stood the small brick dwelling of John Rogers, the first brick building erected in the village, and removed when the present new Bastable block was erected. The membership of the first fire company was as follows; John Durnford, Stephen W. Cadwell, Paschal Thurber, Linneus P. Noble, Agrippa Martin, Thomas Spencer, Edward Chapman, Joel Owen, William O. Chope, Henry Van Heusen, Harman Van Heusen, Russell Hebard, Zopher Adams, Humphrey Mellen, Samuel Mead, Theodore Ashley, John Wall, Volney Cook, Archibald L. Fellows, Seth K. Akin and Henry Gifford. This list embraced most of the prominent citizens of the place. Suitable fire hooks were ordered of Henry Van Heusen, at a cost of \$18.75, and on the 4th of December, 1827, a hook and ladder company was formed, with the following members: Daniel Elliot, David Stafford, C. Walbridge, Ambrose Kasson, J. C. Fields, J. Whitney and Captain Archer. These facilities for fire extinguishment served the village until 1832.

It was probably in 1827 that the first so-called police duty was performed, as in March of that year the records show the payment of \$25 to H. W. Durnford "for services as police constable." In the following year the same sum was paid to Charles Cook for like service. Police duty, at least aside from what was done by the regular constables, was doubtless of a transient and intermittent character for some years after the village was incorporated.

The first store of Sidney Dole and Milan C. Taylor (1814) has been mentioned. During work on the canal in 1817 the firm of Northrup & Dexter, who had a contract on the work, succeeded Dole & Taylor, and continued in trade until 1821. The following list embraces most of the merchants who began business between 1820 and the incorporation of the village:

Amos P. Granger came down from Onondaga Hill in 1831 and opened a dry goods store which fronted on the canal on the east side of Salina street; besides this store there were then only a few small groceries and general stores. Henry Newton opened a store in 1822. Archy Kasson opened a hardware store in 1822; Kasson & Heermans, general store, in 1823; G. M. Towle, forwarding and commission business, April, 1823; George Davis & Co., July, 1823; John Rogers & Co., November, 1823; William Malcolm, 1823; Haskell & Walbridge, saddlers and furnishers, 1824;

and in that year J. Vanderheyden, Mead & Davis, A. N. Van Patten, and H. & W. Dowd began business as merchants, with Hiram Judson, jeweller, and H. Hyde & Co., forwarders.

From this time forward, business enterprises of various kinds multiplied rapidly. Dr. Basset, who succeeded Dr. Ziba Swan, was in the village during the building of the canal and had an enormous practice considering the number of inhabitants, for almost everybody was sick. He was succeeded by Dr. David Colvin, who was in practice here many years, and by Dr. Jonathan Day, who died with cholera in 1832. John Wilkinson was practicing law, and Alfred Northam opened an office in 1824, while Harvey Baldwin and Schuyler Strong were added to the number of attorneys in 1826. The second newspaper, *The Syracuse Advertiser*, a Jackson organ, was started in 1825. The first Presbyterian church was organized December 14, 1824, and St. Paul's on the 2d of May, 1826.

The principal factors of this very remarkable and rapid growth were the salt industry, the canal, the spirit of enterprise among the citizens, and, strange as it may seem to-day, the intense and aggressive rivalry that came into existence between Syracuse and Salina, which reached disagreeable if not disgraceful proportions and did not wholly disappear until 1840 or later. The development of this rivalry was due chiefly to a class of the inhabitants of Salina who found it impossible to remain silent and inactive while being outstripped by a mushroom rival that was a mere hamlet in a swamp when their own village was a large and prosperous place. "Salt Pointers" for many years merely smiled with incredulity at intimations that Syracuse would ever become a rival of Salina; but the time came when their scorn changed to fear and jealousy, which were greatly intensified by the opening of the canal. Salina was incorporated a little earlier than Syracuse (March 12, 1824), a fact which hastened the same action in the younger village. It should not be understood that jealousy led to any overt acts on the part of the authorities of Salina, or by the better class of its inhabitants, whatever may have been their sentiments. Such was not the case, except as demonstrated in the very active opposition to the location of the court house in Syracuse (1828-9); but the spirit of antagonism and jealousy was communicated to the younger generation, and particularly to the laboring class who were employed in the salt works and who constituted a numerous element of the population. These were rough in their habits and unused to the amenities of life, and hence were quite ready

to insist that Syracuseans had no real right to build up a rival village at their very doors, and should not do it if they could prevent it. They supported their position with their own crude arguments and often with their fists. This rough element often visited Syracuse, sometimes led by Dean Richmond, and missed no opportunity for provoking the young men of this place until a conflict would follow, which on some occasions became almost a riot, as we shall see. This rivalry, as before intimated, became an important factor in the rapid growth of Syracuse. The population which was about 500 in 1825, reached 6,929 in 1830, while general improvements and infant industries sprang up on every hand.

Some brief notes upon the condition of the village from 1827 to 1830 will be of interest here. In 1827 there were no blocks (or squares) in the Fourth ward as now bounded; none north of the Walton line; none west of Apple (West) street on the north side of the canal; none south of Fayette street and none east of Mulberry street. No street north of the canal had been opened or worked, excepting Salina street and what little had been done on the "Foot Road," (James street).¹ The only bridge over the canal east of Warren street was at the Lodi Locks. Major Moses D. Burnet lived in what is now the Century Club house, though it has been slightly changed. He built first a large frame house on West Genesee street, on the site of the Judge Comstock place. Nelson Gilbert lived in a small house on the site of the Cathedral parsonage, and on the block between the two canals, John Boyd, a Scotchman, lived a sort of hermit life in a shanty and raised and sold garden truck. There was a small house near the present corner of McBride and Ash streets, and a few whitewashed shanties along the Oswego Canal north of Willow street were called "White Hall." Peter Wales, the first butcher of the village, lived in a small house just north of the Oswego Canal bridge on the west side of North Salina street. On the same side of the street, corner of Division, was a tavern kept by Henry Blake, which was called at different times the "Center House," and the "Half Way House." The Foot Road (now James street) was passable by teams only to Lodi street. A gulf extended across the road at the site of Gen. D. H. Bruce's residence (James and Highland), cutting off travel. South of the road and east of Lodi street there was

¹ When the Syracuse Company laid out what is now the Fourth ward and that vicinity, they gave their own names to several of the streets, as McBride, Townsend, James, while Burnet and Hawley streets were named from Major Burnet and Gideon Hawley, agents of the company.

no cleared land, and most of what was cleared in other localities abounded with stumps. "Robber's Row" in 1827 had become a busy place, owing chiefly to canal traffic. Columbus C. and David Bradley occupied the basement of Amos P. Granger's building, next to the Salina street bridge, and the next three stores were occupied successively by Thomas and Elisha George, Dexter Pepper, and William K. Blair; Mr. Blair afterwards built a four-story block there. The site of these buildings is now covered by the Syracuse Savings Bank building. Farther east were the groceries of Stephen W. Cadwell and Paschal Thurber (the largest in the village), and Deacon Henry Chamberlain. This latter building is standing now, the front just as Deacon Chamberlain built it. Still further east Robert I. Brockway had a butcher shop as early as 1830, and was succeeded by Caleb Davis, father of the late chief of police, Thomas Davis. The north side of Robber's Row was occupied by cheap structures which were built prior to 1824. Gilbert Fitch lived in the old Greyhound Hotel in 1827, and Thomas Spencer in

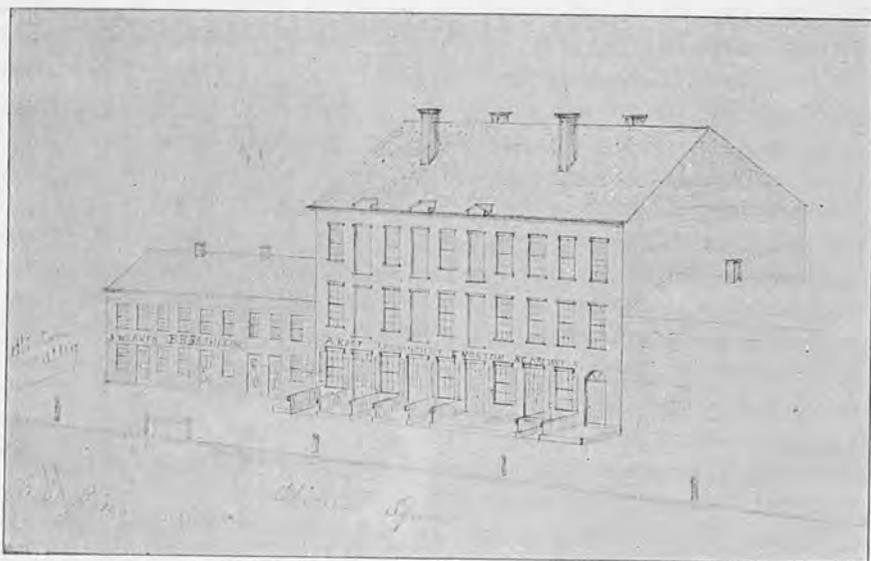


a small dwelling next west. The next building was a two-story house occupied by Messrs. Cadwell and Thurber. Hugh Hancock had a shoe store in a small building on the corner fronting Salina street.

On the Salina street side of this block (82) lived Dr. Colvin, — Lewis, a brother-in-law of Sterling Cossitt, and James Sackett.¹ Just

¹Mr. Sackett was a very peculiar and eccentric bachelor. His tastes in dress were very singular, and he often wore a frock coat reaching nearly to his heels, a wide-brimmed hat with a veil over his face; he usually traveled about in a dilapidated sulky with a top patched up in varied colors. When he was on foot he carried a large umbrella with a white patch on top. When he was ready to build on his property he contracted for a house 22 x 40 feet in size. As the contractor did not come and build as agreed, Sackett bargained with another man to do the same work and the structure was immediately erected. Before it was finished the first contractor came with timbers, etc., for the performance of his contract. Although Mr. Sackett was not bound to fulfill his agreement with this man, he said to him, "Here, put it up at the end of this one." Of course he then had a house 22 x 80 feet. With all his peculiarities he was a well-disposed person, correct and prompt in business matters. At his death his estate was worth \$150,000. A part of his estate was land embracing and surrounding the site of the Cathedral. This land, or part of it, was covered with a pleasant grove the possession of which greatly delighted Mr. Sackett. One morning he arose to find nothing left of it but the stumps of the trees which had been neatly sawed off and marked with white chalk. The afflicted owner made desperate efforts to learn who among his enemies did the deed but he never succeeded.

north of the corner of Salina and James streets was a plain two-story building with the law office of Thaddeus M. Wood and his son-in-law, Charles A. Baker, on the first floor and John F. Wyman's printing office on the second floor, with the law office of Alfred Northam and Elias W. Leavenworth in rear of it; the latter office remained there until 1828, when they removed to the east wing of the Syracuse House. All north of that was the property of James Sackett. The block where stands Andrews Brothers James and Warren street grocery was unoccupied at this time, but the block next on the north was used by Deacon Thomas



MARVIN BLOCK, 1824, SITE OF ONONDAGA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Sketched from memory by M. W. Hanchett.

Spencer for a boat yard and dry dock. The corner of Willow and North Salina streets was vacant in 1827 and about 100 feet north stood the dwelling of Elisha F. Wallace, father of Judge William J. Wallace. A little farther north was the house of Rufus Stanton, built in 1808. The old Mansion house stood on the Empire House corner and was kept in 1825 by O. H. Williston; it was removed in 1844-45 to clear the site for the present structure. There was no building on this block on Salina street north of the hotel. A one-story building next west of the Man-

sion House fronting the "public square," contained three stores, two of which were occupied by Volney Cook & Co., the fashionable dry goods dealers of the village, and by the harness shop of Silas Ames (who came down from the Hill). Next west of the Mansion House was the wood structures shown in the engraving. The first 33 feet of the brick Marvin block was built by the Syracuse Company and was occupied in part by the lottery office of S. C. Brewster, in which Hiram Deming bought a quarter of the ticket which drew \$50,000. Samuel Copp was Mr. Brewster's manager. Next was Marvin & Norton's fur store. That part of the row was built by Asa Marvin, whose partner was Elbert Norton. Directly after the death of Elbert Norton about 1832, that part of the block was occupied by E. B. Wicks & Co., who removed from the structure adjoining the Mansion House. Next came Dr. John W. Hanchett's drug store and office, over which he lived about fifteen years. Next to this was the shoe store of Adonijah Root, father of Mrs. John R. Whitlock. On the corner was a two-story frame building, part of which was occupied by the Presbyterian society for a session room before they built one. On the second floor was the dwelling of Mrs. Barlow, mother of Jason, Augustus, John and Benjamin R. John and Benjamin Barlow were both printers, and Benjamin became superintendent of the Five Points Mission, New York. Her oldest daughter, Mary, was the first wife of C. T. Longstreet; the second daughter was the second wife of Dr. John C. Hanchett; and the third was the wife of J. P. Ballard. Next west was the store of B. B. Batchelder and adjoining that the store occupied by Samuel Ketcham, and at one time by Samuel Weaver.

The only dwelling then on North Clinton street was on the southeast corner of Church street and remained there until the county buildings were erected. Clinton street was then a mere alley and was long known as "Clinton Alley." East of the house on the corner of Church street was a small dwelling built for the Syracuse Company,¹ occupied in 1827 by Gardner Lawrence. The remainder of the block was devoted to the stables and grounds of the Mansion House. In 1825 Andrew N. Van Patten and John Rogers built on the north side of Church street between Salina and Warren, what was called "the circus house," a large wooden structure in which was a "ring" and rude seats for

¹ The Syracuse Company erected many houses and nearly all were uniform in size and a story and a half high. A few of these are still left in the city, two of them on South Warren street opposite Billings Park.

spectators; various shows were given it. On the southeast corner of the block (80) surrounded by Church, Clinton and Genesee streets, a Mr. Gates, son-in-law of Sterling Cossitt, kept a tavern in 1827. Capt. Joel Cody, a popular packet officer between Syracuse and Utica, lived next west, and Matthew W. Davis, son of Matthew L., the early merchant, lived just west of the site of the present First Baptist church. The next dwelling west was occupied many years by Joseph Slocum, father of the wife of the New York millionaire Russell Sage. There were a few other unimportant houses on the block.

On the northwest corner of Church and Salina streets was Isaac Stanton's stone-cutting shop; he died in 1832. The three lots next



A. P. GRANGER.

west of the corner were bought in 1829 successively by B. Davis Noxon, Hiram A. Deming, and Amos P. Granger, who built the brick houses still standing, demolishing or removing small dwellings built by the Syracuse Company. Three other houses stood west of these lots on that street. On the southwest corner of Genesee and Clinton streets, Booth & Elliott built in 1824 what became known as "the old saleratus factory" (site of the present Clinton block). There were three stores on the lower floor, two of which fronted Clinton Square and one on Genesee street. The two next the canal were occupied by

D. & M. Dana, dealers in grain, etc. L. O. Phinney had the other store. (Deacon Dana built the first house east of the Baptist church, now standing.) But when business drifted away from that locality, the building was taken by James Taylor & Co., who manufactured saleratus there. The

building was burned August 23, 1859. West of this block was in 1827 the Eagle Tavern, kept first by Ezra Rhyne, and later by William A. Robinson, afterwards proprietor of the Onondaga Hotel. Judge Forman built the next dwelling on the west and the next three were occupied respectively by Pliny Dickinson, Rev. Dr. John W. Adams, and Josiah Wright, now occupied by D. O. Salmon. Dr. George Hooker lived in 1827 in the house built in 1824 by Henry Gifford, on the corner of Genesee and Franklin streets, which with the residence of William Malcolm, corner of Washington and South Salina streets, were then the finest in the village. Henry Gifford built and occupied the first house south of Genesee on Franklin street and later erected his handsome residence on the corner of Genesee and North West streets. On block 85 were three small houses fronting Genesee street, and on the west side of Franklin street was a good house built about the time under consideration by Heman and Chester Walbridge, the successful merchants. Only a few other small dwellings were on this block. On block 197 were the saw mill, the oil mill, and a tannery, while on block 66, west of the creek, was a small house nearly on the site of the Allen Munroe residence, occupied first by Henry Young, and where Sterling Cossitt lived many years. Near the southern corner of block 65 was a large two-story house built by Judge Forman, and occupied in 1827 and later by Major Burnet. A few poor dwellings stood on West street, occupied at this time by Herman Hyde, William James (miller in Major Burnet's stone mill), and Gilbert Horton, a cooper. To the westward of this region were the salt fields of the Syracuse and Onondaga Coarse Salt Companies. Joseph Savage was superintendent for the latter company and lived in a large house on the north side of Genesee street, just east of what is now Leavenworth avenue. All the land about the head of the lake and south of the road leading from Geddes to Salina and below the bluffs, was uncleared and undrained swamp.

Turning to the territory south of the canal and east of Salina street, it may be stated that between Fayette Park and Chestnut street there were no buildings and no cultivated land. The forest had been cut away on the north side of the Turnpike, but the stumps were all standing in 1827-8. South of the Turnpike, the swamp, shrubs and trees were in their primeval condition. Capt. Oliver Teall had two small saw mills and a grist mill near the Lodi locks. The streets in the eastern part of the city were the Turnpike, the Jamesville road and Beech

street between the Turnpike and the canal. A little-traveled wood-road ran south from the Turnpike to the Valley about on the line of Renwick avenue. Yellow Brook ran in Water street from Lodi as far west as Lemon street, where it turned southerly and crossed Genesee street east of Almond, continued on through the swamp to the neighborhood



OLIVER TEALL.

of Harrison street where it turned northwesterly, passed across the site of the Farmer block, crossed Warren street on the site of the Dr. Powers residence, and ran thence northerly, crossing Jefferson street about midway between Salina and Warren streets, and Salina street about 300 feet south of Fayette through a deep depression; thence it turned southwesterly to Onondaga Creek. There was not a building on the west side of South Salina street south of Yellow Brook, nor on the east side south of the fourth lot south from Fayette street. When the Syracuse Company purchased the Walton Tract they found this

immediate region covered with stumps and underbrush. Building a farmhouse south of the corner of Salina and Jefferson streets on the east side, they leased it to Jacob Husenfrats (or Hausenfradt) who contracted to clear their land. By industry he soon had the tract covered with grain and vegetables. Olmsted Quick had a boat-house on the Yellow Brook for the craft in which he fished in the brook and the mill pond; he was a shoemaker. Zophar Adams was making brick in 1824 on the west side of Salina street near the brook. The section now intersected by West Onondaga street was in 1824-5 mostly a cedar swamp, with some dry places where blackberries grew in luxuriance; it was also a resort for game, and hunting and blackberrying expeditions thither were part of the pleasures of that time.

The block bounded by Salina, Washington, Warren and Fayette streets was vacant in 1824, excepting some large trees. The First Pres-

byterian church was built in 1825 on the site of the McCarthy stores. On the southwest corner of the block surrounded by Salina, Washington, East Genesee and Warren streets, where the telegraph office of the Western Union is now situated, Archy Kasson built a two-story dwelling in 1824; later this was displaced by the Exchange Hotel, long a popular resort and place for holding meetings. Soon after 1827 a row of one-story offices, their roofs sloping eastward, were built between the hotel and the Syracuse House. In the east wing of the Syracuse House Col. Elijah Phillips had the stage office, up before which Jason C. Woodruff was wont to drive his four-in-hand stage teams with a grand flourish. Adjoining the stage office was, in 1827, the law office of Harvey Baldwin and Schuyler Strong, east of which was the drug store and office of Dr. Mather Williams. (For biographical sketch of Dr. Williams, see Chapter XXVII). In 1824 a Mr. Waterbury owned a small building on Genesee street adjoining the gateway to the Syracuse House stables, where he kept a little grocery; in that year Joel Owen purchased the property and kept a bowling alley there. Later he built the present brick block on the site now owned by his son of the same name. Next east of the Waterbury place, Jabez Hawley had his cabinet shop; he died in 1835. From this building to Warren street the lots were vacant until after 1827. On the corner was the blacksmith shop of Henry Van Heusen (and others), brother of S. V. B. Van Heusen who died within the present year (1895). Mr. Van Heusen at an earlier date had his shop on the southwest corner of Clinton and Genesee streets. In early years H. W. Durnford owned the two lots south of the corner, and a small house stood on the southeast corner; these were purchased by Samuel Larned who built a plain brick structure where he kept a hotel called the Alhambra; a part of the lower story contained stores. The hotel was afterwards called the Tremont (kept at one period by Barnet Filkins), and still later the Sherman House. The building finally burned and the Larned Building took its place.

Block 111, bounded by Salina, East Fayette, Warren and Jefferson streets, was nearly vacant until after 1824. A small house stood on the site of the Washington block near the corner of Salina and East Fayette streets. Northward of the Hausenfradt dwelling stood the barn of the three-story brick tavern built on the corner by Joel Kinney, where he conducted the American Hotel on temperance principles. The lots on this corner were sold originally by the Syracuse Company—lot number 1 to Archibald Perkins, and it passed through the hands

of Henry Perkins, Lewis Averell, and Lewis Kinney; lot number 3 to Amos P. Granger and by him to Lewis Kinney. On the 1st of April, 1848, the First Presbyterian Society bought the property for \$10,000. Just south of the tavern barn mentioned stood in 1827 two one-story dwellings and south of them a two-story house in which Mrs. Dickinson taught a young ladies' school. On the site of Francis Hendricks's block Harvey Baldwin erected before 1827 a two-story brick building, and in that vicinity were several of the wood houses built by the Syracuse Company. In 1827 I. De Blois Sherman built south of the corner on Warren street the brick dwelling long occupied by Dr. Lyman Clary, on the site of which is now being erected a brick block by Edward T. Hawkins. The west side of Warren street was unoccupied except by this house. The first Episcopal church, finished in 1822, stood on the site of the Granger block; the church is now the old St. Mary's, stand on the corner of Montgomery and Madison streets.



COOK'S COFFEE HOUSE.

Block 109, surrounded by Washington, Montgomery, Fayette and Warren streets, contained a number of buildings before 1830. Col. Elijah Phillips lived in a house built about 1824 by Jonas Mann on the Vanderbilt House corner, which became the historic Cook's Coffee House. On the Montgomery street corner, site of the Yates, was a

dwelling built by A. N. Van Patten just before 1827, which became the L. H. Redfield home. Next to the Redfield house was the two-story brick house of Capt. Hiram Putnam. Jason C. Woodruff lived on the Warren street side and had his livery stable in the rear. These and one other dwelling were all the buildings on the block until later than 1827. The next block south (112) had only four small houses, all probably built by the Syracuse Company, until after 1827.

Samuel Phelps had a blacksmith shop on the site of the Myers block in 1827, aside from which this block (55) and block 122 on which is now the Joy building, were vacant.



SITES OF THE ONONDAGA COUNTY, AND SYRACUSE SAVINGS BANKS BUILDINGS.

In early years the land on which stands the Onondaga Savings Bank was separated from the land east of it (block 94) by an alley which extended back to the canal, the part where the bank stands being numbered 93. On this part was a brick building which came to a point on the western end, where was Pliny Dickinson's jewelry store; next to that John Van Epps sold dry goods. In the upper part was printed the first number of the first newspaper in the village in 1823. To this building was removed the post-office in 1824. Adjoining the alley was the store of Jonas Mann and Humphrey Mellen, and next to this was Madame Raoul's fancy goods store. To the eastward as far as Warren

street were three-story buildings partly of brick and partly wood, built to project over a passage way along the canal, many of which were used for canal business. Here Henry Newton had a grocery and Joseph Slocum occupied the two eastern stores. These buildings were burned in 1834. East of Warren street on the canal the block was considerably built up between 1824 and 1830. A three story brick building at the western end was occupied by the storehouse of John Rogers and was burned November 18, 1827. The eastern end was occupied by the building now standing which was erected by William Malcolm for a storehouse. Between these blocks were a number of cheap wooden buildings. Just east of this was the canal basin extending south to about the front line of the first City Hall and covering a large part of Montgomery and Market streets in that square. (See map of 1834).

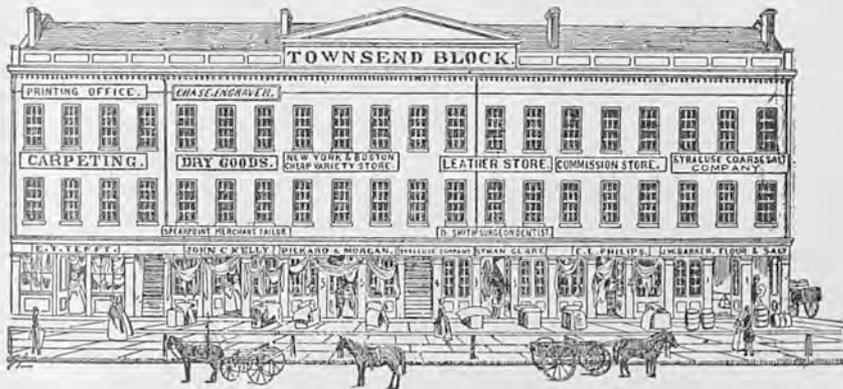
On the site of the Bastable block in 1827 was a small dwelling occupied by a man named Walker. Daniel Elliott owned the site and afterward built on it a two-story wooden building for stores and offices. Next east of this was another wooden building erected in 1817, in which a tavern was kept, and adjoining this was the old brick dwelling built by John Rogers in 1825, whose stone steps were a marvel; this was one of the first brick houses in the village and stood in nearly its original form until the erection of the present Bastable block in 1893. No other buildings were on this square until after 1827.

A Mr. Russell had a small pottery on the block east of Market street, and Nathan Van Benschoten lived in a small dwelling east of the pottery. He afterwards built the house still standing on the northeast corner of the square and lived and died there. The blocks on either side of the canal east of Mulberry street (48 and 52) were almost unoccupied until about 1830. Harmon W. Van Buren lived in a house built by his father, Peter Van Buren, on the east side of Mulberry street and afterwards built his brick residence on the south side of Water street. His tannery and shoe shop, where he laid the foundation of his fortune, were near by.

Block 56 fronting on Fayette Park was vacant until after 1824 and mostly covered with large trees. Henry Gifford cut the timber here for his first house. John Daniels owned the Crouse dwelling corner before 1825, and built a tavern there which he sold to a Mr. Luce. It was kept by Jared Phelps in 1827 and later was owned and occupied by Judge Sylvanus Tousley; it was demolished when the Crouse residence was built. What is now the park was bisected by the Turnpike,

which ran diagonally across it. Mulberry street stopped at Genesee, and there was no other house east of Mulberry street in 1827, and no street on which to build, excepting Genesee.

South of the canal and west of Clinton street improvements were limited in character in early years. In 1824 a foot bridge crossed the canal a little east of the site of the present Clinton street bridge and near its north end Deacon Henry Chamberlain had a small meat market. On the north side of Water street west of Clinton, Hiram Hyde, son-in-law of Judge Forman, had two storehouses; he died in 1825. The building was removed about 1830 by Willett and Henry Raynor and the original of the Jerry Rescue Block built on the site. This was the only building in 1830 on that side to the creek. Le Grand and William Crofoot made brick about this time on the site of Greenway's malt house.



THE TOWNSEND BLOCK.

Block 100, bounded by Salina, Washington, Clinton, and Water streets, was the principal business locality in early years. The hardware store of Kasson & Heermans was on the Wieting block corner in 1824 and later, and in that year their wooden building was replaced with a three-story brick building 70 feet deep on Salina street. This closed the east windows of William Malcolm's hardware store situated thirty feet west of the corner. Mr. Malcolm had given offense to Mr. Kasson and the character of the corner structure was in part retaliatory. Elam Lynds and his son subsequently purchased the corner building and carried on the same business; they were succeeded by Horace and Charles

A. Wheaton. West of Malcolm's store fronting the canal the Syracuse Company built a row of wooden buildings for stores and shops; these were occupied about 1827 by Henry Green, tailor; Ross and Joseph Leslie, Charles Leonard (still living), harness maker; Agnew & Wood, tailors; Jonathan Day, drugs; Hiram Judson, jeweler; and E. T. Tefft, dry goods. John Durnford taught a select school on the second floor next west of Malcolm's store. Major Burnet, agent for the company, had his office west of this row, and built another east of it for John G. Forbes, who came down from Salina to practice law. A wooden two-story house stood until after 1827 west of these building, occupied later by Charles Rust, cabinet maker, father of Stiles M. and Spencer Rust. These last named buildings were on the site of the Townsend block, shown in engraving. Next south of the Kasson & Heermans building on Salina street was a narrow alley running back behind three of the Water street lots, and adjoining the alley was the shoe store of James Pease; next to that was the cabinet shop of Theodore Ashley, with whom Charles F. Williston learned his trade and was partner some years. Adjoining the Ashley building was a two-story brick, the side walls of which still stand. William Malcolm's fine house was on the corner of Washington and Salina streets, and on the southeast corner of the square was the dwelling of Gen. James Mann, whose daughter, Mary, married Capt. (afterward general) R. B. Marcy, whose daughter was the wife of Gen. George B. McClellan.



BUILT BY HENRY RAYNOR,¹ IN WEST WATER STREET,
ABOUT 1832.

[Sketched from memory by M. W. Hanchett.]

lodge the house was occupied by Calvin Riley, who had a soap factory

On block 99, bounded by Clinton, Washington, Water, and Franklin Sts., there were few buildings until about 1828-30. Judge Forman's house, which has before been mentioned, was removed westward to allow the opening of South Clinton street; after the judge left the village

¹ Henry Raynor was born in Schaghticoke, N. Y., August 7, 1790, and went to Oswego county, whence he removed to Onondaga Valley in 1822 and carried on business with his elder brother

on block 91. The Forman house remained until Jacob Crouse purchased the corner for his block. The old stone house which stood as a landmark many years was erected very early and in 1827 was occupied by Judge James Webb. West of this was the two-story brick house, built, owned and occupied by John Wall in 1827 and many later years by Columbus C. Bradley. The only other building on this block was the brick dwelling built by Daniel Elliott for Dr. Mather Williams. Block 97 had no improvements until later than 1827 and 98 was used as the burying ground from 1824 to 1841.

Block 107, bounded by Washington, Salina, Fayette, and Clinton streets, now in the business heart of the city, was very little improved until after 1830. In 1827 John Wilkinson had his little law office on the Globe Hotel corner and just south of it his plain dwelling where he lived many years. On the next lot south was the house of Thomas B. Heermans. The next house was occupied by Alanson Edwards, and next west was James Manning's house, occupied later by Vivus W. Smith. John Garrison's two-story tavern was on the corner of Fayette and Salina streets; he purchased the lot in 1824 and for his building cut some pine timber west of Clinton street. William B. Kirk, the La Fayette wagonmaker, sold him a wagon and at Mr. Garrison's death in 1826, purchased the tavern, partly to collect what was due him. Thus Mr. Kirk's business career was changed; he took the hotel and made it



JOHN WILKINSON.

Willett. In 1826 they settled in Syracuse and long formed the successful firm of W. & H. Raynor. Henry built stores on the site of the Jerry Rescue block, and a block of dwellings (shown in engraving) on the opposite side of W. Water street which were recently demolished. He was prominent in Whig politics, a bosom friend of Wm. H. Seward and chiefly instrumental in pushing forward that eminent statesman. Mr. Raynor died March 7, 1866.

popular, accumulated wealth, which he early invested in Central Railroad stock and later in real estate, and died in possession of a large fortune. In 1869 he built the first Kirk block, in which he also kept a hotel.¹ This was removed to make room for the stately building erected by his son, William B. Kirk. On the northeast corner of the square, in the rear of the Wilkinson house, was the two-story brick house of Dr. Jonathan Day, who in 1832, fell a victim to his unselfish labor among cholera patients. He was a prominent man outside of his profession, had one of the earliest drug stores on Clinton Square, and his death was a great loss to the community. These five were all the buildings on this now important block in 1827.

Block 110, next south of the one just described, had only three buildings in 1827. On the site of the Pike block was a building similar to the Garrison tavern where Clark Hebard kept a public house. This was soon purchased by Thomas J. Keeler, who greatly improved the property in later years. Next on the south was a large unpainted building used for tenements, and just south of this and near Yellow Brook was a brick structure used for a tobacco factory.

In describing the western section of the city's site General Leavenworth wrote as follows:

The woods on that portion lying west of the creek were of course the second growth, principally oak and hickory, interspersed with some hemlock. Near the junction of the Cinder Road and Furnace street and north of the Cinder Road, there were many acres of land with very little wood growing on it. This ground was cleared in 1827-8 and a race course made there. The bridge across the creek on the Cinder Road was known as the high bridge, as it was quite high above the water, and also in contradistinction to the bridge on Water street, which was very low. At the west end of the high bridge, on the north side of the road, lived Zophar Adams; he had a brickyard between his home and the creek. He did much of the early village jobbing, and made Warren street from Jefferson street to Billings Park. His was the only house west of the creek.

The first house built on the Cinder Road was by George T. M. Davis in 1829, which stood on two acres of land at the corner of Onondaga street and South avenue. This old house now forms part of a dwelling on South avenue. Mr. Davis married a daughter of Judge Forman in

¹ Daniel Candee is authority for the statement that when Mr. Kirk came to Syracuse his desire was to buy a hotel then situated on the site of the Kearney brewery in the First ward. But the price of the property was \$4,000, which was \$1,000 more than he possessed; so he contented himself with the purchase of the Garrison tavern, for which he paid \$2,700. He never claimed that this purchase was the result of foresight as to its subsequent value, but he was driven to buy it because he could not get the place he wanted.

1828. Major Burnet's stone flouring mill stood on the site of the Amos mills, and was burned. Water street extended across the creek but only to this mill. Washington and Fayette streets terminated at Clinton street, and the latter extended from Clinton square to the Yellow Brook and was very little used. Salina street terminated on the south at what is now Cortland avenue, the latter forming a part of the highway to the Valley. The Cinder Road stopped on its eastern end at South Salina street and it was not until several years later that East Onondaga street (as now named) was opened. Many of these and other details are shown on the two old maps, and the course of the creek is indicated as it existed before the improvements of 1838-9.

The Yellow Brook was partly filled up in the summer of 1827 and Washington street was extended eastward. Calvin Mitchell was paid "\$49.46 for making 83 rods and 7 links of road in Clinton street," and \$200 were expended for "improvement on the south side of the canal, from the stone bridge to the engine house." The dry dock and canal at James street were bridged about this time at a cost of \$225. In 1828 notices were posted in the village to the following effect:

For the purpose of improving the road on Foot street and for the purpose of doing it with the best economy, any person needing earth for filling up lots or other purposes, may take it from Foot street hill, provided it be done in such a manner as to leave the road bed level, and in all cases to be taken between the stakes on each side of the road.

West street (Apple) was extended northward from the stone mill in 1828.

A census of the population of the village taken in 1829 gave the number as 2,565. It was this year that saw the close of the bitter strife for the location of the county buildings, and although Salina won a partial victory by their erection midway between the two villages, Syracuse was not wholly disappointed; the removal from the Hill had been accomplished and the citizens of the young village bided their time. Down to this time, very little sidewalk had been laid and what there was was poor in character. In August, 1830, the following ordinance was published:

The Trustees of the village deem it necessary to order sidewalks on the several streets hereinafter specified, viz.: On Salina street from the Yellow brook (between Fayette and Jefferson streets) to the canal. From the north side of Salina street to the side cut (Oswego canal); from that point on the east side of the street to the Court House. Also, from the bridge at the red mill, on Genesee street to Montgomery street, and from that point along the south side of Genesee street to Center

Square (Fayette Park) and on all sides of the public squares. All of the above ordered walks must be so laid as to leave six feet for cellar ways.

In those times the sidewalks were laid of brick 4 by 8 or 8 by 8 inches in size. From the newspapers of 1829-30 are gathered the following items that will aid in completing the description of the village at that date:

A. Abbott and S. F. Myers had in a "new supply of medicines, paints and dye-stuffs;" they were located in the east wing of the Syracuse House. Samuel Goodwin's stock of goods in the store "in the brick block east of C. Walbridge & Co., on the south side of the canal," comprises "dry goods, hardware, cutlery, nails, groceries, cognac brandy, Holland gin, St. Croix rum, cannister powder, shot," etc. At this time Chester and Heman Walbridge had a factory for the manufacture of chairs and other furniture near the canal locks not far from the present crossing of Mulberry street. This was burned a few years later and was not rebuilt. Bradley and Josiah Wright were in the "west store in the brick building erected by W. & H. Raynor, on the bank of the canal, near the wooden bridge in the western part of the village of Syracuse," where they offered Spanish hides, sole, upper and harness leather; also an assortment of choice groceries, storage and forwarding. Johnson & Huntley were merchant tailors in the "east wing of Amos P. Granger's building," on the canal, where "garments were made with precision, and ready-made clothing sold," probably the first goods of this kind in the village. Marvin Devoe & Co. had taken the store recently occupied by C. Walbridge & Co., where they had a general store. Volney Cook advertised carpeting, paper hangings and looking glasses. His store was just west of the Mansion House. Kellogg & Fitch announced that they had just returned from New York "with a good assortment of dry goods." Dr. Jonathan Day says he "keeps his office in his drug store, sign of the mortar and pestle, where all calls in the way of his profession will be thankfully received and punctually attended to." His store was then in the Syracuse House block. E. Brewster wanted 30,000 sheep and lamb skins, delivered at "Chauncey Woodruff's market in the west part of Syracuse." Woodruff was located on West Water street. Henry Judson had "just received from New York military goods, watches, britannia ware, musical instruments," etc; his store was on Water street near Clinton. D. & M. Dana would "pay cash for wheat," and sold flour, dye woods, Shaker brooms, Nova Scotia grindstones," etc., in the "Yellow Building." They had also on hand a "few barrels of superior whisky." John Rogers, that excellent citizen, had just "removed to the brick building formerly occupied by David Griffith & Co.," where he carried on storage and forwarding, and also had a stock of shoes to sell at wholesale. This building was on the corner of Warren and East Water streets. Newton & Humphreys had received on consignment 200 fancy chairs. They soon removed "to the store lately occupied by Ambrose Kasson, opposite Clinton Row." G. T. N. Davis would pay cash for rags, and offered 500 miner's pails, from the Waterloo pail factory, and paper of all kinds. His store was in the Yellow Building. Henry Van Heusen and Peter Moshell had entered into partnership as blacksmiths on the corner of Warren and Genesee streets, where the former had long had his shop. James Pease, "one door south of A. Kasson's hardware store," Salina street, advertised boots and shoes. Mr. Pease came from Lysander, where he cut

timber on his father's farm, drew it to Baldwinsville, had it sawed and framed and soon after 1820 floated it on a scow via the new waterway and the Seneca River to the lake, and thence to Syracuse, and built his store. It stood on the site afterwards occupied by the Mechanics' Bank building and now by part of the Wieting block. A. S. Tilden had just opened a saddlery and harness shop "one door west of Williston's Mansion House." Pliny Dickinson had his jewelry store "opposite the Syracuse House," on the north side of Genesee street, and about this time Elam Lynds and son purchased the hardware business of A. Kasson. Dr. R. Belden, one of the earliest dentists in the village, had his rooms at "O. B. Teall's Onondaga House," or he would "be happy to wait on them [his patrons] at their homes." Perhaps the quaintest advertisement of those days was that of Samuel Larned and one that announced the business that laid the foundation of a liberal fortune. He said: "The Boat Vendor, or Floating Store, owned by Mr. John Converse of the city of Troy, is is now lying at the village of Syracuse, opposite Brockway's Mansion House." Then followed a long list of groceries offered for sale, and the important statement that "all liquors are warranted of the purest quality." Mr. Larned commanded this floating store with great success and became a strong rival of the local grocers. Jason C. Woodruff carried on his livery at the old stand on Warren street, and announced that he would continue to run a daily line of stages to Homer. E. W. Leavenworth was rapidly winning the fame that increased in after years, by arduous law work in his office in the east wing of the Syracuse House. H. Winchester announced that he had removed "from the select schoolroom lately occupied by Mr. Walker to Masonic Hall, east of the Mansion House." The "Syracuse School" was announced to open on December 10, 1829, under the general superintendence of Rev. G. S. Olds. Jonathan Day and Henry Newton were the trustees. H. Bennet had a lottery office in the village, and S. C. Brewster announced that on January 7, 1829, he would open a second one "in the first brick building west of the Mansion House." A new daily line of post coaches had recently been established between the village and Watertown. Reuben West and son carried on a general store and Ambrose Dunbar was the village barber.

The volume of business transacted in Syracuse and Salina at this time was larger than would be indicated by the same number of merchants in other places, owing to the large operations in salt manufacture and sale. This industry formed the sound and active substratum of business, gave the community a source of income that was unfailing and inspired the highest confidence in the future. Consequent upon the increasing business of the village banking facilities were needed, to meet which requirement the Onondaga County Bank was established and incorporated by the Legislature under date of April 26, 1830, and the organization was perfected on the 13th of June.

No apology is necessary for devoting so much space to the foregoing detailed account of the conditions in the village in 1825-30. That period was a most important one; the population was increasing rapidly and included, as has been shown, many men of energy and

high character, who devoted their zealous efforts to the development of the varied interests of the recently formed corporation, as well as to the advancement of their own fortunes; it was a period of activity in public affairs and public improvements, and the manufacturing and trade industries of the village were multiplying rapidly. While it will be impossible to give such minute particulars of the village or city at any later period of its history, the reader, by comparing the foregoing with what follows, will be able to note the general progress of the place and arrive at a correct estimate of what has been accomplished in the sixty-five years that have since elapsed.

The names and occupation of some of the early leading men of the village have been given in preceding pages, to which may be added a few others who became residents prior to 1830 and were prominently identified with the growth of the place.

Among these was Henry Gifford, one of the very early settlers and one of the first to engage in the coarse salt industry. He became a large holder of real estate and built many houses in the Fifth ward. He was vice-president of the Syracuse Savings Bank, a trustee of the Water Company and a man of high character. He died June 20, 1872.

Christopher C. Bradley, who removed to Syracuse from Groton, N. Y., about 1822, and was for many years at the head of the leading foundry of the village, founded in 1832 on Water street and removed later to the Fifth ward. He was active in promoting the growth of the place and died January 3, 1872.

E. B. Wicks located in Syracuse in 1828 and engaged in the hat and fur business and later was engaged in banking, and was a member of the leather firm of Ellis, Wicks & Co. He was trustee of the village in 1833 and treasurer in 1837-8-9.

William Winton settled in Syracuse about 1826 and was for many years landlord of the old Exchange Hotel, on the northeast corner of South Salina and Washington streets, and later of the Globe Hotel; he was also engaged in the salt industry. He was a trustee of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, and was elected mayor in 1868. He died on the 18th of March, 1871.

John W. Hanchett, a prominent physician, came from Suffield, Conn., to Onondaga Valley in 1824; he removed to Syracuse in 1826, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession and as druggist. He and his wife were of the twenty-six persons who organized the First Presbyterian church of Syracuse. He died October 17, 1844.

Elias W. Leavenworth came to Syracuse in 1827 and began a long and honorable career; a proper biography appears in another place in this work. He was conspicuous in all public affairs, a firm believer in the future of Syracuse from the first, and lived to be highly honored by his fellow citizens.

Cornelius T. Longstreet had come down from the Hill with many other enterprising men, to carry on a merchant tailoring business, first in Geddes and in 1830 in Syracuse, where he was associated with Henry Agnew, and the firm became the leading one in the business in this section. From 1846 to 1852 he was in wholesale trade in New York city and amassed a fortune. He was conspicuous in aiding benevolent institutions, was connected with the banking interests of the place, and lived a life of exemplary usefulness. His death took place July 4, 1881.

Harmon W. Van Buren had established his tannery in Water street near Grape in 1825, where he carried on business until 1858, and then removed to about the site of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg freight house. He also opened a leather store on Hanover Square which was conducted till his death in 1887. Mr. Van Buren was zealous for the welfare of Syracuse and was treasurer of the village in 1840-41, trustee in 1829, and treasurer of the city in 1849.

Elisha F. Wallace, father of Judge William J. Wallace, settled in Syracuse in 1825 to practice law, but it was distasteful to him and he became a large salt manufacturer. He held numerous local positions and was consul to Cuba from 1861 eight years. He died on the 15th of August, 1870.

William H. Alexander, a native of Massachusetts, located in Syracuse in 1828; became one of the pioneers in the foundry business; was trustee of the village in 1837, and one of the first board of aldermen of the city. He died on August 20, 1863.

Capt. Hiram Putnam came to Syracuse in 1829 and was a prominent and estimable citizen; was trustee of the village in 1832 and 1841; assessor in 1834 and 1836; was in partnership with T. B. Fitch in the drug business, and was officially connected with the banks of the place. He died November 8, 1874.

Jacob S. Smith settled in the village in 1825 and began a long and successful business career. Associated between 1830 and 1840 with Levi Chapman in the dry goods business, he later was a partner with H. W. Van Buren in the leather trade. He was a member of the

Board of Education and otherwise received evidence of the confidence of his fellow citizens. He died June 20, 1881.

Others who had taken up their residence in Syracuse in or before the year 1830 were Henry Shattuck, who came in 1826 from Pompey; he was a large real estate owner; was constable, deputy sheriff and deputy United States marshal, and died April 28, 1881. Richard Savage, born in Syracuse in 1817, a large lumber dealer; built the St. Charles Hotel (now the Remington block), and died April 11, 1885. Dudley P. Phelps, who entered the office of Dr. Jonathan Day in 1829, and afterwards studied law with Wilkinson & Outwater; was afterwards ticket agent for different railroads and later treasurer of the Onondaga County Savings Bank and the Trust and Deposit Company; was county treasurer in 1864-66, and a member of the Board of Education. T. B. Fitch, who became a resident in 1830 and with Capt. Hiram Putnam conducted the "Green Drug Store" on the north side of Hanover Square; afterwards was instrumental in organizing the Mechanics' Bank, of which he was cashier; was a founder and trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank and identified with many of the public and benevolent institutions of the city. He died August 27, 1879.

The following is a list of residents of the city of Syracuse who located here prior to 1826, when the original village was organized, or who came here about that time. It embraces principal citizens of that time, and doubtless there are others who should have a place in it:

1792—Henry Young. 1798—Ezekiel Austin. 1805—Rufus Stanton. 1816—Albert Congdon. 1817—L. Crofoots. 1818—Christopher Hyde. 1819—Joshua Forman, Owen Forman, John Wilkinson, Thomas Spencer. 1820—Joel Cody. 1821—Amos P. Granger. 1822—Stephen Smith. 1823—John Durnford, Henry W. Durnford. 1824—Adonijah Root, Elihu Walter, Moses D. Burnet, Samuel Phelps, Hiram Judson, Joseph Savage, John H. Lathrop, Mather Williams, Henry Church, Milton Gilbert, Lucius A. Cheney, Timothy C. Cheney, Samuel Hurst, Archibald L. Fellows, Willam Sharp. 1825—E. F. Wallace, Ezra Town, Thomas Bennett, Isaac D. Lawson, Waranus Pratt, H. W. Van Buren, Samuel Mead, Bradley Carey, Barent Filkins, Russell Hibbard, Erastus Whiston, William K. Blair, Theodore Ashley, Jabez Hawley, Pliny Dickinson. 1826—M. M. White, R. R. Phelps, H. S. Green, A. A. Hudson, Dr. John W. Hanchett, John C. Hanchett, Willett and Henry Raynor, Isaak Wales. 1829—Lewis H. Redfield, B. Davis Noxon.

During a few years after about 1820 the square surrounded by South Salina, Fayette, Washington and Warren streets was destitute of buildings, excepting the First Presbyterian church and some barns for the use of the stage lines. The square was used as a sort of "village green" and there the traveling caravans pitched their tents and exhib-

ited the solitary elephant, with sometimes a lion, and boys played their games. On the southwest corner of Warren and East Genesee streets in early days was a drug store which was something of a headquarters for the discussion of current topics. On one occasion when several citizens were gathered there to settle the fate of the nation, a deer bounded directly through the glass of one of the front windows and into their midst. The animal came from the east through Genesee street. It is not too much to say that the little assemblage were surprised. At about the same time a bear was killed in South Salina street.

The block where now stands the Durston Memorial Building (Warren and James streets) was owned in 1820 by Daniel Kellogg, William H. Sabine, and Joshua Forman, who contracted with Thomas Spencer and David Johnson to build a boat-house and dry dock there, which have been previously mentioned. The property passed to the Syracuse Company in 1824, who sold it to Mr. Spencer in 1828. A document still in existence possesses historical interest in this connection; it is an agreement dated February 27, 1834, under which Maria Durston, of the town of Salina, indentured her son, John Durston, to Thomas Spencer, as an apprentice at boat-building, John Durston being then seventeen years old. The agreement provided that Spencer should furnish "the said John good and sufficient meat, drink, washing and lodging, and also pay for his services at the rate of \$75 for the first year." The wages were gradually increased so that when the young man reached his majority he was to receive \$200 a year. The young boat-builder prospered and in 1843 purchased the property of Mr. Spencer, and it has ever since remained in the family.

In 1827 the trustees of the village appointed a "Protection Company" of twelve reliable citizens, whose duty was "to protect such goods as must of necessity be removed at a fire, and to direct the packing of the same." Each member of the company was ordered to carry "a good and sufficient bag to all fires for the more safety of packing and removing goods." It was also ordered that "the trustees shall each carry a staff at fires, such as shall be designated an insignia of office of fire wardens, for the purpose of compelling such [persons] as are unwilling to render due assistance in all cases at fires."

The political campaign of 1828, which resulted in the election of General Jackson to the presidency, was an important one and created considerable excitement in Syracuse; so much so that the event was

celebrated by a "grand military ball" at the Syracuse House. The event was in charge of A. N. Van Patten. In the middle of the ball-room was placed a hickory tree, with artificial leaves and living squirrels in the branches. The room was profusely decorated and six of the steel engravings that hung on the walls are still in the possession of William Kirkpatrick, of Syracuse. The late Elisha Ford was present at the ball and was probably at his death the only person living who attended.

The late Bradley Carey's reminiscences of the period under consideration are interesting. He said:

"When I came to Syracuse in 1825 I was nearly twenty-one years of age. The village then contained 800 to 900 inhabitants, for the most part north of and near the Erie Canal. The old Mansion Tavern stood where the Empire House does now. The salt men were just beginning to make salt by the solar process, and were building works south of West Genesee street. Two years before I came here to live, or in 1823, I recollect attending a show in the hall of the Mansion Tavern. Samuel Larned carried his show about on a canal boat, exhibiting at the towns along the canal. I remember it consisted of wax figures, two of which were Lady Jane Gray and Mary, Queen of Scots. We thought it was a great show in those days. The greatest excitement we had in those days was town meeting. The nearest polling place was at Salt Point, or Salina. As town meeting came in the spring of the year we often had to go in sleighs over a very rough and much drifted road. I remember one election, the first time Jackson ran for the presidency. Excitement ran high. There were two or three feet of snow in the road. Both parties had sleighs carrying people to the polls, and as the road had only a single track, a trip to Salt Point was pretty rough. When I came to Syracuse the only church in the village which was finished and occupied was the Baptist church, which stood where the First Universalist church stands. In 1825 the First Presbyterian and the First Methodist churches were being built."

The period between 1830 and the incorporation of the city in 1847 was one of remarkable growth in all directions in the village of Syracuse. From a population of about 7,000 in 1830 it grew to 11,014 in 1840, and to 22,271 in 1850. Business industries multiplied, churches and schools were established, and from the small community which has been described, living in quite primitive conditions, Syracuse became a large and thriving village, with a reputation for enterprise and progressiveness that was reaching out over the State, and has ever since continued to spread and augment.

The village felt the shock of the cholera epidemic in 1832 severely and prompt measures were instituted to mitigate its effects. On the 23d of June the village was divided into four wards, the northwest division being numbered 1, the southwest 2, the southeast 3 and the north-

east 4. A "Committee of Inspection to carry out the village ordinances" was appointed, consisting of E. B. Wicks and Silas Ames, First ward; Henry Raynor and Theodore Ashley, Second ward; W. H. Alexander and Daniel Comstock, Third ward; Paschal Thurber and Benjamin C. Lathrop, Fourth ward. The principal duties of this committee were to abate nuisances and provide proper disinfection. On June 25 a resolution was adopted by the trustees that no canal boat with cholera on board should be permitted to approach within a mile of the village until it had been quarantined fifteen days, and men were stationed at Lodi locks to inspect all passing boats. The physicians of the village were constituted a board of health, and they issued a manifesto of instruction and counsel to the people. The trustees were authorized to raise not to exceed \$1,000 for health purposes. Dr. Jonathan Day, the leading physician, was commissioned by the governor to go to Montreal to study the disease, but no good resulted from his journey. The first case of the disease in Syracuse occurred on the 17th of July, when a laboring man who had been careless of his physical condition, was taken down and soon died. On the following day Rev. Nathaniel J. Gilbert, who had been pastor of the First Baptist church since 1823, preached the funeral sermon over the first victim, and the next evening was taken with the disease and died in a few hours. Mrs. Gilbert was also attacked, but finally recovered. Dr. Day attended both of these cases. Two domestics in the Gilbert family became frightened and left, but both soon died with the disease. After the first few cases very few funerals were held, and physicians and undertakers labored with heroism. The number of cases increased daily, and soon the detention of boats at the locks caused great anxiety. After two that were filled with passengers had been stopped, another came on westward from Albany with sixty emigrants on board. At Utica cholera broke out among them, the captain being the first victim, and when Syracuse was reached there were a number of dead bodies on board. This boat was followed by another with fifty passengers, of whom six were dead when Syracuse was reached. It was seen that this wholesale quarantining of the dead so near the village would prove more dangerous than hurrying them through the place, and this course was finally adopted. In the midst of the scourge faithful Dr. Day was stricken down. This calamity added greatly to the general dismay, and great numbers of the terror-stricken fled from the village. In some instances whole families were prostrated within a

few hours. The dead were rolled up in their clothing, laid in rude, plain coffins and hurried into their graves. Grief and gloom pervaded the whole community. There were about 100 deaths in Syracuse and Salina, among the more prominent victims being Dr. William Kirkpatrick,¹ one of the most influential citizens of the place, Anson Richmond (uncle of Dean Richmond), I. Dunscombe, Dr. Jonathan Day, — Halcombe and Rev. N. J. Gilbert. The disease again made its appearance in 1834, but in a milder form. On the last Sunday in July of that year Theodore Ashley, the undertaker, had ten funerals, seven of which were in charge of Charles F. Williston, his assistant.

The health of the village in 1833 was good, and extensive public improvements were inaugurated. The new bridge on Salina street had been finished, and a tax of \$1,000 was levied for the building of others at Lock and Franklin streets. A. N. Van Patten² was given the privilege of erecting "a packet boat office at the southeast corner of the new bridge on the public square, for which he paid \$20 annually. In 1834 the population had reached about 3,800, and the village then contained the following number of business and public institutions:

Twenty-two grocery and provision stores, 16 variety stores, 2 hardware stores, 4 clothing stores, 5 boot and shoe stores, 4 drug stores, 2 book stores, 3 printing offices, 3 silversmiths, 2 flouring mills, 1 lumber mill, 1 planing mill, 3 tin shops, 3 furnace and machine shops, 2 carriage shops, 3 cabinet shops, 2 leather manufactories, 1 morocco manufactory, 1 soap and candle manufactory, 1 distillery, 1 brewery, 3 marble yards, 1 boat yard, 15 salt blocks, 4 churches (Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Methodist), and 3 lyceums.

¹ Dr. William Kirkpatrick was a native of Huntingdon county, N. J., and was born November 7, 1769. He graduated from Princeton College, studied medicine in Philadelphia and began practice in Whitestown in 1795, where he remained ten years. His profession was distasteful to him and he finally abandoned it for other occupations. In 1805 he was appointed superintendent of the Salt Springs and settled at Salina; he held this office twenty-two years. In politics he was from the first a "Republican," or Democrat, as they were afterwards termed. While in Oneida county he was elected to Congress (1808-9). In this county he favored the canal project and was instrumental in advancing the "canal ticket." In January, 1800, in company with Judge Forman, he called on President Jefferson, in Washington, to secure his aid for the Erie Canal, which, as is well known, was refused. Dr. Kirkpatrick possessed decided literary tastes, and after his settlement in Salina found opportunity to gratify them by extensive reading and study. He was a man of unblemished character, excellent native qualities and lofty mind. He died of cholera September 2, 1832, leaving sons, William and Donald; the latter died after a useful life, September, 19, 1889, and William is a prominent citizen of Syracuse.

² Andrew N. Van Patten was for many years a quite conspicuous figure in Syracuse. He bought the lot fronting on South Salina and West Onondaga streets, where the Florence flats now stand, and built for a tavern the house afterwards occupied some years by Samuel Larned. This property he wagered on the election of 1829 and lost; and he paid his wager. He afterwards, about 1836, built on the west side of Salina street, near Onondaga, what was for years known as "The Old Line House," a large brick structure shown in the engraving in this work. He was interested also in various other projects. He held the office of village trustee 1826-7, and died January 29, 1847.

The "Franklin Buildings," as they were termed, were built this year (1834) on the south side of Hanover Square, partially as they exist at present, and about this time new structures were erected on Salina street south of the Syracuse House. The Exchange Hotel (where the



THE OLD "LINE HOUSE."

Merchant's Bank is now) was begun in 1831, and the north and south walls fell before the building was finished, crushing some of the old structures on the north. The Exchange Hotel was kept for a time by Van Patten & Crane. Library Hall was in the upper part, and for a number of years was the most important place for public meetings and entertainments. A revision of the village charter was made by Moses D. Burnet, John Wilkinson, B. Davis Noxon, Stephen Smith, Hiram Putnam, E. W. Leavenworth, L. H. Redfield,¹ Harvey Baldwin and

¹ Lewis Hamilton Redfield was born in Farmington, Conn., November 26, 1792. In 1799 he was brought by his parents to near Clifton Springs and learned the printing trade with James D. Bemis, the early newspaper publisher of Canandaigua. He began the publication of the Onondaga Register at Onondaga Valley, September 17, 1814, an organ of the Jefferson Democracy, and made it a successful journal. In 1832 he removed his office to Syracuse and consolidated the Register with the Syracuse Gazette, started by John Durnford in 1823. Failing health led him

Henry Davis, who were appointed in February, 1834. The trustees also ordered the paving of the following streets:

Salina street from the bridge across the Erie Canal on the line of said street, to the south line of Church street; also the south side of Clinton Square from Salina street to the west line of the intersection of Clinton street; also Water street from Salina street easterly to the east line of Warren street, then Warren street from Water street to the south line of Genesee street, and then Genesee street from Warren street to Salina street; also Genesee street from the east line of the intersection of Warren street to the west line of Center Square; also, Genesee street, from the west line of Salina street to a running from the northwest corner of lot number 1, in block 85, to the southwest corner of lot number 9, in block 76 in said street. The said pavement to embrace the north half of Clinton Square and Genesee street, between the lines above mentioned. Also, the half of Salina street fronting the tavern and lot owned and occupied by William B. Kirk; to be done inside of three months.

The first paving was not laid, however, until 1835 when Salina street between Fayette and Church streets was paved by Utica contractors. In the year 1836 Salina street was paved southward to Onondaga street, and Warren from the south line of Genesee street to Jefferson street; the "square formed by the crossing of Salina and Foot streets" was also paved at this time. Hanover Square was paved a little later and the paving of other streets rapidly followed. The first Clinton street bridge (excepting a foot bridge before mentioned) was built in 1835 at a cost of \$1,730. In 1836 over \$3,000 were appropriated for paving, and the total expense for improvement of streets and squares in that year was \$6,782. A public well with a railing around it was provided for Hanover Square, at a cost of about \$275. These were important and extensive works for that early day, and clearly indicate the prevailing public spirit of the community. Land on Prospect Hill and forty acres near the Lodi locks were sold in 1836 for \$1,000 an acre, the latter tract by the Syracuse Company, and according to a local newspaper of that year, "the farm of Mr. Forman one and a half miles east of the village has been purchased by H. Baldwin, esq., for \$40,000, being \$200 the acre."

The financial crisis of 1837-38 was felt in Syracuse, of course, but the village suffered far less than many other places of similar size. Although business was somewhat crippled for a time, the solid finan-

to dispose of his paper in 1832, but he continued in the book trade ten years longer, and later was interested in various enterprises. He was president of the village in 1834 and held the office of trustee and assessor. In 1872, at the age of eighty years, he was honored by the Democratic vote of the State for presidential elector. He never lost his early interest in the printing craft. He married Ann Maria Tredwell, a woman of high attainments and character, and died July 14, 1882.



THE DOTTED LINES ENCLOSING THE LARGE SECTION ARE THE CORPORATION BOUNDARY; THE OTHER DOTTED LINES ARE THE WALTON TRACT BOUNDARY.

cial foundation on which the industries of the village rested, its reputation for business stability, and its great natural source of income and profit were not vouchsafed to many localities, and carried the place through the panic that overwhelmed many villages and cities with comparative safety.

In 1838 the preliminary steps were taken for building a public market. The old canal basin, before described, had for years been an intolerable nuisance, and the project was actively discussed of filling it up and erecting a market on the site. It is difficult now for us to understand how the people of the village could have seen a prospect of success and profit in the enterprise; but, like the inhabitants of most other similar villages, they determined to try it. The plan contemplated a building with market stalls on the lower part and a public hall above. The discussion over various proposed sites was protracted and warm, and the work was not finally accomplished until 1845, when the trustees were authorized to raise \$20,000 for the purpose, to be paid in annual installments of \$1,000. On March 20, of that year, it was resolved to buy the site, and a public meeting was held at which a vote of 628 was given in favor, and 304 against the project. The building was erected as it appeared in the old City Hall, except that twenty feet were added to the Washington street end at a later date. The stalls were readily leased to leading retail market men and butchers, who properly displayed their wares, while the square in front was soon taken as a stand for farmers' wagons. It looked well, but it did not pay; it was ahead of the time and not adapted to so small a village; customers did not like it, nor did the rival dealers, who soon deserted the building. The public hall was, however, a great convenience.

Meanwhile the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad, chartered in 1836, was opened from Auburn to Geddes on January 8, 1838, and soon afterward was continued to Syracuse. On the 4th of April, 1837, an act of Legislature was passed authorizing the commissioners of the land office to sell to the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company such portion of farm lot number 253 of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation in the town of Salina, lying between the Erie Canal and the streets crossing said lot, as might be necessary for the track of the road and for a depot, and for the construction of a basin for the use of the company. The land thus mentioned is that on which the railroad was constructed in the city and embraced the site of the old depot on what is now Vanderbilt Square. Between Auburn and Geddes the road was laid with

wooden rails, and Sherwood's stage horses were employed to draw the cars until June 4, 1839, when the first locomotive took their place. The bridge across the old mill pond was finished in the spring of 1839 and on the day just mentioned an excursion train, the first steam railroad train to enter Syracuse, was run over the line. The engine was appropriately named "Syracuse."¹ Landlord Philo N. Rust, of the Syracuse House, used to offer wagers that he would drive his spirited team to Auburn quicker than the cars would make the trip; but he seldom found any takers. After the locomotive was introduced on the road, and on the 10th of September, 1839, an excursion was made by many prominent men in celebration of the event. The Syracuse and Utica Railroad also was rapidly becoming an accomplished fact. Chartered in 1836, its construction was pushed with energy and on July 4, 1839, the line was opened. John Wilkinson and other prominent men of Syracuse were largely influential in advancing this important enterprise.

It was in 1838 that Yellow Brook was finally disposed of. A few years earlier the Syracuse Company partly filled the channel between Jefferson street and the creek; but in order to more effectually complete the improvement the company laid a conduit or culvert from a little east of Salina street to the creek.² When the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company built their road in 1838 the remainder of the brook was filled by them in return for their franchise.

In 1838-40 E. W. Leavenworth was president of the village and displayed his customary public spirit in the promotion of public affairs. He was always zealous in the interest of the aesthetic side of improvements and labored for broad streets, more parks, and shade trees. In 1838 he prepared the resolution under which Vanderbilt Square was preserved. Here the old railroad depot was built by Daniel Elliott, to stand until it long outlived its usefulness. In the winter of 1839-40 General Leavenworth drew the law under which the trustees were enabled to contract with the Turnpike Company to so change the course of the road between Mullberry and Grape streets as to pass around what

¹ The Syracuse subscribers to the fund of \$400,000 for constructing the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad were as follows: Stephen Smith, \$2,000; L. H. Redfield, \$1,000; M. S. Marsh, \$1,000; W. and H. Raynor, \$10,000; Joseph Savage, \$500; John B. Ives, \$5,000; James Manning, \$500; Thomas Spencer, Agnew & Wood, and Daniel Elliott, \$1,000 each; Philo N. Rust (by G. Lawrence, attorney), \$200; Richard S. Corning, \$1,000; Joel Cody (by J. Manning, attorney), \$100; Amos Benedict, \$500; John L. V. Yates, \$300; John Wilkinson, \$2,000; V. W. Smith, \$2,000; Henry Davis, jr., \$2,000.

² It was a part of this old culvert that was unearthed during the excavation for the foundations of the new Dey Brothers' building in 1894.

is now Fayette Park, instead of through it as before. In the next year "Forman Square" was officially made a public park, and Washington street was extended east to Chestnut street and Fayette from Beech to Cherry street.

With the inauguration of these various improvements; the great success of the canal, the railroads entering the village from east and west; the activity in building, and the generally growing belief that the early predictions of Judge Forman and some of his associates would be fulfilled, it is not surprising that city incorporation became a topic of discussion at this time. The subject was first brought before the trustees in a resolution in December, 1838, but it went no further, for several years.

German immigration to Syracuse in any considerable numbers did not begin until about 1830, but many settlers of that nationality came into Onondaga county long previous to that year, locating in the various towns. Of those who came previous to 1821 the majority settled in Manlius, with a few in Pompey; among these were the Houser, Real, Fesenmeyer, Uth, Eb, Suiter, Schneider, Herbener, Schepp, Bucher, Heller, Helfer families and others, in Manlius, and the Bush family in Pompey. The first Germans to settle within the present bounds of the city were John Jacob Mang, Christian Usenbents, and Henry Philip Bentz, who together settled in Salina in 1804. Mang was a physician in Wurtemberg, but did not practice after he arrived in Salina. Bentz was his nephew then aged sixteen years. Maria Agnes Bentz, niece of Mrs. Mang, became acquainted with Christian Usenbents on the voyage over and they were married in Baltimore soon after their arrival. The party removed from Baltimore to Constantia, Oswego county. Traveling on foot through the forest from that place to Salina, they arrived in the summer of 1804, their wives following them a little later. Mang and Usenbents engaged in the early salt industry and the latter became quite prominent in the business, owning four blocks in 1812. After a few years Mang settled on sixty acres of land between Salina and Greenpoint. Mang's house stood on North Salina street just west of Wolf street, and there he made bitters and wine which he sold to his friends. His dwelling was a gathering place for the many immigrants who came in later. He died December 16, 1842, at the age of eighty-four years. Of his two children, Eva Regina married Asahel Alvord, uncle of Thomas G. Alvord, and Christina F. married Thomas Wheeler. Usenbents, of whom little is known, died January 12, 1832, aged sixty-

five years. His son, Christian, born November 13, 1808, was the first child born of German parents in what is now Syracuse. A few other Germans came to Salina and vicinity during the first quarter of the century, but none remained until 1826, when John Graff, father of the late John Graff, came with his father from Alsace; he removed to Erie county four years later. In 1828 Nicholas Grumbach came from Alsace; he was father of Col. Nicholas Grumbach, who won an honorable military record. In 1829 Jacob Drumma, long overseer of the poor in the First ward, and Martin Bahrle, from Alsace, settled in Salina. In the same year Frederick Schneider, from Wurtemberg, and John M. Werner, from Baden, settled here; and in 1831, Blasi Schemel came from Baden. During that year Christian Rupprecht, Joseph Flick, and George Ruscher, with their families came from Alsace. Henry Herbener, a Prussian musician, came about the same time, and furnished music for the German social gatherings. Mr. Herbener was long leader of the old Syracuse band, in which played also J. F. Phelps, M. W. Hanchett, Joel Owen, and Myron Jacobs, and J. W. Barker, L. W. Marsh, Henry Kellogg, Parley Howlett, Abram Harris, H. W. McGowan and John Beckler, deceased. By the year 1840 the German element in the population had become large and important and has so continued to the present time. In 1833 a colony, originally from Hesse-Darmstadt, came from Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, and located here. Among them were Ernst Hoecher, Frederick Schnauber, John Miller, and George Lupp, with their families. Mr. Hoecher's name was afterwards anglicized to "Hier;" he was father of George P. and John P. Hier. Of the 1,000 or a little more Germans who were here in 1840, many have had descendants living in the city; among whom are the following Alsatians:

Nicholas Shafer, Gabriel Blumer, Jacob Pfohl, John Henesberger, John Bauer, John Buch, Jacob Klein, Lorenz Becker, Theobald Schnevelin, Caspar Schneider, Theobald Kieffer, John Briggs, George Salladin, Philip G. Kuester, Joseph Schneider, Philip Dausman, Christian Futsch, Andrew Lienhardt, George and Jacob Meier, Ignatz Fiesinger, and Philip Rapp. The following Bavarians: John Oertel, Anton Zimmer, Philip Schaeffer, William Ruebbel, Peter Miller, Fred. Hess, Peter Fisselbrandt, George Koenig. The following Prussians: Michael Meizer, Joseph Afferdick, Nicholas Sharrer, John Schwareen, Jacob Weiland; the following from Baden; Francis Blos, Andrew Bodemer, George Reinschmidt, Andrew Fiesenmeyer, Charles Webber, Joseph Hakelin, Charles and Jacob Meebold, Jacob Miller; and the following from other parts of Germany: Adam Listman, Ludwig Pollman, Henry Lammert, Francis Middendorf, Louis and John Yehling, Philip Zahn, Frederick Strangeman, John and George Koehnlein, Jacob Heagle, John Kagi, and John J. Luksinger.

All of these settled in Syracuse in or before 1838, and many of them and their descendants have been prominent citizens. Their churches, their benevolent organizations, their Turn Verein and other social and fraternal societies are numerous and well sustained, while as a factor in the general up-building of the city, in its political life, its business industries and public spirit, the Germans of Syracuse as a whole occupy a conspicuous position.

As the fame of Syracuse spread abroad, men of means and energy continued to seek it as a home. Horace White¹ settled in the village in 1838 and was followed the next year by his brother Hamilton.² Their career as bankers, railroad promoters, and as honorable and influential citizens is well known.

Dr. John M. Wieting,³ then a civil engineer in the employ of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, became a resident of Syracuse in 1837. Peter Burns,⁴ who later became a leading citizen and business

¹ Horace White was born in Homer, N. Y. April 19, 1802; his father was Asa White, a native of Massachusetts. In his youth he served as clerk in Auburn, in Albany and in Jedediah Barber's store in Homer, where he remained ten years. Removing to Syracuse in 1838, he established the Bank of Syracuse in 1839, taking the position of cashier, with John Wilkinson as president. For a number of years this was the leading financial institution of the place. The association of Mr. White and Mr. Wilkinson brought them together in the promotion of the early railroad enterprises of the State, and for twenty years he was intimately connected with the various roads that finally constituted the New York Central. He was made treasurer of the Syracuse and Binghamton road in 1851, and upon the consolidation which made the New York Central, he was chosen one of the directors. He was also prominently connected with the salt industry. His business life was governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor. He was a member of St. Paul's church and generous to all worthy charities. He died September 5, 1860.

² Hamilton White was born in Homer, N. Y., May 6, 1807, and at the age of sixteen years began teaching school. Like his brother he followed clerking for about ten years, at the close of which he began trade in Lockport, N. Y. In 1839 he removed to Syracuse where he was appointed cashier of the Onondaga County Bank, of which Oliver Teall was president. His superior business capacity and his characteristics as a man soon placed him in a foremost position in the community. He identified himself with the growth of his adopted village in all of its varied interests; was one of the incorporators of the Water Works; joined with his brother and others in forming the Geddes Coarse Salt Company; was largely connected with railroad enterprises, and after 1854, when the Onondaga Bank closed its affairs, he began private banking. In the establishment of the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, the Onondaga Orphan Asylum, the Old Ladies' Home, the County Agricultural Society, the Oakwood Cemetery Association, and various other institutions, Mr. White was a conspicuous worker, and with many of them held official positions. In 1862 he was made president of the Syracuse National Bank, but his health was impaired and he spent the next few years in foreign travel. In 1864 he visited the West Indies, returning in June, 1865. He died in September of that year.

³ For biography of Dr. John M. Wieting, see Part II.

⁴ Peter Burns was born in Dublin, Ireland, July 30, 1814; came with his father to America in 1819, who in 1824 settled in Ulster county. At the age of twelve years he went to Ulster county and lived on a farm five years. He then learned the saddler's trade and at the age of twenty-one went to New York city. Two years later, in 1836, he settled in Syracuse. After graduating from Onondaga Academy, he spent five years as clerk in a saddlery store, and then opened a store himself in the same business; this he conducted until 1853, when he began the manufacture of sad-



NICHOLAS PETERS.

man, settled in the village in 1836. Hiram A. Deming built up the corner of James and Salina streets. This was occupied many years by George and Peter Waggoner who became successful business men; and not long afterwards Horace and Hamilton White erected the building on the corner of Washington and South Salina streets, where the Onon-



THE SITE OF THE WHITE MEMORIAL BUILDING.

daga County Bank and the Bank of Syracuse were located, with the American Express office in the lower part for many years. (See engraving.) This was removed to clear the site for the White Memorial Building.

The so-called "patriot war," in which a motley band of volunteers made a foolhardy attempt to free Canada, as they called it, in the fall of 1838, created considerable excitement in Syracuse and Salina, and particularly among the German population. Of the thirty-five persons who joined the movement from Onondaga county, nine were Germans from Syracuse or Salina, and one of them a leader in the person of Gen. S. Von Schultz. The details of the disastrous expedition are too well known to need repetition here; most of the "patriots" were

dler's hardware in company with Kasson Frazer. At the the death of the latter in 1876 the industry had become one of the leading ones in this part of the State. Two years later the business was passed over to his son. A Whig and Republican in politics, Mr. Burns was elected to the State Legislature for 1871-72, and made an honorable record. He also held the office of supervisor, police commissioner, and other positions. He was one of the nine persons to organize the Reformed Dutch church, and was instrumental in the care of the Orphan Asylum. Mr. Burns died June 20, 1895.

quickly overpowered and captured by the disciplined English troops. Von Schultz was tried by court martial and executed at Kingston, Ca., December 8, 1838. Martin Woodruff and Chris. Buckley, two subordinate officers, were also executed, the former on December 19, 1838, and the latter on January 4, 1839. Among the remaining eight who were executed was Leman Leech, of Liverpool, who was executed February 11, 1839. Von Schultz was well known in Syracuse and vicinity, where he resided two years before he started on his ill-fated mission; he was highly educated and had the respect of the community; he was engaged to be married to a woman in the First ward at the time he joined the enterprise which cost him his life. Some of the Onondaga county volunteers were exiled to Van Dieman's Land and were released under the amnesty of 1849. The others, who were mere youths, were pardoned and returned home.

The second railroad into Syracuse came almost with the echo of the first locomotive whistle. The Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company was chartered in 1836 and six of the commissioners named in the "Act for the construction of a railroad from Syracuse to Utica," were prominent citizens of Syracuse, namely: Vivus W. Smith, Miles W. Bennett, Horace Wheaton, Thomas J. Gilbert, Elihu L. Phillips, and Aaron Burt. Oliver Lee, of Syracuse, was the engineer in charge of construction and was appointed the first superintendent. The line was opened in 1839, the same year in which steam was introduced on the road to Auburn. These early railroads were quite primitive in methods of construction and in their equipment. The first engines were single drivers, with small trail wheels under the cab, which consisted of a roof hung around with oil cloth during the winter. The weight of the locomotive was from four to six tons. The first cars had only four wheels. The conductor passed along on the outside and collected the fares. As late as 1843 the cars had no protection over the platform, and were low and ill-ventilated. For several years the engines had no pilots; some had two splint brooms set in front in such position as to sweep each rail, and others flat iron bars bent forward and sharpened at the ends; this was the "cow catcher." In winter a large wooden plow was placed in front of the engine. The earliest track was a flat rail, with the spikes driven entirely through them, which sometimes made havoc by turning up at the ends and shooting up through the bottom of the cars—"snake heads."

In locating the depots and routes through Syracuse, certain condi-

tions were required of the company—providing that they should build a sewer along the track in Washington street from Yellow Brook on westward, and plant trees on both sides of the street as far east as Beech street. The trees now standing on that street are the ones planted by the railroad company. Early passenger and freight rates show the competition between stages, canal packets and railroads. Rates between Syracuse and New York “for those who travel in the steerage of canal boats and on barges towed by steamboats, and find themselves, \$3.50;” for first-class passengers, “found by the owners of boats, \$6.25.” Packet fares were four cents per mile, “including board.” Freight rates from New York to Syracuse were 49 cents per 100 pounds for “heavy goods,” and 59 cents “for light goods.” This was in 1835, when the total length of all railroads in the State was 100 miles, divided among seven companies.

Early in 1840 the city incorporation scheme was considered in a public meeting, but it was abandoned for the time as “not expedient.” The abandonment of the old cemetery on Franklin street had been often discussed and in this year the matter was referred to John Wilkinson, Lyman Clary, and Samuel Larned. The result was the purchase of the Rose Hill tract in December at \$300 per acre.

The turbulent element of the population now seems to have become too unruly to be controlled by the old constabulary, and a committee consisting of the trustees of the village, with T. T. Davis, John Wilkinson and David S. Colvin, was appointed early in 1840 “to report amendments to the ordinances that will give the village a more vigorous police.” In May it was resolved by the trustees that “there shall hereafter be a police justice in Syracuse, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the judges of the County Courts,” and an act of Legislature was procured for this purpose.

It was in this year also that the Legislature incorporated the Syracuse Library and Reading Room Association, the executive committee of which comprised John G. Forbes, Moses D. Burnet, L. L. Chapman, H. W. Van Buren, Grove Lawrence, J. Watson Adams, Stephen W. Caldwell, Hiram Putnam, Daniel Dana, Lyman Clary, Daniel Pratt, A. Howard Hovey, and Philo D. Mickles. It was under the auspices of this association that some of the early lectures and entertainments were given.

Referring again to the local newspapers it is seen that the volume of business had greatly increased in the village by 1840, as shown by the

following summary, most of the establishments named being in addition to those given on an earlier page:

Butler & Hobby were in dry goods trade on East Genesee street. Madame A. J. Raoul was conducting the "Onondaga Bookstore and Syracuse Bazaar," on Water street, Hanover Square. J. P. & A. Wind had a music store on the west side of Salina street, just north of Railroad street, where they had "received two superior iron harp Chickering pianos." S. Gardiner, jr., kept a music store in the Franklin Buildings, and the "City Drug Store" was conducted by E. Hough, on the west side of Salina street above Railroad street. Lewis H. Redfield's bookstore was on East Water street, and Barnet & Gurnsey, boots and shoes, had then recently taken the store "lately occupied as a dry goods store, second door west of the Mansion House." A. Root & Co. sold boots and shoes where Stevens & Adams have a hat store. Cook & Fitch (Volney Cook and George S. Fitch) were selling dry goods on East Water street near Warren, and at the same time were members of the grocery firm of Cook, Fitch & Town (Ezra Town). The "Syracuse Crockery Store" was kept by Ransom Curtis and S. P. Pierce¹ at No. 2 Slocum Building; it was located about where the Coville & Morris grocery is on East Water street. Charles Pope carried on a plating business "fifty rods east of the Syracuse House on Genesee street." Mr. Pope became a leading citizen of the city. Charles Rust sold furniture in the "Prison Wareroom" adjoining W. & H. Raynor, one door west of Wright & Wheaton, who were in the dry goods trade; these latter stores were on West Water street. Philo D. Mickles, stoves and hardware, "sign of the padlock;" this store was on the Wieting block corner. Mr. Mickles was a son of Nicholas Mickles, the proprietor of the early furnace between the city and the Valley. The family moved to Onondaga Hill in 1800, and in 1827, on the death of his father, Philo D. removed to Salina, and a little later to Syracuse, where he established the first furnace in the village; it was situated on Canal street, and there he made plows and some of the early stoves. Failing in the crisis of 1837, he afterwards recovered and in 1838 opened a "temperance grocery store" where the McCarthy & Redfield store was afterward located. He became successful and is said to have been the first man in Syracuse to do a business of \$150,000 a year. In 1839 he engaged in hardware trade and in 1849 went to California and returned two years later. He died in 1874, the 19th of April. Barnes & Stapley had a furnace and machine shop on the Oswego Canal "a little north of the weigh lock." Jason C. Woodruff, associated with J. Butterfield & Co., of Utica, advertised their stage lines in opposition to the new railroad. The competition between these two methods of travel and the packet boats, became very active, and for a few years it was an open question which was the more desirable—or even which was the quickest of the three. Runners from the packet docks haunted the railroad station and used

¹ Sylvester P. Pierce was a native of Sauquoit, Oneida county, where he was born September 10, 1814. He served as clerk from an early age in Rome and Utica, with Ransom Curtis in the latter place. In 1839 he settled in Syracuse and began business in connection with his former employer. In December they took the store No. 10 South Salina street, and four years later Mr. Curtis went out of the firm, and from that time until near his death Mr. Pierce carried on a successful trade. In 1854 he purchased the store he occupied, and in 1863 purchased the Clinton street property where in 1869 he built stores for his wholesale trade. He was the head of the manufacturing firm of Pierce, Butler & Pierce, and was associated with other industries. He was a Republican in politics and a member of St. Paul's church. Mr. Pierce died on November 5, 1893.

all their eloquence to persuade passengers to come on board their safe and delightful vessels, which they guaranteed would make as quick time on the average as the cars, while the advocates of the stage lines taxed their imagination for counter-arguments as to the safety and expedition of their elegant coaches. Both the boats and the coaches soon disappeared. Hargin & Shaw were dealers in stoves and hardware on the corner of Water and Warren streets, and the "New York Cheap Bookstore," Louis D. Pomeroy, proprietor, was situated on West Water street. H. W. Durnford & Co. were grocers on the corner of East Water and Warren streets, opposite the site of the Bastable block. Hall, Rhoades & Sherman did a large hardware business on the site of the Everson Building. William H. Alexander & Co. offered stoves, etc., at their furnace, corner of Water and Franklin streets. Malcolm & Hudson were in the hardware trade second door west of the corner of Salina and West Water streets, and Zaccheus T. Newcomb and Charles A. Baker had joined the earlier attorneys.

The great gunpowder explosion came like a thunderbolt upon the community on the 20th of August, 1841, by which twenty-six persons lost their lives and many more were injured. The story of this calamity has been often told, and a brief account will, therefore, suffice for these pages.

About half past nine o'clock in the evening a wooden building standing on the Oswego Canal towpath, nearly in rear of the old County Clerk's office, caught fire; it had been occupied by Charles Goings for a carpenter shop. The alarm sounded and the fire engines were soon throwing water upon the rapidly spreading flames. At this juncture some one in the assembled crowd cried out, "Gunpowder! There is gunpowder in the building!" At this many of the crowd fell back, but most of those nearest the building did not credit the outcry and remained there. A tremendous explosion followed, scattering death and destruction on all sides. When the sound died away, there was a moment of stillness, after which the air was filled with shrieks and groans of the injured and dying. Confusion reigned. Tearful cries from the crowd for friends or relatives mingled with the moans of the injured and their appeals for help. Rapidly the bodies were taken from the ruins, and everything possible was done for the sufferers; the hotels were thrown open and a train of cars was sent to Auburn for medical help.¹

¹ The list of killed is as follows: Thomas Betts, Elijah Jones, Zebina Dwight, William Conklin, Benjamin F. Johnson, Elisha Ladd, George W. Burdick, Isaac Stanton, Hugh T. Gibson, William B. Close, George Gorham, Horace T. Goings, Charles A. Moffit, Horatio N. Cheney, Loren L. Cheney, John Durnford, jr., Hanson Maynard, Noah Hoyt, John Kohlhamer, Matthew Smelt, Ezra H. Hough, James M. Barker, Charles Miller, Benjamin T. Baker, and Charles Austin.

These were badly wounded: David Myers, Z. Robinson, W. Durant, a son of John Thorn, Elisha Austin, D. C. Le Roy, Luther Gifford, S. W. Cadwell, Hugh Rogers, Paul Shaw, J. Good-

A public meeting was held on the 23d and a committee appointed to ask subscriptions for the sufferers and their families; the committee consisted of Daniel Dana, M. D. Burnet, Amos P. Granger, Charles L. Lynds, and Wing Russell. The sum of \$1,800 was subscribed at the meeting, of which the firm of Malcolm & Hudson, to whom the powder belonged, subscribed \$500 and William Malcolm \$500 in person. The verdict of the jury in the coroner's inquest closed as follows:

That Hugh T. Gibson [here follows a list of the dead] came to their deaths on the night of Friday, August 20, 1841, by the explosion of 27 or 28 kegs of gunpowder, in a carpenter's and joiner's shop, then on fire, in the village of Syracuse, and which the said deceased and others were attempting to extinguish; that the said powder was the property of William Malcolm and Albert A. Hudson, of Syracuse, and was secretly stored in said shop, with the knowledge and consent of the said William Malcolm, contrary to the published and known ordinances of the village of Syracuse, and without the cognizance or consent of the trustees thereof.

In closing its account of this terrible catastrophe the Onondaga Standard said:

Such is a brief sketch of this awful calamity—a calamity which, from the carelessness, avarice, or malignity of one, two, or three, has sent or probably will send not less than thirty of their fellow beings from time into eternity, and most of them without a moment's warning. What a subject for reflection! Let those who escaped feel grateful to that good Being, whose ways, though inscrutable, are always just. Mr. Hudson, firm of Malcolm & Hudson, the owners of the powder, in his testimony before the jury, stated that there were twenty-three kegs, containing twenty-five pounds each, and four kegs containing twelve and a half pounds each, making in all, six hundred and twenty-five pounds deposited in the upper story on or about the 12th instant.

Public feeling was long very bitter against those who were responsible for this calamity and it was many months before the pall of gloom and sadness was lifted from the community. Although Mr. Malcolm was not directly responsible for placing the powder in the building, he felt the shock of the disaster intensely and it probably hastened his death. While he lived he contributed generously to the support of many of the sufferers. Three survivors of those injured are known to

Fich, P. Balin, Thomas R. Hall, E. Morehouse, John McDermot, Patrick Denfee, John Eliker, Paschal Thurber, John Jones, — Handwright, L. J. Benton, — Lucas, Jerry Stevens, Mrs. Appleton, Miss Elliston, Thomas Poe, Myron Jacobs, a son of Peter Lelo, Orson Putnam, Elisha Jones, B. L. Higgins, E. Rosebrook, L. W. Bement, George B. Walter, George W. Benedick, Jonathan Baldwin, John McCaslin, Frederick Strongman, Lewis Corbin, — Lake.

The following were slightly wounded: William B. Durkee, Richard Culvert, Oliver Drew, Clozen Spencer, John B. Phelps, Dr. James Foran, David Wheeler, Robert Armstrong, Nelson Gilbert, Mr. Martin, John Burns, D. Brown, Lewis Smith, Luke Collins, Henry Hoag, Thomas H. Ostrander, P. Lowe, John Conklin, S. Packwood, J. Crawe, I. D. Lawson, Samuel Hurst, John Shoens, H. S. Sloan.

be now living—Samuel Hurst, Paul Shaw, and Nelson Gilbert. Thomas G. Alvord is the only survivor of the coroner's jury.

Syracuse at about this time gained, justly or unjustly, an unenviable reputation for lawlessness. In 1841 there were seventy-five places where liquor was sold; gambling places were in existence; horse-racing was conducted which it was claimed brought disreputable characters to the village, and incendiarism was feared. A resolution adopted in August said:

We will unite our best efforts with those of the civil magistrates, not only in bringing to punishment and driving out from among us the numerous blacklegs, gamblers and incendiaries by whom we are said to be infested, but also in uprooting the infamous dens and resorts in our town, in which they are made, sustained and concealed, whether existing as groceries, billiard rooms, bowling alleys or brothels.

It is possible that while smarting under the recent awful sacrifice of life, this resolution exaggerated the facts. However this may have been, the sum of \$600 was appropriated to provide a night watch, the members of which were Nathan W. Rose (captain), Joseph Flick, Joseph Mesmer, James Burrell, Charles A. Huntoon and Thomas Griffith. They were paid each \$1 per night, and after a few months were disbanded.

The principal events that took place between the year 1842 and the incorporation of the city, were the laying of the first wooden pipes for supplying the village with water in 1842-3; changing the names of the east and west streets from First North, First South, etc., to their present names; the building of the Townsend block on West Water street in 1842, and the building of the Empire House block in 1844-5, which passed into possession of Col. James L. Voorhees in 1850; the erection of the Globe Hotel block in 1846; the completion of the market (the old city hall) in 1845; a riot in the Cook Coffee House in 1842, which was precipitated by a party from Salina, and which was quelled by the Syracuse Cadets; and the adoption of measures for the incorporation of the city.

During the year 1846 the subject of a city charter was conspicuous in the discussions of the Board of Trustees and among citizens. The proposed change was generally approved, but there were wide differences of opinion as to details, especially regarding the territory to be included in the city limits. Many good citizens of both Syracuse and Salina were mildly opposed to including the latter village in the new city; the old feeling of rivalry was not wholly extinct; but the majority

of the more influential men approved of that plan. Active measures toward accomplishing the desired end were instituted early in 1847 in both villages. A public meeting was held in Market Hall on January 5, of which E. W. Leavenworth was chairman and John F. Wyman secretary; it was called "to consider the expediency of applying to the Legislature for a city charter." During the proceedings W. B. Kirk moved that the application be made and that it embrace Salina. After animated discussion, in which the plan of including Geddes also, and even Liverpool, as suggested by one person of decidedly advanced ideas, Mr. Kirk's motion was adopted. On the 11th of January a meeting was held at the house of James Scott in Salina, at which resolutions were adopted to the effect that the village unite with Syracuse in forming a city, provided Salina be made one ward; that the Bank of Salina remain in that ward; that the post-office be continued in existence and the salt and canal offices be not removed. Thomas McCarthy,¹ Noah Wood and Ira H. Williams were appointed a committee to present the resolutions to the Syracuse authorities. These conditions were substantially satisfactory to all concerned, and during the same month a committee was appointed to draft and report a charter. The members of this committee were John Wilkinson, Moses D. Burnet, Hiram Putnam, George F. Comstock, J. R. Lawrence, Amos P. Granger, Harvey Baldwin, C. B. Sedgwick, Hamilton White, Lyman Clary, Thomas McCarthy, Noah Wood, and Warren H. Porter. The act of incorporation was passed under date of December 14, 1847 (chap. 475 session laws), and the limits of the city defined as follows:

The district of country constituting a part of the town of Salina, and including the villages of Syracuse and Salina, in the county of Onondaga, within the following bounds, that is to say:

Beginning on the northeasterly corner of Manlius L, running thence to the northeasterly corner of the village of Salina, thence along the northerly line of said village of Salina to the northwesterly corner of the same, thence southwesterly to the Onondaga Lake, thence along the southeasterly shore of said lake to the center of Onondaga Creek, thence southerly along the center of said creek to the line of the village of Syracuse, thence westerly and southerly along such line to the south bounds of the town of Salina, thence east along the south bounds of the town of Salina to the east bounds thereof, thence northerly along the east bounds of said town to the place of beginning, shall hereafter be known as the city of Syracuse.

¹ Thomas McCarthy settled in Salina in 1808 and became the foremost merchant and salt manufacturer. His early store was situated on Free street. He also attained prominence in public affairs; was member of assembly one term; trustee of the village many years and a director in the first Salina bank. He was father of the late Dennis McCarthy, the prominent merchant and politician of Syracuse.

Section 2 of the act divided the city into four wards as follows:

All that part of the city lying east of Onondaga Creek and north of Division and Pond streets was made the First Ward; all the remainder of the city lying north of the center of the Erie Canal, was made the Second Ward; the Third ward included that portion of the city lying south of the Erie Canal and west of Montgomery street as far south as Burt street, thence west of Salina street to the southern boundary of the city; the remainder of the city constituted the Fourth ward.

And thus Syracuse swallowed up its old rival. The election on the acceptance of the charter was held on the first Monday of January (the 3d day), 1848, at which 1,072 votes were cast in favor, and 771 against; in Salina, 385 in favor and 39 against.

This absorption of the village of Salina brought an addition of about 3,000 to the population of the young city. The early history of Salina will be found in the history of that town in later pages, and is continued as we shall see, in the succeeding city history. At the time of the city incorporation the manufacturing industries at Salina had become very extensive and were carried on by men of enterprise and energy, whose later operations contributed their full share to the growth and welfare of the city. The spirit of local pride that was abroad at this time is shown in the following paragraph from an issue of the Syracuse Journal of August, 1848:

Syracuse in 1820 consisted of one house in a swamp, and now it is a fine little city of upwards of 15,000 inhabitants. It owes its prosperity to its situation on the canal and its salt works.

As a point of freight shipment the place had already become of importance. During the month of January, 1848, the following were the shipments to Utica and intermediate points:

Pork, 177,974 lbs.; poultry, 46,545; butter, 61,492; whisky, 23,800; lard, 21,126; cheese, 1,356; cattle, 78,000; wool, 16,442; sheep pelts, 12,920; live sheep, 51,073; dried fruit, 13,713; beans, 2,433; ashes, 20,782; flour, 5,564; miscellaneous, 30,916.

It was a period of rapid development. The plank road era had opened and those useful thoroughfares were successively extended to many outlying villages, which thereby contributed more and more of their trade to the city. The first plank road in the United States was laid between Central Square and Syracuse in 1846, and before 1850 others reached out in all directions from Syracuse.

The first regular theater in the city was opened in the old Baptist church in 1846, under the name of the "National."

In the spring of 1849 E. W. Leavenworth was elected mayor. A law was passed under date of January 25, providing for the filling in of the

old mill pond and reclaiming of the State lands bordering on Onondaga Creek (formerly covered with salt vats), at a cost not to exceed \$4,000. When General Leavenworth assumed his office he had a map made of this tract, with a large park reserved, which he laid before the commissioners of the land office, by whom it was conditionally approved. The tract was sold at auction in lots, and brought over \$15,000, a far greater sum than could have been obtained for the territory as a whole, including the park reservation. This proceeding gave us Armory Park.

The decade from 1850 to the breaking out of the Civil war, while characterized by rapid growth in Syracuse and large general public improvement, with corresponding increase in all kinds of business industries, was not marked by any very remarkable event, if we except the Jerry Rescue, as it is known, which took place in October, 1851. A public meeting was held in Market Hall, as one of the details of the active Abolition movement, at which a series of resolutions was adopted expressive of extreme Abolition sentiment, denouncing the fugitive slave law, and declaring that no fugitive slave should ever be returned to bondage from Syracuse. There never was. In the winter of 1849-50 an intelligent slave arrived in the city from Mississippi, on his way to the promised land in Canada. Feeling safe in Syracuse, he decided to remain and found employment in the cabinet shop of Charles F. Williston. He possessed mechanical ability and soon opened a shop of his own; but the slave hunter was on his track, and on the 1st of October, 1851, Jerry, as he was known, was taken into custody by a Southern officer, and lodged in the building then standing on the site of what is now known as the Jerry Rescue block. Sylvester House was then police justice, and had his office in that building. Henry W. Allen was United States marshal and James R. Lawrence was attorney for Northern New York. William H. Sabine was United States commissioner, with his office in the Townsend block. Before him Jerry was taken by his captor. The room was crowded and soon Jerry, watching his opportunity, made a break for freedom, running eastward, but he was quickly pursued, captured near the railroad tunnel and lodged in the police office. By this time indignation was high and plans were made for the slave's rescue, Democrats as well as Whigs joining in the work. The evening of October 1 was a beautiful one and the time was ripe for operations. A rescue party gathered, surrounded by a curious crowd, and upon walls and doors fell the blows of stones, axes and tim-

bers until the amazed officials inside began to think more of their own safety than of the security of their captive. One of them jumped from a window on the north side of the building and broke his arm with the fall. Finally the frightened official who had immediate charge of Jerry, pushed him out into the arms of the rescuers, exclaiming, it is said: "Get out of here, you — nigger, if you are making all this muss." Jerry was hurried to a place of concealment which was so well chosen that he remained in it safely for about ten days, although it was near the center of the city. At the end of that time he was placed in the night in a wagon supplied by Jason C. Woodruff (a Democrat), and was driven by Jason C. Hoyt over the first stage of the flying trip to Canana, where the hero found a haven of safety.¹ This act was a bold defiance of law and its results were heralded throughout the North; the anniversary was celebrated annually for several years in Syracuse. Of the rescuing party eighteen were indicted; but not one was ever convicted.²

There was considerable depression in the salt business at this time, possibly an ominous shadow of the financial crisis soon to sweep over the country; but public confidence in Syracuse was not easily shaken as seen from the following from a local paper in March:

At no time has the growth and prosperity of the city been more flattering. To all appearance we are going ahead as rapidly as at any former period, and it is believed by the best judges that the population and business of Syracuse are destined to improve many years before they reach a culminating point.

These pleasant words were supplemented in July of the next year by the following:

¹ The above is the generally accepted version of this event. Another one differing somewhat in detail is to the effect that Jerry was taken in broad daylight from the house of a colored woman where he had been secreted and put in the bottom of "Cale" Davis's butcher's wagon and covered with straw. Davis then drove into the city, stopped at the Syracuse House for his regular cigar, as usual, and then drove out into the country ostensibly on a trip to get meat. This authority gives Dr. Stephen Potter, who was identified with the old medical college, the credit for arranging the details of the flight.

² Syracuse gained a wide-spread notoriety as an abolition center and station on the underground railroad. In May, 1851, the American Anti-Slavery Society met in the city, and among those present were such renowned Abolitionists as William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Frederick Douglass, Parker Pillsbury, Abbey Kelley Foster, and Samuel J. May. The opening sentence of Mr. Garrison's address showed the bitter prejudice then existing towards them and the cause which brought the society to Syracuse; he said: "This society has heretofore met in New York; but we are not permitted by a power that is greater than liberty in our land to hold an anniversary in that city this year, as neither a meeting house nor a hall could be obtained. If driving this society from New York has covered that city with historical infamy, the receiving of it in Syracuse will cover this city with historical renown." Thereafter Syracuse was the meeting place of many anti-slavery conventions. At the meeting of the society on this occasion, a noted controversy was held between Charles B. Sedgwick and George Thompson, an English M. P. It will be correctly inferred that Mr. Sedgwick did not come out of it second best.

The many and varied improvements going on in our city is a matter of surprise to strangers who visit us, and of gratulation and encouragement to our own citizens. In a few years Syracuse has grown and increased to a wonderful extent. Four years ago this [the Empire block] was *the* building. But now, what a difference. The Bastable, the Norton, Dillaye and Sheldon blocks have been built and mostly occupied, and recently the Wheaton block which bids fair to outstrip and surpass all the rest.

The Wheaton block mentioned as then building, was the building on the corner of South Salina and Water streets, built by Horace and Charles A. Wheaton,¹ and sold to John M. Wieting; it contained the public hall and was burned January 5, 1856; was immediately rebuilt better than before, and again burned in 1881.

D. McCarthy was elected mayor in 1853 and promptly brought to bear his energy, executive ability and sound judgment upon the conduct of public affairs. The city had a floating debt of \$36,000, and on June 6 the mayor was requested to communicate with the local representative in the Legislature, asking him to secure the passage of a law authorizing the Council to raise \$20,000 to apply on the city's floating debt. This measure was probably not carried out, for in April of the next year (1854) a law was passed empowering the corporation to borrow \$70,000 on bonds of the city, with which to fund the public debt. On the 10th of April the comptroller was authorized to advertise for a loan, and \$60,000 of the amount was supplied by Rufus H. King; the loan was to be paid in annual instalments of \$10,000.

In 1853 the four wards of the city were subdivided into eight, as shown on maps.

On March 28, 1854, a law was passed by the Legislature appointing Charles Tallman, Stephen D. Dillaye, and Harvey Sheldon commissioners to straighten Onondaga Creek "from the point where the south line of the city strikes the creek to the intersection of the bend of the creek with the westerly point of block 160." (See map of 1846.) This was a great improvement to the southern part of the city.

A law of April 4, 1854, authorized the commissioners of the land office to sell the lands of the Syracuse Coarse Salt Company situated in the Fifth ward, comprising a little more than ten acres, and to buy fifteen acres in the Third ward at not to exceed \$600 an acre. The removal

¹ Charles A. and Horace Wheaton were prominent citizens many years. Horace was elected to the Assembly in 1831 and in 1851 was appointed mayor of the city by the Common Council, Major Burnet having declined to qualify. Charles A. was elected president of the Board of Education in 1853, and both men were given frequent assurances of the esteem of their fellow citizens.

of the salt vats from the Fifth to the Third ward was ordered to be made between the 1st of October, 1854, and the 1st of March, 1855.

In alluding to salt lands north of the canal, General Leavenworth wrote as follows:

The State owned that part of the city lying west of Plum street, north of the Erie canal, east of Van Rensselaer street, and south of the salt water reservoir, and a portion of the Onondaga Creek, which lands were used for the manufacture of coarse salt. The removal of the coarse salt works having been ordered by the Commissioners of the Land Office, from those portions of said tract lying on each side of West Genesee street sixteen rods in depth, the Commissioners resolved at my suggestion, to survey and map the whole tract and appointed me to supervise and direct in regard to it. I caused it to be laid out substantially as it now appears upon the maps, straightening Genesee street, laying out the lots on each side 100 feet front and 16 rods deep, making the second class streets eighty feet wide, instead of sixty six, as they are in other parts of the city; laying out a park near the center of the tract, as large as the Commissioners would sanction, surrounded by ample lots, and with a broad avenue 120 feet wide leading from this park to the vacant State lands near the Pump house.

The Common Council honored General Leavenworth by giving his name to this park and avenue. The sale of the salt lands in the Fifth ward took place in June, 1855, when eleven lots on block 241 were sold for \$13,895; eighteen on block 242 for \$11,385; sixteen on block 243 for \$9,220; eight on block 184 for \$3,890. These prices indicate the value of real estate in that vicinity at that time.

On the 5th of January, 1856, the first Wieting block was burned. On January 20, the building on the site of the present Jerry Rescue block was burned. On the 2d of February, the fine Dillaye building on the site of the McCarthy retail stores, met a similar fate, and three days later the old court house on Division street was destroyed by fire. These and other fires at about that time caused a storm of popular indignation, which was intensified by a simultaneous era of lawlessness and crime; a condition caused less by general depravity among the people than by inadequacy and inefficiency of the police force and lack of vigor in other branches of city government. Moreover, the old volunteer fire department was then in existence, and it was believed that many of the prevailing fires were instigated by the intense spirit of rivalry that had grown up among the fire companies. This state of affairs led to the prompt inauguration of better methods. A public meeting was held at the city hall in February, 1856, for the purpose of securing "the better and more economical management of the affairs of the city." Meanwhile a committee had been appointed who were

charged with the duty of improving the police system; their work resulted in creating the office of chief of police (abolished a few years earlier), and giving the chief broad and well-defined duties and powers, retaining the eight policemen then constituting the force. At another meeting held February 11, a committee was appointed consisting of James L. Bagg, Horace Wheaton, Rowland H. Gardner, John J. Peck, Lewis T. Hawley, James R. Lawrence, and Patrick Cooney, who were to prepare a bill for the Legislature embodying several charter amendments. Another meeting was held February 14 to consider how to better protect the city from incendiaries, burglars and other criminals; it consisted of Lewis T. Hawley, Heman W. Stillwell, Daniel S. Gere, P. S. Stoddard, and Dr. Van Slyke. A petition was circulated asking the Council for the appointment of a night watch. Charles F. Williston (Democratic), was elected mayor, with six Democrats and five Know-Nothing aldermen out of the sixteen. Still another meeting was held on the 17th of March to consult upon the suppression "of rowdiness and incendiarism," and the sum of \$3,000 was offered for the "conviction of the incendiaries infesting the city." Meetings followed each other with rapid succession and on the 27th of March another was held at which charter amendments were approved, fully re-establishing the office of chief of police, the officer to be paid \$800 a year; increasing the salary of the police justice to \$1,200 a year, and policemen's pay to \$600 a year. These and other charter amendments which were soon put in force, gave the city a period of greater peacefulness and safety. J. C. Cuddeback had occupied the office of police justice, and was now succeeded by Andrew Y. Thompson, who served to 1860, when L. L. Alexander was elected. Thomas Davis was appointed chief of police, held the position a short time and was removed for political reasons.

In November, 1856, a disastrous fire swept away \$200,000 in property in the First ward, on the block north of Salina street, between Wolf and Exchange streets. But general prosperity must have reigned, for a local paper said towards the close of the year:

Ten years ago Salina street south of Fayette presented a dreary, cold and gloomy aspect, and not a lady would promenade farther south than the corner of Fayette, or if in the evening would not think of venturing farther south than the Central depot. How is it now? South Salina street is crowded with promenading ladies and gentlemen, and is the most healthful and business-like part of the city.

The year 1857 was characterized by financial stringency and depression that was felt throughout the country, bringing bankruptcy, ruin, suspension of specie payments and other distress. It moreover awak-



Wiggins

ened many enterprising communities to the fact that they had been living beyond their means, not only as individuals, perhaps, but as municipalities. In this class was Syracuse. Staring blankly forward upon an oncoming wave of financial disaster, the people began to realize that the management of the affairs of the city had been loose and extravagant. As noted of the earlier panic of 1836-7, Syracuse possessed resources and a financial foundation not granted to many localities, but in this instance nothing could avert from the community the distressful consequences of the storm. That the business men of the city met the calamity with courage and hopefulness is shown by the fact that a large public meeting was held on the 14th of October to give expression to the views of leading business men upon the situation. Remarks were made by Harvey Baldwin, Dennis McCarthy, John A. Green, and others, and a series of resolutions was adopted pledging the support of the business community to the crippled banks and approving of the suspension of specie payment. In December a previously appointed committee reported upon measures for the relief of the poor and unemployed, recommending that the Legislature be asked to pass a law authorizing the city to borrow \$10,000 to be expended in improving the streets, the work to be given to the poor. Meanwhile on the 13th of February, pursuant to a call, a public meeting was held, its chief purpose being the preparation of such charter amendments as would give the city a more economical and less complicated administration. John A. Green presided at this meeting, and Thomas G. Alvord reported amendments providing for one overseer of the poor instead of two; for four assessors instead of three; creating the office of treasurer and tax receiver; abolishing the office of ward collector; reducing the number of aldermen from sixteen to eight; making the number of school commissioners eight. All of these amendments were approved. Others were adopted a little later making the date of charter election on the second Tuesday in March, instead of the first; providing that no local improvement should be made without it was requested by a majority of the owners of the property along the line of proposed improvement; that all public work should be done by contract, except temporary repairs; that no debt should be contracted except by authority of the Council; that all resolutions of the Council authorizing the expenditure of money should specify the amount; that each new Council should immediately examine the accounts of their predecessors and "commence and prosecute suits for recovery of any excess of expenditure

above that authorized by the charter against said aldermen;" giving the Board of Education power to contract for lots, buildings, etc., and requiring the city clerk to report monthly to the Council all moneys authorized to be expended. These were sweeping and very salutary changes, and immediately inaugurated a radical improvement. The report of the finance committee covering the year 1857 closed with the following:

For the second time, and the second time only, since Syracuse became a city, the financial year closes without leaving a burden of promiscuous floating debt to transmit and annoy our successors. . . . No city in the State of New York is to-day in as healthy financial condition as Syracuse.

The city debt was then a little more than \$84,000.

In 1858 William Winton (Dem.) was elected mayor and the Council was politically equally divided. An era of rigid economy was introduced, and the mayor used his veto privilege frequently to limit expenditures.

At the charter election of 1859 the city turned a political somersault by the election of E. W. Leavenworth mayor by the unprecedented majority of 600, carrying along the whole Republican ticket. The newspapers claimed that this was a "revolution of principle;" that the city had been "misgoverned and the masses would stand it no longer." Provision was made by charter amendment this year to pay aldermen a salary of \$100, that of the mayor having been fixed at \$500 in the previous year. Near the close of the year (December 29) a great and significant political meeting was held in the interest of the Republican party, the call for which stated that it was "to oppose treason." It was the local beginning of the great political revolution which threw the Democrats out of power in the following year, lifting the curtain upon the great drama of the civil war.

The decade just closing had been prolific in public expansion and improvement, especially in the extension of streets and sidewalks, water mains, pavements, bridges, and the erection of many prominent buildings. Among the latter were the Dillaye building, the rebuilding of the Wieting block, the Pike block, erected by Henry Pike and Thomas J. Keeler in 1855, the old Medical College (now the Fry flats), the block of stores opposite the Syracuse House on Salina street, Corinthian Hall block, North Salina street, the new county clerk's office on North Salina street, the first Bastable Arcade, the First Baptist church, and other structures.

During the ten years beginning with 1860 general history was made more rapidly than ever before, and events of momentous magnitude followed each other in such rapid succession as to amaze the civilized world. The "irrepressible conflict," long foreseen by sagacious statesmen, was approaching its culmination, and the life or death of slavery in the United States was soon to be irrevocably settled.

The city government remained with the Republicans in 1860 through the election of Dr. Amos Westcott,¹ mayor. Charters for two street railways had been granted, and in August, 1860, the first one was opened with a public demonstration; it extended from the canal bridge through North Salina street to the First ward. In 1861 Charles Andrews was elected mayor, and re-elected in 1862. The national political campaign of 1860 had been a heated one, resulting in the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, thus giving the Southern slave power their excuse for attempting to destroy the Union. President Lincoln passed through Syracuse on his memorable journey to Washington on the 9th of February, and was welcomed by the citizens and military companies. Finally, on the 12th of April the first gun was fired that ushered in a conflict almost unparalleled in its consequences in the history of the world. The city was instantly aflame with excitement; public business and private interests were neglected; the Union banner leaped from a hundred points; stirring strains of martial music were heard; eloquent patriotic speeches were made in enthusiastic meetings; the military spirit was abroad. Measures were at once inaugurated to offer troops to the threatened government, and at a meeting held in Syracuse to make provision for the families of volunteers, \$10,000 were subscribed at once. John G. Butler's company of zouaves, catching inspiration from the recent visit of the famous Ellsworth zouaves, and Edwin S. Jenney's battery of artillery, left the city for Albany in April, and the gallant "old Twelfth" regiment departed for Elmira on the 2d of May. Syracuse thus took her initiatory steps in her honorable career during the great struggle.

The general current of history in Onondaga county during the war

¹ Dr. Amos Westcott was born in Newport, Herkimer county, N. Y., on the 28th of April, 1814. He graduated as civil engineer from the Rensselaer Institute in Troy, and in 1835 received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1836-7 he taught in the Pompey Academy, at the same time studying medicine. He then attended lectures at the Albany Medical College and the Geneva College, graduating in 1840. In the following year he located in Syracuse, where he took up the study of dentistry, in which profession he was most successful. He became a leader, was connected with a dental college in Baltimore, aided in founding the New York State Dental Society, and was associate editor of *Dental Science*. With broken health he went to Europe in 1871, but soon returned without improvement, and while in a despondent condition committed suicide in 1873.

period is followed in an earlier chapter of this work, rendering it unnecessary here to do more than glance at conspicuous events in which the city was chiefly interested. It may be stated in general terms that local public improvements were almost at a standstill during the war; the raising and equipment of troops, providing for the payment of bounties and other war expenses, caring for the families of volunteers, and the prevailing fever of excitement were more than sufficient to fill the public mind. During 1862 war excitement ran high; the gallant 122d Regiment was mustered in on the 28th of August and left for New York on the 31st. Recruiting was still energetically pursued, and on the 23d of September the 149th left the city for Washington.

In 1863 the Democrats came into power in the city government by the election of Daniel Bookstaver, mayor, and six out of the eight aldermen; the customary turning out of old and installment of new officials took place. The causes of this political change at such a time were stated by the Republican papers (and tacitly admitted by the Democrats) to have been the general feeling that had grown up, not alone in this region, against the government and its vigorous war policy, the local prospect of a draft, and kindred sentiments. On the 9th of March a special committee reported to the Council in favor of paying the Water Company \$8,000 a year for five years, provided the company built a new reservoir at a minimum cost of \$20,000; this improvement was effected. On the 21st of May the 12th Regiment, its numbers reduced to about 275 men, returned from the seat of war and were given a warm welcome in Armory park by the mayor, the military, firemen and citizens.

Considerable excitement was caused during the summer of 1863 by the draft under the then recent call for volunteers, but it passed off quietly and without disturbance.

A law was passed on the 4th of May of this year authorizing Alfred Hovey,¹ Edward B. Wicks, Harvey Stewart, John W. Barker, D. P. Wood, A. C. Powell,² William D. Stewart,³ D. Bookstaver and G. P. Kenyon to lay tracks for a street railway in Furnace and Bridge streets

¹ Archibald C. Powell was born in Schenectady, July 25, 1813; was a graduate of Hobart College, and decided to make civil engineering his profession. He settled in Syracuse about 1850 and became a leading citizen; was a trustee of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, mayor of the city in 1864, and long superintendent of the salt springs. He was at one period called to Austria in connection with engineering for that government. Mr. Powell died September 10, 1884.

² Alfred H. Hovey was a prominent and respected citizen; was elected mayor in 1850, and died on the 7th of August, 1865.

³ William D. Stewart was a son of David Stewart, and was born at "Salt Point" in 1805. Early

to Hemlock, thence to Fayette and thence to Salina street. In the same month another association was authorized to construct a railway down South Salina street to Oakwood Cemetery and Brighton. Both of these lines were subsequently put in operation. The last-named line began running cars on the 25th of July, 1864, an event that inaugurated the period of development which has seen the rapid settlement of the Eleventh ward.

The several calls for troops that had been made were supplemented by another on the 18th of July, 1864, for 500,000 men, necessitating such active and engrossing measures to secure the various quotas that public attention was almost monopolized by war labors. As the conflict progressed with untold slaughter on a hundred battlefields, rapidly lessening available men at home, the difficulties of recruiting increased. Larger bounties were necessarily paid, requiring the most liberal and energetic action by the Board of Supervisors and the various war committees. But county and city labored harmoniously together for the desired end. Under the stimulus of a bounty aggregating about \$1,000 to each volunteer, the 185th Regiment was recruited in the summer of 1864 and left the city for the front on September 23. It was the last full regiment raised in the county.

William D. Stewart was elected mayor in the spring of 1865, and re-elected for the two succeeding years; he was a Democrat but the majority of the aldermen were Republican. In September, 1865, the Genesee and Water Street Railway Company was organized with a capital of \$60,000, by George F. Comstock, W. H. H. Smith,¹ C. T. Longstreet, O. T. Burt, and James P. Haskin.² The road was built in the summer of 1866.

forced to obtain his own livelihood, he was employed by Philo D. Mickles on a boat running between Syracuse and Salina. Later he was connected with the early stage lines, and in 1829-30 was in the salt manufacture. With the opening of the Erie Canal and the great demand for transportation facilities thereon, Mr. Stewart took command of a packet, which he continued with success and popularity seventeen years. He afterwards conducted the Welland House in Oswego and next the Syracuse House, which he made very popular during ten years. Captain Stewart was elected mayor of the city in 1865-6-7. He died April 9, 1874.

¹ William H. H. Smith was born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, June 5, 1814. After he reached his majority he for two years carried on grocery business in Utica. In December, 1839, he took the position of conductor on the then new railroad from Utica to Rochester. Purchasing a tract of land on the highlands in the southeastern part of Syracuse, he settled there in 1852. A man of excellent character and sound practical ideas, he has been called to positions on the boards of school commissioners, assessors, trustees, etc., and has been a generous helper of the various institutions of the city.

² James P. Haskin settled in Syracuse prior to 1850 and engaged in salt manufacturing. In the latter years of his life he was president of the Morris Run Coal Company, which he was instrumental in organizing. He was a man of great force of character, and indomitable perseverance. He died on January 30, 1873.

In the winter of 1864-5 there was an unexampled fall of snow. When it melted in March, the resultant water, with the addition of heavy rains, caused a disastrous flood. Many bridges over the creek were carried away; the Walton street bridge was carried down to the Central Railroad bridge and broken up, and several bridges along the creek were moved from their foundations. The bridge at Gifford street was submerged, and a large part of the eastern and southeastern parts of the city were flooded. On March 16 a public meeting was held to consider the feasibility of further straightening Onondaga Creek, particularly between the pump house and the lake. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the governor, consisting of Dr. H. D. Didama, Garret Doyle, and John Graff. An act was passed by the Legislature creating the Onondaga Creek Commission, which consisted of Carroll E. Smith, Frank Hiscock, J. W. Barker, H. D. Didama, and Charles Andrews. Under this commission about \$15,000 were expended and great improvement made; but the work was unfortunately stopped before fully completed through the action of the citizens who voted in public meeting against further contemplated expenditure. The maps show the improvement made. At another public meeting held October 13, a resolution was passed requesting the Council to purchase two steam fire engines, at a cost of not more than \$15,000; this was done in 1867. Another citizens' meeting was held December 4, at which steps were taken leading to the erection of the present High School building, which was first occupied in 1869; it cost, with the ground, about \$100,000. The principal public improvement of 1867 was the building of the Fayette street sewer at an expenditure of \$36,999, of which the Central Railroad Company paid \$15,000.

With the beginning of the fiscal year 1868, the city government passed over to the Republicans, by the election of Charles Andrews, mayor, and five of the eight aldermen were Republicans. The new administration found little cause for congratulation in the financial condition of the city. There was a funded debt of \$153,500, and a temporary loan of \$25,000 for steam fire engines and other current expenses. Mayor Andrews showed in his inaugural address that during the preceding year \$30,000 more than was authorized by the charter had been used for city expenses and the public debt; that the city was then liable for temporary loans of \$25,190.76, and for \$7,000 on the Fayette street sewer. "Take this," said he, "from the \$60,000 authorized to be raised, and you have \$28,060 with which to pay city expenses

and the public debt, which last year required \$90,000." He naturally counseled rigid economy.

In February (1868) the mayor appointed B. L. Higgins, R. W. Jones, and Nicholas Grumbach a committee to request the Central Railroad Company to remove the old depot from what is now Vanderbilt Square. The company gave the request favorable consideration, and on Sunday, February 28, 1869, the old structure built in 1828-29, was pulled down by the aid of a locomotive and cable, and before Monday morning every vestige of the historic "car house" had disappeared. During 1868 and 1869, many prominent buildings were erected, among them the Vanderbilt House, opened March 16, 1868; the Agan block, corner of Washington and Market streets; the Barton block, finished in November, 1868; the Larned Building; the Onondaga Savings Bank building, finished in May, 1869, and others.



THE OLD DEPOT.

The history of Syracuse from 1870 to the present time is largely embodied in later pages descriptive of the various public institutions and private industries. It remains to only record the periodical events and proceedings of a public nature during this period. The population of the city in 1870 was 43,051, a gain of more than 11,000 in the preceding five years. This number increased to 48,255 in 1875, and to 51,792 in 1880. This was legitimate growth, and the era of prosperity which followed the war was not yet ended; but, like all other growing cities, Syracuse continued to get deeper and deeper into debt. There are people living who cling to the belief that any thriving city can be built up and the government so managed, its system of taxation so regulated, that it would never have a public debt. Possibly some of these persons live, or have lived, in Syracuse. At any rate, on the 7th

of February, 1870, previous to the charter election, and at the instigation of the then existing administration, there was widely published a "protest and warning" against "unusual and corrupt practices in the administration of public affairs," and demanding that they must be stopped. It was claimed that both political parties were amenable to the charge of electing and appointing unworthy men to office, thus leading to dishonorable and corrupt practices of the various departments of the city government; that "there may be a limit beyond which good citizens cannot be bound by party usage." This manifesto was numerously signed by good citizens and repeatedly published in the local press. It may have had some slight salutary effect, but as a serious and permanent effort towards reform it proved to be too spasmodic. At the charter election Charles P. Clark (Rep.) was elected mayor, but five of the eight aldermen were Democrats. City business was begun with a funded debt of \$208,500, and no floating debt. A number of influential men had for some years been actively promoting the Northern Railroad project, and work was begun on the line this year. After much agitation the city was pledged to aid the company in the sum of \$500,000, for which bonds were issued. The road was opened November 2, 1871.

In the shuttle action of local politics Francis E. Carroll (Dem.) was elected mayor in 1871, but five of the aldermen were Republicans. The bonded debt of the city was now \$800,000 (\$500,000 of which was in aid of the Chenango Valley road), and this amount was increased within a year by \$100,000 for the Syracuse University. There had also sprung up like a mushroom a floating debt of \$58,000. The salaries of the principal city officials were fixed this year as follows: City treasurer, \$1,250; clerk, \$1,000; street superintendent, \$1,200; engineer, \$1,200. The city tax levy had now reached a little over \$400,000.

The subject of a better water supply had received preliminary attention in 1870, when a meeting was held to consider the plan of utilizing the Tully lakes as a source. An appropriation of \$3,000 was made for a survey, which was finished early in 1871 and several public meetings were held for discussion of plans, in which Skaneateles Lake was considered as an available source of supply. A citizens' committee was appointed, which reported in January, 1871, favorably to the Tully lakes and suggested that a bill be drawn and presented to the Legislature providing for the prosecution of the work. As public opinion on the subject crystalized, and the heavy investment necessary was fully made

known to the people, the committee made a supplementary report in February, advising that the subject be abandoned for a time.

The incorporation of two street railway companies was effected in 1871, one of which proposed to build a road to pass through North Salina street, Church, Warren, Willow, Townsend, Lodi, and Alvord streets, to Wolf street; the other (April 15) to pass from South Salina through Fayette, Mulberry and Madison streets to University avenue and the university. Neither of these roads was constructed. The location of the university on the eastern highlands gave an impetus to settlement in that vicinity and led to the building of many fine residences, which has continued until now it constitutes one of the most desirable parts of the city. Meanwhile, the opening of the street railroad to Oakwood Cemetery, passing through the beautiful section in the southern part of the city, drew many home-seekers in that direction. High taxation was beginning to alarm the people, and as Castle street was the city boundary on the south, many persons bought lots beyond the line for economic reasons, as well as to secure residence in that beautiful and healthful locality.

In 1872 Francis E. Carroll (Dem.) was re-elected mayor, and with him were five aldermen of the same political faith; but in 1873 the control of the city passed to the Republicans by the election of William J. Wallace, mayor, and four Republican aldermen. Again the nightmare of public debt was agitating the community, and prudent citizens foresaw impending calamity in the apparent reckless manner in which the public funds were disbursed, at a time when the whole country was suffering from "hard times" caused by the reaction from the inflated period of the war. Each political party charged the other, as usual, with the responsibility for the state of affairs, and each published a "platform," a rather uncommon proceeding in a charter election. Both parties pledged themselves to the needed reformation, that of the Democrats being in some respects unprecedented, for it promised to correct "abuses of which nearly every man it elected a year ago has been guilty." Mayor Wallace found little to commend in the acts of some of the preceding administrations. In his inaugural he condemned in unmeasured terms the creation of a floating debt, and showed that instead of expending \$25,000 for paving in the preceding year, as limited by the charter, more than \$38,000 had been expended. He found the funded debt amounting to \$1,226,000, with a floating debt of \$100,000. He saw little prospect of materially reducing taxation, but expressed

his determination to keep within charter limits in expenditures and to enforce economy. A public meeting was held on March 26, to make arrangements for funding the great floating debt, which was soon afterwards accomplished.

The Chenango Valley Railroad was formally opened on February 12, 1874, with an excursion to Earlville. Although this road had been largely aided by the city, the benefit received was not then commensurate with the investment.

Again the political complexion of the city government changed at the charter election (1874), when N. F. Graves (Dem.) was chosen mayor, with four aldermen of the same faith. In his inaugural address the mayor alluded to the large debt "hanging over the city like a pall and darkening the future." He said there was no doubt capital would flow into Syracuse if such investments could be considered safe. The clerk's report now showed a total debt of \$1,353,000, all funded.

This year was marked with the occurrence of a terrible calamity in the Central Baptist church on the evening of June 23. A large assemblage had gathered there to listen to a concert in the parlors of the church. In the midst of the festivities following the concert, the floor gave way, precipitating almost the entire company to the floor below, crushing them with timbers and burying them in the debris. One of the first to escape was the pastor of the church, Rev. George Thomas Dowling, who hastened to the engine house of Company No. 1 and gave the alarm. The fire bell was rung and in a few moments the church was surrounded with an anxious crowd of people. The work of extricating the killed and wounded was pursued as rapidly as possible, and by midnight the last victim was released. The list of killed numbered fourteen, while one hundred and forty-five were more or less injured. The sad calamity cast a gloom over the entire city. Suitable commemoration services were held on the following Sunday in many of the churches, in which words of sympathy, fitting music and offerings of flowers shed a hallowed influence over the assemblages which a common sorrow had brought together. A memorial service was held in Wieting Opera House, morning and evening, when the theater was draped with emblems of mourning, and the services were most impressive.

It was in this year (1874) that steps were taken for the organization of a village over the southern boundary of the city. During the preceding ten years, the territory south of Castle street had been rapidly

built up by an excellent class of dwellings, chiefly owned by their occupants. A number of the more prominent of these citizens conceived the plan of forming a separate village corporation, mainly for the purpose of securing better and more convenient school advantages, better streets, and better fire protection. An election was held on December 21, to vote upon the question, at which eighty-five votes were cast in favor of the project and fifty-two against it. An act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature and at the first regular village election Edward Abeel was chosen president. The new village was appropriately named "Danforth," in honor of the pioneer.

Mr. Abeel held the office of president of the village one year, when Truman K. Fuller was elected and held the office five years; he was succeeded by Edward P. Glass, who continued in the office until the village was annexed to the city in 1887. The village of Danforth gained the reputation of being healthful and moral, and its growth was rapid.

George P. Hier (Rep.) was elected mayor in 1875, and was supported by five Republican aldermen. The funded debt was reported as \$1,339,000 on the 1st of January. The subject of charter amendments had been before the public and in the hands of a committee for some time, and in March the committee reported favorably on several important changes. Briefly, they provided for the division of six of the eight wards, thus creating six new wards, making fourteen in all, the principal object being a larger representation in the Board of Supervisors; the creation of a Board of Public Works, consisting of one member from each ward, to serve without compensation; creating a Board of Fire Commissioners; more clearly defining the duties and powers of the Board of Education and increasing its number to fourteen. None of these changes became operative at that time, excepting the creation of the Board of Fire Commissioners in connection with the paid fire department.

The city suffered from a visitation of the small-pox in 1875, and the disease attracted sufficient attention in August to call for a public meeting to adopt such measures as would prevent an epidemic. The Council had, in January, advertised for a site for a pest house, which resulted in the purchase of eight acres of land on Beech street and the erection in August of a pest house and necessary out buildings for patients afflicted with contagious diseases. Meanwhile, in spite of all effort, the disease increased. About September 1 there were forty

cases reported, and on the 6th there were six burials of small-pox victims; up to that date a total of 128 cases had been reported, with thirty-six deaths. While the disease progressed until late in the autumn, the public press boldly claimed that it was on the wane as early as October 1, and on the 8th of that month a manifesto from leading business men was issued declaring that the scourge was overcome, and that people could visit the city with impunity. The fact was that there were fifty-two cases on the 1st of November and the disease was not wholly eradicated until near the close of the year. On the 10th of November the physicians reported that there had been 810 cases and 182 deaths, and this number was slightly increased afterwards. Business suffered severely through loss of country trade, while the epidemic cost the city directly more than \$60,000. The hospital and grounds cost about \$12,000.

John J. Crouse was elected mayor in the Centennial year with three Republican aldermen. The funded debt was now \$1,216,000, with a floating debt of \$150,000. The latter, the mayor advised in his inaugural, should be funded, and he vehemently protested against the manner in which money had been lavished on streets with very meager results. The floating debt was funded before the close of the year. In March a bill was sent to the Legislature giving the Council authority to levy taxes as follows:

For highways, sewers and bridges, not to exceed \$150,000; for principal and interest on the funded debt, the actual sum falling due in the ensuing year; for the Board of Education, not exceeding \$100,000; for the fire department, not exceeding \$35,000; for street lighting, not exceeding \$35,000; for water dues, \$22,500, or such sum as might be awarded by a commission; for interest on temporary loans not exceeding \$10,000; for damages and costs, not exceeding \$5,000. A supplemental act of June 2 reduced the aggregate amount to be expended annually to \$425,000, with the exception of the Centennial year, when the city's share of the cost of the new Salina street pavement might be added.

A contract with the water company was made this year under which the city was to pay \$25,000 annually for water.

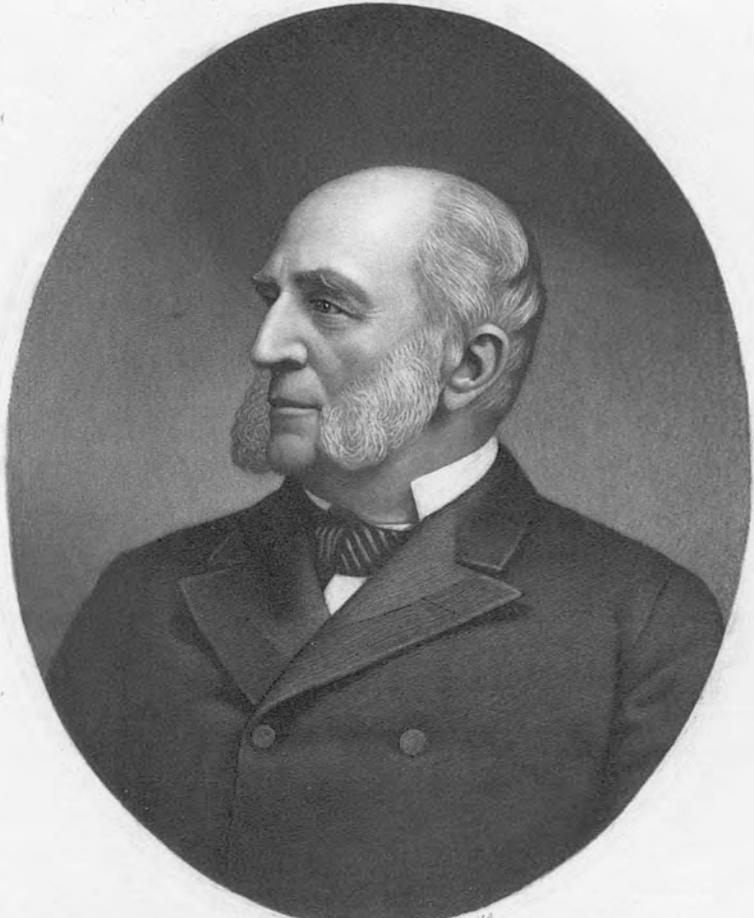
The reader of these pages covering the ten or fifteen preceding years cannot have failed to notice that Syracuse was rapidly becoming involved in debt and that, aside from the value, present or prospective, of the railroad and university bonds, the city at the beginning of 1877 could not exhibit improvement at all commensurate with the expenditures; and prudent men of either political faith began to view the situation with alarm. Measures to protect the city from evils sure to fol-

low extravagance and corruption were freely discussed. The result was a call for a public meeting on the 3d of January, at which considerable strong speaking was heard. Dr. Wieting claimed that he had for years foretold the existing situation. Dennis McCarthy acknowledged that the subject of relief from high taxes and all the attendant evils presented a serious problem. He doubted if much less than the authorized sum of \$425,000 was sufficient to properly administer the city government, and that all talk of electing a Reform Council was idle, for any council would still be constituted of erring human beings. Peter Burns counseled thorough charter revision. A committee was appointed at this meeting of one from each ward to investigate how the public money had been expended during the previous year, comprised of A. L. Johnson, Thomas J. Leach, A. A. Howlett,¹ William Kirkpatrick, Obadiah Seeley, Charles Tallman, Stiles M. Rust and Hiram Kingsley. A second meeting was held on January 10, at which a Committee on Plan of Action was appointed consisting of Robert McCarthy, J. Barnes, Peter Knaul, W. B. Smith, J. J. Greenough, John R. Whitlock, Nathan Cobb and Jacob Crouse. This committee reported before the close of the meeting. The first clause of their report was significant. "It is the future that demands our attention, not past errors," they said in substance; "men must be elected to municipal office who are above reproach, and retrenchment, *retrenchment*, must be the future watchword." Their Plan of Action was, briefly, the appointment of a committee of twelve from each ward, who should constitute a Committee of Ninety-six, equally divided politically, by whom the nominations for all city offices should be made, their candidates to be supported in the elections and the nominations to be submitted to approval in a citizens' meeting. The report was adopted. This great Committee of Ninety-six met on the 17th of January and organized by making Charles P. Clark, president, and P. H. Agan and R. A. Bonfa, secretaries. A committee of two from each ward was ap-

¹ Alfred A. Howlett, son of Parley Howlett, of the town of Onondaga, was born February 17, 1821. His father was engaged in various kinds of business and the son early acquired a good knowledge of business affairs. In 1842 he purchased of his father a large packing business in Geddes, and in 1843 established a similar one in Delphi, Ind., and soon afterward another in Oswego, in all of which he was successful. In 1850 he was elected president of the Salt Springs Bank, a position which he still holds. In 1868 he identified himself with the building of the Chenango Valley Railroad, and to him was due the final completion of the line; for a time he was president of the company. He has been officially connected with the gas and water companies, the orphan asylum, and many other institutions. As a business man he is one of the foremost in the city.

pointed from the large committee to report a plan for making nominations. This committee reported that the mayor should be nominated from one political party, the overseer of the poor from the opposite party, and so on through all of the elective offices in alternation, and making the board of aldermen one-half Republican and one-half Democratic. A convention of the Committee of Ninety-six was held on February 1, at which reform resolutions were adopted and the nominations made. John R. Whitlock (Dem.) was made candidate for mayor.

Difficulties, which should have been foreseen, were at hand. Oil and water will not mix; neither do Democrats and Republicans harmonize in the mutual distribution of offices. It was not in the nature of things political that Republican newspapers or individual Republicans would unselfishly support a prominent Democrat for mayor. The inevitable "split" followed, and James J. Belden was nominated for mayor by the Republicans (much against his inclination) and finally accepted. Mr. Belden was, and is, a clear-headed business man. The time was ripe. Under the conditions that had so rapidly come into existence there swept over the public mind such a political revulsion that the Republican candidate went into the mayoralty with the unprecedented majority of 1,745, and carried with him the entire board of Republican aldermen. In his inaugural address Mayor Belden so clearly set forth the financial conditions and their cause that any one could understand, and promised a radical change. The funded debt was given as \$1,418,000, and the floating debt as \$95,763.10. The mayor showed that when the payments which could not be escaped were made from the city's income, there would remain only about \$20,000 for pavements, sewers, salaries and miscellaneous expenses—a sum that was only a mere tithe of what had been annually expended for those purposes for many years. Therein lay one of the chief causes of increasing indebtedness. To cure the evil the mayor proposed to begin the financial part of his administration with a new set of books, and make future years take care of themselves, at the same time separately reducing accrued indebtedness. The effects of these plain business methods were soon visible. A change was made in the city charter (May 10) providing that in making out the tax levy for any particular year, all debts incurred in the preceding year, if there were any, should be included in such levy, but the aggregate amount to be raised should not exceed \$425,000, except in the year 1877, when the city's



On steel by John Sartain. Phila.

J. J. Belden

share of the Burnet street sewer (recently built) and the West Onondaga street sewer should be added. This provision was intended to prevent the pernicious practice of outgoing Councils incurring debts for their successors to pay, and the accumulation of a floating debt. Rigid economy was now enforced in every department and public-improvements were limited to such as were imperatively needed.

Mayor Belden, early in 1878, announced his determination to decline a renomination, but a published petition signed by two or three hundred prominent citizens and other like influences induced him to change his purpose. In the charter election he was opposed by Wilbur M. Brown, Democrat, and a third candidate, Arthur P. Yates, nominated by the working men. The people evidently considered it a poor time to experiment and re-elected Mr. Belden by a majority of almost 3,000; seven of the aldermen were Republicans. The success of the business tactics of the preceding year was shown in the mayor's inaugural address, wherein he demonstrated that there had been at the beginning of his administration a statement of so-called assets amounting to \$136,587.69, which consisted wholly of due but uncollected taxes, and a floating debt of \$141,373.76, besides the unadjusted suits and claims. Of the first named sum there had been collected during the year \$125,190.36, besides \$11,399.33 in liens on property. There had been paid on the floating debt \$116,040.48, and there was cash on hand \$9,149.88. All liabilities for the year had been met at maturity and the city owed no debt, actual or contingent, which had been incurred during 1877. All accounts of this year had been kept entirely separate from those of previous years.

The paid fire department was established in 1877 and the first report of the Fire Commissioners appeared this year, showing that there were on hand four Amoskeag steam fire engines, one chemical fire engine, one hook and ladder truck and apparatus, five hose carriages and sixteen horses, with 11,000 feet of hose. The first annual report of the street superintendent was also made, showing that there were expended for street improvements, street cleaning, and the salary of the deputy, \$30,213.09. The first city attorney (Martin A. Knapp) also made a clear report of the litigation in which the city was involved, a large amount of which had been cleared away during the year. Some changes were made in the salaries of officials, that of the treasurer, \$3,000; of the clerk, \$2,000, they to pay their assistants; of the superintendent of streets, \$1,200, and of the overseer of the poor, \$1,500.

An act of the Legislature of May 7, gave the appointment of city attorney to the mayor, made his term two years, and the salary to be fixed by the Council.

We have been thus particular in recording the events of 1877-8, for they seemed to have marked the beginning of a new and more judicious and efficient era in city government. It is probable that changes then wrought have exerted an influence to the present time. A local paper made the announcement in the latter part of 1878 that, "Go where you will, business men are talking more confidently than they have for five years of improvement." The hard times were passing away.

Irving G. Vann (Rep.) was elected mayor in 1879, and five Republican aldermen. At the close of Mayor Belden's term of two years he reported the tax levies of 1877-78 all collected except a trifle of \$113.71; that the city as far as those years were concerned, did not owe a dollar; the funded debt had been reduced \$37,000, and there was no unfunded debt. Mayor Vann's administration continued the excellent record of his predecessor; the government was administered both economically and efficiently and the general tide of public affairs was unruffled. The same may be said of the years 1880-81, when Francis Hendricks (Rep.) and seven Republican aldermen were elected in the first year and Mr. Hendricks was honored with a re-election in 1881, with six Republican aldermen. Public improvements continued upon the same conservative and restricted lines and financial conditions continued to improve. The presidential campaign of 1880 was unusually exciting and many public meetings, processions, etc., were held. General Grant visited the city on the 26th of October and was given a royal welcome. The corner stone of the new county clerk's building was laid on the 11th of August.

The latter months of 1880 a movement came to life by which some hopeful persons endeavored to provide for the future "development of the natural beauties of our city, its site and surroundings;" and to promote "the convenience and comfort of our citizens, and more fully secure good government." This worthy purpose was to be accomplished by laying out streets in suburban tracts, providing for public parks, amending the city charter, rigid execution of the laws, and the general advancement of business interests. As a result of this movement the "City Improvement Society" was organized on the 4th of January, 1881. A meeting was held on February 22, when standing committees were appointed and the various objects of the society



Dr. J. M. Peeling

placed in their hands. The project had a pleasing look, but from some important part of its organism the vital spark seems to have been left out, and after a few abortive meetings the society lapsed into oblivion.

The West Shore Railroad was now in process of construction and in this year (1881) secured its valuable franchise through the city with very little return. The proceedings that led up to the granting of this franchise have been severely criticised as unwise, if not dishonorable, on the part of some of the board of aldermen then in power.

On the 19th of July the Wieting block was burned to the ground, causing a loss of about \$400,000. Dr. Wieting promptly rebuilt it, together with the opera house which bears his name.

In the charter election of 1882 the city government was wrested from the Republicans by the election of John Demong, mayor; his majority was only 69, and six of the eight aldermen were Republicans. The out-going mayor congratulated his co-workers on the work of their administration. There had been seven and a quarter miles of macadam pavement laid, and one and one-third miles of sandstone, and 7,000 tons of broken stone had been used. A large part of this pavement and others laid about this time, was inferior in construction, as shown a little further on.

On August 29, 1880, Mayor Hendricks had removed the Board of Police Commissioners, by virtue of the authority of an act of Legislature passed June 21 of that year, and transmitted his reasons for such action to the Council. His authority and the status of the new appointees were questioned and the matter taken into the courts, where the opinion was rendered that the act was legal and the new board was confirmed. In May, 1882, Mayor Demong retaliated by removing the board left in office by his predecessor, and appointed a non-partisan board consisting of W. B. Kirk, J. D. Ackerman, Rhoda M. Mara, and T. D. Brewster.

The Democrats retained control of the city government in 1883 by the election of Thomas Ryan and four aldermen. How evenly the vote of the city was then divided between the two political parties is seen in the fact that John Demong's majority in 1882 was only 69, and that of Mr. Ryan was 86. Thomas Ryan was re-elected in 1884-85. He found public affairs and finances in good condition, and in his inaugural address informed the Council that although the city was authorized to raise \$450,000 annually, it was gratifying to know that their predecessors

had not called for that sum and hoped their good example might be followed in future. The city budget for the year was \$376,000.

In many preceding years there had been considerable strife between the Board of Education and the several Councils in relation to the amount of money to be granted the board each year—a strife which has continued in some degree to the present time. In February, 1884, the board sent a request to the Council for an appropriation of \$8,000 with which to pay bills carried over from the preceding year. To give this request additional force Superintendent Edward Smith made a statement of his financial relations with the Councils from and including 1876, which is worthy of note. In 1876, he said the board asked and were awarded \$90,000 and \$6,200 for the Prescott school; in 1877 they asked \$75,000 and \$7,500 for the permanent fund, the latter being refused; in 1878 their experience was the same; in 1879 they asked for \$75,000, which was cut down \$2,500, and of the \$10,000 asked for the permanent fund they received \$5,000; in 1880 they asked and were awarded \$75,000 and \$7,000 for the two funds; in 1881, \$86,000 and \$4,000; in 1882, \$116,000, of which they received \$100,000, with \$10,000 additional in June; in 1883, \$102,109.52, of which they received \$93,900, and of \$16,500 asked in addition they received \$14,800. The request of the board for the \$8,000 was refused for the expressed reason that no more money could be given them without violating the charter. As a consequence about the last of January, when its funds were exhausted, the board took steps to close the schools. This extreme measure was rendered unnecessary by an advance of sufficient money to carry the board through the year by Mayor Ryan.

The local political campaign of 1884 was a heated one. It was loudly claimed, chiefly by Republicans and their organs to be sure, that the affairs of the city were again rapidly becoming chaotic and that nothing short of a wholesale revolution would cure the evil. As one means of effecting this a Municipal Club was organized, from which great benefits were hoped for. The fact that such political organizations have rarely accomplished their purposes seems to have been lost sight of, or ignored. But this great club was composed of excellent material, generally conservative and honorable, and Wilbur S. Peck was placed in nomination for mayor. The Republicans refused to unite on Mr. Peck and nominated Willis B. Burns for the office, while the Democrats renominated Mayor Ryan, who had gained considerable popularity among the masses. Ryan was elected by a majority of 1,708 over Burns, while

Burns had a majority of 403 over the candidate of the club; this was its death blow.

The city debt had now been reduced to \$1,222,000, of which the sum of \$111,702.50, principal and interest, was to be paid in 1884. The frequently-discussed subject of annexation was again agitated in this year and with substantial results. Geddes and Danforth both contained a large element of population who favored the object, but in the first named village there were many who opposed it on the expressed ground of "the rotten system of letting city contracts." The project continued before the public, but was somewhat obscured during 1885 by the all-absorbing water question. In 1886 it took definite shape. The principal opposition arose over the question of retaining the village government in Geddes and adding to it the "Sackett Tract." An act of the Legislature was passed May 17, 1886, authorizing the annexation of Geddes and territory adjacent thereto.

Of this territory that part lying easterly and northerly of the Erie Canal was annexed to the Third ward; that westerly and southerly of the canal was divided into two wards by a line through the center of Genesee street, the part south of that street forming the Ninth ward, and the part north of that street the Tenth ward.

While this matter was in progress a petition was circulated in Danforth for the same object, and an act of the Legislature was passed June 15, 1886, under which the annexation of the beautiful suburb was effected on the 3d Tuesday of February, 1887.

The project of erecting a new City Hall assumed definite character in 1884, and in conformance to the report of a committee previously appointed, a bill was drawn and brought before the Council in April, authorizing the construction of a new public building at a maximum cost of \$150,000, for which bonds were to be issued. Another committee was appointed which on December 3 reported in favor of placing the new structure on the site of the old City Hall, and advising the appointment of a committee of three to procure plans and specifications and report previous to February 1, 1885. This committee consisted of J. B. Brooks, Thomas McManus, and Frederick Schwartz. On February 2 they reported that plans had been received from five architects. The project was under discussion until 1888, when the structure was finished, as described a little further on.

In January, 1864, a charter revision committee was appointed consisting of Martin A. Knapp, Christian Freeoff, S. W. Sherlock, J.

Page Munroe, and A. H. Green. Their work was finished, approved by the Legislature, and received the governor's signature on February 21, 1885. The principal changes were those giving the mayor the power to appoint the city engineer and the superintendent of streets, while he retained all of his former appointing power; he was also given a clerk at a salary of \$800 a year, and his term of office made two years with a salary of \$2,500. The term of the police justice was made four years and the annual salary \$2,200. The term of the city attorney was made two years, the annual salary to be fixed by the Council. The assessors' terms were made four years, with annual salary of \$1,500; and at the then succeeding election the aldermen were elected for one year in the odd-numbered wards, and for two years in the even-numbered wards; after that election the aldermanic term was two years with annual salary of \$250. The maximum appropriation for the fire department was increased to \$50,000, and the amount for contingent expenses to \$125,000; changes were also made in the percentages allowed for tax collections after certain periods from the treasurer's notice that they were due.

This year (1884) was memorable from active and virulent condemnation of the methods that had long prevailed in letting contracts for street improvements. It was stated in the public press that there had been expended on the streets during three years prior to May, 1884, the enormous sum of \$224,405.41, for which no adequate improvement was visible. Streets reported as macadamized were found to be covered with only a thin layer of broken stone upon insufficient foundation; gutters were poorly paved; sandstone pavements were constructed of unfit material in direct violation of contracts, and a general disregard of moral and material obligations had prevailed. The city engineer and superintendent of streets were called to account and the removal of the formal official determined upon, but finally abandoned. The storm of protestation from outraged taxpayers brought forth promises of reformation, and for a time contractors were held more strictly to their obligations; but the change was not permanent.

During the years 1886 and 1887 the city was continually in the throes of agitation over a better water supply, largely to the exclusion of other public affairs. The question of accepting the pledges of the old company to increase and improve their supply; the operations of the Central City Water Company; the appointment in the fall of the former year of a Committee of One Hundred to wrestle with the problem; and

a little later the persistent efforts of William A. Sweet to show that Salmon River was the best possible source, while another faction just as industriously labored in favor of Skaneateles Lake, all conspired to create intense interest. The details of this matter are given on a later page in an account of the city water works.

In the charter election of 1886, Willis B. Burns was elected over Thomas Ryan, and held the office two years under the new arrangement; six of the aldermen, with the mayor, were of Republican politics. The city debt was given as \$1,165,000. In June of this year the city received a splendid gift of a tract of 135 acres of land on the hills west of the city from Major John B. Burnet, for a public park. The only important conditions of the gift were, that the city should expend \$3,000 for surveying and mapping the tract during the year; \$10,000 annually during the succeeding four years, and \$3,000 annually thereafter for park improvements. The tract was formally accepted in August and given the name Burnet Park.

Mayor Burns held over in the year 1887, and out of eleven wards only the First elected a Democratic alderman. The mayor's inaugural address was congratulatory in tone; \$27,500 had been paid on the city debt in the preceding year, reducing it to \$1,141,500, while in the fiscal year 1887 only \$1,000 was to be paid on account of the admission of Danforth into the city. The tax levy was \$407,872.24. The great extension of the territorial limits of the city necessitated various additions to the several departments. The police commissioners, on January 10, asked for an addition of twenty-four men on the police force, and charter amendments made under an act of May 18, established the boundaries of the enlarged city and the wards; provided for the election on a general ticket of the mayor, police justice, four assessors, six justices, and one overseer of the poor; for the numbering of the streets on a clear and practical system, and fixing the limit of expenditures by various departments as follows: Fire department, \$75,000; street lighting, \$50,000; fixing the limit of the tax levy at \$500,000, excepting in 1887-88, in which years \$25,000 might be added for Burnet Park. The salaries of city officers were fixed this year as follows:

City treasurer, \$2,200; deputy city treasurer, \$1,500; city engineer, \$2,200; assistant city engineer, \$1,000; weigher of hay, \$720; mayor's clerk, \$800; city clerk, \$2,200; deputy city clerk, \$800; city attorney, \$2,500; superintendent streets, \$2,500; repairer of lamps, \$1,100; janitor, \$720; assessors, \$1,800.

In 1886-7 a street railway "boom" was started. The building and extension of these popular means of conveyance had remained substantially inactive for some years, while the city was growing rapidly, until the demand for better facilities for reaching the various tracts which had been recently divided into lots and were being rapidly covered with buildings became imperative. The lines in existence at this time were that of the Central City Railway Company, built in 1860 from the canal to the First ward and opened in August of that year with a public demonstration; this line passed under control of the People's Railroad Company (organized in 1887) April 4, 1889; the line of the Syracuse and Geddes Railway Company, built in 1863; the line of the Syracuse and Onondaga Railway Company, opened July 25, 1864, and transferred to the People's Railroad Company; the Genesee and Water Street Railway Company, with its belt line built about 1866, extending through Genesee, Beech and Water streets; the Water street track was taken up in 1878, and the Crouse avenue branch was built in 1873; this line passed under control of the Consolidated Street Railway Company (chartered May 22, 1890) upon its organization on July 1, 1890; the Fifth Ward Railway Company's line, opened in 1868, and transferred to the Consolidated Company.

The time for transition and extension in street railroads in Syracuse had come. The Seventh Ward line was established in 1886, and in 1889 the Eleventh Ward line was built by substantially the same company; both extended southward into the Eleventh ward by different routes, and both were absorbed by the Consolidated Railway Company upon its organization. The Third Ward Railway Company was organized in 1886, and its line put in operation in 1888 with electricity; it runs westwardly to the Solvay works, and passed into the Consolidated Company's hands. The Woodlawn and Butternut Street Railway Company, organized in 1886, was absorbed by the Consolidated. The Burnet Street Railway Company, organized in June, 1886, passed to the Consolidated Company. As has been indicated, these various old and new street railway enterprises became absorbed in two large organizations. Of these the People's Railroad Company was organized in 1887 with a capital of \$300,000, and with its several connections soon had control of a little over ten miles of track, including through communication between Onondaga Valley and the lake. A large pier and pavilion were erected at the lake and made a public resort. After 1890 it extended its lines, put on electricity and gave good service, and on

May 1, 1894, was merged in the Syracuse Street Railway Company. In 1895 all the street railroad interests of the city were acquired by this company, and improvements are in progress that are destined to give the city a railway system that will meet the approval of the community.

In the charter election of 1888 the Democrats were successful, placing in the mayor's chair William B. Kirk; eight of the eleven aldermen were Republicans. The bonded debt at this time was \$1,140,500, on the principal of which only \$1,000 fell due in this year; the tax levy was \$537,000. On the 2d of April the Council adopted a resolution requesting the representatives in the Legislature to procure the passage of a bill authorizing the construction of a new City Hall. This bill became a law on the 8th of May, and authorized the city to issue bonds for \$300,000 for the purpose, and gave the mayor power to appoint four commissioners to take charge of the work. The commission was constituted of Henry J. Mowry, John Dunn, jr., August Falker and E. F. Holden. The site of the old City Hall was finally selected and the plans of Architect Charles E. Colton adopted. The old structure was demolished and the new one begun in the fall of 1889.

During the winter of 1888-89 as a culmination of all the preceding agitation of the water question, a law was passed giving the mayor power to appoint a Board of Water Commissioners consisting of three men from each of the dominant political parties, to make an exhaustive examination of the subject. He appointed E. B. Judson, Alexander H. Davis, James B. Brooks, William H. Warner, Peter B. McLennan and W. K. Niver. This board met and organized in June, and subsequently made an elaborate report in favor of Skaneateles Lake as a source of water supply for the city. Then began the long and intensely active campaign to carry out the recommendations of the report, and the special election resulting in a majority in favor of the report of 10,395.

During 1888 and a few succeeding years there was an unexampled growth and activity in real estate operations, particularly in suburban territory. Large tracts of land were purchased by companies and individuals, sub divided into building lots and large numbers sold. Since that time there has been a reaction in this respect, but not to such an extent as to cause apprehension, while at the present time there are numerous evidences of a healthful activity in real estate operations in various parts of the city.

Several changes were made in the salaries of city officials again this year; the city treasurer was to be paid a gross sum for himself and all assistants of \$4,700. The city clerk was given \$2,500 instead of \$2,200. The city engineer was given \$4,500 for himself and all assistants.

Mayor Kirk held the office of mayor for his second year in 1889, and aldermen were chosen in the odd numbered wards only; the First, Ninth and Eleventh wards elected Republican aldermen, and the Third, Fifth and Seventh, Democratic; in the full board there were six Republicans. In his inaugural address the mayor stated that the bonded indebtedness of the city in this closing year of the decade was \$1,139,500, which was less than three per cent. on the assessed valuation of the city. Of this debt \$1,000,000 were in railroad bonds; \$100,000 in university bonds, and \$37,500 in 1878 bonds for funding floating debt, with \$1,000 in the village of Danforth bond. Several important charter amendments were made in this year as follows: Giving the mayor the appointment of a commissioner of public works with a salary of \$3,500; a corporation counsel with a term of two years; fixing the salary of the overseer of the poor at \$2,000 and giving him an assistant; fixing the maximum sum to be paid for lighting streets at \$65,000; for the police, \$90,000; for bridges, sewers, repairing and cleaning streets, \$60,000; for ordinary expenses, interest on temporary loans, adjustment of claims, Board of Health, salaries, etc., \$125,000. Extensive additions were made this year to the sewer system, notably in Cortland avenue, Gifford street, Crouse avenue and Mulberry street.

The charter election in 1890 turned largely on the water question, while at the same time it was considerably influenced by the heavy taxation of 1889. William Cowie was elected mayor by the Republicans and they carried eight of the wards. The city budget was now limited to \$700,000, the fire department being allowed \$75,000, the police department \$90,000, lighting \$65,000, and \$26,000 for water. The total bonded debt was \$1,438,400, including city hall bonds of \$300,000. Five and a half miles of sewer had been laid and over \$100,000 were expended for paving. On the 4th of March a hearing was had before the Senate on the question of using Skaneateles water, and the final hearing took place on the 14th of that month; in May the project was finally assured. A charter amendment of the preceding winter provided that a local improvement could be made upon obtaining the consent of one third of the property owners on the line, and street clean-

ing by contract was abolished and garbage disposal was placed in charge of the Board of Health. The validity of the water bonds was disputed by a faction and taken into the courts, while William A. Sweet obtained an injunction against the issue of the bonds; both of these obstacles were removed and the first issue of bonds was sold in the fall. In the spring of this year Syracuse was chosen as the permanent home of the State fair and work was begun on the buildings. Chapter 110 of the laws of 1890 created three new wards, making fourteen, to take effect in the following year. The question of the title to Burnet Park having been settled, work was begun thereon this year. The need of a more complete and perfect sewer system for the city had long been apparent, and the subject was agitated this year and finally determined upon. A survey and map has since been made and many new sewers laid in accordance with it. The Women's and Children's Hospital, projected in 1887 and afterwards incorporated, purchased the property at 1214 West Genesee street this year and made necessary changes to adapt it to its new uses. This institution has since been removed to 712 East Washington street. On the night of October 15-16 the Leland hotel was burned, causing the death of six persons.

William Cowie was re-elected mayor in 1891. The bonded debt was reported in February as \$1,937,500, comprised of university bonds, \$100,000; railroads, \$1,000,000; floating debt, \$38,000; city hall, \$300,000; water bonds \$500,000. In March it was resolved to make another issue of water bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, and in the same month a resolution was adopted in the Common Council in favor of increasing the allowance to the Fire Department from \$75,000 to \$110,000. The Kennedy street sewer was finished this year and also the paving of James, West Onondaga, and West Genesee and South Salina streets. The initiatory measures were also adopted for the widening of North Clinton street, which project has since been carried to completion in 1895, to the great improvement of that section. The city hall building was about finished this year, the economical and thorough manner in which it was erected calling out the hearty commendation of the community. The commissioners were W. B. Kirk, John Dunn, jr., E. F. Holden, William Cowie, Henry J. Mowry, Aug. Falker, and H. S. Holden.

The year 1892 was a busy one in the city public affairs. About \$100,000 were expended in paving, thus further advancing what the city engineer has called "the paving era in Syracuse." The principal

pieces of work are on East Fayette street, Crouse avenue, and Grape street. Something over \$100,000 were expended also for sewers. The bonded debt of the city had now risen to \$2,437,500, which was increased during the year by the issue of \$500,000 more of water bonds. Work had begun preparatory to laying the main water pipe from Skanateles Lake to the city, which was completed and the water turned on July 3, 1894. The class of public improvements thus mentioned were still further advanced in 1893-4. In the former year another million dollars was added to the bonded debt by the issue of water bonds, and the original authorized was increased \$500,000 by special legislation in 1895, for the purpose of adding largely to the city pipes. The amount expended in 1893 for paving was about \$223,000; for sewers, about \$87,000; while contracts partly completed amounted to about \$148,000 more. In addition to these sums, contracts were then in existence amounting to about \$750,000 on which no work had been performed. In the year 1894 nearly seven and a half miles of sewer was laid at a cost of more than \$100,000, and pavements were constructed costing over \$330,000. A little more than \$15,000 was expended on the city parks, of which almost \$10,000 went to Burnet Park. The total cost of all public work for the year was almost \$525,000, while more than \$1,000,000 in contracts that were either partly executed or not begun, went over to the next year. The redivision of the city into nineteen wards went into effect in this year, and charter amendments were made legalizing assessments on Crouse avenue, East Water and Delaware streets, and legalizing the contracts for paving South Salina, East Onondaga, Sabine, West Genesee, Montgomery, North Clinton, South Clinton, and East Jefferson streets and Cortland avenue. A legislative enactment made Castle street the northern boundary of the Eleventh ward. Another bill provides that the city election shall be held in odd years on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, and the first meeting of the Common Council be held on the first Monday after January 1, and the fiscal year begin February 1. The limit of the annual tax levy is fixed by this bill at \$990,000. The bill increases the water fund from \$26,000 to \$60,000; the highway fund from \$65,000 to \$70,000; the local improvement fund from \$25,000 to \$30,000; the street lighting fund from \$85,000 to \$90,000, and the contingent fund from \$135,000 to \$150,000.

Steps were taken in the latter part of 1894 which led the Central Railroad authorities to build a new station on or near the site of the

former one. It was finished and opened in October, 1895, and is a credit to the city and to the company.

The reader of these brief statistics of the past decade cannot avoid being impressed with the bright prospects of Syracuse in the future. In numerical increase of population, in activity and growth of manufactures and trade, in improvement of streets and other departments of public affairs, and indeed in every element that contributes to the prosperity of a community, few cities in the country stand higher today than Syracuse. Beginning with the year 1895, the municipal election is held in the fall. Mayor Amos was re-elected in the spring and the various improvements projected were pushed ahead with vigor. New charter amendments were made, the most important of which is one permitting the Common Council to order a mile of pavement each year without petition, and one establishing a frontage water tax of five cents a foot. With all the improvements that have been noticed it is imperative that the cost of city government must increase. The city budget of 1895 reached nearly a million dollars as follows:

Schools.....	\$230,977	Library.....	10,500
Teachers' wages.....	20,375	Parks.....	15,000
School bonds.....	20,000	Water.....	40,000
Fire.....	105,000	City map.....	5,000
City's share of public improve- ments.....	30,000	Park avenue culvert.....	3,500
Highway fund.....	70,000	West Genesee street culvert....	3,500
Contingent fund.....	149,788	Clinton streer bridge.....	500
Police.....	83,000	Geddes street bridge.....	500
Interest.....	91,860	Sewer survey.....	3,500
Street lighting.....	72,000		
Bonds.....	2,000		\$957,000

Changes were made in the salary list of city officers, that of city treasurer being advanced \$1,000; corporation counsel, \$300; deputy city clerk, \$100; city hall messenger, \$10 per month; custodian and assistant custodian of the city hall \$5 a month each. This leaves the salary list as follows:

City treasurer (including all assist- ants).....	\$8,500	including horse keeping and horse hire to be certified by the city engineer and to be audited by the council monthly in pay roll and paid by the city treasurer from such pay roll, not to exceed in the aggregate.....	9,500
City clerk.....	2,500		
Assistant city clerk.....	1,400		
Corporation counsel (including one assistant).....	3,800		
City engineer.....	2,500		
City engineer, all other assistants		Clerk to mayor.....	800

Weigher of hay.....	720	Custodian of city hall.....	1,020
City hall messenger.....	840	Assistant custodian.....	780
Civil service commissioners, each per annum \$200.....	600	Clerk of assessors.....	780
Clerk of civil service board.....	400	Pound master.....	300

At the same time the assessed valuation of the city was increased in 1895 by about \$16,000,000, making the tax rate for eleven months \$14.75. The plans for a new sewer system, to which reference has been made, were completed in March, 1895, by Civil Engineer Gray, of Providence, R. I. The plans provide for a sewer in every street, and the purpose is to add to the existing system every year to some extent. In the summer of 1895 several prominent citizens of the city applied to the Common Council for a franchise for a new gas company. After much discussion the franchise was granted upon condition that the applicants pay into the city treasury \$15,000 on or before September 16. This was done, and is the first case in which the city has received money for any grant of that nature.

Indications now point to a still further extension of the city boundaries at an early day. On the 3d of April a committee representing what is known as the Huntley Tract, the Hunt and Duguid Tract and School District No. 8 of Salina, and consisting of Herman Roese, Henry L. Carter, George W. Ruch, Jacob Beacraft, William Huntley, J. W. De Long, and J. Palmer Cross, placed before the city authorities a proposition for annexation of the territory named. They made liberal offers as to payment of their share of Salina bonds and city taxes. This annexation would add to the city population about 1,500, and increase the valuation by nearly \$250,000. It can be only a few years at most before Elmwood, Solvay, Eastwood Heights, and other points of settlement will join the progressive municipality and aid in making it the leading city of the Empire State.

The mayors of the city have been as follows:

1848, Harvey Baldwin, Dem.; 1849, Elias W. Leavenworth, Whig; 1850, Alfred H. Hovey, Whig; 1851, Moses D. Burnet, Locofoco, (declined to qualify), Horace Wheaton (appointed by Common Council); 1852, Jason C. Woodruff, Locofoco; 1853, Dennis McCarthy, Locofoco; 1854, Allen Munroe, Whig; 1855, Lyman Stevens, Republican; 1856-7, Charles F. Williston, Dem.; 1858, William Winton, Dem.; 1859, Elias W. Leavenworth, Rep.; 1860, Amos Westcott, Rep.; 1861-2, Charles Andrews, Rep.; 1863, Daniel Bookstaver, Dem.; 1864, Archibald C. Powell, Rep.; 1865-7, William D. Stewart, Dem.; 1868, Charles An-



Jacob Amos

draws, Rep.; 1869-70, Charles P. Clark, Rep.; 1871-2, Francis E. Carroll, Dem.; 1873, William J. Wallace, Rep.; 1874, Nathan F. Graves, Dem.; 1875, George P. Hier, Rep.; 1876, John Crouse, Rep.; 1877-8, James J. Belden, Rep.; 1879, Irving C. Vann, Rep.; 1880-1, Francis Hendricks, Rep.; 1882, John Demong, Dem.; 1883-5, Thomas Ryan, Dem.; 1886-7, Willis B. Burns, Rep.; 1888-9, William B. Kirk, Dem.; 1890-1, William Cowie, Rep.; 1892-4, Jacob Amos.

The Fire Department.—The reader has already learned of the organization of the first fire company in Syracuse and its primitive equipment. This organization was the result of the following resolutions; the first one was adopted on May 9, 1825, the year of the incorporation of the village, thus:

Resolved, That the safety of the village requires that immediate measures be taken to procure a good fire engine, and that M. D. Burnet, on behalf of this board, take measures to ascertain and report as soon as may be, on what terms such engine with necessary hose may be procured.

Mr. Burnet made the necessary investigation, and on the 7th of June the board adopted the following:

Whereas, The Albany Insurance Company has proposed to this village, that the said company will loan the sum of \$1,000 to be used in the purchase of a good and sufficient fire engine, with proper implements, to extinguish fires, on the following conditions:—The village to secure the payment of that sum in four years, by a bond under the corporate seal, two years without interest, and after that three per cent. a year for the remainder of the time; therefore,

Resolved, That the trustees of the village be authorized to effect the loan of the sum of \$1,000 on the terms aforesaid, and that the same be applied to the purchase of a good first-rate fire engine, and that they procure the same under the corporate seal.

Resolved, That the sum of \$150 be raised for the purpose of building an engine house, purchasing necessary hooks and ladders, which sum to be assessed on said village, pursuant to statute.

It is only seventy years ago that these resolutions were adopted, and they clearly show what an important matter seemed the raising of so small a sum of money at that time. Joshua Forman was designated to make the purchase of the engine, and on the 11th of October of that year he reported the purchase in New York of an engine and hose at a cost of \$925. Fire Company No. 1 was thereupon organized, with Thomas B. Heermans, captain, and thirty-five members, the list including most of the prominent citizens of the village, as given on a preceding page.

This engine and company, with the addition of fire buckets provided

by owners and occupants of dwellings and shops, fire hooks, etc., served the village until 1832, when the village authorities adopted measures for the organization of a second company. At a meeting held January 23, 1832, it was voted to levy a tax of \$850 for this purpose, and in April Charles E. Leon was authorized to purchase the engine. A company was immediately organized with the following members: Parley Bassett, William S. Campbell, Alfred Daumas, Henry Davis, jr., T. B. Fitch, William M. Fitch, Ezra Foster, jr., I. A. Hall, L. P. Hall, Solomon R. Howlett, A. A. Hudson, Benjamin C. Lathrop, Charles L. Lyons, James Manning, Horace Pemberton, Jacob Raynor, Willet Raynor, Charles T. Stanton, Joseph H. Starin, R. A. Yoe, William K. Lathrop, and Gardner Lawrence. Here again we find the names of many leading citizens of that day. A meeting to make provision for a second engine house was held on April 26, 1832; only eighteen persons attended, but the business was dispatched. John Wilkinson made a motion that "the location of the two engine houses be fixed at the west end of the public square [Clinton Square] in the center of said village, one on each side of the canal, immediately contiguous to the bridge." Twelve of the eighteen persons voted in favor of the motion. On the same day the contract for building the two houses was awarded to Henry Gifford for \$300. In 1835 a resolution was adopted to appropriate \$595 for the purchase of two lots, and the house of No. 1 was removed westward on Water street, where in after years it served as a boiler house for Alexander, Bradley & Dunning; and No. 3 was removed to the rear of the old county clerk's office. In September, 1836, a meeting was held and measures adopted under which a third engine was purchased and a house was built for it a little later. Within a very few years thereafter Company No. 4 was organized, but under what conditions the records do not indicate. Company No. 5 followed early in 1843, and the taxpayers came together to make arrangements for building a house for the fifth engine; it was built in June of that year on the old site of No. 1, at a cost of \$500. The sum of \$75 was appropriated for the purchase of a "bucket wagon," and at about the same time a new engine was purchased at an expense of \$750. In 1844 W. A. Cook was chief of the department, and J. W. Barker assistant. Later in that year Henry Gifford was elected chief, and Stephen W. Cadwell, assistant, both leading citizens. At a little later period Mr. Gifford held the office of chief many years.

On August 4, 1845, it was resolved by the trustees "that Bucket

Company No. 1 be permitted to take Engine No. 4 and become a fire company, provided they give up their warrants as bucket men, together with their keys, and leave the bucket wagon and house in good order, so Engine Company No. 4 can be filled up to its full complement." In the same year Philo N. Rust was appointed chief and Hamilton White (who had come to the village five years previous) assistant. At the request of the trustees these men made an investigation and prepared a report to the effect that they found two of the companies with no efficient organization; that it was difficult to induce a sufficient number of "spirited young men" to join them, as the membership was a tax upon them financially and otherwise. They suggested that "the corporation appropriate \$100 for each of the fire engine companies, one hook and ladder company and one bucket company, to be expended for equipage, to be under direction of the trustees." These suggestions were carried out a little later, and constituted the first payment of money as partial inducement for young men to become firemen. Still it was felt that the department was not commensurate with the importance of the village, although it had, as we have shown, grown rapidly. It was, therefore, determined in 1846 that radical changes should be made. Notice was published that the Legislature would be asked to incorporate the Fire Department of Syracuse, and in the following year a committee consisting of John Wilkinson, James R. Lawrence, Hamilton White, Henry Gifford and Capt. Hiram Putnam was appointed to reorganize the department. This resulted in delegating the care of the engines and apparatus to a board of three men who should have broad powers and be responsible only to the trustees of the village. Oliver Teall, Henry Gifford and John Wilkinson were appointed on this board. From that time until 1862 the department performed efficient service, and was kept abreast of the demands of the city in the purchase of new engines, the building of engine houses and organization of companies. In 1850, after the reorganization had been fully consummated, the department consisted of the following: Chief engineer, Jacob Smith; first assistant, Abraham Fredendall; second assistant, Elijah Clark. Company No. 1, Salina Blues, organized 1825; foreman, David Smith. Company No. 2, Rough and Ready, organized 1846; foreman, Edwin Brown. Company No. 3, Deluge; foreman, Peter Conrad. Company No. 4, Empire; foreman, Peter Ohneth. Company No. 5, Champion, organized 1848; foreman, V. P. Effner. Company No. 6, Cataract, organized

1845; foreman, Benjamin L. Higgins. Company No. 7, Eagle, organized 1850; foreman, George Scoville. These dates of organization, or at least part of them, refer, of course, to the date of second organization under the new order above alluded to. In 1853-4 the following were officers in the department: Chief, V. P. Effner; first assistant, F. X. Oliver; second assistant, William Tisdale. In 1854-5 two new engines were purchased, and Benjamin L. Higgins was elected chief; James Spencer, first assistant; Francis Jackson, second assistant. The new engines were placed in charge of Companies No. 7 and 8. At this time the location of the several companies was as follows: No. 1, First ward; No. 2, Salt Springs, First ward; No. 3, Young America, Bank alley, Sixth ward; No. 4, Empire, Division street; No. 5, Champion, Montgomery street; No. 6, Cataract, Clinton street; No. 7, Franklin, Eighth ward; No. 8, Eagle, West street. The chief was now assigned duties as fire inspector and paid a salary of \$200. A bucket wagon with 100 buckets was still in service and a well equipped hook and ladder company. Chief Higgins remained in the position until 1862, when he resigned and was succeeded by Walter Welch, with Charles L. Guerber, first assistant; John Steadman, second assistant, and Edmund Schneider, third assistant. One year later Chief Welch was succeeded by Simeon Luce to fill vacancy until 1864, when Philip Eckel began his long and very efficient term at the head of the department. He remained in the position until 1877, when on the 2d of April the Fire Department was organized on the plan that has ever since existed. The first Board of Fire Commissioners, appointed by Mayor James J. Belden, were Henry L. Duguid, president; Henry J. Mowry, Francis Hendricks and Chauncey B. Clark. At the first meeting of the board Ira Wood was appointed chief engineer, and two weeks later Charles J. Miller was appointed clerk of the board; Philip Eckel, assistant engineer, and Horatio Kirtland, superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. The department was placed on a paid basis, the salary of the chief being \$1,200; assistant, \$800; clerk, \$600; superintendent, \$800; engineers, \$720; foremen, \$600, and the members of companies \$480. The force and equipment at the time of this reorganization consisted of thirty-four paid men, including officers, all properly uniformed; four Amoskeag steam fire engines, the first one purchased in 1865, two others purchased in 1867, and the other in January, 1872; one Champion chemical fire extinguisher; one hook and ladder truck and five hose carriages, with 11,000 feet of hose, sixteen horses, and the engine

houses all in good repair. The Fire Alarm Telegraph was put in operation in 1870, and at this time had thirty-four signal boxes. In 1878 Hamilton S. White was made president of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and held the office a total of seven years. No other man has so unselfishly devoted his time and means to the welfare of the department as Mr. White. The report of the board for 1878-9 contained the following:

Chemical Fire Extinguisher No. 2, bought and maintained by Commissioner White at his own expense, has proved an invaluable aid to the department. Commissioner White has erected and furnished an engine house which is a model of beauty and convenience. It possesses every facility for prompt responses to alarms, and is lacking in nothing which could add to the comfort and efficiency of his company, which is composed of young men well known to this community, possessing the confidence and respect of all, enthusiastic and capable in their work; they add greatly to the strength of the department, giving their services heartily and promptly without cost to the city.

In October, 1881, Chief Ira Wood resigned and Philip Eckel was placed at the head of the department, with Henry Reilly assistant. In April, 1883, Chemical Company No. 1 was organized, and became a valuable aid in the department. The engine had been purchased by Hamilton S. White several years earlier and placed in a private engine house on East Genesee street, built and fitted up in the most complete manner by him, where he maintained a company at his own expense. In the year named he turned the apparatus over to the city. In June, 1885, a new Silsby steamer was purchased and the old No. 1 engine was placed in reserve. On the 1st of June, 1886, Chief Eckel was thrown from a ladder truck while going to a fire and fatally injured. This was a severe loss to the department. The vacancy was filled by the promotion of First Assistant Chief Henry Reilly, who has efficiently acted in that capacity to the present time. Steamer Engineer Nicholas Eckel of Company No. 2 was promoted to first assistant chief, and John P. Quigley of Company No. 1 was made second assistant. A Hayes truck was added to the equipment in November, 1886, and stationed at the house of No. 1, and the old truck was removed to the house of No. 2.

In 1888 the equipment of the department was strengthened by the addition of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, with a Gleason & Bailey truck, which was located on Division street, and a second class Silsby engine, located at engine house No. 3, on Wyoming street. A new lot was also purchased in the new Ninth ward, and an engine house erected

for steamer No. 5, at a cost of \$7,785. In 1888 a new engine was bought, which is now in No. 7, and a supply wagon was purchased for the department.

Following is a list of the various companies, the engines in their charge and dates when they entered the service, and other details:

Engine Company No. 1, located on Montgomery street, between Washington and Water streets, with a first class Clapp & Jones engine which entered service October 17, 1891.

Engine Company No. 2, located on Division street between North Salina and Townsend streets, with a second class Amoskeag engine, entered the service in October, 1867.

Engine Company No. 3, located on Wyoming street, near Fayette, with second class Silsby engine which entered service in December, 1887. This is also the location of the hose depot. In reserve a second class Amoskeag engine which entered service in March, 1866.

Engine Company No. 4, located on Wolf street between North Salina and Park streets, second class double pump Amoskeag engine, entered service in November, 1871.

Engine Company No. 5, located at the corner of Hamilton and Furnace streets, third class Silsby engine, entered service in June, 1885; company organized March 31, 1888.

Engine Company No. 6, located on South Clinton street. First class Clapp & Jones engine; entered service October 17, 1891.

Engine Company No. 7, located on East Fayette street; second class Silsby engine, entered service April 12, 1888.

Chemical Company No. 1, located on East Genesee street, between Orange and Grape streets. Two Champion chemical extinguishers equipped with ladders and hand extinguishers. Company organized April 24, 1883.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, located on Montgomery street, between Washington and Water streets, Hayes hook and ladder truck and fire escape; entered service November 30, 1886.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, located on Division street, between North Salina and Townsend streets; Babcock Aerial hook and ladder truck; organized May 30, 1887; entered service 1892.

Water Tower Company No. 1, located on East Genesee street, entered service June, 1892.

The fire alarm telegraph now has 145 signal boxes, with Thomas Tyrrell, superintendent.

Supply Wagon located at the hose depot, Wyoming street, entered service March, 1890.

Boards of Fire Commissioners.—1877-78 to end of fiscal year: Hon. James J. Belden, mayor; Henry L. Duguid, president; Henry J. Mowry, Francis Hendricks, Chauncey B. Clark; Charles J. Miller, clerk. 1878-9—Henry L. Duguid, president; resigned July 20, and Hamilton S. White, appointed. Chauncey B. Clark, Henry J. Mowry, Francis Hendricks; Charles J. Miller, clerk. 1879-80—Hamilton S. White,

president; Henry J. Mowry, Charles Listman, Thomas McManus; Charles J. Miller, clerk. 1880-81—Hamilton S. White, president; Henry J. Mowry, Charles Listman, Thomas McManus; Charles J. Miller, clerk. 1881-82—Thomas McManus, president; Archimedes Russell, Charles Demong, Charles Listman; Matthew Leahey, clerk. 1882-83—Thomas McManus, president; Archimedes Russell, Charles Demong, Charles Listman; Matthew Leahey, clerk. 1883-84—Archimedes Russell, president; Charles Demong, John Dunfee, Charles Listman; Matthew Leahey, clerk. 1884-85—Archimedes Russell, president; Charles Demong, John Dunfee, Peter Kappeser; Matthew Leahey, clerk. 1885-86—Hamilton S. White, president; M. L. Yann, Peter Kappeser, John Dunfee; Matthew Leahey, clerk. 1886-87—Hamilton S. White, president; John Dunfee, Peter Kappeser, Martin L. Yann; Matthew Leahey, clerk. 1887-88—Hamilton S. White, president; John Dunfee, Martin L. Yann, Edward A. Powell; Matthew Leahey, clerk. 1888-89—Oramel G. Jones, president; John Dunfee, Martin L. Yann, Clarence G. Brown; Matthew Leahey, clerk. 1889-90—Oramel G. Jones, president; John Dunfee, Martin L. Yann, Clarence G. Brown; Matthew Leahey, clerk. 1890-91—Oramel G. Jones, president; Clarence G. Brown, Edward Kanaley, Martin L. Yann; Patrick Sullivan, clerk. 1891-92—Oramel G. Jones, president; Edward Kanaley, Martin L. Yann, Hamilton S. White; Patrick Sullivan, clerk. 1892-93—Oramel G. Jones, president; Edward Kanaley, Martin L. Yann, Hamilton S. White; Patrick Sullivan, clerk. 1893-94—Hamilton S. White, president; Adolph H. Schwarz, James W. Eager, Edward Ryan; James A. Allis, clerk. 1894-95—Hamilton S. White, president; Adolph H. Schwarz, James W. Eager, Edward Ryan; James A. Allis, clerk.

The Police Department—During the period between the incorporation of the village of Syracuse (1825) and the change to a city government in 1848, the public peace was preserved, if at all, by spasmodic, transient and ineffective means. The village constables of early days doubtless performed their duties to the best of their ability, and the various "watches" appointed may have made some wholesale impression upon the criminal element; but the frequent outbreaks of lawlessness, crime and incendiarism, of which sufficient record has been given, indicate the difficulties of preserving the peace in those days. The fact is, the village and city grew so rapidly that it was difficult for the authorities to keep the governmental departments abreast of the times. Rivalry between contiguous villages; a population in both of very diverse elements and character that was slow in amalgamation; competition for the glory of rapid work and conquest among volunteer fire companies; celebrations on the 4th of July, with horse racing, gambling, etc., all contributed to the early difficulties encountered by the authorities in their efforts to preserve quiet and safety in the community. It almost seems that the young city of 1848, with a population of 20,000, was more difficult to govern in this respect than the city of 1895 with more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Henry W. Durnford was paid \$25 in March, 1827, "for services as police constable." This is the first record of the performance of any regular police duty in Syracuse. In the following year Charles Cook was paid a like sum for the same service. The approach of July 4, 1838, brought with it the apparent necessity for police duty, and on the 2d of that month six men were engaged as a night watch for six nights, at \$1 each per night. A little later the number was reduced to three men, and the bill for the whole was paid July 16, \$81. In the summer of 1841 a public meeting was held, at which a committee on night watch was appointed, consisting of seven citizens. This committee made a thorough investigation as to the causes of the period of crime and lawlessness which was then in existence, and reported that they found seventy-five places in the village where liquor was sold, and that the situation demanded "extraordinary measures to protect citizens and their property." The approaching horse races, the prevalence of gaming houses and the numerous fires were alluded to in the report. As a consequence the sum of \$600 was raised for support of a night watch, and Nathan W. Rose, Joseph Flick, Joseph Mesmer, James Burrell, Charles Huntoon and Thomas Griffith were appointed, with Mr. Rose captain; their pay was \$1 per night each. This watch continued in service until about the 1st of December of that year. In addition to these Zophar H. Adams, Philo N. Rust and Joseph Flick were designated special police constables for a short period embracing the 4th of July.

With the inauguration of the city government more efficient police regulations were adopted, though nothing like a perfect system was inaugurated until a few years later. A public meeting was called for December 22, 1848, "in view of many midnight burglaries and other crimes," to consider the best means of abating crime in the future. At this meeting Sylvester House was recommended as a suitable person for police justice. In 1851 Mayor Wheaton suggested an inquiry into the police system to render it more efficient, and proposed to furnish the force a room and provide a court room. At about the same time the Council adopted a resolution that "Police Constables for the ensuing year be required to lodge at the Watch House, two each night, without extra compensation." The names of the police for 1852 were Varnum C. James, Emery Ormsby, Harry Henderson, Thomas Davis, Joseph Kinyon, L. M. Hollister, and Henry Shattuck. Ten special police constables were appointed for March and April, because of nu-

merous fires. In March, 1853, a committee from the Council was requested to report on a better organization of the police force. The only important recommendation of the committee was the appointment of one of the eight policemen as chief, with salary of \$500 annually to each member. In the following year the office of chief of police was abolished and the duties substantially placed in the hands of the police justice, while the mayor was made responsible for the general efficiency of the force.

In 1855-56 the numerous fires and prevailing lawlessness and crime created so much public indignation that a public meeting was called to consider changes in the charter "having for their object the better and more economical management of the affairs of the city." Meanwhile a committee from the Common Council had prepared a bill for the Legislature for the improvement of the police system of the city. A meeting was held February 7, 1856, at which Jason C. Woodruff presided, to consider proposed changes in the system. It was there determined to retain the force as then constituted and to re-create the office of chief of police with broad and well-defined powers. In the same month another public meeting was held to devise a plan for protecting the city against incendiaries, burglaries, and robberies; the appointment of a paid night watch for temporary service followed. Charter amendments were made in that year fixing the salary of the chief of police at \$800; of policemen, \$600, and of police justice, \$1,200. Early in the year 1867 the chief reported the number of places of all kinds where liquors were sold as by far too many, and proclaimed that he should enforce the laws against the traffic, and a period of better government was inaugurated which continued through the war period.

In Mayor William D. Stewart's inaugural address of 1867 he recommended doubling the number of policemen. Thomas Davis was appointed chief in 1867, and the organization of the police force upon its present basis took place in 1869, when an act was passed by the Legislature providing for the election in that year of four police commissioners, two of whom should be elected by ballot, and the two receiving the next highest number of votes to those declared elected should be appointed by the Common Council. Two of these officers were to hold office until March, 1871, and two until March, 1873. The term of the office after that was made four years, two to be elected in each year. This board was authorized to appoint not to exceed thirty policemen to enter upon their duties April 1, 1869; also to appoint such further

number as the Council might at any time request, up to thirty four, and also such special policemen as might be deemed necessary, not exceeding in number the regular force, and to not serve more than ten days. Compensation for the regular force was fixed at \$65 per month. The appointment of a chief, a captain of the night watch, and four detectives was authorized, and other proper regulations legalized. On the 15th of April, 1870, the pay of policemen was raised to \$75 per month and that of captain of the night watch to \$100 per month. On May 17, 1879, the numerical limit of the force was increased to forty-two men and the number of detectives to seven. On June 21, 1881, various amendments were made to the law of 1869, the principal change being the transfer to the mayor of the appointment of Police Commissioners and giving him power of removal of the members. In the act of 1885, revising and consolidating the various acts relating to the government of Syracuse and amending the charter, the maximum of the salary paid to the chief was fixed at \$150 per month and making him clerk to the Board of Commissioners. The members of the force were given all of the common law and statutory powers of constables, excepting the serving of civil processes. In May, 1890, a Police Electric Alarm system was introduced, at a cost of \$12,450, which, with the patrol wagon, introduced in the summer of 1885, placed the department on a plane of efficiency that is not excelled in any similar city in the country.

The succession of chiefs of police has been as follows: The first chief was Sylvester House and the second Robert Richardson Davis. Thomas Mulholland then held the position under two years of Charles Andrews's administration as mayor (1861-62), and was succeeded under Mayor Bookstaver in 1863 by Thomas Davis. Norman C. Otis was appointed in 1864 under Mayor A. C. Powell, and was succeeded by Fred Schug under Mayor Stewart in 1865; but he was displaced in 1867 by Thomas Davis, who served a year. Thomas Mulholland was then appointed and served until the reorganization in 1869, when he was succeeded by Thomas Davis, who served until his death January 8, 1880. On the 23d of that month James Harvey was appointed, but was removed September 27, 1881, and was succeeded by Alexander McCall. He was removed May 3, 1882, and was succeeded by Charles R. Wright, the present chief. Very much of the present high efficiency of the Syracuse police force is due to the peculiar genius of Mr. Wright.

The succession of police justices has been as follows: Richard Wool-

worth was the first incumbent of the office and was succeeded by William A. Cook and he by — Hickok. Between his administration and 1860, Sylvester House, J. C. Cuddeback and Henry Y. Thompson filled the position; in 1860 L. L. Alexander was elected and served one term of four years, to be succeeded by George Stevens. In 1868 Henry Gifford was elected, and was succeeded by Patrick Corbett, who served until 1872. His successor was L. L. Alexander, who served to 1877, when Thomas Mulholland was elected and by repeated elections with enormous majorities he was kept in the office until his death November 27, 1894. The present justice (1895) is Nathaniel M. White.

The present police force consists of the chief, captain of the night watch, four detectives, a sergeant, an officeman, three roundsmen, a doorman, and sixty-two patrolmen.

Following are the various Boards of Police Commissioners: 1869—Peter Burns, George P. Hier, Garrett Doyle, George A. Ostrander. 1871—Charles P. Clark, George P. Hier, Garrett Doyle, George A. Ostrander. 1873—Charles P. Clark, F. W. Deesz, Garrett Doyle, William Baumgras. 1875—William Baumgras, F. W. Deesz, Daniel Gere, Robert McCarthy. 1876—William Baumgras, F. W. Deesz (resigned), Orrin Welch (appointed), Daniel Gere, Robert McCarthy. 1877—Robert McCarthy, Orrin Welch, Daniel Gere, Jacob Knapp. 1878—Robert McCarthy, John Moore (vice Orrin Welch, deceased), Daniel Gere, Jacob Knapp. 1879—Daniel Gere, Charles R. Wright, Jacob Knapp, John Moore. 1881—Daniel Gere, Charles R. Wright, Jacob Knapp, Thomas Murphy. 1881 (appointed in August)—John R. Whitlock, John D. Gray, Charles Schlosser, Edward D. Lewis. May, 1882—J. D. Ackerman, William B. Kirk, jr., Rhody Mara, Thurston W. Brewster. March, 1883—William B. Kirk, jr., Thurston W. Brewster, J. D. Ackerman, Rhody Mara. October, 1884—J. D. Ackerman, Bruce S. Aldrich, T. D. Brewster, Rhody Mara. March, 1885—T. W. Brewster, Bruce S. Aldrich, Daniel O'Brien, Nicholas Latterner. April, 1885—Nicholas Latterner, David K. McCarthy, Bruce S. Aldrich, Daniel O'Brien. January, 1886—Nicholas Latterner, James H. Doolittle, Bruce S. Aldrich, Daniel O'Brien. February, 1887—Darwin L. Pickard, William B. Kirk, jr., Charles Schlosser, Patrick Slattery. Mr. Pickard resigned in February and the other members were removed. The new board appointed was as follows: Dwight H. Bruce, John W. Yale, Edward D. Lewis, Anton V. Altman. 1888—Same as above. April 3, D. H. Bruce resigned, and on May 9 George E. Dana was appointed to fill vacancy. June, 1888—John W. Yale resigned and Philip S. Ryder was appointed to fill vacancy, leaving the board as follows: Edward D. Lewis, Anton V. Altman, Philip S. Ryder, George E. Dana. March, 1889—Same as above. March, 1891—Henry Lyon, George E. Dana, Edward D. Lewis, Charles Listman. 1892—George E. Dana, Charles Listman, Henry Lyon, Edward D. Lewis. 1893-5—Charles M. Warner, Charles Listman, Henry Lyon, S. A. De Gan.

Syracuse City Water Works.—The first public measure having for its object a water supply for Syracuse was the passage of an act of the Legis-

lature on March 27, 1821, entitled, "An Act to Supply the Village of Syracuse with Wholesome Water." This act granted to the people of the village the right to use water from any springs on adjacent lands belonging to the State, and provided for the election of three trustees, at an election to be held at the house of Sterling Cossitt, "innkeeper in said village," on the first Monday in May, 1821, who should have power to transact all business relating to a water supply. It does not appear on the records that anything was accomplished under this act.

The act incorporating the village, passed April 13, 1825, vested all the rights, property and powers of the trustees of the water works in the village corporation, and the hypothetical water works remained under control of the village trustees until 1829. On the 23d of April of this year an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the trustees of the village to convey to Oliver Teall all their water rights and powers for the term of twenty years, and Mr. Teall was invested with all the rights and powers granted in the original act of 1821. This act also prescribed the rates which Mr. Teall should charge for water, viz.: a private family, not exceeding \$5 per year; a boarding house \$10, and a hotel \$10. In case Mr. Teall failed to exercise the rights and powers granted him within one year from the date of the act, they were to revert to the village, which proved to be the case, and they were then re-conveyed to him for a period of thirty-five years by an act passed April 22, 1834. Nothing further was accomplished until March 29, 1842, when an amendment to former acts was passed, permitting Mr. Teal to charge \$10 per year for supplying water to a private family, \$20 to a boarding house and \$40 to a hotel. Under this amendment Mr. Teall began the construction of his water works. The first wooden pipes were laid in 1842 or early in 1843, and brought water from springs situated at the foot of the hill above Lodi street, on blocks 404 and 504. Subsequently Ira Seymour and Aaron Burt became associated with Mr. Teall in the water works, under the firm name of Teall, Seymour & Burt, which continued until 1849.

On the 15th of April, 1849, soon after the incorporation of the city, a special act of the Legislature incorporated the Syracuse City Water Works Company. The incorporators were Oliver Teall, Ira Seymour, John Wilkinson, Hamilton White and Robert Furman. This act was amended April 8, 1851, requiring the company to supply water to the city on specified terms. Various amendments to the incorporating act were passed down to 1877, relating to an increase of capital, to pro-

tecting the interests and works of the company, etc. In 1849 the company constructed aqueducts from springs in the valley of Furnace Brook, in the town of Onondaga, to carry water to a large stone well, seventeen feet deep and lined with masonry; this well was on lot No. 89, Onondaga. From the well a main aqueduct was laid towards the head of the Cinder road (West Onondaga street), terminating on high ground. The length of this aqueduct was about a mile; it was built of masonry and was two feet square on the inside. At the northern termination was an open reservoir holding 3,000,000 gallons, from which the water was conducted down the hillside through brick aqueducts to a point where a log aqueduct of nine inches bore began, which conveyed the water through Onondaga street to Fayette park, and thence to the railroad in Lock street, where it connected with the wooden aqueducts previously laid.

In 1853 extensive improvements were made in the works of the company. The first iron pipe was laid, consisting of 852 rods, and a reservoir of 1,500,000 gallons capacity was constructed. The large reservoir on Onondaga Hill was built in 1862-65, and in 1865 an additional distributing reservoir was constructed on lot 89, town of Onondaga. At a later date an additional supply was taken from Onondaga Creek by pumping to a reservoir. These facilities gave the city a reasonable supply of water until recent years, but its quality was not always good.

The time finally came when the growing city imperatively demanded a more bountiful and purer water supply. The old company had insisted from time to time on an increase of compensation from the city, and in 1884 entered into a three years' contract at \$26,000 per annum, the rate that prevailed almost to the present time. Since that time agitation and discussion of the "water question" has not ceased. At a meeting of the Council March 9, 1885, F. B. Merrill, representing the Central City Water Works Company, made a statement of the company's plans and their advantages, and asked for a franchise. At the next meeting this company and the old one were represented, and if the rosy assurances of either of the representatives could have been fulfilled, Syracuse would long ago have had an excellent supply of pure water. At the Council meeting of March 23, the Central City Company was voted a franchise for twenty years on a quite liberal basis, provided water was supplied from a source that was acceptable to the people of the city. Now the strife between the two companies became more

active than before. The Central City Company announced its intention of beginning work in April, but in the next month the old company obtained an injunction restraining the city from taking further action in that direction. In the fall another element came into the field and the contest became a triangular one. On the 14th of November a citizens' meeting was held at which several speakers condemned both the old and the new companies and strongly advocated city ownership of water works. A committee of thirty-two was appointed to investigate the subject of city ownership; and at a second meeting, November 17, a committee of five was appointed to draw a bill covering the proposed project, and another committee of three was appointed to receive subscriptions for preliminary investigation; \$750 was subscribed at the meeting. The large committee was subsequently raised to one hundred members and they visited Cardiff in company with Howard Soule, the experienced engineer, and were pleased with the prospect of there securing an excellent supply. Although the local press teemed with communications on the subject from scores of citizens, the Committee of One Hundred closed its career with its preliminary work of investigation and obtaining information from many other cities. In the mean time the old company were active and assured the Common Council that if they could be assured a definite contract for a stipulated period, they would immediately make a heavy investment and bring a new and perfect supply from the Tully lakes or elsewhere. The source of supply proposed by the Central City Company was Oneida Lake, which was not at all satisfactory to the people. In January, 1886, the old company announced to the Council that they were willing to perform all that was promised by the new one, except as to making their source of supply Oneida Lake, and would establish a scale of rates as low as those of any city of the same population as Syracuse. On the 15th of January a citizens' committee reported in favor of municipal ownership of water works. In the same month 104 prominent citizens sent a communication to the Council approving of the grant to the Central City Company, and in response to a petition a public meeting was called by the mayor on January 23, to consider the subject. A bill had already been drawn providing for a special election to vote upon the question of bonding the city in the sum of \$1,500,000 to build its own works. The sentiment of the public meeting was against such action, and a committee was appointed to visit the governor in opposition thereto, but the bill became a law on the 17th of March. It conferred power



Eng^d by P. J. Kernan, N.Y.

H. L. Deywid

upon the city to build its own water works, and named as commissioners, Henry L. Duguid, William Kirkpatrick, George Barnes, Riley V. Miller, William Kearney, and Charles Schlosser. On the 6th of July City Attorney Jenney reported to the Council that the Central City Company would have grounds for an action against the city, if a water supply was provided in any other manner but by that company. The sentiment against bonding the city increased in strength. A public meeting was held on April 25, where many leading citizens spoke against the measure. The special election was held April 27, and resulted in a majority of 4,076 against bonding.

While these matters were progressing William A. Sweet brought forward his plan for utilizing Salmon River as a source of water supply—a plan which he persistently advocated until it finally became hopeless of success. One of the results of Mr. Sweet's enthusiasm and persistence was the appointment of a committee of the Common Council consisting of Joseph W. Young and Charles Listman, who reported that Salmon River was the best available source of supply and that the adoption of an ordinance granting a franchise to the Sweet Salmon River Company was the only practical solution of the whole problem. This ordinance was then submitted to the city attorney, who advised its rejection, as there were then two bills before the Legislature, and complications and litigation would follow. The old company continued to make propositions to the Council, offering to supply the city as good water on as economical terms as proposed by any other company. They also inaugurated well-drilling on a large scale in Onondaga Valley, promising a bounteous supply from that source, supporting their promises with the fact that other cities were then obtaining ample water from such wells. The plans of the old company on this line found many advocates among conservative people.

The water question was permitted to rest in comparative inactivity until the election of Mayor William B. Kirk, in 1888, and to his progressive action and liberal support of the project Syracuse is largely indebted for its present magnificent water works. Litigation had been begun to determine if the city had the legal right, as against the rights of the old company, to build and own the works, the end of which was in favor of the city. On the 5th of March, 1888 the old company submitted to the Council a proposition binding the company to give the city an adequate supply from their wells in the valley, the principal guarantee asked being a ten year contract at a stipulated price. At the

same time the Council expressed its approval of submitting the question of bonding to the people and requested the Legislature to pass the Salmon River water bill. During the entire winter the culmination of all preceding proceedings on the water subject was reached in the passage of a law giving the mayor power to appoint a Board of Water Commissioners, consisting of three men from each of the dominant political parties, to make an exhaustive investigation of the whole subject. The board appointed were E. B. Judson, Alexander H. Davis, James B. Brooks, William H. Warner, Peter B. McLennan, and William K. Niver. These commissioners organized in June, and subsequently made an elaborate report in favor of the city building and owning the water works and the adoption of Skaneateles Lake as a source of supply. Thereupon began a long and intensely active campaign to secure this end, the details of which need not be followed here. At the special election to vote on the subject the majority in favor of the project was 10,395. The city was authorized to raise \$3,000,000 on its bonds for the work. This was increased \$500,000 in 1895. A commission was appointed to appraise the value of the property of the old company, preparatory to its passing to possession of the city, consisting of William Kernan, of Utica; George W. Dunn, of Binghamton; and C. J. Ryan, of New York.

The details of the construction of the works as they now exist need not be followed, as they are well known to the public. The city has now a water supply unlimited in quantity and superior in quality.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIES OF SYRACUSE.

It cannot be truthfully stated that the inhabitants of what is now Syracuse gave very early effort towards the organization of churches and the early building of houses of worship; but it should not be inferred on that account that the people in Salina and Syracuse and Geddes were less God-loving or more lax in morality than those of other similar communities. There were other and more commendable reasons for the fact, the most important being the existence on the Hill in 1803, in the Valley in 1809, and in Liverpool at an early day of churches with which many of the families of Salina and a still larger proportion of the pioneers of Syracuse had affiliated; many of the inhabitants of these two latter villages had removed from the older ones named and had become members or supporters and attendants of the churches there

prior to their removal. It was, therefore, quite consistent and natural that they should, for a time at least, continue their allegiance to the societies with which they had been identified. Nor does it argue that



THE ORIGINAL FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
 [Sketched from memory by M. W. Hanchett.]

because there was no church organization in Syracuse previous to 1821, the people were not religiously inclined, for services were held long prior to that date in the old school house in both Salina and Syracuse, as well as in private dwellings.

Baptist services had been held in Syracuse with regularity from about

1819, and in February, 1821, thirteen persons held a council in the school house, and after consultation organized the First Baptist church of Syracuse on the following day. The thirteen persons were David Johnson, James Wilson, Thomas Spencer, Alvin Walker, Rufus Cram, Benjamin G. Avery, Wyllys Brown, Braddock Dart, Polly Walker, Rhoda Wilson, Eliza Spencer, Hannah Fish and Sally Dart. Rev. J. G. Stearns, a graduate of Hamilton Baptist Seminary, preached about six months for the new society, and was succeeded in May, 1823, by Rev. Nathaniel J. Gilbert. In that year the church was begun on the site of the present Universalist church on West Genesee street. Mr. Gilbert served the church until 1832, in which year the cholera swept over the country. He held the funeral services over the body of a laborer who was the first victim of the disease in the village, and on the following day was stricken down and died.¹ The successive pastors of the church, succeeding Mr. Gilbert, have been as follows:

Rev. Orsamus Allen, August 20, 1833, to October 20, 1834; Stephen Wilkins, November, 1834, to December, 1837; John Blain, 1837 to 1841; Joseph W. Taggart, December, 1841, to August, 1847; Robert R. Raymond, 1847 to 1852; A. G. Palmer, 1852 to 1855; J. S. Backus, D. D., 1857 to 1862; E. W. Mundy, to March, 1864; John J. Lewis, 1867 to 1869; E. A. Lecompte, 1869 to 1874; S. Hartwell Pratt, 1874 to 1875; Charles E. Smith, 1877 to 1882; H. W. Sherwood, March, 1882, to October, 1889; Cortland Myers, May 1, 1890, who was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Thomas J. Villiers.

The old church edifice was enlarged in 1839 and used until 1848, when an exchange was made for the lot a little east of it, where was erected a brick structure at a cost of \$15,000; this was burned August 23, 1859, and the present church was erected on the site and dedicated November 1, 1860. This church has a mission school in the Tenth ward, and the Christian Endeavor society connected with the church was the first one formed in Syracuse.

Central Baptist Church.—This society was organized by a few members of the First Baptist church in 1848, and in the following year, under the pastorate of Rev. A. Pinney, a small chapel was built on East Genesee street. This was used through several pastorates, when Dr. H. J.

¹ Nathaniel J. Gilbert was born in Weston, Conn., April 28, 1786. He removed early in life to Sullivan county, N. Y.; in 1810 to Windsor, N. Y., and in 1818 to North Norwich, N. Y. From there he located in Syracuse, where he arrived on May 22, 1823. In the following fall he brought on his family. Besides his immediate service to the Baptist church, he was employed in missionary labor in surrounding towns, giving his time and energy to the cause of his Master. In 1832, after having conducted the services on the death of one of the cholera victims, he was stricken with the fatal disease and died on July 19. His children were Melinda, the eldest; Milton, who died in Syracuse many years ago, and Nelson, who still survives.

Eddy was called, and remained until September 1, 1873. During his ministration the lot now occupied by the society was bought and a chapel built and occupied in 1869. In 1872 the main brick structure was finished at a cost of \$75,000. On September 1, 1873, George Thomas Dowling assumed the pastorate, and under his efforts the church and Sunday school were exceptionally prosperous. On the evening of June 23, 1874, occurred the terrible calamity in the church parlors, which has been described on an earlier page, by which fourteen persons were killed and about one hundred and fifty wounded, by the falling of the floors during an entertainment in the evening. Rev. Mr. Dowling resigned the pastorate in August, 1877, and on October 1 of that year was succeeded by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D. He remained until September, 1879, and T. E. Clapp was called in September, 1880. He was pastor until March, 1866, and in September of that year the present pastor, Rev. S. T. Ford,¹ assumed the charge.

Immanuel Baptist Church.—This society was organized on the 15th of January, 1886, and developed from the Hawley Street Mission, with Rev. R. A. Vose pastor, and twenty-three members. Mr. Vose was succeeded by Rev. C. R. Storey. The church is of wood and cost about \$3,000.

Delaware Street Baptist Church.—This society was organized March 6, 1889, with the following officers: Pastor, Rev. R. E. Burton (who is still in the pastorate); deacons, D. F. Harris, C. H. Smith, William Waring, sr., S. B. Pratt, John A. Mackay; trustees, G. W. Wisner, George L. Ford, W. B. Graves, Charles Foreman, R. A. Risley, F. L. Harris, E. A. Legg, A. W. Smith, W. E. Masten. The society was a remote outgrowth of the Hope Chapel Mission, organized in April, 1860, by the Y. M. C. A., and under control of the First Baptist church. When it was finally decided to organize a society in the Fifth ward, forty-eight members of the First and twenty-two from the Central Baptist churches joined for the purpose. White's Hall, corner of Delaware and Geddes streets, was taken for services, which were held by Rev. C. R. Storey. A lot was subsequently purchased on the corner of Delaware and Dudley streets for \$3,000, and Rev. R. E. Burton called to the

¹ Mr. Ford is the son of Rev. William Ford, one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of Oneida county. He was born in Camden, Oneida county, in 1851, and graduated at Madison University in 1878. His first pastorate was at Waverly and his next at Albany. He is an earnest, effective speaker, carefully prepares his sermons and delivers them without notes. His labor in this church has been rewarded by an era of prosperity in the society.

pastorate. The brick church edifice was erected and dedicated November 13, 1890, the property costing about \$12,000.

Fourth Baptist Church.—This society was organized in 1883, and measures were promptly taken to build a church edifice. A lot was purchased on the corner of Orange and Sizer streets and a plain, wooden structure completed in 1885. Rev. B. R. Smith was the first pastor.

First German Baptist Church.—This society is located on Catharine street and was organized June 28, 1877; it was an outgrowth of the German Mission, begun in 1862 under the auspices of the First Baptist church. A lot was purchased and a chapel erected on Lodi street near Ash. In November, 1875, Rev. Reinhard Hoefflin became the missionary, and under him the organization was effected. He continued until 1884, and was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Schmidt, who was succeeded in 1888 by Rev. H. W. Geil. The present pastor is Rev. Louis Gebhardt. In 1885 a new church was erected at a cost of \$7,000.

Bethany Baptist Church (Colored).—Located at 610 East Washington street, was organized on May 12, 1887, as the Union Baptist church. The first and present pastor is Rev. Geo. E. Stevens. The name was changed in 1890. The church edifice was completed in March, 1894.

Olivet Baptist Church.—Situated on Lexington avenue; was organized in 1891.

First Ward Presbyterian Church.—The history of this church dates back almost to the beginning of the century. The first sermon in the Presbyterian faith was preached in Salina in September, 1803, by Rev. Mr. Sickles of Kinderhook. He had been sent out as a missionary and at Salina put up at Trask's tavern. Not liking his fellow boarders, many of whom were rough characters, he inquired next morning for a Christian family, and was directed to Isaac Van Vleck's, where he found a congenial welcome. He preached that day in Aaron Bellows's cooper shop. During a few years after this no regular services and few of any kind were held in Salina. In 1810 the Presbyterian church at Onondaga Valley was organized and among its members were nine persons who lived in Salina; the name of the society was "The United Church of Onondaga Hollow and Salina." Rev. Dirck C. Lansing was pastor. After the Salina school house was built in 1805 meetings were held there and Mr. Lansing preached; this continued until 1814. After that Rev. Caleb Alexander, who settled at the Valley in 1812 as principal of the new academy, preached at Salina, and in 1816 organized a Sunday school. Mrs. Mary A. Porter had taught a Sunday school still

earlier in connection with her secular school. The successors of Mr. Alexander, prior to the separation from the Valley society, were Rev. Samuel T. Mills and Rev. James H. Mills; under the latter the separation was effected and the First Presbyterian congregation of Salina was organized January 23, 1822. In this year the first church building was erected of wood on the northwest corner of the park, where it stood until 1855. In 1851 a chapel was built on Salina street, which was moved and placed beside the brick church erected in 1855.

The pastors after the second Mr. Mills were: Rev. Hutchins Taylor, installed March 13, 1822, continuing to September, 1826; Rev. Henry Hotchkiss, supply, one year; Rev. Hiram H. Kellogg, fall of 1827 to 1829; Rev. Joseph I. Foot, soon elected president of Washington College, and succeeded by Rev. Hutchins Taylor to December, 1839; Rev. Joseph Myers to May, 1844; Rev. Elias Clark, six months; Rev. Thomas Castleton, to July 23, 1849; Rev. J. J. Slocum, one year; Rev. William W. Newell, D. D., October 20, 1850, to January 15, 1860; Rev. Dr. Condit, supply, two years; Rev. Lewis H. Reed, to May 1, 1868; Rev. John H. Frazee, January 7, 1870, to January 20, 1875, when the present pastor, Rev. Alfred H. Fahnestock assumed the charge. During his twenty years of labor the society has prospered exceedingly.

First Presbyterian Church.—The first Presbyterian church of the village of Syracuse was organized on December 14, 1824, and the following trustees elected: Moses D. Burnet, Miles Seymour, Rufus Moss, Jonathan Day, Heman Walbridge, Joshua Forman and Joseph Slocum. The first house of worship was built in 1825 on the site of the McCarthy retail stores. The site was presented to the society by William James and others. Rev. Derreck C. Lansing dedicated the church on the second Thursday in January, 1826, and on April 6 of that year the First Presbyterian church of Syracuse was organized with the following twenty-six members:

Frederick Phelps, Edward Chapman, Pliny Dickinson, Rufus Morse, J. W. Hanchett, Jonathan Day, Archibald L. Fellows, Agrippa Martin, Benoni Stilson, Samuel Mead, Anna Phelps, Florilla Chapman, Melinda Kasson, Harriet Newton, Margaret Hanchett, Theodosia Wall, Deborah Webb, Olive Pease, Catharine Marble, Nancy Toogood, Eliza Parsons, Eve Van Buren, Elizabeth Cummings, Julia Northam, Mary A. Huntington, Sarah Norton. Frederick Phelps and Edward Chapman were elected elders, and Pliny Dickinson deacon.

The building was enlarged in length about 1832; at that time thirty-three feet additional land on the north side could have been bought for \$30 a foot, but the trustees thought the price too high. Rev. Dr. John W. Adams was ordained and installed pastor in June, 1826. Dr. Adams was in many respects a remarkable man. He was a graduate of the

Auburn Theological Seminary, a man of large intellectual powers, strong and noble character, and industrious and persevering in all good work. During nearly a quarter of a century he was a conspicuous figure in the history of Syracuse and drew to himself the trust and affection of the whole community. Under his faithful labors the church



THE ORIGINAL FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

[Sketched from memory by M. W. Hanchett.]

prospered beyond the anticipations of its founders, and soon became wealthy and strong in members. The money for building the first church was largely raised by Joshua Forman, who personally circulated a subscription paper and secured eighty-three contributors.¹ Dr. Adams served the church until his death, April 4, 1850. To meet the

¹ In 1829 some children playing around the foundations of the old church, looked through a small opening in the wall and saw a string; this they pulled out and found attached to it a tin can in which were \$700. A short time previous several robberies had been committed and the money secreted under the church. It was thus returned to its owners.

necessity for a more commodious church the lot now occupied by the stone edifice was purchased a little prior to 1850 for \$10,000, and the following building committee appointed: Henry Gifford, E. W. Leavenworth, Thomas B. Fitch, Zebulon Ostrum and Albert A. Hudson. The services of the celebrated architect, Lefever, were secured and plans of the beautiful edifice, which has since graced the corner, were accepted; it was dedicated November 24, 1850, and cost about \$40,000. The sum of \$10,000 has been expended on it since. The old church was demolished in April, 1850, and just as the last timbers were removed the venerable Dr. Adams passed from earth. Rev. Charles McHarg served the church from June, 1850, to December, 8, 1851, after which the church was without a regular pastor about two and a half years. On May 1, 1854, Rev. Sherman Bond Canfield, D. D., began his pastorate, which continued to October, 1870. After a year and a half, during which the church was supplied, Rev. Dr. Nelson Millard assumed the pastorate November 19, 1872, and continued to October, 1885, when Rev. Dr. George B. Spaulding was called, and still remains in the pastorate. A mission was founded by this church in 1860. In January, 1863, Edward Townsend presented to the society a lot on Monroe street, on which H. W. Van Buren and T. B. Fitch soon afterward erected a chapel. A new chapel has recently been erected.

Park Central Presbyterian Church.—The Park Church was organized December 24, 1846, with thirty-nine members, and seventeen more were added on the 6th of the following February. The first elders were Robert Furman, John Stewart, and Ralph R. Phelps. At a meeting held December 30, 1846, the Park Church Society was organized, and J. B. Huntington, Israel Smith, Benjamin R. Norton, John Stewart, Bradley Carey, and George Barney were elected trustees. In January, 1847, the trustees recommended the building of a church if it could be done at an expense of \$7,000. The society thereupon purchased a lot of Ralph R. Phelps on Mulberry street, opposite Fayette Park, and the church was erected at a cost of about \$9,000; it was dedicated February 3, 1848. Rev. C. Gold Lee supplied the church until June 22, 1847, and Rev. William W. Newell was installed November 10, 1847, continuing to October, 1850; he was succeeded in August, 1851, by Rev. Byron Sunderlin, who remained until January, 1853, when he was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Hall. At this time the society was in straitened circumstances and in January, 1855, the property was sold under mortgage foreclosure. A new society was organized from the

old one under the corporate name of the Park Presbyterian Society, and in May, 1855, Rev. S. H. Hall was installed pastor. Resigning in 1856, the society was without a pastor a few years. Rev. S. T. Reeves was supply in 1857, and in March, 1858, a reorganization was effected and the present name taken. The other pastors have been Rev. Isaac O. Fillmore, June, 1858, to 1865; James E. Pierce, supply, one year. Rev. Addison K. Strong, 1856 to 1870; Rev. Edward G. Thurber, May, 1870, to February, 1880. Under his ministrations the society prospered as it had not before. A lot was purchased on the corner of East Fayette and Grape streets, and the corner stone of the present handsome church was laid September 6, 1872; the building was dedicated June 24, 1875, and cost nearly \$75,000. On April 28, 1889, Rev. L. Mason Clarke, the present pastor, was installed.

Fourth Presbyterian Church.—For several years prior to 1870, the necessity for a new Presbyterian society in Syracuse had been acknowledged; no church of this denomination had been formed since the organization of the Park church in 1845, although the population of the city had increased from 13,000 to 42,000. About this time the union of the two great branches of the Presbyterian church was consummated and it seemed a favorable time for the project of organizing a new church. After consultation with the pastor and others of the First church, a preliminary meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms in the fall of 1869, and in December, Rev. Dr. Canfield called a public meeting in the chapel of the First church to consider the subject. A resolution was adopted "That the time has now arrived when a new Presbyterian church should be organized." At another meeting on January 27, 1870, the preliminary organization was effected of "The Fourth Presbyterian Church and Society of Syracuse." Seventy-five persons signed a petition to the Presbytery, asking for organization. On February 2, 1870, the church was fully organized by a Committee of Presbytery and eighty-one persons united in the organization. The following were the first officers chosen:

Pastor, Rev. John S. Bacon; Elders, E. T. Hayden, John Reed, M. A. Shumway, H. C. Hooker, Timothy Hough; Deacons, Edwin Miles and Ira A. Thurber; Clerk, H. C. Hooker; Treasurer, Charles Hubbard; Trustees, H. L. Duguid, R. N. Gere, D. S. Hubbard, Charles Chadwick, Charles Hubbard, E. G. Lathrop, E. F. Rice, L. Brigham, E. R. Sanford; President, H. L. Duguid; Secretary, W. C. Anderson.

Services were held several months in Conservatory Hall, when larger accommodations were secured in Convention Hall, which was fitted and furnished for the purpose. Two years later the lot on the corner of

South Salina and Onondaga streets was purchased. On the following Sunday morning during the service the sum of \$30,000 was pledged for building an edifice. The new church was finished and dedicated February 27, 1873. Rev. Mr. Bacon resigned after five years of service, when the society was supplied one year by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D. Rev. W. H. Gleason was then called, but was forced to resign in a short time on account of ill health. Dr. Johnson again came and remained pastor until September, 1877, when Rev. Dr. Norman Seaver was installed and remained eight years. Rev. J. S. Riggs then occupied the pulpit a few months and was succeeded by Rev. William A. Rice on the first Sunday in December, 1886. He resigned September 15, 1890, and in December following Rev. Allan D. Draper, the present pastor, was called and began his duties February 1, 1891.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.—In 1872 Rev. Ebenezer Arnold who had been identified with the Centenary and the Brown Memorial Methodist churches of Syracuse, felt impelled to devote his energies to the improvement of religious conditions in the Fourth ward, where the population was rapidly increasing and were practically without churches. From that time to the autumn of 1876, he labored zealously, often preaching in the open air, and almost without remuneration during the whole period. He was finally rewarded by the organization of the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal church in the fall of 1875. The disused chapel of the Grace Episcopal church was purchased and moved across the canal to the corner of Highland and Douglass streets. The new organization was short-lived; the last annual meeting was held in October, 1880, and the society soon disbanded. In the spring of 1885, the Presbyterian Association of Syracuse took the Rose Hill Mission under its care and gave its pastoral charge and that of Scattergood Mission in the Seventh ward, to Rev. Alfred E. Myers. On the 15th of November, 1886, the Westminster Presbyterian church was organized with fifty one communicants. The new church edifice was occupied for the first time in September, 1887. Mr. Myers now became pastor of the new church. In October, 1889, a mission Sunday school was established on the corner of Butternut and Farmer streets.

The Memorial Presbyterian Church.—This church is the outgrowth of the first mission Sunday school in Syracuse, which was begun in the spring of 1859 by James Marshall, then superintendent of the First Presbyterian Sunday school, who called a number of young Sabbath breakers into the Second Evangelical church, corner of Grape and Jackson

streets, and proposed to them the establishment of a Sunday school. The proposition met with favor, and the school was named the Scattergood Mission Sunday school and was taken under the care of the First Presbyterian church. In 1861 A. J. Northrup succeeded Mr. Marshall as superintendent, and not long afterward a lot was given to the school by Edward Townsend on Monroe street, and there a chapel was built by H. W. Van Buren and T. B. Fitch; it was dedicated May 1, 1863. In October, 1864, Charles Hubbard was made superintendent and was succeeded in October, 1868, by H. C. Hooker. In 1881 the building was enlarged to accommodate the increasing attendance. Preaching was begun in June, 1869, on Sunday evenings, by university students and others, and soon the need of larger accommodations was felt. Now the First Presbyterian church came forward, and largely through the generosity of Mrs. H. W. Van Buren, Mrs. E. W. Leavenworth, Mrs. P. W. Fobes and Lewis S. Phillips, a lot on Grape street was purchased and the Memorial edifice erected at a gross cost of about \$20,000; it was dedicated May 6, 1886. In April, 1885, the Presbyterian Association delegated the pastorate to Rev. Alfred E. Myers, and on September 8, 1887, the mission was organized into the Memorial Presbyterian church, with eighty-seven members. The property was soon afterward deeded to the society by the First church. Rev. Albert J. Abeel was called to the pastorate and began his labors October 16, 1887, and still remains.

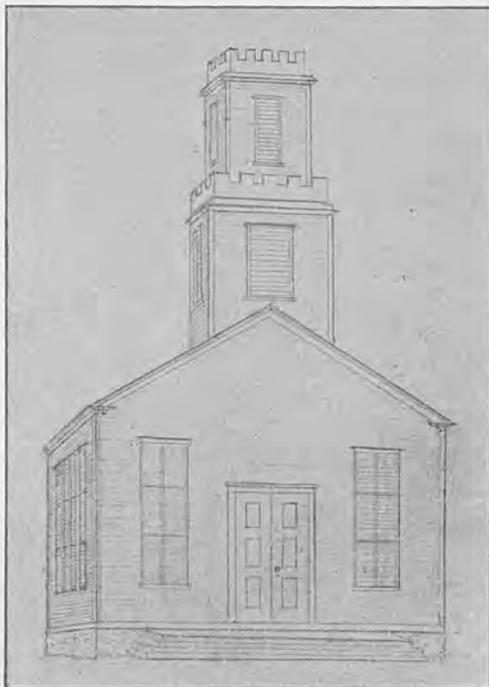
The First Congregational Church.—This church was organized May 25, 1838. The meeting for the purpose was held in the school house¹ of Dr. Mayo, which stood on Church street near its junction with West Genesee street. Rev. John T. Avery was chosen its first pastor. Its frame church building, which was soon commenced, stood on the north side of East Genesee street, near the crossing of East Washington street. The building was completed and dedicated Aug. 16, 1838. The Rev. John Frost preached the dedicatory sermon. It was at a period when the question of slavery was agitating the whole country, and a pro-slavery sentiment was predominant even in the State of New York, that this church was organized. Taking a distinctly anti-slavery ground, it was in hearty sympathy with the prominent agitators of the day, and such leading speakers, in the discussion of the then all-absorbing question, as Gerrit Smith, Frederick Douglass, Samuel Ward, J. W. Loguen, Samuel J. May and others were welcome to its platform. At the time of the "Jerry Rescue" the bell of the church was broken in ringing

¹ Mr. M. W. Hanchett is probably the only person living who attended that meeting.

out the alarm. The church was active from its organization, and during its first year nearly one hundred were added to its membership on profession of faith, being the fruits of a religious revival. Pastor Avery resigned in September, 1839, and Dr. Derrick C. Lansing succeeded for a few months. Rev. Aaron Judson was pastor from April, 1840, to February, 1841. Rev. Dr. Lansing was recalled and held the pastorate until early in 1843. Rev. Thomas Castleton succeeded Dr. Lansing as temporary supply; under him about twenty members withdrew and formed a second Presbyterian church. This church does not seem to have continued as a permanent organization. In April, 1844, Rev. Charles Gold Lee of Rochester was called to the pastorate and continued his ministry until January, 1846, when he resigned, and about forty members left the church with him and later formed the Park Presbyterian church. In April, 1846, Rev. Ovid Miner became minister. When he resigned in 1849 the church was without a pastor until November of the same year, when Rev. Porter H. Snow became the pastor.

The records of the church show that up to July, 1850, the whole number of members received since the organization was 440; excommunicated, 11; deaths, 27; dismissed, 274; membership July, 1850, 128.

The first officers chosen were: John H. Lathrop, Dr. John W. Hanchett, deacons; Seth H. Mann, George Smith, Charles A. Wheaton, Ezra Stiles, committee of elders.



THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
[Sketched from memory by M. W. Hanchett.]

Some time after the conclusion of the pastorate of Mr. Snow, various adverse circumstances bearing upon the progress and usefulness of the church, and which could not well be surmounted, led to the suspension of public services and the church was closed; the property was soon afterward sold. In 1853 the new Plymouth church made use of the building for religious services until its own chapel building on Madison street was ready for occupancy. The history of this church, although short, shows much activity and earnestness in religious work, and in its influence in awakening public sympathy for the downtrodden Southern slave, and in preparing the people to stand by the Union in the great oncoming struggle for national unity under a free flag, was perhaps not surpassed, if equaled, by any one church in the State.

Reformed Presbyterian Church.—The society of this name is also known as the Covenanter church, its membership having been largely constituted of members of that church in Scotland and Ireland who came to this country in 1840. After engaging preaching by supplies for some years, the congregation was formally organized into a church in 1849, with about forty five members and the following officers: Elders, John Service, John McChesney, James McChesney; deacons, William Faulkner, John Scott, Joseph McClure. John Newell was ordained and installed pastor May 6, 1851, and remained two years. Rev. J. M. Johnson was installed in 1859, and remained about six years; in 1867 Rev. J. M. Armour was installed, and was succeeded December 8, 1874, by Rev. S. R. Wallace.

Plymouth Congregational Church.—This society was organized September 24, 1853, with thirty-one members, and on November 6, of that year, Rev. M. E. Strieby was called as the first pastor. For a time the congregation worshiped in a building on the site of the Convention block, East Genesee street, and in 1854 a chapel was built on Madison street on the site of the present chapel, and dedicated in February, 1855. Five years after the formation of the society the corner stone of the brick edifice was laid, a part of the walls of which are embraced in the present church. Dr. Strieby resigned after eleven years of faithful service and was succeeded by Rev. S. R. Dimmock, who remained four years. Rev. A. F. Beard was then called and served the church fourteen years, resigning in January, 1883, to accept the pastorate of the American church in Paris. Under his pastorate the church became the largest of the Protestant churches of the city. Chancellor Sims supplied the pulpit for a time after Dr. Beard's departure, and Rev.

Edward A. Lawrence became the fourth pastor October 28, 1883. During his pastorate three new Congregational churches were established, taking forty-nine members of Plymouth into their congregations. Rev. Dr. J. C. Little succeeded Dr. Lawrence as supply until September, 1887, when the present pastor, Rev. Edward N. Packard was installed. In 1871 the church edifice was greatly enlarged and improved, and again in 1889-90, about \$18,000 were expended in building improvements.

Good Will Congregational Church.—In the fall of 1871 several members of the Young Men's Association of Plymouth church organized a Sunday school which met in a private dwelling on Oswego street. The school prospered and during the last six months of its first year occupied rooms on Fabius street. Plymouth church then bought the lot corner of Oswego and Fabius streets and built a chapel. During thirteen years this school was continued under H. A. Jordan, John Dunn, jr., and W. A. Duncan, superintendents, the latter serving ten years. In 1885, through the labors of Mr. Duncan and others, a church organization was perfected, under the pastorate of Rev. J. C. Andrus. The first morning service was held April 12, 1885. April 14, 1885, a Congregational Council met in the chapel and the organization of the church was consummated with twenty-eight members; already E. G. Hall, George A. Mosher, W. S. Reed, W. A. Duncan, Charles M. Grannis, and Rev. E. A. Lawrence had been chosen trustees of the society. The site of the church was purchased and the building of the chapel portion of the edifice begun in the spring of 1886; the society first occupied the church on August 7, and it was dedicated September 24, 1886. The church edifice as it now stands was completed in 1890 at a cost of \$20,000, and dedicated January 15, 1891. Rev. H. N. Kinney is the present pastor.

Danforth Congregational Church.—On the 7th day of January, 1884, fifteen persons, residents of Danforth, met at the the house of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Mann, and after some discussion, adopted the following: "*Resolved*, That the time has come to organize a Congregational church in Danforth." Committees were appointed, other meetings held, and on February 1, three weeks after the first meeting, a legal organization was effected. On February 3 the first religious meeting of the new society was held in Furman Street Methodist church, and Rev. E. A. Lawrence preached to a membership of thirty-six persons. The first officers, elected February 12, were: Trustees, Orrin C.

Knapp, Luke Wells, Gilbert S. Hubbard, Daniel E. Hayden, Charles C. Hall, George F. Hitchcock, Enoch Mann, James Hunter, James H. Rose; clerk, Ebenezer Butler; treasurer, E. C. Tallcott; deacons, S. V. R. Van Heusen, sr., George F. Hitchcock, Nathan S. Curtis, E. H. Abbott. On Sunday, March 30, the society met at the school house and continued to worship therein until their new church was finished. A large lot on South Salina street was purchased March 29, 1884, and the corner stone of the handsome brick edifice was laid September 5. The building was dedicated June 29, 1885, and cost \$15,000. Rev. D. F. Harris served as the first pastor, but was not installed; he resigned in February, 1887, and was succeeded by Rev. Ethan Curtis, who served until September, 1889. In February, 1890, the pastorate was assumed by Rev. H. A. Manchester, who is the present pastor. Under his ministrations the church is very prosperous.

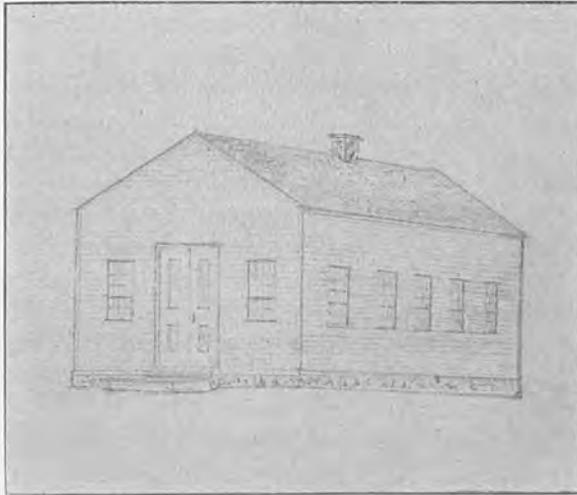
Geddes Congregational Church.—This church was organized November 15, 1886. The pastor, Rev. F. A. S. Storer, made the first call on the field on the 9th of September of that year, and on the date first given the church was formally recognized by the council and the pastor installed. A wooden church building was erected on the corner of Willis avenue and Erie street, and dedicated on May 1, 1888. The society is steadily prospering. The present pastor is Rev. F. L. Luce.

South Avenue Congregational Church.—Regularly organized in October, 1893, and Rev. O. C. Crawford ordained pastor. He resigned in June, 1895, and was succeeded by Rev. Morgan Millar.

First Ward Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is believed that Rev. Charles Giles,¹ of the old Genesee Conference, preached the first Methodist sermon at "Salt Point" very early in the present century. Other itinerant preachers held services there at intervals down to about 1829, when a class was formed and a chapel erected. So poor were the members of the class that even the small chapel was several years in building. Little progress was made until 1840, when Ezra C. Squires, a young man holding a preacher's license, held services a few months, awakening so much interest that the congregation petitioned the Black River Conference to send them a pastor. In response to this request, Rev. Ebenezer Arnold (a man who was to soon exercise a powerful influence upon Methodism in Syracuse) was sent to Salina, with instructions to organize a church including that place and

¹ Mr. Giles died August 30, 1864, at the age of eighty-four years, and is buried in the Salina burying ground.

Geddes if practicable. He looked over the ground and decided to devote his whole time to Salina. A new order of things began and at the end of a year Mr. Arnold left the charge in a prosperous condition, and steady growth has since continued. In 1864 the corner stone of the present church was laid and the building was finished in the next year; its cost was about \$13,000. In 1887 extensive repairs were made on the church and parsonage.



THE ORIGINAL FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

[Sketched from memory by M. W. Hanchett.]

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—Methodist services were at first held in the school house on Church street in Syracuse long before the building of a house of worship. It is believed that Rev. Eben L. North organized the first class in the village in 1830, and about this time the church occupied their one story frame building standing on the west side of North Salina street near the old "Stanton Stone Yard," between West Willow and Noxon streets, and where services were continued until their brick building was ready for occupation. Rev. Vincent Coryell was preaching in 1835-6. The first brick church edifice was begun in 1836 and finished in the following year. It was surmounted by a high steeple at first, which offended the sight of Father Pease, one of the prominent members of the church, and he resolved to pray to the Lord to remove it. Soon afterwards the steeple was

struck by lightning and destroyed. It was immediately rebuilt, but the prayers of Father Pease were still invoked against such an abomination, and a high wind soon blew it down; it was not rebuilt in its former style. The church was extensively repaired in 1856, and in 1869-70 was rebuilt and greatly extended at an expense of \$25,000.

Geddes Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the year 1839 a few Methodist families began holding prayer meetings in Geddes; some of these had been members of the First Methodist Church. The meetings increased in interest and new converts were added. In course of time a young man named Cross settled in Geddes to teach school and he preached on Sundays in the school house. He was succeeded after a year by Elder Bussing, a local preacher, who continued the meetings another year. The first regular pastor was Rev. Mr. Barber, who served two years and was followed by Ezra Squires, who also remained two years. The Methodists and Episcopalians used the Episcopal church, which stood on the village green, for some years prior to 1852, when the Methodists occupied the basement of the school building, with Rev. C. S. Bragdon, pastor.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society sprang up under the impulse given to this religious denomination by the Centenary of American Methodism, and the founding of the Syracuse University. At the Black River Conference in April, 1866, Rev. Ebenezer Arnold was appointed to work in the Fifth ward to make an effort to found a Centenary Memorial church. After some weeks of labor, during which Mr. Arnold preached in the Baptist Hope Chapel, about half a dozen families enlisted in the new society. The Board of Missions granted \$500 for the preachers' expenses, and in July a lot was purchased and a subscription opened to raise funds. Five men subscribed \$1,000, \$750, \$200, \$200, and \$100, respectively, and the work went on prosperously. To perfect an organization forty members of the First church asked to be transferred to the new colony to aid in forming the Centenary church. "It was in a moderate sized room in the second story of the Pike Block, January 6, 1867. The great clock of American Methodism had just struck One Hundred, the first Sunday of the year One had reached high noon. Fifty persons, mostly young and middle aged, stood up and covenanted together in holy church fellowship—one in name, one in purpose, and one in heart. Such was the material of the Centenary church, as then organized." When the subscriptions had reached \$13,000, the foundations of the present handsome brick

church were begun, the corner stone was laid in April, 1867, and in 1868 the church was completed; its cost was about \$37,000.

University Avenue Methodist Church.—This society, like the one just described, was one of the results of the activity following the Centenary of American Methodism. It was organized in 1867 with only nine members and the early meetings were held in dwellings. In 1868 a small chapel was built on the corner of Chestnut and Fayette streets, and late in the same year the society was organized with about thirty members. Rev. C. P. Lyford was appointed pastor while he still officiated in the First M. E. church. A year later he was succeeded by Rev. T. B. Shepherd, meetings now being held in Seager Hall. During this year the present church site was purchased for \$7,000, and in 1870 Rev. Mr. Lyford was again appointed pastor. During his ministration a chapel was built and the church building so far advanced that meetings were held in the basement. When the structure was finished its cost was about \$50,000.

Brown Memorial Methodist Church.—On the 16th of June, 1872, Rev. Ebenezer Allen began street preaching on the corner of Delaware, Geddes, Davis, and Fulton streets; he was then also serving as pastor of the Magnolia Street Methodist church, organized in 1869, on the hill north of the Idiot Asylum, a few members of which lived in the vicinity where Mr. Arnold was preaching in the streets. Mr. Arnold hoped to remove the old church and reorganize in the west part of the city, uniting the old with such new members as could be gathered there. The meetings were continued three seasons and in the mean time a church site was purchased and \$1,400 paid on it. The Delaware Street Methodist Episcopal church was organized on this basis in 1873, with about forty members from the old church. In 1876 the brick church was erected at a cost of about \$12,000. Meanwhile Alexander J. Brown had devoted much time and means to the welfare of the society and in his honor the church was re-named the Brown Memorial church.

Furman-street Methodist Church.—Previous to the year 1873, Methodist meetings had been held occasionally in dwellings in what was then Danforth village. In 1869 steps were taken to organize a society and in October of that year a board of trustees was appointed consisting of George Raynor, Selah Stocking, Rev. Curtis Palmer, Calvin Frost, and William R. Cleaveland. In the summer of 1870 Rev. Ebenezer Arnold began regular services and in the fall a lot was purchased which

is a part of the present church site. A small wooden church was built and dedicated March 9, 1871. In 1874 Rev. Elijah Wood was appointed the first regular pastor. The first building soon became inadequate for the rapidly growing society, and in 1885 the subject of building a larger edifice was discussed. A subscription was opened which soon reached \$10,000, additional land was purchased, and on September 21, 1886, the corner stone of the handsome brick church was laid. The building was dedicated in July, 1887. The society is now one of the most active and prosperous in the city.

First Free Methodist Church—This society was organized by Rev. B. T. Roberts, at the house of Charles T. Hicks, August 5, 1863, and the following trustees were chosen: Charles T. Hicks, J. D. Osterhout, and William T. Gere. Services were first held on the corner of Franklin and Church streets. In 1874 a wooden church was built on Linden street, which the society has since occupied.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—The first meeting held for the purpose of organizing this church was on May 2, 1843, in the First Methodist church. The organization was consummated the same evening, with a small membership. In 1845 the church edifice was erected on the corner of East Onondaga and Jefferson streets, and it has since been enlarged.

La Fayette Avenue M. E. Church.—This society began its existence December 22, 1889, in the organization of the Brighton Mission. In 1861 the mission was adopted by the Syracuse M. E. Union. In November, 1891, the property on La Fayette avenue which had been occupied by the Fourth Baptist Church Mission was purchased. In October, 1892, Rev. W. H. Annable was appointed pastor and served three years, and was succeeded in October, 1894, by Rev. Walter S. Wright.

Erwin Memorial M. E. Church.—Corner Bassett and Hawthorne streets. Began its work in May, 1889, as a mission. The site of the present church was soon purchased and the building was finished in August of that year. The regular organization took place November 25, 1891. The building has since been enlarged to double its former capacity.

Nelson Street M. E. Church.—Corner of Nelson and Magnolia streets, was organized in 1878, and the church was erected in 1880, at a cost of \$2,000. Rev. N. E. Bush is pastor.

Olivet M. E. Church.—Founded by a class from Salem church as the

Bethany Evangelical church. The name was subsequently changed. The church edifice was erected and first used for worship in June, 1893. Rev. George W. Rosenberg is the present pastor.

Zion M. E. Church (Colored).—Organized in 1842 by Rev. Thomas Jones, of Rochester. The society worships in a brick church on Crouse avenue near Washington street. Rev. W. H. Ross is the present pastor.

St. Paul's Church.—This society was the second one organized in the village of Syracuse, the date being May 22, 1826. The first wardens were John Durnford and Samuel Wright; the first vestrymen, Amos P. Granger, Archie Kasson, James Mann, Matthew Davis, Mather Williams, Barent Filkins, Othniel Williston, and Jabez Hawley. In 1825 the Syracuse Company donated to the society the triangular lot on which stands the Granger block, and in 1828 a wooden edifice was finished facing the east the rear standing close to Warren street. Prior to the erection of the church meetings were held in the school house and in the First Baptist church. On the 12th of July, 1841, the corner stone of a stone edifice was laid on a new lot on Warren street, on the site of the present Government building. The new church was finished in 1842 and soon afterward a wing was added, in which was kept a parochial school by the Rector, Rev. Henry Gregory, D.D. In 1844 the old wooden church was sold to the Roman Catholics, who removed it to the corner of Madison and Montgomery streets where it now stands unoccupied. In 1858 the St. Paul's church was enlarged by extending the rear. In 1883 the church property was sold to the U. S. government for \$70,000 and measures were at once adopted towards erecting the magnificent stone edifice on the corner of East Fayette and Montgomery streets. Its cost including the site was \$150,000. The corner stone was laid June 25, 1884.

St. James's Church.—The service preparatory to the organization of this society was held January 27, 1848, in the chapel of St. Paul's church. The parish was organized August 14, 1848; there were twenty-one communicants at the first service. The first church edifice was situated on Lock street, and was begun in 1851 and finished in 1853; it was destroyed by fire on Passion Sunday, 1891. A lot was purchased on James street, where the present handsome stone edifice was erected in 1881-2. This was the first Free Parish church in the diocese of Western New York and the second in the State of New York. Rev. Dr. Henry Gregory was rector from 1848 to 1857; Rev. C. C. Barclay, 1857-8; Dr. Joseph M. Clarke, 1858 to 1866, and was succeeded by Rev.

Henry M. Teller. Charles Ferguson was the next rector from 1890, and in March, 1895, Rev. Frederick W. Webber was called to the church.

Trinity Church.—In July, 1855, the Trinity Mission School was founded by the society of St. Paul's church, from which this church grew. A congregation was gathered and a chapel erected on Seymour street, which was consecrated November 25, 1855; the parish was organized March 3, 1856. Rev. William Long began the mission and was succeeded in 1856 by Rev. David E. Barr. In 1869 the present church was built at a cost of about \$9,000.

Calvary Church.—In September, 1873, Bishop Huntington opened a Sunday school in a dwelling on Butternut street; thence it was transferred to a barn near by, which was fitted up for a chapel. This school was the forerunner of Calvary Church. On the 20th of September, 1877, the corner stone of the existing church building was laid, and the first service in the church was held on Christmas morning, 1877. Bishop Huntington and Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, assistant, conducted the services until 1883, when Rev. William Hubbard was called. He was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Johnson, the present pastor.

Church of St. John the Divine.—This society was an outgrowth of a Sunday school established March 6, 1870. A fund was raised in 1870, with which was purchased the church site, the old chapel was removed thereto and an addition made. There the first communion service was held on Easter, 1873, by Rev. Mr. Schoule. Two days after the tenth anniversary the church was burned, and the present structure was erected and opened in October, 1882. Rev. David B. Matthews is rector.

Park Avenue Methodist Protestant Church.—This society was an outgrowth of religious work conducted by Rev. Mr. Winshurst and was incorporated in 1866. The brick church is situated on the corner of Park avenue and Geddes street. Mr. Winshurst continued with the church more than twenty years, and was succeeded by Rev. T. I. C. Warren and he by Rev. H. N. Becker.

The Reformed (Dutch) Church.—The Reformed Church of Syracuse was organized by the Classis of Cayuga, March 10, 1848, with eleven members. Rev. James A. H. Cornell, the first pastor, was installed in August, 1848, the services being held in the old Unitarian chapel on East Genesee street. The site of the church on James street was purchased for \$1,900, and the original structure was erected at a cost of \$14,000; the corner stone was laid in the spring of 1849, and the struc-

ture was finished in the summer of 1850 and dedicated on the 16th of July. The last sermon in the old church was preached February 3, 1878, and on that day in the afternoon the building was burned. Plans were at once adopted for rebuilding, and the corner stone was laid on July 23, 1878, and the building was dedicated February 10, 1881, the rear part having been used some time prior to that date. The new church is of stone and cost \$43,000.

Rev. Mr. Cornell was succeeded by the following pastors: Rev. Dr. Maltbie, supply, from September, 1851, to May, 1882; Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, to 1857; Rev. Dr. Condit, supply, to 1858; Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge, to 1862; Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, to near the close of 1865; Rev. Jeremiah Searle, two years, when Dr. Condit again supplied the pulpit to March, 1869; Rev. Martin Luther Berger, to 1875; Rev. W. P. Coddington, supply, to November, 1876; Rev. Evert Van Slyke, to 1885; Rev. R. Bethune Welch, of Auburn, and Rev. W. P. Coddington, then supplied the pulpit until the installation of the present pastor, Rev. Henry D'B. Mulford, in September, 1889.

Unitarian (May Memorial) Church.—The Church of the Messiah (First Unitarian Congregational society) was organized October 4, 1838, with the following trustees: Elisha Walter, Joel Owen and Stephen Abbott. The few Unitarian families in the village had listened to preaching in their faith in 1837 by Rev. Samuel Barrett of Boston and Rev. Mr. Green in the old Baptist church. In January, 1839, a small chapel was built on the site opposite the Grand Opera House on East Genesee street. Here Rev. J. P. B. Storer began a ministry which terminated with his death, March 17, 1844. The society soon outgrew the little chapel, and in August, 1840, a committee was appointed to purchase a site for a new church. The lot corner of Burnet and Lock streets was bought of the Syracuse Company for \$550, to which another was subsequently added on the south at a cost of \$450. A church was built there at a cost of \$5,000, which was dedicated November 23, 1843. In 1845 a call was extended to and accepted by Rev. Samuel J. May. Mr. May was a man of the highest character and advanced views; became very prominently identified with the anti-slavery movement, and won a place in the esteem and affection of the community which it was difficult to fill after his death. He resigned his pastorate some time prior to 1871, and he died on July 2 of that year. During this period the society took the name of "The Church of the Messiah." In 1852 the building was much damaged in a gale, but was repaired at a cost of \$10,000 and dedicated April 11, 1853. Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop accepted a call to the church and was installed April 29, 1868, and dur-

ing more than twenty-five years his scholarly sermons have been listened to with deep interest. The present handsome edifice was erected on James street in 1885 at a cost of about \$50,000.

Church of Christ—The Church of Christ (Disciples, or Christians,) was organized in the old City Hall on February 8, 1863, with thirty-five members. The society was legally organized under the corporate name of Church of Christ, June 3, 1863, with Charles Tucker, John B. Garrett and James M. Clapp, trustees. Services were held in the City Hall until 1863, when the Court House was used until June, 1864. Meanwhile a lot was purchased on East Onondaga street and a brick church erected there at a cost of \$9,000.

First Universalist Church.—The First Universalist Society of Syracuse was organized by Rev. A. A. Thayer in 1859, and the following were chosen trustees: Sampson Jacqueth (president), David Wilcox, Wheeler Truesdell, Gardner Woolson, John F. Clark, B. Austin Avery, E. K. Reed; Harry Gifford, clerk. Rev. Mr. Thayer became the first regular pastor in 1860. In 1862 the first church edifice was built. This was afterwards sold to the city for the High School site, and in 1869 the present church was erected on the site of the old First Baptist church; it was dedicated in 1870 and cost \$28,000.

First English Lutheran Church.—This society was organized July 6, 1879, by the present pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, of Manchester, Md. During the first fifteen months of the organization services were held in the Court House on Sundays and on Wednesday evenings. The brick church on South Salina street, which had been erected by an independent society, was then purchased, and it was improved and rededicated on the 1st of October, 1880, under its present name. The congregation is connected with the New York and New Jersey Synod.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (German).—This church was incorporated under the name of "Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. John, in the village of Syracuse," January 1, 1840, with about forty families as members. Mission services had been held about two years earlier in the First Presbyterian church. The following were chosen trustees: Louis Yehling, Frederick Strangeman, Henry Lammert and George Koenig; the elders and deacons were George Lupp, John Miller, Mr. Schneider, Frederick Hess, John Yehling and Philip Zahn. The first church edifice was erected in 1841 on the site of the present church; this was burned December 28, 1856, and was rebuilt in the next year at a cost of about \$12,000. Trouble arose in this church dur-

ing the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Rechenberg over his refusal to confirm a certain boy, and ten families seceded and with others organized the St. Peter's Evangelical church in the fall of 1843. On the death of Rev. Mr. Weiskotten in 1863, Rev. Charles Steinhauer was elected pastor, but was refused admittance to the church by the trustees. Mr. Steinhauer preached the next Sunday from the church steps, and a week later, with about eighty families, seceded and organized the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's church. In 1879 Rev. Mr. Koenig introduced the liturgy of the Lutheran Church after some difficulty, which had not theretofore been observed in the churches of that denomination in the city. This, with other minor difficulties, caused the withdrawal of about twenty-five families. Trouble again arose in 1883, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Nicum, which ended with calling the police into the building to preserve order at the annual election on December 18. This election was followed by long litigation, which resulted favorably to the faction who supported pastor Nicum, and as a consequence about sixty families seceded from the church and organized St. Mark's church, January 1, 1885.

German Evangelical St. Peter's Church.—This society was incorporated August 6, 1843, with about thirty-eight families. The following were chosen trustees: Henry Lammert, president; Henry Seifker, secretary; Harrison H. Rolf, treasurer; Henry Gieselman, Adam Listman, Michael Dick, Philip Dick, Peter Eurig, Lewis von Hagin and Christopher Wilker. Meetings were first held in a small frame church, corner of Butternut street and Prospect avenue, opposite the site of the present church. This building was subsequently removed across the street and was burned in the fall of 1860. The present church was built in 1860-61, and cost about \$12,000; it was remodeled in 1880, towers were erected and chimes put in at a large expense.

Salem's Church of the Evangelical Society of Syracuse.—This society was incorporated September 9, 1844, with John J. Lucksinger, Gabriel Blumer, and Frederick Sprenger, trustees. The first church was built about 1845 on the southeast corner of Cedar and Grape streets, and was removed in 1850 to the west side of Lock street near Belden avenue, and an addition built on the rear. The present beautiful brick church was erected in 1869, at a cost, of about \$25,000.

Grace Church.—The first service which led to the formation of this church was held in a wooden chapel on the site of the present church, corner of University avenue and Madison street. Rev. Thomas E.

Pattison was the originator of the movement and early in 1871 the parish was organized. John V. Needham and Wells B. Hatch were the first wardens, and Arthur Crittenden, John R. Hawkins, Henry A. Leggett and John C. White, the first vestrymen. The corner stone of the handsome stone church was laid in June, 1876, and the building was consecrated in February, 1877. Rev. Mr. Pattison continued rector about seventeen years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Gates, who remained only six months and was succeeded by Rev. John T. Rose on January 1, 1888; on January 25, 1891, the present rector, Rev. Herbert G. Coddington, assumed the position.

St. Mark's Church.—The mission which was the forerunner of this church was organized in 1883, and the society was organized in the next year; in the same year a stone church edifice was erected on the corner of Bridge and School streets. Rev. E. W. Mundy was rector from the first until the present pastor, Rev. W. De L. Wilson, succeeded him.

The Second Branch of the Evangelical Association of the City of Syracuse.—The removal of Salem's church to the north side of the canal in 1859, caused considerable dissatisfaction on the south side and led to the formation of this society in 1857; it was not incorporated, however, until November 8, 1859, by the following trustees: Charles Matt, Jacob Schneider, and Michael Blaich. The brick church was built about this time on the corner of Grape and Jackson streets. The pastors of Salem's church ministered to the congregation until 1870, since which time the following have occupied the pulpit: Frederick Hehr, John Schaaf, Levi Jacoby, John Reeber, Mr. Boller, Daniel Miller, J. E. Herman, W. J. Marley, F. J. Holzwarth, C. Hardel, D. J. Ebert.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church.—Organized with about ninety families by Rev. Charles Steinhauer in 1863; incorporated December 1, 1863. In 1864 a frame church was built on the site of the present church, corner of Prospect avenue and Butternut streets, which cost \$12,000; prior to this time services were held in Ackerman's and Pfhof's halls. In 1867 the church was burned and the site was rebuilt with the present brick structure, which cost \$24,000. The first trustees were Nicholas Morganstern, Charles L. Hamerle, William Gehm, C. Frederick Lindemer, Andrew Speich, and Jacob Walter. Rev. Mr. Steinhauer served the church six years to 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Oberlander, who ministered to the church more than twenty years with great acceptance. The present pastor is Rev. H. G. Dattan.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This society was incorporated April 17, 1882, with Charles Seybold, Charles Schramm, and Henry Williams, trustees. The first services were held in Good Will Chapel, Fabius and Oswego streets, until 1883, when the frame church on the corner of Oswego and Shonnard streets was finished. The first pastor was Rev. Charles E. Raymond.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Mark's Church.—This church was organized through a secession from St. John's church, before described, with about sixty families and the following trustees: Ludwig Trage, sr., August Fandrich, Gottfried Wells, Carl Schlosser, sr., Nicholas Huber, Heinrich Bruns, William Rhode, Carl Kreischer, and Herman Ungerathen. The brick church, corner of Lock and Burnet streets, was purchased of the Church of Messiah Society soon after the organization. The first pastor was Rev. Theophilus C. Maas.

Woodlawn Evangelical Church.—Organized in 1891, rebuilt its wood edifice in 1892. The only pastor has been Rev. H. P. Merle.

Evangelical Church of the Redeemer.—This society was organized in 1892, and placed in pastoral charge of Rev. U. J. Klingsmith, who still remains. The society is composed principally of young Germans.

Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic).—This society was originally called St. Mary's, and in 1844 John B. Lange, George Miller, and I. Afferdick were chosen trustees and purchased the church site on North Salina street and erected a frame edifice. The first pastor was Rev. Adelbert Inama, who was appointed in 1843; he was succeeded by Rev. Theodore Noethen, Rev. P. Florian Schwenger, O. S. B., Rev. P. Simon Sanderl, and he by Rev. Joseph Raffener, under whose administration the church was enlarged to meet the demands of the growing congregation. In 1861 began the administration of that branch of the Franciscan Fathers known as Minor Conventuals; they built the new church in 1865 at a cost of about \$125,000, which was consecrated May 3, 1867, by the Rt. Rev. John C. Conroy, then Bishop of Albany diocese. The two towers were finished in 1872, when V. R. P. Fidelis Dehm was pastor. He remained in the church until 1878 and was succeeded by Father Joseph as superior of the Franciscans, who appointed Rev. Father Leonard Erich pastor. He remained until 1880, in July of which year Father Alexis Rossbauer was elected superior and pastor; he remained until 1883 and during his pastorate he erected a school building and introduced steam heat in the buildings at a cost of \$40,000. Father Lou. Rich was elected pastor in 1883, and continued

to May, 1888, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Louis Miller; the latter acted until 1889, when Rev. Francis Neubauer, D. D., was elected provincial of the order and Rev. Father Bonaventura Zoller was appointed pastor. The church has a school on Townsend street which was built at a cost of \$40,000. The society is a very large one.

St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic).—Prior to 1842 there were very few Catholic families in Syracuse, but their need of religious instruction led to the organization of a church society in that year. In 1844 the society purchased the frame church built by St. Paul's church on the site of the Granger block and removed it to the corner of Madison and Montgomery streets, where a lot had been purchased. In 1848 the building was enlarged and improved. Rev. Michael Haes was the first pastor and continued until his death in 1859. On the 4th of July in that year he was succeeded by the Rev. James A. O'Hara, who labored faithfully and successfully for the congregation more than thirty years, until his death on December 6, 1889. During the administration of Father Haes the congregation grew rapidly and by 1852 had become very numerous, leading in that year to the organization of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, the church edifice for which society was erected in 1854. Father Haes also brought the first Sisters of Charity to Syracuse, and three of them opened a school in the basement of St. Mary's church. The Sisters have now three schools under their charge—the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum and School, on Madison street, in possession of a brick building which cost \$125,000; the Orphan Asylum for Boys, and Home for Old and Infirm People, situated on the Split Rock road, town of Geddes, under the name of the House of Providence. The site for the latter was purchased by Andrew Lynch for Rev. Dr. O'Hara, in 1867, who organized an Industrial School for Boys, under management of the Christian Brothers; two years later this undertaking was abandoned. In 1872 Thomas McCarthy, Patrick Phelan and Timothy Sullivan, of the General Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, re-established the institution under the management of the Sisters of Charity, as a home for old and feeble of both sexes and an orphan asylum for boys. A large building has been erected at a cost of \$50,000, to take the place of the old one, and fitted up with all modern improvements. In course of time the growth of St. Mary's congregation made a larger church necessary and Dr. O'Hara purchased the site on the corner of Montgomery and Jefferson streets, consisting of four lots. Here during the succeeding ten

years was erected the costliest church structure in the city; it is now complete with exception of the towers and cost \$250,000.

*St. John's Cathedral (formerly Church of St. John the Evangelist).—*This church is an outgrowth of St. Mary's, which in 1852 had surpassed its accommodations. Bishop McClosky delegated Rev. John McMenony, assistant pastor of St. Mary's, to begin the erection of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, on the corner of Lock and Willow streets. The building was finished and opened in 1854. Rev. McMenony officiated as pastor until 1868, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father Guerdet. He continued in the office until 1882, when the parish passed under charge of Rev. Thomas W. Reilly. During his administration the new school house, corner of Lock and Hickory streets, was erected and the Parochial School for Girls was opened by the Sisters of St. Joseph in September, 1883; the boys' department continued under charge of the Christian Brothers. Father Reilly was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Moriarity, LL.D., in December, 1883, who remained until May 1, 1887. In this year Syracuse became the seat of a new Episcopal See and on May 1 Rt. Rev. P. A. Ludden, D. D., was consecrated the first bishop of the Diocese of Syracuse. He selected this church for his cathedral, and Rev. J. S. M. Lynch, D. D., was made vicar-general and rector of St. John's Cathedral; Rev. P. F. McEvoy was appointed chancellor and secretary of the new diocese. To meet the requirements of these changes the church was enlarged and improved.

St. John's Catholic Academy was founded in August, 1887, as a Catholic High School, and was chartered by the Regents of the State of New York. A building was purchased in 1889 by St. Vincent de Paul Society, corner of Greenway avenue and Vann street, where Sunday school is held for the convenience of children in the eastern part of the parish.

*The Church of St. John the Baptist.—*This church was built in 1866, on the corner of Park and Court streets, by Rev. James Duffy. Prior to that time the Catholics of Salina and surrounding country worshiped in the old frame church on North Salina street, opposite the site of the Academy of the Sacred Heart; this old church was built in 1829-30, Thomas McCarthy and James Lynch greatly aiding the work. It was dedicated early in 1830. The congregation being small it was visited only once a month by clergymen. The first regular pastor was Rev. Francis O'Donohue, who remained about six years, and was followed by Fathers Balfe and Drummond, and they by James O'Donnell; he

remained four or five years, after which Fathers Radigan and Cartier had charge of the parish for a time and were followed by Father Michael Haes. Under his supervision the church was enlarged. He remained in charge about fifteen years, was transferred to St. Mary's and was succeeded in this parish successively by Revs. Philip Gillick, Joseph Guerdet, T. A. Mullany, Michael Hackett, Maurice Sheehan, James A. Duffy (under whose administration the present brick edifice was built at a cost of \$125,000), Father Brown, William J. Bourke, and Rev. John F. Mullany, the present pastor. Since Father Mullany took charge of the parish he has erected the Church of the Sacred Heart in the town of Cicero, and St. Joseph's church in Liverpool.

St. Patrick's Church.—This church is situated in Geddes on the corner of Schuyler street and Lowell avenue. The society was organized in 1871, with Rev. Hugh Shields, pastor; he remained only a short time and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Lynch, afterwards vicar-general, who completed the basement of the church. In July, 1871, Rev. Patrick F. Smith was appointed pastor and continued work on the church until its completion. He was succeeded in 1875 by Rev. James P. Magee. The church edifice is of brick and cost \$50,000.

St. Joseph's Church (German Catholic).—This society was organized November 19, 1881, and in the next year the corner stone of the house of worship was laid; the building was dedicated November 21, 1882. A school building was erected in connection with the church in 1883, the cost of both being about \$25,000. Rev. Joseph Pickl was the first pastor in charge and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. S. A. Preisser.

St. Lucy's Church.—The organization of this church was due mainly to the need of religious accommodations in the Fifth ward. Meetings were held about 1870-71 in the Cook block, the society grew in numbers and early in 1872 steps were taken towards building a house of worship, and the site was purchased. Work was begun on the building in August, 1872, and the excavation was completed in September, at which time Rev. John J. Kennedy was appointed pastor of the congregation, and the society was incorporated. The building was vigorously prosecuted and the corner stone laid June 22, 1873; the basement of the building was first occupied for worship November 1, 1873. The structure was finished and dedicated December 23, 1875, by Rt. Rev. Francis McNierny. Rev. Dr. Kennedy succeeded Rev. Dr. Lynch as vicar-general. He also bears the title of Monsignor.

St. Joseph's Church (French Catholic).—This society was organized in 1869 by Rev. Joseph Guerdet, with nearly 200 members. In the same year the church building of the Central Baptist society was purchased, on East Genesee street. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Quevillon, who was succeeded in 1870 by Rev. J. J. Robillard. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Brouillet, and he by Rev. B. C. Thibault. The society is prosperous and increases with the growth of the French population of the city.

Holy Trinity Church.—This church was organized in 1890, and in the following year a frame building was erected at a cost including lot of about \$12,000. It was dedicated November 15, 1891. Rev. John Rowland has been in charge from the first.

Besides the foregoing Roman Catholic churches, there is a Polish church located on Apple street, organized in 1892, and five chapels connected with the several Catholic institutions of the city.

Seventh Day Adventists.—A society of this denomination was formed in Kirkville in 1861, and removed to Syracuse in 1882, for a more central locality. After occupying various mission rooms the property at 109 Harrison Place was purchased for a permanent place of worship. Earnest work has brought the membership to nearly 100. Services are conducted chiefly by missionaries.

HEBREW CHURCHES AND INSTITUTIONS.—In the population of Syracuse there is a very large Hebrew element, which includes many most enterprising business men and respected citizens. Their religious and social institutions are liberally supported and their children are compelled to almost universal attendance in the public schools. Most of the families of this nationality have settled in Syracuse since 1835.

▪ *The Society of Concord.*—In the year 1841 the wholesale notion store of Bernheim & Block, on the site of the Bastable block, was a popular meeting place for Jewish citizens and there was made the first proposition for founding a house of worship in their faith in the village. On September 26, 1841, in New York city, twelve men met at the house of H. Weiksheimer and decided to remove to Syracuse, which they did. They were the founders of the Society of Concord. The first meeting was held on November 21, 1841, at the house of Jacob Garson, on Mulberry street, and the following trustees chosen: Max Thalheimer, president; Joseph Schloss, treasurer; H. Rosenbach, S. Manheimer, E. Rothschild, secretary; all of these are deceased. The Rev. A. Gunzenhauser was engaged as minister and reader, and was succeeded

in August, 1846, by Rev. Joseph Goodman. Services were held in dwellings and in the Townsend block, until 1850, when the synagogue on the corner of Mulberry and Madison streets was purchased; the building had previously been a dwelling and was transformed for church purposes and dedicated by Rev. Dr. Isaac Wise, of Cincinnati. At that time I. H. Bronner was president of the congregation and a few years later was succeeded by Aaron Henocksberg. When the building became too small for the growing congregation measures were adopted which resulted in locating the synagogue now in use on the corner of Mulberry and Harrison streets; it was finished in 1850. The Rev. Joseph Goodman having resigned, Rev. Jacob Levi was chosen in his place. During his administration two factions, one called the Reform and the other the Orthodox party, sprang up in the congregation. The Reform party was headed by Joseph Falker, who was elected president of the society in March, 1861. During Mr. Falker's administration, organ playing, choir singing, and family pews were introduced, the custom of men worshipping with covered heads was abolished and other alterations made. These reforms meant the essential reconciling of the old spirit of Judaism with the newer light and the later requirements of this age. The majority of the congregation felt that they wanted a broad, enlightened Judaism, a Judaism appealing to the heart as well as to reason, and congenial to American soil. These innovations stirred up violent opposition, and the minority, finding they could not reconcile their consciences to the acts of the majority, finally seceded in a body and established themselves in an Orthodox society, which is still in existence. After the division Rev. Dr. Deutsch, a cultured divine, was placed in charge of the spiritual interests of the congregation. On Mr. Falker's retirement from the presidency he was succeeded by others equally advanced in their ideas, such as Simon and Isaac Lowenthal, L. Leiter, David Hamburger, Moritz Marx, and William Henocksburg. Since 1882 Rev. Dr. A. Guttman has had charge of the congregation, and a new and vigorous spirit was infused into the society. The Society of Concord has been very active in philanthropic work through mission schools and various societies and associations.

New Beth Israel.—This congregation was organized August 7, 1854. The first services were held at the house of Moses Hart on Adams street. The following were the first officers of the society: Joshua Jacobs, president; Henry Lazarus, vice-president; P. Lee, secretary;

Moses Hart, J. Samson, E. Labischinsky, N. Marks. The synagogue was built in 1856 and remodeled in 1887. The society owns a cemetery in the southern part of the city.

Adath Jeshurun (Gathering of Religious People).—This church was organized June 6, 1864, and was chartered March 3, 1866. Joseph Swartz was the first president; Joseph Wiseman, vice-president; Moses Bronner, treasurer. The first place of worship was in a building on Harrison street between Mulberry and Montgomery. In 1874 a hall in a building on the corner of Mulberry and Madison streets, was rented and occupied until the church was finished. In 1887 Solomon Rosenbloom purchased a lot on Orange street and insisted that the congregation should now have a home of its own; through his efforts, assisted by Morris Thalheimer, Daniel Rosenbloom, and K. A. Wolf, a gothic building was erected and dedicated in August, 1887. Other successive presidents of the church have been Solomon Rosenbloom, Morris Thalheimer, and Abraham Light. The first leader of the religious service was Rev. W. B. Newcity, who continued until 1875, when he was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Levi. Rev. Leopold Herman is in charge in 1895. Rural Cemetery, south of Oakwood, is the property of this society.

Adath Israel.—This congregation was organized at the house of Jacob Groginsky, June 1, 1882, and the following officers chosen: James B. Harrison, president; Nathan Levi, vice-president; Philip Kaufman, secretary; Moses Jacobs, treasurer. The society met in the Wolf block, corner of Mulberry and Adams street a short time, when their present brick synagogue was erected in the latter part of 1882. Daily meetings are held.

Adath Yeshurun.—In 1870 thirty-five young men left the society of New Beth Israel and began holding meetings in Tabor's Hall. Their first minister was Marcus Radin, and Elias Labischinsky was president. In 1872 they were chartered under the above name and the following officers were chosen: Solomon Harrison, president; Jacob Tumim, vice-president; Samuel Solomon, secretary. In the next year the society bought a house and lot, No. 75 Mulberry street, where in 1877 they built their present church. In 1887 the society purchased a cemetery on the plank road.

Congregational Poily Zedeck.—This church was organized in 1888, chiefly through efforts of Joseph Wallen, Marks Baliban, Moses Kline, David L. Cohen, and Abraham Moses. The society was chartered

September 23, 1888, with the following trustees: Herman Wolfson, Ruben Rubenstein, Samuel Berman, Isaac Heitner, and Philip Kaufman; the first president was Alexander Cohn; secretary, Joseph Honig. The first meeting was in Sugarman's Hall, corner of Grape and Harrison streets. Rev. Mr. Finburg was the first minister. In 1889 the society rented a building on Mulberry street for worship.

The Rescue Mission.—This mission was established in 1887 for the purpose of reaching classes who would not be likely to attend church and give them the blessings of the gospel. The experienced services of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gibbud of New York city were secured and under their advice mission rooms were opened on Washington street, near Mulberry, on Sunday evening, September 4, 1887. The work of the mission attracted public attention through its immediate success in drawing to its doors many who would otherwise have been wholly without religious instruction. The rooms soon proved inadequate, and when the necessity for larger quarters became very pressing, H. B. Andrews, who has been a liberal and indefatigable supporter of the work from the first, purchased the premises No. 115 Mulberry street, enlarged and fitted up the building and rented it to the mission for a merely nominal price. The new rooms were occupied first in 1890. Since that time the mission has done incalculable good, through its religious services in the rooms, in the streets and on canal boats.

The Young Men's Christian Association.—This Christian and philanthropic institution was first founded in England in 1844, and in America in 1851, since which date it has become one of the most powerful factors in the country in spreading Christianity, especially among young men. The association in Syracuse was founded on September 30, 1858; at that time there were only five associations in this State and only sixty in the United States and the British provinces. During the first few months of its existence meetings of the association were held in the churches. In March, 1859, rooms were secured in the Pike block, and later on upper floors at No. 16 South Salina street. The association was incorporated in 1862. During several years most of the work of the association was devoted to the establishment of mission schools, but later it adopted its legitimate sphere of labor—"a work for young men by young men." In 1866 it returned to more desirable apartments in the Pike block, and in 1873 when its lease expired, it again moved to its former rooms on Salina street. In 1875 its first general secretary was chosen in the person of E. D. Ingersol, the work having been previously

carried on by a city missionary. In 1871 new life was inspired in the association and a commodious hall taken and fitted up in the Convention block on East Genesee street. In 1882 the Woman's Auxiliary was organized, with Mrs. H. L. Duguid, president. Another offshoot of the association is the Railroad Branch, established in 1879, and in 1880 a similar branch was founded at East Syracuse.

The parent association long felt the need of a building of its own. On May 30, 1883, at a conference held at the residence of E. W. Leavenworth, the project of securing such a building assumed definite shape. Those present who discussed the advisability of attempting a building were State Secretary George Hall, H. B. Chamberlain, W. W. Brown, R. N. Gere, A. C. Chase, H. L. Duguid, Peter Burns and others. No definite steps were taken until November of that year, when a committee was appointed from the board of managers, consisting of W. S. Peck, James A. Skinner, George C. Sawyer, J. B. Brooks, and A. S. Durston to procure a site. The result was the purchase of the rectory of St. Paul's church on Warren street. After a careful canvass sufficient funds were pledged by citizens to erect the proposed building, ground for which was broken October 7, 1884. On the 15th of November of that year the corner stone was laid by President William A. Duncan, and on January 16, 1886, the fine structure was dedicated. Its cost was \$62,000.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

In caring for the poor and unfortunate Syracuse has always occupied an advanced position. Her citizens may not be more generous, liberal, or sympathetic than those of other cities, but they have at least realized that, outside of the dictates of humanity, the proper protection and support of the poor is one of the elements of prosperity in any community. The numerous and ever-increasing calls upon the charity of the well-to-do have been always promptly and generously met, and the most cordial support given to the establishment of the various institutions having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the poor.

Previous to the incorporation of the city the care of the poor had been provided for through the common channels of the Board of Supervisors and the overseer of the poor (see earlier account of the County Poorhouse) and no institution had then been founded in Syracuse, outside of the Orphan Asylum for this purpose. In 1852, after

some agitation, a City Poor and Workhouse was established, and \$16,000 were appropriated by the Common Council for the erection of a proper building. This action resulted in the erection of the structure now used by the House of Providence, on the Split Rock road. It was used for its intended purpose only about ten years, when it was ordered sold to the Catholics in 1867. The principal reason for its abandonment appears to have been the expense of maintaining it as a separate institution. The immediate care of the poor of the city is now under charge of the overseer of the poor, whose task is much lightened by various philanthropic and charitable organizations.

The Bureau of Labor and Charities has been of almost incalculable usefulness in the city, particularly in discriminating between the worthy and the unworthy poor and in the proper distribution of alms. The bureau was organized December 20, 1878, and incorporated March 7, 1881, with the following charter members: Edward A. Powell, Timothy Sullivan, Elias T. Talbot, Austin C. Chase, James L. Bagg, Lawrence T. Jones, and John M. Strong. The objects of the bureau are thus stated: (1) To investigate the condition of indigent persons in Syracuse, and so far as practicable to cause them to be properly provided for, so as to prevent them from becoming or remaining paupers or criminals; (2) To look after the welfare of children in Syracuse found to be wayward, neglected, or improperly treated, and so far as practicable to procure suitable employment in homes for them in the country or elsewhere. It will be seen that this field is a broad one, and one in which a vast amount of good may be accomplished. The number of directors of the bureau is thirty-two, and E. A. Powell was the first president, with Charles R. Sherlock, secretary.

In 1881 the *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children*, which is a branch of the foregoing institution, was organized and incorporated by the following persons: Timothy Sullivan, James O. S. Huntington, Mabel T. White, Harriet T. Dunlap, Lawrence T. Jones, and Richmond Fisk. The object of the society is sufficiently expressed in its name. The funds and other means of charity for these two institutions are supplied by solicited subscriptions and voluntary contributions.

Syracuse Home Association.—This Home was founded to provide a retreat for women, especially the aged, and women without employment, without homes, and destitute of means. The work was inaugurated by about thirty prominent women of the city, whose efforts were substantially aided by several men who foresaw the good that

might be accomplished by such an institution. The act of incorporation was passed in 1853, and the Home was opened in a dwelling on South Salina street; but more commodious quarters were soon needed and it was removed to a residence on East Fayette street, where it remained thirteen years. In November, 1867, the building was burned and the inmates turned out upon the charity of citizens. They were temporarily sheltered in a building at the corner of Salina and Onondaga streets, and when it became apparent that larger apartments must be provided, Moses D. Burnet presented a site on the corner of Townsend and Hawley streets to the association, on condition that citizens would subscribe a sufficient sum to build a suitable house. By persistent work of the managers, among whom were Hamilton White, Horace White, Charles Pope, Ira Cobb, E. B. Wicks, David French, Lyman Clary, and Ira Williams, and the ready response of generous citizens, the necessary amount was pledged and the corner stone of the new structure was laid in June, 1869. On the 22d of February, 1870, the building was dedicated. The following persons have served as matrons of the institution: Mary A. Reynolds, Rhoda Ann Kincaid, Elizabeth Morris, Agnes Williams, Mrs. Holdridge, Julia M. Willitte, Mary Sherman, Mary W. Curtis, (nine years), Ada Felton, Caroline Stevens, Charlotte A. Clark, Mary E. Cook.

St. Joseph's Hospital.—This institution was founded in 1869 by the Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order, St. Anthony's Convent, of this city. Property was bought on Prospect Hill on the 12th of April, 1869, consisting of an old saloon and dancing hall, for which the sum of \$12,000 was paid. A brick structure was built to connect the two older buildings, rooms were partitioned off and the hospital was formally opened on the 7th of May, 1869. Sister Dominic was placed in charge with Sisters Mechtildes, Veronica, Johanna, and Haycinthe, assistants. To raise funds to pay for the property the Sisters solicited alms and received substantial aid. Citizens of the city also took a deep interest in the founding of the institution and aided in raising funds. During the first year 123 patients were treated. In 1870 Mother Marianne was placed in charge of the hospital and held the position seven years. On the 23d of February, 1870, the hospital was incorporated. In 1873 Mother Bernardine was placed in charge and remained three and one half years. Sister Dominic was then appointed for one year, when Mother Bernardine was reappointed and remained to 1889. In 1882 the hospital was enlarged by an addition on the south

and west sides, and in 1888 another addition was built on the north and east sides, making the building 122 feet by 85½ feet, and capable of accommodating 120 patients. In September, 1889, Sister Genevieve was placed in charge. The board of trustees comprises five citizens of Syracuse, the Mother Provincial acting as president. From the first organization of the hospital Drs. R. W. Pease and H. D. Didama took an active interest in the work, the former as attending surgeon, and the latter as visiting physician. Dr. Henry Crouse was selected as house physician and acted in that capacity for seven years. Dr. J. O. Burt and Dr. J. W. Lawton were also connected with the hospital in its early days. Upon the retirement of Dr. Crouse, Dr. D. M. Totman became house physician and served five years. In 1882 the staff was reorganized with Dr. R. W. Pease, surgeon-in-chief; Dr. H. D. Didama, physician-in-chief, and the following visiting staff: Medical, Drs. Henry L. Elsner, John L. Heffron, Gaylord P. Clark, and Margaret Stanton; surgical, Drs. Nathan Jacobson, D. M. Totman, and Scott Owen; oculist, Dr. U. H. Brown. Dr. Pease remained at the head of the surgical staff until his death in May, 1886. To his great skill and untiring zeal much of the success of the hospital is due. Upon his death Dr. H. D. Didama accepted the post. St. Joseph's Hospital is one of the most beneficent institutions in Onondaga county.

House of the Good Shepherd.—About the year 1871-2 two Canadian women, members of the Episcopal church, came to Syracuse sick with fever and were taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. On the following Sunday, Bishop Huntington, in St. Paul's church, alluded to the incident, dwelling upon and regretting the fact that the church people had no hospital in the city. At the close of the service a gentleman offered a house in East Fayette street for this purpose, rent free, if others would furnish it. The offer was promptly accepted and the hospital was immediately opened. Later it was removed to Hawley street. Outgrowing that institution, George F. Comstock in July, 1874, offered to the board the present site on Marshall street, and measures were inaugurated for erecting a suitable building. This building is a wooden structure three stories high and was finished in December, 1875. The name, "House of the Good Shepherd," was given to the institution previous to its removal from Hawley street. The first officers were: President, Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D.; secretary, Rev. Thomas E. Pattison; treasurer, D. O. Salmon; executive committee, A. C. Powell, D. O. Salmon, D. W. Marvin. The first medical staff

consisted of Drs. Dunlap, Benedict, Didama, Plant, and Rhoades, and the first surgical staff were Drs. Van Duyn, Mercer, and Pease. The doors of the institution are open to all who need its care, regardless of their belief, race or color. The number of beds is nearly sixty, and they are usually full. There are two memorial rooms, one furnished by Mrs. D. P. Wood, in memory of her daughter, and the other by Mrs. W. G. Hibbard, of Chicago, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Peter Van Schaack. There are also three free beds, one supported by the British American Association; one by Mrs. Thayer-Webb, of Skaneateles; and the Van Schaack memorial bed. The sum necessary to support a bed for one year is \$250 and any one may have the privilege.

In 1885 a department was established for the training of nurses in connection with the hospital. Miss L. B. Mills, a graduate from Bellevue Hospital, of New York, was made superintendent of this school and hospital. In 1887 a building was erected adjoining the hospital for the accommodation of the school. The training covers a course of two years, and the discipline is strict.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The schools of early Syracuse were primitive in character, limited in number, and very little record is left of their existence. The first school taught within the present limits of the city was by Capt. Edward O'Connor, probably in 1797, in Salina or Liverpool, or both. Capt. O'Connor settled in Oswego in 1796, having been attracted thither by what he saw while serving as a Revolutionary soldier in Col. Marinus Willett's hapless band who made a winter expedition in 1783 to capture the Oswego forts, and came near perishing in the frost. Capt. O'Connor returned to Salt Point before the winter of 1796-7. He was a well educated Irishman, and his daughter, born in Salina in 1797, married Alvin Bronson, one of the foremost citizens of Oswego.

Besides O'Connor's Salina school, others were undoubtedly taught during the first quarter of a century in Salina, in Geddes, and possibly in Syracuse; but there is no record of the fact. Education was not neglected, but it was mainly fostered in private or select schools. Beginning in 1826, Welthy Ann Lathrop, a widow, taught a select school in a building supplied her by Capt. Joel Cody, in rear of the First Baptist church; this school continued many years. In 1828 a school was taught in a house on East Genesee street, within the bounds of the then village of Lodi, which became merged in the later school on East Fayette

street. This became known as the "cold water school," through the temperance advocacy and influence of Oliver Teall. In 1830 Miss Guthrie taught a private school in a building called "The Wheeler House," on the corner of Salina and Center streets, in what is now the First ward. During six months of the year 1835 George F. Comstock taught a select school in the upper story of a building then standing on the site of the Bastable block. He was elected inspector of schools for the town of Salina in 1837. In early years there was in existence the Salina Institute on Turtle street, between Park and Salina streets. D. C. Leroy and Dr. James Foran were at different times teachers in this institution. Dr. Mather Williams erected a building of temporary character on Water street near Clinton, for the Misses Chamberlain in which they taught a select school for girls. The building was neither ceiled nor plastered, and on the approach of cold weather the school was removed to a room fitted up by Capt. Hiram Putnam, in the upper part of his dwelling on Montgomery street. This school was soon given the name of the Montgomery Institute, thus making up in name, perhaps, what it lacked in other respects. Among the teachers of this "Institute" were Miss Richardson, Miss Alexander, the Misses Newton, Miss Fitch, Miss Collins, Miss Laurie, and Miss Gould; some of these teachers were from distant places. It is probable that Miss Amelia Bradbury also taught in this institution, or its successor on the same street, and the standard of education was well advanced. French, Latin, drawing, music, and later the sciences were taught, and Miss Bradbury numbered among her pupils many who afterwards became heads of the leading families of the village and city.

Miss Emily Chubbuck, afterwards the wife of Adoniram Judson, a famous missionary to Burmah, taught a select school at one period in a small building on the site of the McCarthy wholesale stores, corner of Clinton and Water streets. From September, 1847, to June, 1861, Madame A. J. Raoul taught a select school in the city, which gained an enviable reputation. She was an accomplished teacher of French and music and continued teaching the language to a few pupils until 1872 (she died in 1875), when growing infirmities brought her labors to a close.

Besides these there was a high school taught for several years after about 1840, which has not been noticed in any publication bearing upon the subject, as far as known. A catalogue is at hand printed upon a



C. H. Duell

single sheet about nine by twelve in size, headed "Catalogue of the Church Street High School, Syracuse, N. Y., winter term, 1841-2. J. L. Mayo, Principal. J. Mayo and Marietta Dean, Assistants." J. L. Mayo was father of Levi S. Mayo, now of Syracuse, and J. Mayo was brother of J. L. The former lived very near the site of the present Hier flats and on his house lot built a school house, where this high school was taught a number of years with a good degree of success, as will be seen by the appended list of pupils for the term mentioned. It is given space here for its historical value and for reference:

Males—D. L. Alvord, De Witt C. Adams, Spencer Ballou, Charles Baker, Nicholas Bush, Mark Bush, D. C. Bradley, Orson Barnes, Hiram Brower, Joseph Behn, John Conklin, John Carroll, J. S. Collins, Silas Church, Henry Case, Ira Clark, George Dickinson, Henry D. Dennison, Christopher Dillanback, Alexander Dillanback, Richard Driscoll, Hartwel E. Farrar, H. P. Fellows, Frederic Foreman, George Gillaspie, Martin Gillaspie, J. Henry Hess, T. J. Hall, Mark Hulin, James Hunt, B. F. Hickcox, S. R. Killmor, Edward Leverich, Alonzo R. Morgan, Charles P. Morse, D. L. Moffitt, George McBride, Wm. McDougall, Alexander R. Mackley, J. M. McGowan, Alexander McKinstry, William McKinstry, John McQuaid, J. H. Mayo, Levi Snow Mayo, Henry Noxon, Francis Olds, W. H. Peabody, Henry Pearson, I. Merritt Reynolds, Joseph L. Rhoades, A. G. Spencer, W. H. Stephens, A. H. Taylor, J. H. Walrath, Collins Wood, Stephen Whiston, John Wynkoop, Charles Wellington, De Witt C. Wieting, Demier Whittaker. Females—Nancy A. Cook, Mary Collins, Harriet Collins, Caroline Gardner, Sarah Haggerty, Elizabeth Kelley, Rebecca E. Lowell, Sarah C. Mayo, Sophronia T. Mayo, Rosette Pryne, Sarah Sweet, Lucinda Wales, Anna Waggoner.

The "Conditions" attached to this circular were "two to five dollars per term of 11 weeks." Very few of this list of students are living in this vicinity; those who are have pleasant memories of the school.

In 1835 a charter was obtained for the Syracuse Academy, chiefly through the efforts of Aaron Burt, Harvey Baldwin, and Oliver Teall, who owned lands in the eastern part of the city. Mr. Baldwin donated a lot, and under many discouragements a brick building was finally erected on "Lodi Hill," East Fayette street, which was supplied with competent teachers and supported by the benefactions of its founders. The first principal was a Mr. Kellogg, of New York, who was succeeded by Orrin Root, many later years a professor in Hamilton College. During one period A. G. Salisbury, who was the first clerk of the Board of Education in Syracuse, was its principal. At later periods the academy was conducted by Joseph A. Allen and Oliver T. Burt. But the institution did not prosper. Jealousies in reference to it were awakened, interest in the public schools became more active, and dis-

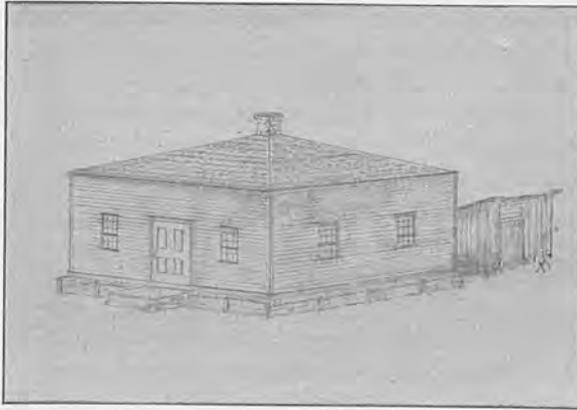
district school houses multiplied and to them was drawn much of the sympathy and patronage of the public. While the cause of education at large profited by the establishment of the academy, its founders lost in money and time, became discouraged, and the institution was abandoned, to eventually become the home of the helpless orphan and the abode of charity—the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum.

Public Village Schools.—The public schools existing prior to the city incorporation were all maintained as district schools of the town of Salina and under the general school law. Neither the charter of the village of Salina, adopted in 1824, nor that of the village of Syracuse, adopted in 1825, made any change in the status of the schools then within their limits; they were from the first, and continued to be down to 1848, common schools of the town of Salina.

The first public school within the present limits of the city was District No. 1, Salina, situated in the First ward, near the site of the present Jefferson school. The school house was built in 1805 and was commonly known as "the old red school house." It stood on what was later the southeast corner of Washington Park, and in it were held many of the old time spirited elections. In 1839 this district was divided, the old building having been demolished by the Salina boys as unfit for further use, and two one-story brick buildings were erected on Wolf street three blocks apart, and known as No. 1 and No. 8. Isaac Van Tassel taught the first school while fitting himself for the ministry; he died about 1847 while serving among the Maumee Indians. Among the teachers in the new No. 1 were David Parsons, U. H. Van Seest, and Lewis Cornell, and in No. 8 were Thomas Wheeler, a Mr. Whitney, David Parsons, Elijah Devoe, and Edward Smith,¹ who began in May, 1845, and is still in the profession as principal of Prescott School. Another division in Salina created districts 15 and 16, the first under charge of the late J. B. Brigham and the other of Miss Delia N. Earl. In the mean time the first school house in the village of Syra-

¹ Edward Smith is a native of Skaneateles, N. Y., where he was born in 1817. He obtained his education in the public schools of Cattaraugus county, and on May 1, 1845, he took a position as teacher in old No. 8 school in Salina, where he continued twenty-one years. He was then made superintendent of the public schools of Syracuse, and held the office twenty-three years, resigning in 1880, to become principal of Prescott School, which position he now holds. There are few if any educators in this State, and none in this county, who have been so long and honorably connected with teaching. Mr. Smith was tendered a complimentary dinner at the Vanderbilt House on May 17, 1895, upon the completion of his fiftieth year in connection with the schools of Syracuse. Mr. Smith was succeeded as superintendent in March, 1880, by Prof. A. B. Blodgett, whose sketch appears on another page of this work.

cuse was erected in about the year 1826, the exact date not being known. It stood on ground on what is now West Willow street, now occupied by Young's stables. It was a square, hip-roofed structure, shown in the engraving, and for a considerable period was used for various public gatherings. Among the teachers in the old school house were William K. Blair, Hiram A. Deming, Mr. Williams, Mr. Evans and Mr. May.



THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE.

[Sketched from memory by M.W. Hanchett.]

District No. 5 was organized January 1, 1839, on Lock street. A lot was purchased fronting on Lock and Salt streets and a contract let for a building to cost \$1,600. Efforts were made to collect \$2,000 by tax, but they failed and the building was not finished. Within the succeeding two years, however, it was completed by the erection of a two story front with four more rooms. District No. 6 had a one story brick building near the old mill pond; this was used until 1872, when Madison school was built, when it was abandoned. The first school house in District No. 7 was of brick and only one story. It was built in 1839, on the old Putnam school site which was abandoned for school purposes in 1888. In 1843, after considerable strife, the old building was supplemented with a two story front, making the finest school building then in the county. Of this school A. G. Salisbury was principal until he was elected the first clerk of the Board of Education in 1848. District No. 9 had a small wood building on West street. District No. 10, in the village of Lodi, had a small house on East Genesee street, built

probably in 1828. It was replaced in 1840 by a two story brick building on East Fayette street, which became known as the "cold water school," through the temperance work carried on in that vicinity by Oliver Teall.

This includes all of the schools in the limits of the city when it was organized in 1848. The first branch of old No. 3, in Geddes,¹ was organized in 1867 and a school house built on Magnolia street and named Noble school, from W. Noble, who had taken a deep interest in educational matters. Some years later the name was changed to Magnolia school. Previous to 1874 the village school house had been rebuilt and in that year the older pupils who had attended Magnolia School were transferred to the new building. Delaware school was completed in 1890, and Magnolia was abandoned. The Frazer School (the second branch of the Porter School of Geddes) was organized in 1879. The wooden house stood on the site of the present brick building and was burned in 1885; the new structure was finished in 1887. The Rock School was organized in Geddes in 1872 and opened in a building at 92 Geddes street. Two years later the district purchased the Brown Memorial chapel, removed it to Rock street and converted it into a school building.

The origin of the Brighton School was District No. 44 of Onondaga, organized in 1842. The first school house was of stone, and was used until 1860, when a two story brick structure was erected; this was occupied until the present handsome building was finished in 1891. The district was taken into the city in 1887. In 1883 the district was changed to Union Free School District No. 2, and in June, 1878, from the north part of this district was formed School District No. 29, of Onondaga; it included the territory of the village of Danforth, and was called the Union Free School of that village. Danforth was annexed to the city in February, 1887, and the name was changed to Danforth School.

What has always been known as Rose School was organized very early in the century and was one of the first in that part of the county. The school house which succeeded the first one stood where the Rose School was located when the district was taken into the city.

On the 10th of April, 1848, a public meeting was held in Market Hall, over which Alexander McKinstry presided, to devise a system of

¹ For earlier schools in Geddes, see history of that town.

common schools for the city. A series of resolutions prepared by the Rev. Samuel J. May, referring to the organization of the city and the resulting benefits, with need of taking early and efficient steps to provide for the education of the young, was adopted. The following resolutions were adopted:

That it is fitting and proper that a complete system of schools, free to all the children of the city, should be amply sustained at the public expense, as that of our city government, or fire department, or highways, and should be so supported.

Resolved, That the noble example set by many cities in our State and country in respect to common schools, should be generously emulated by the city of Syracuse.

Resolved, That a committee of five from each ward be appointed to consider the plan of public instruction originally proposed by those who drafted the charter of our city and compare it with the plan in operation in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Providence, Rochester, and Buffalo, and report to an adjourned meeting, in detail, such a plan of public schools as they shall deem best adapted to the circumstances and wants of Syracuse.

The chair then appointed the following as the committee contemplated in the second resolution:

First Ward.—William Clarke, Michael Lynch, I. R. Quereau, Miles W. Bennett, Noah Wood.

Second Ward.—John Wilkinson, Dennis McCarthy, L. W. Hall, Henry J. Sedgwick, Alexander McKinstry.

Third Ward.—Hiram Putnam, Theodore Ashley, Rev. Mr. Raymond, Phares Gould, P. S. Stoddard.

Fourth Ward.—Hamilton White, David Bonta, W. W. Newell, A. G. Salisbury, E. T. Hayden.

It was resolved "that the committee be requested to meet at the trustees' room on Saturday evening next." Also "that this meeting adjourn to meet again at the call of the committee."

It will be observed by the reader of the foregoing pages of city history that the men composing the committee just described were leading citizens, and men who would at once adopt liberal measures for the establishment of a more efficient and comprehensive system of schools. That they did do this is clearly shown.

"An Act in Relation to the Public Schools of Syracuse" was passed by the Legislature on April 11, 1848, the result of the committee's work, which, with some amendments, forms the basis of the present school system of the city. It provided for the appointment by the mayor and Common Council of two classes of school commissioners, one of which should hold office one year and the other two years from the date of the first appointment, and that thereafter one commissioner

should be elected from each ward annually. These constitute the Board of Education and substantially have full control of every matter relating to the public schools. The act was amended March 11, 1865, and March 27, 1868. One commissioner is now elected by the people from each ward for two years and it is so arranged that the "even" wards elect one year and the "odd" wards the next year. In pursuance of the act eight commissioners were appointed by the mayor and Common Council, and they met in Market Hall, April 21, 1848, and after choosing Hiram Putnam and R. A. Yoe, president and secretary *pro tem.*, proceeded to draw for their respective terms as follows: First ward, William Clark, two years; J. P. Babcock, one year. Second ward, James Noxon, two years; C. M. Brosnan, one year. Third ward, Hiram Putnam, two years; Daniel Bradley, one year. Fourth ward, Oliver Teall, two years; C. A. Wheaton, one year. Oliver Teall resigned the office and the vacancy was filled by T. B. Fitch. William Clark was chosen president of the board, but declined the honor, and Hiram Putnam was given the place. At the next meeting of the board, on April 26, 1848, A. G. Salisbury,¹ who had been principal of the Putnam School previous to the city organization, was chosen clerk, and upon him devolved also the duties of superintendent of schools, at a salary of \$600 per year. Upon its organization the board adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Education will not employ any teacher in any of the public schools of the city who uses intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or who is addicted to the use of tobacco.

Resolved, That the President of the Board give public notice that the common schools of the city will be opened free to all children of the city.

Following is a list of the teachers first appointed by the Board for the four wards:

¹ Albert Gleason Salisbury was born in August, 1813, at Seneca Castle, Ontario county, N. Y., and received his education in Whitesboro and Pompey Academies. In 1833-9 he opened a school in the session room of the First Presbyterian church in Syracuse, and later taught in a building on East Genesee street. From there he went to Putnam School as principal in 1840. One of his assistants was Miss Sarah Tallman, whom he afterwards married. During the enlargement of No. 7, a few years later, Mr. Salisbury taught a select school over where Grant & Dunn's hardware store is situated. When the enlargement of No. 7 was completed he went back to it as principal and so continued until elected the first clerk of the Board of Education of the city. This he resigned in 1850 to again become principal of No. 7. He was again elected clerk in June of the same year, and again resigned to take his former place in 1851. In 1854 he opened a private school in the Myers block, which he made very successful. In 1857 he returned to his former position where he continued until 1864, when he was made paymaster in the army. In 1867 he was appointed a warden of Auburn prison, where he remained a little more than a year. He died in 1874.

First Ward—No. 1, Lewis Cornell, principal, monthly salary, \$35. No. 8, Edward Smith, principal, \$35. No. 15, J. B. Brigham, principal, \$50. No. 16, James Johnston, principal, \$35; Miss Delia Earl, assistant, \$15.

Second Ward—No. 4, N. P. Stanton, principal, \$48; Mrs. N. P. Stanton, assistant, \$18; Miss Palmer, assistant, \$15. No. 5, R. R. Stetson, principal, \$45; Mrs. R. R. Stetson, assistant, \$16; Miss M. A. Clapp, assistant, \$18; Miss J. A. Van Denberg, assistant, \$18.

Third Ward—No. 6, J. B. Beal, principal, \$35; Miss Hannah Burnet, assistant, \$15. No. 20, Miss A. Bennett, principal, \$18.

Fourth Ward—No. 7, W. W. Newman, principal, \$50; Miss E. E. Williams, assistant, \$18; Miss S. M. Cox, assistant, \$18; Mrs. R. C. Newman, assistant, \$18. No. 12, J. M. Winchell, principal, \$35; Miss A. Barker, assistant, \$15; Miss H. Kingsley, assistant, \$18.

As the population of the city increased, new schools and buildings were added, as shown in the subsequent list. In 1854 a High School department was organized in the old Prescott School on Lock street, with Charles C. Roundy, principal. This department was removed to No. 4, on Church street, in 1855, and was afterwards continued in rooms in the Pike block and in others over the lower floor of what was then Sherman's grocery, on the southeast corner of Warren and East Fayette streets, until 1869, when it was established in the present building on West Genesee street, which was erected at a cost, including the site, of \$100,000. The principals of the High School since Professor Roundy have been W. A. Brownell, A. M., Ph. D., Samuel Thurber, A. M., George A. Bacon, A. M., Ph. D., and William K. Wickes, A. M.

The first annual report after the incorporation of the city gives the total amount of money received by the Board of Education as \$12,531.60; the number of children taught during the year, 3,250. In September, 1850, it was resolved to call for proposals for building three new school houses, one near the old court house on North Salina street, one south of No. 7, and one in district No. 9. The latter was abandoned and the one on the north side was located on Ash street, corner of Townsend, and the other on Montgomery street between Adams and Jackson streets. The buildings were to cost \$3,200 each. In 1851 the small school lot on West street (No. 9) was exchanged for a lot eight rods square on Seymour street, which was afterwards increased to a frontage of ten rods. Later in the same year the lot of No. 3 was also enlarged by a purchase of 4 by 11 rods. Early in 1852 a contract was let to Amos L. Mason for enlarging No. 8 building and for a new house in No. 9. Evening schools were first opened in this year. In

1856 the property known as the "hemlock church" was purchased and put in use, thus relieving the crowded schools in the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth wards. In 1857 the Fayette School house (now Irving) was so nearly completed that one room was finished off and a school opened by pupils transferred from No. 7. At the beginning of the second decade of the city schools, fifty-six teachers were employed, against twenty-four ten years earlier. In February, 1859, the Common Council authorized the sale of Nos. 1, 2 and 8, and the purchase of what was called the Richmond property in the First ward at \$2,400. On that lot in that and the following years Salina School was built. In the same year contracts were let for building a school house in the Fourth ward, Lodi street, which was finished in the spring of 1860. In 1859 the designation of the schools by numbers was changed to names as follows: Nos. 1, 2 and 8 were dropped and they were represented by Salina School; No. 3, Jefferson School; No. 4, Genesee School; No. 5, Prescott School; No. 6, Fayette School (now abandoned;) No. 7, Putnam School; No. 9, Seymour School; No. 10, Lodi School (now abandoned and Madison school takes its place;) No. 11, Montgomery School; No. 12, Townsend School; No. 13, Irving School; the new school on Lodi street was named Clinton School. The Salina School was completed in May, 1860, and in June the New York State Teachers' Association held its session in the city. In the same year a lot on West Genesee street, opposite the High School, was purchased for \$3,000, and has been used for Genesee School. It was first used as a school in May, 1863. In March, 1867, corporal punishment was abolished in the city schools. While this action caused temporary consternation among the teachers, the general discipline was improved. In that year the High School lot was purchased and plans for the building adopted. Two other lots were also purchased, one on Butternut street and one between Otisco and Tully streets, costing \$4,250 and \$4,700 respectively. In 1868 May School building was erected at a cost of \$15,875, unfurnished. In the fall of 1869 a contract was let for building Franklin School and finishing the lower floor at a cost of \$13,400, and in the spring of 1871 the Genesee building was raised one story. In the same year a lot was purchased for Madison School at a cost of \$6,000, and the old Franklin School on Lodi street was sold. Madison School building was erected, costing \$17,500. Putnam School was partly burned in October, and immediately repaired. In 1874 lots were purchased and wooden buildings erected in the Fifth and Seventh wards, costing respectively

\$7,019.15 and \$8,891.41. These are known as Grace and Adams Schools. On April 4, 1875, Salina School building was wholly burned and a new structure was at once erected costing \$15,256. In 1878 Charles R. Wells was employed to teach penmanship in all the schools, a position which he filled with great acceptance until the close of the year 1891-2, when he was succeeded by William H. Covert. In 1880 contracts were let for Prescott School building for \$19,476, and for the Seymour School addition for \$2,529.75. The latter building was abandoned in 1881 as unsafe and the present structure was erected. In 1886, on account of the crowded condition of the Fifth ward school, a branch was opened in the southern part of the ward and called the Merrick School. Rooms were fitted up in the basement of a church for temporary use until a new building was erected. In 1887 Frazer School in the Third ward was erected at a cost of nearly \$20,000; a lot was purchased for a new building in the Putnam district on the corner of Madison and Mulberry streets at a cost of \$15,000; the present structure on this lot was finished in the next year, the contract price being \$33,390. In this year the villages of Geddes and Danforth were annexed to the city bringing in the Porter, the Gere, the Brighton, the Danforth and the Rock Schools. In 1886 also a lot was purchased in the Fourth ward, where a school had been kept in rented rooms, and a four room wooden building erected. In 1889 new schools were recommended for the Ninth and Twelfth wards, and a new building was ordered to relieve the Fifth and Ninth wards and another for the relief of Madison School. For these purposes \$30,000 were appropriated, lots were purchased, and the buildings were erected. In February, 1890, the new school building in the Ninth ward was finished and occupied, which cost including lot \$23,900. In the same year plans were adopted for a new building in the Eleventh ward, which resulted in building the commodious structure on the corner of South Salina and Colvin streets. In 1892-3 new buildings were erected for Montgomery and Grace Schools, and in 1894 Townsend School building was erected. The vast number of extensions and other improvements on the various school buildings that have been made since the city incorporation cannot, of course, be mentioned in these pages.¹

Statistics of School Buildings.—Jefferson School (No. 3), built 1848, enlarged 1874.

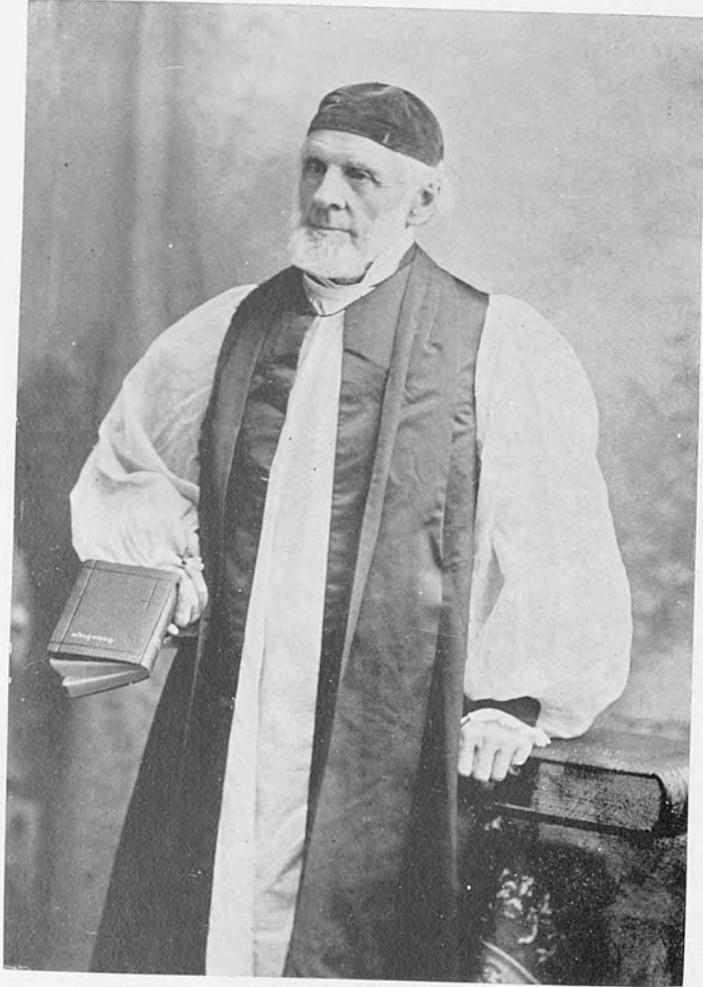
¹ For further details of school history the reader is referred to Edward Smith's very complete work on the subject, published in 1892 by C. W. Bardeen, from which many of the foregoing facts have been gleaned.

- Montgomery School (No. 11), built 1851, enlarged 1857, rebuilt 1892.
 Townsend School (No. 12), built 1851, enlarged 1861, enlarged 1881, rebuilt 1894.
 Seymour School (No. 9), built 1852, enlarged 1862, 1865, 1881, and rebuilt 1882.
 Salina School (No. 8), enlarged 1852, 1858, abandoned and new house built 1859-60, enlarged 1871, burned and rebuilt 1873, remodeled 1890.
 Irving School (No. 13) built 1857, enlarged 1866, enlarged 1881.
 Putnam School (No. 7) enlarged 1857, 1863, burned and rebuilt 1871, enlarged 1881, new house on new lot built 1888.
 Clinton School, built 1859, enlarged 1861, 1866, 1870; rebuilt 1895.
 Genesee School (No. 4), built 1862, enlarged 1870.
 High School, built 1867-8.
 May School, built 1867, remodeled 1885.
 Franklin School, built 1869-70, remodeled 1886.
 Fayette School (No. 5) and Lodi School (No. 10), abandoned 1871.
 Madison School, built 1871.
 Grace School, built 1874, rebuilt 1892.
 Adams School, built 1874.
 Prescott School, enlarged 1867, abandoned and new building erected 1881; enlarged 1894.
 Frazer School, burned and rebuilt 1887.
 Vine School, built 1887.
 Bassett School, built 1890.
 Merrick School, built 1890.
 Delaware School, built 1890.
 Brighton School, built 1891.
 Croton School, built 1895.
 Tompkins School, built 1895.
 Garfield School, built 1895.

A Truant School was opened in September, 1895, at No. 824 South Salina street, Eighteenth ward, under an act entitled, "An act to Provide for the Compulsory Education of Children," passed by the Legislature May 12, 1894. The first custodian was Charles Schwartz.

The report of Superintendent Blodgett for 1895 showed that there were at the close of the year 336 teachers in the schools, and the average daily attendance of scholars was 12,578, an increase of 518 over 1894. The number of pupils in the average attendance to each teacher was 37.43. The number of reported pupils in private and parochial schools was 3,200. The cost per pupil of public schools was \$15.69, an increase of \$0.18.

Superintendent Blodgett recommended manual training and kindergartens. He also made some pertinent remarks as to the qualifications of the principals of schools and teachers. He was very strenuous in his argument for a new High School or schools, and urged, also, the adop-



RT. REV. FREDERIC D. HUNTINGTON.

tion of a four years' course. He showed the wisdom of placing the High School under the Board of Regents.

Keble School.—This old and flourishing educational institution was founded in 1871, and was the outgrowth of a day school opened by Miss Jackson in September, 1866. In 1871 a boarding department was added and the school was removed to its present location on the corner of James and Burnet streets. It was placed under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, and received its name in honor of the English poet, Keble. At the opening in 1871, the principal, having become impressed with the advantages of kindergarten teaching, introduced it in this school, the first effort of the kind in the city; it was continued three years, when through lack of room and of knowledge of the benefits of the system, it was closed for the time being. In 1878 Keble School was incorporated and a board of trustees chosen, of which Bishop Huntington was president. Since that date the buildings have been twice enlarged to meet the demand for additional students. The kindergarten department was again opened in 1889, commodious rooms having been added for the purpose. There have been in this school since the opening nearly 1,000 pupils, of which number nearly 250 have been members of the school family. There have been 131 graduates, and there are now in the school 150 pupils and fifteen teachers are employed.

Syracuse University.—The Syracuse University had its inception in the Centennial of Methodism in 1866. The Methodist Episcopal church had resolved to raise in that year \$2,000,000 and to make its educational institutions the chief object of its benefactions. There were at that time under the care of the Methodist denomination several seminaries in the State of New York, but only one college. This was Genesee College located at Lima, a small village distant from a railroad station. It had been in operation since 1851, doing excellent work, but because of the disadvantage of its location had not prospered as much as had been anticipated. When efforts were to be made for centennial educational collections in New York, the question of a new university site at once became prominent. After much discussion it was resolved to seek a central location to which the Genesee College might be removed. All the trustees of the latter institution save one favored the removal. Of course the citizens of Lima violently opposed such action, and secured an injunction against the trustees, prohibiting it. The work, however, of founding the new university did not halt. In 1867

the city of Syracuse voted an appropriation of \$100,000 to the university, conditioned upon the raising of \$400,000 additional for endowment. On the 22d of February, 1870, a Methodist Episcopal convention for the State of New York was held in Syracuse, at which it was determined to establish the university in that city and recommended immediate action to raise at least \$500,000 for its endowment. Subscriptions were asked for and \$181,000 were subscribed there. This, with previous valid subscriptions and the pledge of the city, made the amount of the fund for the new institution \$385,000. A provisional board of trustees was elected and steps taken to secure a charter. In January, 1871, the valid pledges to the enterprise reached \$425,000, and on the 24th of April following the city issued bonds to the university amounting to \$100,000. In May Eliphalet Remington gave to the university an interest in a block in Syracuse worth \$80,000. During the same month a site of fifty acres in the southeast part of the city was presented by George F. Comstock, and plans for building the Hall of Languages were adopted. On September 1, 1871, the College of Liberal Arts opened its first session in the Myers block with forty-one students and five professors. It continued to occupy that building until the Hall of Languages was completed and dedicated in May, 1873. In December, 1871, the Medical College was established and began its work in the autumn of 1872. The College of Fine Arts was established in June, 1873, and opened on September 18, following. Thus was Syracuse University founded.

In the autumn of 1886 E. F. Holden, of Syracuse, determined to erect a working observatory as a memorial to his son, Charles Demarest Holden, who graduated in the class of 1877, and died in Syracuse in February, 1883. This observatory is built of rock-faced gray limestone and is about 40 by 40 feet in extreme dimensions. It is equipped with an eight-inch Alvan Clark telescope, four-inch reversible transit, micrometer, chronograph, chronometer, astronomical clock and other needed apparatus.

In April, 1887, Mrs. John Reid, of New York city, purchased the great library of Leopold Von Ranke, of Berlin, Germany, and offered it to Syracuse University on condition that a suitable building be erected to contain it. Accordingly in the following September a library building 80 by 90 feet, with a capacity of 130,000 volumes, was begun, which was finished in June, 1889.

One of the most magnificent gifts ever received by the university is

the Memorial College for Women, erected by the late John Crouse, of Syracuse, and finished by his son, D. Edgar Crouse. This structure is of Long-Meadow red sandstone, 162 by 190 feet extreme measurements, and is one of the most imposing of buildings. It contains a magnificent music hall, a large organ, and has been amply and elegantly furnished by its donors.

The university has at present four colleges. The College of Liberal Arts, the College of Fine Arts, the College of Medicine, and the College of Law, the latter having begun work in September, 1895. A new medical college is in course of erection (1895) at a cost of about \$100,000.

Among the notable gifts to the university have been the following: Philo Remington, \$100,000; John D. Slayback, \$20,000; "A Friend," for library, \$100,000; Milton S. Price, \$10,000; Mrs. Lydia Morehouse, \$30,000; Eliphalet Remington, \$80,000; Bishop Jesse T. Peck, \$50,000; J. Dorman Steele, \$50,000; George F. Comstock, \$50,000; Rev. H. R. Robinson, \$15,000; Rev. William Griffin, D. D., \$40,000; Hon. David Decker, \$10,000; Mrs. W. P. Abbott, \$10,000; Mrs. Harriet T. Leavenworth, Wolf Collection of Engravings; E. F. Holden, the Conservatory; John Crouse and D. Edgar Crouse, John Crouse Memorial College; Mrs. J. M. Reid, Von Ranke Library; Mrs. J. Dorman Steele, support of Professorship of Theistic Science, (\$2,500 per year) and the equipment of the Department of Physics, \$10,000; and many other gifts of various amounts.

The university opens all of its courses of study on equal terms to students of both sexes.

The chancellors of the university have been as follows: Rev. Daniel Steele, D. D. (president of the College of Liberal Arts), 1871-72; Alexander Winchell, LL. D., 1872-74; E. O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., 1874-80; Charles N. Sims, D. D., LL. D., 1881-93; Rev. James S. Day, D. D., LL. D., present chancellor. In point of registration the university now ranks fifth among the universities and colleges of the country, and its faculty is proportionately large.

Libraries.—The first circulating library in Syracuse was called the "Parish Library," and was established chiefly through the efforts of Rev. Palmer Dyer, then rector of St. Paul's church. Mr. Dyer took a deep interest in the welfare of the village, particularly in its moral and educational advancement. This small library was accommodated, during at least a part of its existence, in a room provided by L. H. Redfield; it was subsequently removed to the old academy and consolidated with a library belonging to that institution. Madame A. J. Raoul, a lady who manifested deep interest in educational and intellectual affairs, had a circulating library at one period, previous to the incorporation of the city, which accomplished much good.

A building which once stood on the northeast corner of South Salina and Washington streets was known as "Library Hall," from the fact that therein was a public hall and also a library which was the offspring of the "Syracuse Library and Reading Room Association." The hall was used for public lectures and entertainments, among those given in it being a performance by Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist, readings by Fannie Kemble-Butler, with many others by lesser lights. The library never reached more than 1,200 volumes and the association was not long-lived; it closed its affairs under a burden of debt, and the books were purchased by E. W. Leavenworth, Capt. Hiram Putnam, Dr. Lyman Clary, and others, and placed as a library in Dr. Clary's office. At a later date the books were presented to the "Franklin Library and Institute," an institution that enjoyed a long period of prosperity, increasing its library and giving public entertainments and lectures which were very popular. One of the first librarians of this institute was Dr. Henry Gregory, then rector of St. Paul's church, and his zealous and untiring efforts contributed much to the success of the institution. The library was for many years kept in commodious apartments in the Wieting block. But brilliant as were its prospects during one period, it finally fell into decline and its affairs were closed up and effects sold. Many of the books found their way into other local libraries.

About the year 1844 the Society for Mutual Instruction was founded, the plan of which bore a close relationship to library work. The officers and members were each assigned a branch of natural science, and in rotation each furnished an essay at the weekly meetings, using natural specimens for illustration; these essays were supplemented by remarks from the assembled members on the subject in hand. In the first year the members met in the school house on Church street, and the last year in A. G. Salisbury's school room, in rear of the old Congregational church (site of the Convention block) on East Genesee street. This society accomplished much good to its members.

Small circulating libraries were connected with the district schools from almost the date of their existence, and were continued a few years under the city organization. The superintendent's report for 1857 said:

No equal amount of public money is doing more good to the community than that expended in the purchase of books for the district libraries. There are nine of these libraries, so distributed over the city as to be conveniently accessible to every

one. The aggregate number of volumes is 4,620. During the year 20,000 volumes have been drawn. This extensive reading, principally by the pupils attending the schools, but largely by others, cannot fail to have an important influence in forming the tastes and habits of those who thus devote their leisure hours.

These libraries continued until after the adoption of the plan of a Central Library, when many of the less valuable and important books were sold and the standard and valuable works were turned over to the Central.

The Central Library was begun in 1857 by the bringing of various school libraries together in the City Hall and putting them in charge of the superintendent of schools. In 1862 John Strachan was made librarian. In 1863 he was followed by Patrick McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy was a most able and careful librarian and many of the good books in the library were purchased by him.

In 1869 the library was moved with the superintendent's office from the City Hall to the new High School building. Mr. McCarthy died in 1870 and was followed by his son, William McCarthy, who served for one year. After him came John S. Clark, who was librarian for three years. In 1876 Mrs. Gambia was appointed librarian and served three years. In 1880 Ezekiel W. Mundy was appointed librarian, and he has remained at his post to the present time.

The library remained under the direction of the Board of Education until February, 1893, when that body, by reason of a change in the laws of the State concerning libraries, recommended that the library be placed under the supervision of the Board of Regents, and appointed President Stilwell, of the Board of Education, to lay the matter before the Common Council. The result was that the charter of the city was amended and a commission was appointed by the mayor to take the matter in hand. This commission consisted of Giles H. Stilwell, president of the Board of Education; Seckel Bronner, James K. McGuire, Nicholas Peters, jr., Horace White. Afterward Hon. Jacob Amos, mayor of the city, and Andrew B. Blodgett, superintendent of public schools, were added to the commission by the Board of Regents.

The commission met August 23, 1893, agreed upon a name for the library—Syracuse Central Library—and signed an application to the Board of Regents asking for a charter. A charter was granted dated December 13, 1893, appointing Jacob Amos, mayor; Andrew B. Blodgett, superintendent of schools; Giles H. Stilwell, James K. McGuire, Seckel Bronner, Nicholas Peters, jr., and Horace White, trustees,

ONONDAGA'S CENTENNIAL.

the mayor and superintendent of schools to hold their places ex-officio. The Board of Education at once delivered to this Board of Trustees the entire books, furniture, funds and other property pertaining to the library, and generously offered to continue to the library for one year the use of its rooms in the High School, with all the service and privileges hitherto enjoyed.

Soon thereafter, however, the Common Council set apart the old Putnam School building, then unused, to the service of the library, and voted a sum sufficient to put the building in repair, to move the library and to recatalogue it. The building committee was able to put the building into the hands of the trustees for use July 15, 1894, and on that day the moving was begun. On December 1 the book committee was able to announce the library ready for the distribution of books and the library was opened, and since then the work has been going on daily with excellent results.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

	Days Open.	Average Daily Circulation.	Total Circulation.	Volumes Added.	Volumes in Library.	Money Expended.
1870.....	187	130	24,310			
1871.....	308	129	39,694	2,659	10,000	\$7,090.50
1872.....	304	128	38,956	664	10,592	4,671.92
1873.....	267	135	36,010		11,423	
1874.....	264	137	36,272	1,148	12,423	3,778.41
1875.....	301	138	41,623	1,006	13,300	3,634.75
1876.....	308	133	41,057	491	13,791	4,086.36
1877.....	307	153	47,218	501	14,070	3,162.75
1878.....	198	175	35,616	602	14,442	3,240.50
1879.....	307	165	47,760	633	14,829	2,566.30
1880.....	294	138	40,525	376	13,344	3,308.95
1881.....	275	137	36,878	105	13,423	1,773.05
1882.....	305	130	39,785	434	13,692	2,079.77
1883.....	307	123	37,906	995	14,603	2,653.51
1884.....	307	114	34,926	917	15,494	2,738.32
1885.....	307	135	41,443	1,993	15,899	3,126.87
1886.....	306	146	44,686	318	17,107	4,000.16
1887.....	308	129	39,823	761	17,182	3,100.71
1888.....	308	131	40,542	745	18,062	3,107.09
1889.....	308	143	43,416	790	18,687	3,057.31
1890.....	306	145	44,303	2,336	20,518	5,487.16
1891.....	306	145	44,238	1,466	21,541	5,298.65
1892.....	307	134	41,403	1,074	22,274	3,500.00
1893.....	306	108	33,149	861	23,023	3,850.00
1894.....	306	165	50,659	866	23,608	3,700.00
1895.....	177	252	44,585	2,296	25,600	4,948.00
				1,993	27,253	15,077.48

The Press of Syracuse.—In compiling a brief record of the various publications that have come into being in Syracuse, only a few of which remain as permanent factors in the life of the city, we first describe those that are now in existence, with their direct ancestors, leaving those that ran their brief careers and joined the majority in oblivion for later consideration.

The Syracuse Standard may properly claim the longest life of any newspaper in this city. In the year 1816 Evander Morse, a prominent citizen of Onondaga Hill, published the first number of the Onondaga Gazette, which he continued about five years. The village on the Hill was then contending for supremacy with the Valley, and this early newspaper was one of the evidences that the former was gaining the ascendancy through its possession of the county seat. The paper passed into the possession of Cephas S. McConnell in 1821, who changed its name to the Onondaga Journal. In 1827 Vivus W. Smith became the proprietor and two years later, following the tide of migration towards Syracuse, he removed the establishment to the village. There was then in existence in Syracuse a newspaper called the Syracuse Advertiser, which was started as the second journal in the village (preceded in 1823 by the Onondaga Gazette) by John F. Wyman and Thomas P. Barnum. Norman Rawson was also connected with it for a time, but Mr. Wyman soon assumed entire control, which he continued until 1829, at which time the Onondaga Journal was brought in, as stated, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of the Onondaga Standard, the firm being Wyman & Smith, with the latter as editor. John F. Wyman was a man of ability and considerable prominence in the early history of Syracuse, his name often appearing as secretary of public meetings and in other relations. The partnership of Mr. Smith and Mr. Wyman was dissolved in January, 1832, Mr. Wyman retiring. Thomas A. and Silas F. Smith had been learning the practical part of the printing business in the office, and soon afterward they assumed proprietorship of the paper, Vivus W. Smith continuing as editor. He soon withdrew, however, and the Journal was transferred to Asahel L. Smith, brother of Vivus W., and William L. Crandall. Mr. Crandall was an able and vigorous writer and his columns exercised a powerful political influence. He remained on the paper until the close of the exciting campaign of 1840, and was succeeded January 1, 1841, by Marcellus Farmer as editor and part owner of the establishment. The firm was Smith & Farmer and under their

management the paper flourished as an independent Democratic organ. Mr. Farmer retired at the end of four years, went to California, and while on the return voyage in 1852 was lost at sea. Mr. Crandall came back as editor of the paper for Mr. Smith and continued until January 1, 1846, when Patrick H. Agan purchased a half interest and assumed the editorial chair. This he continued twenty years, until May, 1866, when, owing to political changes, he withdrew. Mr. Agan, who is still living, was a fearless and independent writer, and under his editorial guidance the Standard gained the respect and confidence of its constituency. In 1847 the Syracuse Democrat, started in 1846 by Clark & West and sold the next year to John Abbott, was absorbed by the Standard. Various political changes culminated in 1848 in the rejection of the regular delegation to the Baltimore convention of Democrats, and left the "Barnburners," as they were termed, no part in the choice of a presidential candidate and at liberty to bolt, which they did, and the Standard supported the act and advocated Van Buren. The paper suffered loss of patronage on this account, and soon afterward Mr. Smith sold his interest to Moses Summers, who had been foreman of the establishment, and the firm became Agan & Summers. Eight years later Mr. Agan sold his interest to William Summers, brother of Moses, and the firm style became Summers & Brother. The Democratic party had meanwhile been united and the Standard continued in support of the party until 1856, when it refused to support Buchanan, accepted more liberal ideas and hoisted the Fremont colors. In 1850 the Standard absorbed the Syracuse Reveille, started in 1848 by William L. Palmer and William Summers. In May, 1846, a daily issue was published, but suspended three months later. It was resumed in January, 1850, and continued as a five-column sheet two years, when it was enlarged two columns, in which form it was issued until its change to a quarto, as noted further on.

With the breaking out of the Civil war Moses Summers joined the army. He had become an active Abolitionist and was one of the prime movers in the Jerry Rescue, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1851, and the Standard supported the government during the war in the most unqualified manner. Mr. Summers returned home in 1865 and continued at the head of the paper until May 9, 1866, when Charles E. Fitch, a gifted writer, acquired an interest in the establishment. On July 23 of the same year the firm of Summers & Company was formed, consisting of the Summers Brothers, Charles E. Fitch and Henry A.

Barnum. Mr. Fitch, Moses Summers, and F. A. Marsh (the latter acting as city editor) acted as editors of the paper, while William Summers was business manager. A more vigorous and aggressive policy was adopted, the paper was made a nine-column sheet and it soon advanced to a leading position among the journals of the State. After the death of President Lincoln the Standard opposed the Johnson administration and supported Horace Greeley for president. With his defeat and the election of General Grant the Standard adopted an independent policy, but within a year again fell into the straight Republican ranks, where it has ever since continued.

In September, 1873, Mr. Fitch sold his interest to his partners and not long afterward took the editorial chair of the Rochester Chronicle. Mr. Summers again put on the editorial harness and in the same year T. D. Curtis, C. H. Lyman, and George W. Edwards acquired a portion of the property, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Edwards joining the editorial staff. A little later a controlling interest passed to Charles E. Hubbell, who engaged Chester A. Lord, now of the New York Sun, to act as editor-in-chief. This connection continued only six weeks, when Hugh McDowell, a graduate of Syracuse University, became the principal owner, Mr. Summers continuing as political editor. A few years later Mr. Summers permanently retired from the profession and was made warden of the Port of New York, where he was killed by a fall on June 15, 1882. In August, 1880, Mr. McDowell sold out to J. F. Durston and E. B. Alvord, and the stock company which had been formed turned over the whole property to the new buyers. Mr. Alvord soon withdrew. Under Mr. Durston's editorial management the Standard maintained its former excellence. On the 25th of December, 1883, the form of the paper was changed to a quarto and has so remained. In the winter of 1883 J. F. Durston took as partners Howard G. White, George E. Dana, W. W. Cox, and Forbes Heermans, as directors of the business affairs of the establishment. Soon afterward Mr. White bought out the whole concern, but Mr. Durston remained editor until April, 1887, when the present managing editor, Charles R. Sherlock, was installed. On the 11th of October, 1887, the plant was removed to its own building on East Genesee street, where is now located a modern, first-class establishment.

The Syracuse Journal is the oldest daily newspaper in Syracuse and Onondaga county, and its weekly edition is one of the oldest in Central New York. The ancestor of this paper was the Western State Journal,

started March 20, 1837, by Vivus W. and Silas F. Smith. In 1844 the name was made the Weekly Journal and on July 4 of that year Silas F. Smith began publishing the Daily Journal. These papers have had various owners: In 1847 Barnes, Smith & Cooper; in 1849, Vivus W. Smith; in 1853, Seth Haight and D. Merrick; in 1854, Thomas S.



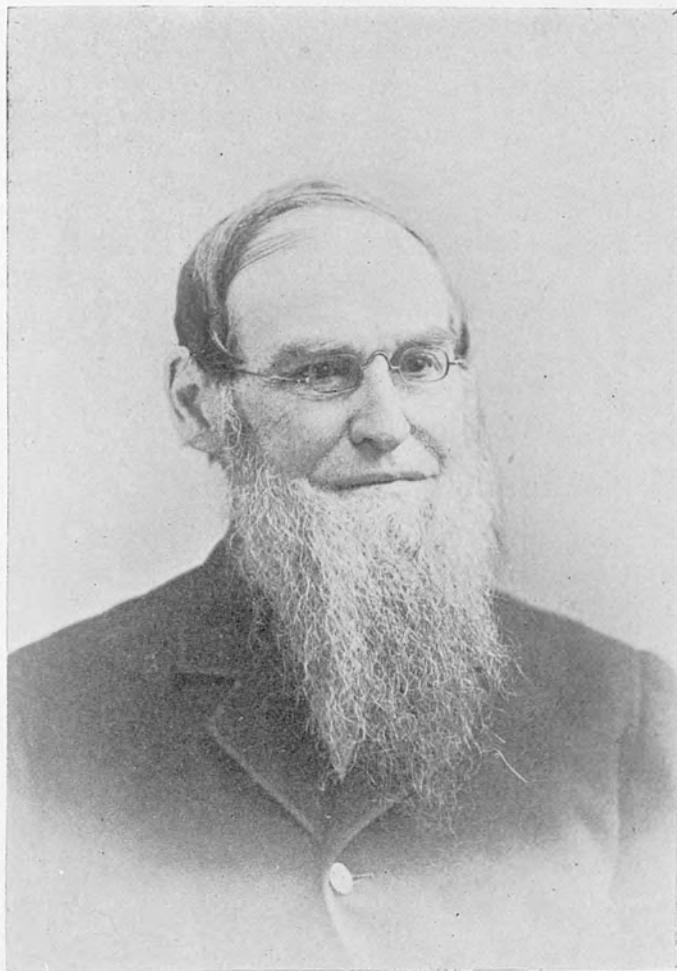
VIVUS W. SMITH.

Truair; in 1855, John G. K. Truair; in 1860, Truair, Smith & Miles; in 1872, Truair, Smith & Co.; in 1874, Truair, Smith & Bruce in 1884, Smith & Bruce; in 1885, the Syracuse Journal Company.

The Journal has had various editors during its long life. Its most distinguished editorial conductor was Vivus W. Smith, who was justly esteemed one of the foremost political writers of this State. His son, Carroll E. Smith, has been editor of the paper since 1862 and continues in the chair at the present time. Anson G. Chester, Andrew Shuman, Silas F.

Smith, D. W. Fiske, Dwight H. Bruce, Edward Cooper, James Terwilliger, Thomas S. Truair, and George G. Truair have held editorial relations with this journal. Three times the establishment has been destroyed by fire, and the present plant embraces all modern facilities of a first class newspaper concern. The Journal has always been a straight Whig and Republican organ, conservative and elevated in tone and wields a powerful influence throughout the State.

The Syracuse Daily Courier was started October 1, 1856, during the presidential campaign which resulted in the election of James Buchanan. Its founder was F. L. Hagadorn, and subsequently it passed to possession of H. S. McCullom. In the campaign of 1860 the Courier supported Breckinridge for president. The friends of Douglass, therefore,



John K. Tomlin

started another paper, which they called the Union, with Daniel J. Halstead proprietor. At the close of the campaign the two papers were consolidated under the name of the Syracuse Courier and Union, with D. J. Halstead sole proprietor. The last name was dropped about 1872 and the Syracuse Daily Courier has been the name ever since. On the 1st of January, 1876, Mr. Halstead took as partners Milton H. Northrup and S. Gurney Lapham, under the firm name of D. J. Halstead & Co., each of the partners owning one-third. William H. Green, who had been editor of the paper more than ten years, was succeeded by Milton H. Northrup, and Mr. Lapham became associate editor. In May, 1873, D. J. Halstead & Co. were succeeded by the Courier Printing Company, the bulk of the stock being held by the late proprietors. Daniel Pratt was president of the company, S. G. Lapham, secretary, and Mr. Halstead, business manager. Mr. Northrup continued in the editorial chair. In 1879 William C. Ruger was made president of the company and Mr. Northrup secretary, treasurer, and manager. This arrangement continued until February 5, 1894, when the property was sold to the Syracuse Courier Co., composed of John F. Nash, president; Herbert F. Prescott, vice-president; Austin N. Liecty, secretary and treasurer; and Melville A. Sheldon and F. H. Johnson. These officers and members continue the same connection. The editor-in-chief is John F. Nash; managing editor, Herbert F. Prescott; city editor, Joseph Tebeau.

Connected with the publication of the Daily Courier was issued the Semi-Weekly Courier, the successor of the Weekly Onondaga Courier. In 1874 the publication of the Sunday Courier was begun, which was one of the pioneers of Sunday journalism in this State. The Sunday edition was discontinued in 1884. The Courier is the exponent of staunch Democratic doctrines and is ably conducted.

The Syracuse Evening Herald was founded by Arthur Jenkins, and the first issue made its appearance on the 15th of January, 1877, from a job printing office on West Fayette street. The paper was started under the humblest auspices, the founder being almost wholly without capital. The first list of employees consisted of five journeymen printers, one apprentice, and one editor, besides Mr. Jenkins, who divided his time between reporting, managing the business, and as foreman of the composing room. In spite of these untoward circumstances, there seems to have been a place waiting for the little journal, for on the thirtieth day of its publication its sales reached 3,000 copies. The obstacles

encountered by Mr. Jenkins in his efforts to place the paper on a firm foundation were of the most trying description. The very meager capital with which he began soon gave out, but the employees, who shared his own confidence in ultimate success, generously came to his assistance and accepted part payment for their labor, leaving the remainder for future payment. Gradually the prospects of the paper grew brighter until finally it was possible to pay off the hands regularly on Saturday nights. Down to this time the proprietor owned neither type nor press, and in order to more fully control the mechanical work of making the paper a small plant was purchased; but the payment for it brought new trials, and at times it was a grave question whether the paper would live or die. At the right time, however, a few citizens of whom the Herald had made friends by its course, made it several small loans, and one man who believed in the future of the journal, lent liberally of his means to transfer the institution from individual to corporate control. A stock company was formed, a faster press was bought, and in August, 1878, the establishment was removed to commodious quarters at No. 41 West Water street, the size of the paper being at the same time increased to seven columns. The growth of the circulation was steady and soon reached 6,000 copies. The printing facilities again became inadequate, and on January 15, 1880, the first four cylinder press between Albany and Rochester was purchased for the Herald. On the 16th of May following, the Sunday edition was first issued and has since continued with a large circulation. Again the Herald outgrew its publication facilities and on the 1st of May, 1883, the office was removed to the Crouse building on Warren street, and in 1893 removed a few doors north where spacious quarters were prepared for it in the Herald building.

Upon the organization of the Herald Company in 1888, Mr. Jenkins was elected president, a position he has ever since filled. Francis E. Leupp acquired an interest in the company soon after its formation and was its first vice-president when the office was created on June 24, 1885. Mr. Leupp, from the time of his connection with the paper, was its managing editor until the opening of the presidential campaign of 1884, when in order to devote his whole attention to editorial work, he yielded that desk to Benjamin E. Wells, who, except for the interval in 1892-1893, has filled the position to the present time. Mr. Leupp's connection with the Herald ceased in the spring of 1885, James E. Baily securing his interest in the company, and succeeding him in the

vice-presidency. Mr. Baily died on May 1, 1891. In July, 1892, Mr. Baily's stock was purchased by James S. Gordon and Burt E. McKeveit. In 1895 Mr. Gordon was elected vice-president of the company, which position he continues to hold.

The Evening News, a Democratic daily, was started by the News Publishing Company on the 8th day of February, 1892. It was the first attempt to publish a daily paper in Syracuse to be sold for one cent. Mason C. Hutchins was the first editor-in-chief, and was succeeded by Milton H. Northrup, September 17, 1894. J. C. Knauber is city editor. This paper is ably edited and has proved successful in all respects.

The Syracuse Post, a Republican morning newspaper, was established in the summer of 1894. The first copy of the paper was issued July 10, 1894. The certificate of incorporation of the Syracuse Post Company was filed in the office of the secretary of state at Albany on the 5th day of June, 1894, with the following named persons as incorporators: Frank W. Palmer, John W. Truesdell, Charles W. Snow, Thomas Merriam and Anson N. Palmer, all of the city of Syracuse. The first board of directors was composed of the following: Frank W. Palmer, John W. Truesdell, Charles W. Snow, John Dunn, jr., Jacob M. Mertens, Martin A. Knapp, Theodore E. Hancock, Hendrick S. Holden, Thomas Merriam, Anson N. Palmer, and Willis B. Burns, all of Syracuse. The company was organized by the election of Anson N. Palmer as president; Charles W. Snow as vice-president; and James J. Farrell as secretary and treasurer. Hon. Frank W. Palmer, late public printer at Washington, was the editor-in-chief and manager of the paper, and William A. Jones of this city was managing editor. Mr. Palmer remained with the paper through the year 1894, and was succeeded as editor by William A. Jones, James J. Farrell being appointed business manager. The Syracuse Post Company purchased The Weekly Express in July, 1894, and now issues it under the name, The Syracuse Post-Express, as the weekly edition of the daily Post. The editorial department of the Post is now in charge of William A. Jones and the business department in charge of A. T. McCargar. The Post is a member of the Associated Press and is issued every week day morning, and is at this time the official Republican paper in the city of Syracuse.

The Syracuse Catholic Publishing Company was organized in May, 1892, with a capital stock of \$20,000. J. M. Mertens was president; John J. Cummings, vice-president; James K. McGuire, secretary and

treasurer; with these and the following, directors: Edward Joy, William P. Gannon, Nicholas C. McKeever, Francis Baumer, Arthur Hamel, and John G. Dunn. The publication of the Catholic Sun was commenced and has since continued. Its character is indicated by its name, and the paper has become a recognized authority and a welcome visitor in Catholic circles. A job printing business is carried on in connection with the paper. The first editor of the paper was Jacob Knauber. The present editor is George McDonald, an able writer, a graduate of Niagara University and of a leading educational institution in Ireland. William Muench is now president of the company, and Mr. McGuire remains secretary and treasurer.

The Sunday Morning Times was established in November, 1876, by Fralick, Hitchcock & Weed. Mr. Fralick withdrew at the end of about a year and the paper was continued by Hitchcock & Weed until the death of the former, when A. M. Knickerbocker acquired an interest. The establishment was bought in 1888 by A. M. Knickerbocker and M. B. Robbins. The Times was edited during the first seven years of its existence by H. P. Smith. Mr. Knickerbocker is the present editor, assisted by Gurney S. Strong, city editor. The paper has always enjoyed an extensive circulation, and is ably conducted.

The Weekly Express was established in 1887 by Stephen Stedman. The paper gained a large circulation throughout Onondaga county. Mr. Stedman sold the paper to the Post Publishing Company, who continued it as their weekly edition.

The Northern Christian Advocate (organ of the M. E. Church) is a weekly journal which was founded in Auburn by the Rev. Mr. Robie in 1840. In 1844 he sold the paper to the General Conference and from that time until 1862 it was published under the supervision of a publishing committee, the Conference appointing the editors. In the last named year the Conference placed the paper in the hands of the Methodist Book Concern, of New York city. In 1872 they transferred it to Syracuse and its publication continued here by Nelson & Phillips, as agents of the Book Concern until it passed to the present firm of Hunt & Eaton. The present editor of the paper is Rev. J. E. S. Sawyer, D.D.

The American Wesleyan (now Wesleyan Methodist), organ of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, was removed from New York to Syracuse January 1, 1848, by L. C. Matlock. In October, 1868, Cyrus Prindle became the editor and he was succeeded by Adam Crooks. He was

followed by Rev. D. S. Kinney, who continued until his death in 1889. Nathan Wardner then accepted the chair, and was succeeded in 1892 by A. T. Jennings. In 1887 a handsome brick block was erected on Onondaga street, in which the paper is published, books printed and sold, etc.

The School Bulletin is an educational journal published monthly. It was started September 1, 1874, and in April, 1875, was consolidated with the New York State Educational Journal and was published by Davis, Bardeen & Co., until 1880, when it passed under sole ownership of C. W. Bardeen, who has since been the editor and publisher. The Bulletin is an acknowledged authority on all educational topics.

The first German newspaper published in Syracuse was the Onondaga Demokrat, the initial number of which appeared September 4, 1852. It was in the autumn of that year that the city was visited by Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot. The Germans of the place had raised a fund of more than \$300 which was placed in the hands of George Saul to present to the visitor. It had been announced that Kossuth would address the Germans in the City Hall, but he plead indisposition and sent word that if the Germans would call at his hotel he would briefly address them. This course angered the Germans, and the fund was turned over to Mr. Saul and used in founding the Demokrat. Although much of the money had been contributed by Whigs, the politics of the paper were made Democratic. It was first issued from a building on the corner of North Salina and James streets. In 1857 the paper came out for the Free Soil party, supporting Fremont, and has ever since adhered to Republican principles. In January, 1863, the Demokrat was purchased by John L. Roehner, a practical printer. His first editorial in support of the Union so pleased Andrew D. White, that he presented Mr. Roehner with a new outfit of type. In August, 1880, Mr. Roehner sold the paper (the name of which had been changed to the Union) to John Ziegler, who in the following December transferred it to Alexander von Landberg. He was succeeded in July, 1895, by its present owner and editor, J. Peter Pinzer. In 1860 the office was removed to its present location in the Ackerman block, on North Salina street. In the fall of 1863 it was again removed to the next block north, where it was burned out within a few months, and then returned to its former quarters.

The desertion of the Democracy by the Onondaga Demokrat in 1856 left the Democratic party without a German organ in Syracuse. A com-

pany calling itself "The Independent Democratic Society," with Jacob Pfohl at its head, was organized, and on July 1, 1858, issued the first number of the Central Demokrat, with William Mueller, editor, and Julius Schwarz, business manager. The paper was issued from the Star Building on the site of the Syracuse Savings Bank. The paper was well edited, but the management was not so successful, and on the 12th of November, 1858, it was turned over to Joseph A. Hofmann with a burden of debt. The Demokrat, under its new management, entered upon a career of prosperity and influence, which has continued to the present time. Soon after Mr. Hofmann took charge of the paper the establishment was removed to the Davis Block on East Water street just east of the site of the Bastable Block; from there, in 1864, it was transferred to the present No 728 North Salina street, whence it was removed to its present handsome quarters in the Hofmann Block, corner of North Salina and Catawba streets. In 1888, after a successful career of thirty years, Mr. Hofmann turned the editorial and business management of the establishment over to his son, Louis C. Hofmann, a young man of exceptional ability and natural fitness for his work. He died Nov. 16, 1890. Frank J. Kuntz is now the business manager and J. A. Hofmann, editor.

In 1874-5 the Zion's Aue was published by Rev. Alexander Oberlander. Although self-supporting, the paper was discontinued at the end of one year.

In May, 1875, two young printers, Frederick G. Kaufman and J. Peter Pinzer, began the publication of Das Sontagsblatt, first as a weekly, and later as a semi-weekly under the name of Die Freie Presse. Julius Jaixen was editor. The paper was independent in politics, and was successful. In the summer of 1876 the Freie Presse was purchased by Alex. von Landberg and merged with the Union. This was the final German newspaper venture in Syracuse.

The mortuary list of newspapers in Syracuse is a long one, as it is in all similar places, and need only be briefly described here. In 1814 Lewis H. Redfield began the publication at Onondaga Valley of the Onondaga Register. Mr. Redfield was a practical printer and a writer of ability. He continued the paper at the Valley until 1829, when he removed it to Syracuse and consolidated it with the Gazette, the first paper issued in the village, under the name Syracuse Gazette and Onondaga Register. In 1832 the establishment was transferred to Sherman & Clark, who changed the name of the paper to the Syracuse Argus, and suspended the publication about two years later.

In October, 1826, the Salina Sentinel was started in the village of Salina by Reuben St. John. The name was changed in the next year to the Salina Herald, and continued a short time under the management of Fred Prince, when the name was changed to the Salina Courier and Enquirer. It was soon afterward suspended.

The Onondaga Republican was started in Syracuse in 1830 by W. S. Campbell. In 1834 it passed to J. B. Clark & Co., who changed its name to the Constitutionalist. In 1835 L. A. Miller became the proprietor and changed the name to the Onondaga Chief. He sold out in 1837 to J. M. Patterson, who issued the paper as the Syracuse Whig. In 1838 it passed to J. K. Barlow, who continued it about one year.

The Syracuse American was started in 1825 by John Adams, and lived about a year. Under the pretentious title of the Empire State Democrat and United States Review a paper was issued in 1840 by Hiram Cummings and continued about three years. The Onondaga Messenger was started in 1841 by Joseph Barber. In 1842 the name was changed to the Statesman, and the paper lived about another year. The first daily newspaper in Syracuse was the Evening Mail, which was published about three months in 1833 by Vivus W. Smith. The Morning Sentinel (daily) was started in January, 1843, by N. M. D. Lathrop, and continued about a year, when the name was changed to the Onondaga Sentinel, and the paper was issued weekly, except in brief intervals, until 1850.

In 1844 J. N. T. Tucker, editor, and James Kinney, publisher, started the Democratic Freeman. It continued thus a short time, when the name was changed to the Syracuse Star. In 1846 Kinney, Marsh & Barnes were the publishers; in 1847-48, Kinney & Marsh; in 1849-51, Kinney & Masters. It soon afterwards passed into the hands of George F. Comstock, as publisher, and Winslow N. Watson, editor. In 1852 S. Corning Judd became editor and proprietor. In October, 1853, it passed to Edward Hoagland, who changed the name of the paper to the Syracuse Republican and continued it about one year. From the same office was issued in 1846 the Syracuse Daily Star, which continued until the Weekly Star was changed to the Republican and the journal took the name of the Syracuse Daily Republican, and was discontinued simultaneously with the weekly.

Other ephemeral newspapers were the Bugle Blast and Young Hickory, campaign papers, published about three months in 1844, the former by S. F. Smith and the latter by Smith & Farmer. The Liberty

Intelligencer, started in 1845 by Silas Hawley, and continued one year. The Free Soil Campaigner and the Clay Banner, campaign papers, published in 1848 by Agan & Summers. The Impartial Citizen, started in 1848, by Samuel Ward, a colored man of ability, and continued one year. The Crystal Fountain, published about three months in 1848 by A. B. F. Ormsby. The Adventist, published three months in 1849, by De Los Mansfield. The Literary Union, begun April 7, 1849, by W. W. Newman, J. M. Winchell and James Johonnot, was issued about a year and a half. The Liberty Party Paper was started July 4, 1849, by John Thomas, and lived two years. The Central City (daily) was published a short time in 1849 by Henry Barnes. The Syracusan (monthly) was established in 1850 by William Mosely; in 1851 the name was changed to the Syracusan and the United States Review. It continued thus until 1856, a part of the time under the name of the Syracusan and Onondaga County Review. The Syracuse Independent, published about three months in 1850, and the Evening Transcript (daily) started in the same year by Washington Van Zandt. The Archimedian, started in 1850 with B. F. Sleeper, publisher, and John Abbott, editor, was discontinued in the following year. The Central New Yorker, published in 1850 a short time by L. P. Rising, and the Family Companion (monthly) issued during a part of the same year. The Temperance Protector (semi-monthly) started in 1850 by William H. Burleigh, continued about two years. The Carson League, another temperance organ, begun in 1851 by Thomas L. Carson, publisher, and James Thomas, editor, lived a number of years, and was published a part of the time in Albany. The American Medical and Surgical Journal (monthly) started January 1, 1851, by Potter & Russell, continued about five years. The Journal of Health, published about six months in 1851, by S. H. Potter. A monthly called the Unionist and another called the Union Herald, and the Reformer, were three papers that had a short existence at the period in question. A French paper named La Ruche, started in 1852 by A. L. Walliath, lived only a few months. The Home Circle, published about a year in 1855 by L. W. Hall. The American Organ (daily) began in 1855 by Way & Miner, soon passed to H. P. Winsor, who suspended it a year later. The Onondaga Hardshell started October 26, 1855, lived through its second number. In 1856 C. B. Gould started the Syracuse Daily News, which lived only a short time. The American Citoyen (French) was published less than a year in 1868 by Dr. Cadeaux. The Sunday News

(weekly), the first Sunday journal in the city, started by an association of practical printers in August, 1872, suspended in 1877, after several changes in proprietorship. The Sunday Herald, established in the seventies by J. W. Galt, lived several years, and was edited a part of the time by Charles E. Fitch. The Temperance Union (monthly) started in June, 1877, afterwards changed to a weekly, published and edited by Samuel Gaylord. The Constitutionalist and State Free Trader was started in 1862 as an organ of the Liquor Dealers Association, to defeat the prohibitory law, and lived to December, 1863.

Post-Office.—John Wilkinson was appointed the first postmaster of Syracuse on the 24th of February, 1820, and had his office in Gen. A. P. Granger's store, but in 1824 removed it to John Durnford's store in a building on the site of the Onondaga County Savings Bank. Mr. Wilkinson was reappointed July 9, 1836, and served to 1848, when he was succeeded by Jonas Earll, jr. From Mr. Durnford's store the post-office was removed to the east wing of the Syracuse House, but the date of removal is lost. Between 1842 and 1853, the office was at different intervals in charge of Henry Raynor, William W. Teall, William Jackson, and in 1853 of Henry J. Sedgwick, who removed the office into the old Granger block, in the west end of the building. Among the assistants in the office in old times were Dudley P. Phelps, John L. V. Yates, John R. Lambert, Robert D. Phillips, and James A. Partridge. Mr. Phelps left the office in 1838 and was succeeded by James L. Bagg, then a law student in the office of Wilkinson & Outwater. In the settlement of the postal books with the government at the close of Mr. Wilkinson's term it was shown that during the early part of his official tenure the quarterly receipts were less than \$10, while in the last quarter they were \$2,000. Mr. Sedgwick was postmaster about eight years from May 4, 1853, and at one time toward the close of his term a question was raised as to the stability of the finances of the office. The bondsmen, John M. Jaycox, John A. Green, J. W. Barker, Thomas G. Alvord and Dennis McCarthy, had the office placed in the hands of a receiver in the person of J. S. Plumb. In the final settlement with the government the office was found to be indebted to the department in the sum of about \$3,000; the bail was sued for the amount. The matter was not settled until 1879, when the government suffered the loss, owing to the difficulty of proving the payment of certain drafts. At that time a "penny postman" delivered all foreign letters and collected the postage on them with the additional one penny

for carriage. The first postman was W. B. Hubbard, and the second Thomas Connelly, who was retained in the corps when the free delivery system was introduced.

On August 27, 1861, Patrick H. Agan was appointed postmaster and appointed as his assistant George J. Gardner. In 1863 consent was obtained from the department to remove the office to the Bastable block, provided Mr. Bastable would assume the rent of the old rooms during the life of the existing lease. Mr. Sedgwick was part owner of the Granger block and emphatically opposed the change; but being called away on a Saturday and detained unexpectedly over Sunday, Mr. Agan, Mr. Gardner and the office employees hurried the establishment into the new location, where Mr. Sedgwick's opposition could no longer affect it. A contest and litigation followed between Mr. Bastable and the owners of the Granger block which was not ended until the burning of the last named building.

In 1864 the Post-Office Department issued an order establishing the free delivery system in Syracuse. The city was divided into nine districts and one carrier was appointed for each district. At that time Thomas Connelly and Henry Stroh were delivering the foreign mail and both were retained as carriers, the other appointees being Herman Mueller, Martin Mara, Henry P. Shove, Thomas Clary, William Olmstead, John S. Larrabee, and James H. Luther. These men carried the mails twice each day in the outlying districts and five times in the business district. Strange as it may seem at this day, bitter opposition was made to the new arrangement. Finlay M. King, a local politician, was the leader in the opposition, and by his plausible arguments succeeded in swaying a considerable portion of the people into sympathy with him. The dissatisfied ones circulated a petition and obtained various signatures, calling a meeting at the City Hall for January 14, 1865, for consultation on the subject. Among the signers were many of the leading men of the city, and in all they numbered about 500; of these 470 remained away from the meeting and an adjournment was taken until the 8th of the month, on which occasion only fifty of the signers were present and the opposition ceased. One of the arguments urged against the system was that the mails would be placed in the hands of irresponsible persons for delivery; another was to the effect that a knowledge of private and business affairs would be spread over the city; lovers' letters would be desecrated, and other like nonsense. The post-office was removed to the new Government building in 1880.

Following is a list of the postmasters with the dates of their appointment:

John Wilkinson, appointed February 24, 1820; John Wilkinson, July 9, 1836; Jonas Earll, jr., June 26, 1840; Henry Raynor, March 10, 1842; William W. Teall, July 23, 1845; William Jackson, April 14, 1849; Henry J. Sedgwick, May 4, 1853; Patrick H. Agan, August 27, 1861; George L. Maynard, April 1, 1863; Dwight H. Bruce, April 10, 1871; Austin C. Chase, January 1, 1876; James M. Gilbert, February 23, 1884; Milton H. Northrup, 1887 to May 1, 1889; Carroll E. Smith to June 1, 1893; Milton H. Northrup, incumbent.

Financial and Industrial Affairs.—For many years past Syracuse has been renowned for its determination to become a controlling business center and its ambition to be classed among the most enterprising cities of the country. The energy and sagacity of its business men are clearly shown in what they have accomplished in the rapid development of the place. There has not been a single year of its existence which did not bring addition to the population, combined with business growth and prosperity in the village and city. This can be said of but comparatively few cities and of itself speaks eloquently of the industry, perseverance and enterprise of the inhabitants. The following figures show the number of inhabitants from about the time of the incorporation of the village at intervals to the present time, as given in the city directories. This compilation exceeds by a few hundred the count of the census, but is believed to be nearly correct:

In 1825, 600; 1830, 6,829; 1840, 11,014; 1845, 15,804; 1850, 22,271; 1855, 25,107; 1860, 28,119; 1865, 31,784; 1870, 44,796; 1875, 54,099; 1880, 55,563; 1885, 66,935; 1890, 88,143; 1895, 116,564, exclusive of suburbs.

The early construction of the Erie and Oswego Canals, both touching Syracuse, and the construction through the village of some of the earliest railroads in the State, gave the place excellent shipping facilities, which have since been enormously increased and have constituted an important factor in the prosperity of the place. Nine railroads reach out into every part of the surrounding country from this geographical center, facilitating the creation of a great wholesale business which has gradually swept within its grasp the trade of retailers to a distance of hundreds of miles.

In manufactures, which are always a corner stone in the prosperity of any community, Syracuse has taken wonderful strides since the close of the civil war, and it is almost a certainty that there will in the future be no retrogression in this respect. Beginning with the salt industry, which for so many years was a very tower of financial strength to the

community, there have followed scores of others, some of them of national importance, and the decline in recent years of the once great salt trade has consequently been powerless to seriously affect the general prosperity of the city.

The banks of Syracuse have, as a rule, liberally employed their capital in aiding merchants and manufacturers, and have passed through the several periods of financial stringency with their doors open for business. The solid monetary foundation of this locality created in early years by the unfailing income from salt, combined with what is believed to have been an exceptionally high degree of financial ability among leading business men, past and present, have given to Syracuse the capacity and power to outride financial panics that have wrought ruin in many cities. In the great panic of 1836-7, caused largely by real estate speculation and expansion, following a period of rapid growth of villages and cities, Syracuse suffered with others. The people became inspired with the fancy that there would be no end to the advance in real estate values, and many acted upon the presumption that money could actually be created by exchanging village lots. Strange as it may now read, real estate in portions of Syracuse, and in some instances far out into the suburbs, changed hands at prices that it would not bring to-day, even under the influence of recent great advances in values. But in spite of all the conditions brought about by that period of "hard times," Syracuse passed through it with far less suffering than most similar places, for reasons already given. The same is true of the panic of 1857, when disaster was wide-spread and destructive, through the depreciation of the bank bills then in use. Many staunch business houses succumbed and a period of monetary weakness and distrust ensued, the effects of which were felt down to the outbreak of the civil war. In Syracuse money was very scarce and difficult to obtain and the channels of trade were greatly obstructed; but the foundation of financial prosperity resting upon the great salt industry, then in its glory, was too secure to be easily undermined; it was a creator of wealth and carried the village and city through troubled times.

The most notable feature of the active life of Syracuse since the close of the war has been the steady and comparatively rapid growth in population, and the steady and healthful advances in prices and sales of real estate. This latter point is one upon which the citizens of any community may safely congratulate themselves. When the number

of inhabitants of any city increases by thousands annually and a majority either bring with them a little capital to invest in a home, or find ready work in great manufactories whereby they earn money to buy a home, and these homes are built for them, that community is in a tide of prosperity that will flow unchecked.

The old Bank of Salina was organized in 1832, and for some years was of great assistance to early merchants and manufacturers. With the growth of Syracuse this bank was removed and located on South Salina street, where its affairs were subsequently closed up.

The Bank of Syracuse (not the one at present in existence) was organized in 1839 under the general State banking law, with John Wilkinson, president, and Horace White, cashier. Its capital was \$200,000 and the institution was prosperous. On the death of Mr. Wilkinson, September 19, 1862, Hamilton White succeeded to the presidency, and was followed for a short period by John H. Chedell, and he by Andrew D. White. In 1856 Horace White was succeeded by Orrin Ballard as cashier. The bank continued business under the State law until 1865, when it reorganized as the Syracuse National Bank and continued until 1877 when it closed its affairs and retired from business.

The Merchants' National Bank was organized in 1850 as the Merchants' Bank with the following officers: John D. Norton, president; Edward B. Judson, vice-president; Eli H. Sherman, cashier; these with Herrick Allen, Marcus Cone, Peter Outwater, jr., Charles C. Richardson, Joseph F. Sabin, James M. Baker, Lucius D. Cowan, Harvey Loomis, Simon C. Hitchcock, and Joseph M. Cook constituted the board of directors. All of these are dead excepting E. B. Judson, now president of the First National Bank. In the fall of 1851 the capital of the bank was increased from \$135,000 to \$160,000, and later was again increased to \$180,000. At this time Jefferson Freeman was president and the office has since been held by George Stevens, R. N. Gere, and George N. Kennedy. Previous to 1864 Peter Outwater, jr., was cashier of this bank, and upon his death in that year E. R. Plumb was placed in the position, which he still occupies.

The Salt Springs National Bank was organized as the Salt Springs Bank in 1852, with a capital of \$125,000, which has been increased to \$200,000. The first board of directors were David Munro, Thomas G. Alvord, George H. Waggoner, James E. Herring, Henry S. Candee, Matthew Murphy, Cornelius Lynch, Dennis McCarthy, E. B. Judson, George Geddes, William Clark, Orla F. Whitney, S. N. Kenyon, John

D. Norton, and B. Davis Noxon. Alfred A. Howlett was made a director in 1854. Thomas G. Alvord was first president; was succeeded by William Clark, and he by Alfred A. Howlett in 1859. Cornelius Alvord succeeded Mr. Judson as cashier, and Thomas J. Leach was chosen to the office in 1859. In 1865 the institution was chartered as a National bank.

The New York State Banking Company originated in the old Burnet Bank, which was incorporated under the State law in 1852. It continued under that plan until the adoption of the National banking system, when it was made the "Fourth National Bank of Syracuse." In 1872 its charter under this name was resigned and the present title adopted. Nathan F. Graves has been president of this bank from the date of its incorporation in 1852, a period of more than forty years. In 1856 R. A. Bonta entered the bank as clerk. From this post he was promoted through the offices of bookkeeper and teller to that of cashier, which he assumed in 1864 and still holds.

The First National Bank was organized in 1863 by E. B. Judson, soon after a visit to Washington for consultation with the secretary of the treasury and others upon the finances of the country; it was the first National bank in Syracuse and the sixth in the United States. The capital was originally \$100,000, which has since been increased to \$250,000. Mr. Judson was chosen president and George B. Leonard cashier of this bank, and both have held their offices ever since; the institution occupies quarters in the Onondaga County Savings Bank building, which were fitted up for it when the building was erected.

The Third National Bank was organized in 1863, but did not begin business until January 1, 1864. The capital has been increased from \$150,000 to \$200,000 in 1864, and subsequently to \$300,000. The first board of directors were John W. Barker, James M. Munroe, Charles Pope, Allen Munroe, Timothy R. Porter, H. W. Van Buren, Lucius Gleason, Frank Hiscock and James Munroe, the latter being chosen the first president; he was succeeded by Allen Munroe, and in January, 1871, Lucius Gleason was elected and served until his death. He was succeeded by Henry Lacy. The first cashier was Francis H. Williams, who retained the position until February, 1873, when George S. Leonard was appointed; he was succeeded by Henry Lacy, and he by L. H. Groesbeck. The bank was situated in the White Memorial Building until 1887, when it occupied its own handsome building on the corner of North Salina and James streets.



A. CADWELL BELDEN.

The State Bank of Syracuse was organized under the State law and began business on the 1st of February, 1873, with a capital of \$100,000. The active management of the affairs of this bank are in charge of Jonathan C. Chase, cashier, under counsel of an executive committee consisting of Francis Hendricks, Frank Hiscock and James Barnes. Mr. Chase was elected to the position of cashier in 1881. Francis Hendricks has been president from the first.

The Robert Gere Bank was established on May 8, 1880, with James J. Belden president; A. Cadwell Belden, vice-president; Frederick W. Barker, cashier. The first board of directors were James J. Belden, A. C. Belden, Alvin J. Belden, Martin A. Knapp, Samuel B. Larned, William H. H. Gere and N. Stanton Gere. The bank was situated in the Larned Building until June, 1888, when it was removed to better quarters in the new Snow building. Early in January, 1895, its own handsome and substantial building was completed on East Water street, where the institution has now the finest banking offices in the city.

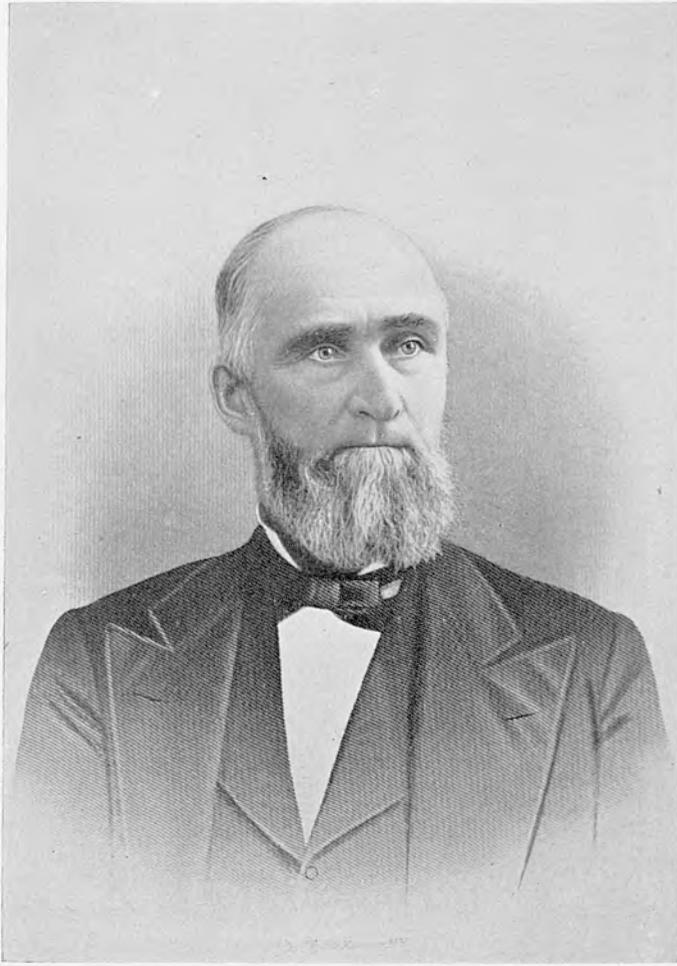
The Bank of Syracuse was organized under the banking laws of this State in the spring of 1884, and began business on the first of May, with a capital of \$125,000, and authorized capital of \$500,000. The first officers were as follows: Directors, Manning C. Palmer, Alva W. Palmer, John Dunn, jr., Lyman C. Smith, J. William Wilson, Wilber S. Peck, Charles P. Clark, Theodore L. Poole, Charles M. Crouse, Salem Hyde and Henry C. Clark. Manning C. Palmer was chosen president; John Dunn, jr., vice-president; F. C. Eddy, cashier. The present officers are John Dunn, jr., president; L. C. Smith, vice-president; F. C. Eddy, cashier.

The Onondaga County Savings Bank was organized under special charter of the Legislature in 1855 by Allen Munroe, James L. Bagg, Robert G. Wynkoop, George Barnes, Perry Burdick, James Foran, John W. Barker, Daniel P. Wood, William E. Abbott, Harlow W. Chittenden, Isaac H. Bronner, Charles F. Williston, Edward S. Dawson, John Yorkey, Levi W. Hall, Cornelius L. Alvord and John Fitzgerald. Allen Munroe was the first president and was succeeded in 1876 by D. P. Wood. He was succeeded by Edward S. Dawson. The first treasurer was S. H. Slosson, who was succeeded by Dudley P. Phelps, and the latter by E. S. Dawson, he by C. T. Rose.

The Syracuse Savings Bank was incorporated on March 30, 1849, by the following persons: Harvey Baldwin, Moses D. Burnet, James Lynch, George Saul, John H. Burnet, Johnson Hall, Harvey Rhoades,

Philander W. Fobes, John B. Wicks, William W. Teall, Thomas B. Fitch, Thomas T. Davis, James G. Tracy, Elias W. Leavenworth, George F. Comstock, Henry Gifford, Thomas Bennet and William Clarke. Harvey Baldwin was elected the first president of the bank, and James Lynch and E. W. Leavenworth vice-presidents. On the 5th of June, 1849, the bank was temporarily located in the office of W. W. Teall, corner of Fayette and Grape streets, and on the 20th of November, 1850, the corner room of the old Bastable block was leased until the following May; in the spring of 1851 it was removed to the southwest corner of this block. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Bastable demanded possession of these rooms, and the bank was removed to the Noxon block on North Salina street. In April, 1862, the trustees purchased the old Star Building, a four-story brick structure which stood on the site of the present bank building, at a cost of \$15,500, and the north half of the first floor was fitted up for the bank. In 1871 the deposits of the bank had reached nearly \$1,500,000, and it became apparent that larger quarters and safer vaults were imperatively needed. Accordingly two lots on the east of the bank property were purchased for \$20,000 in 1871, and still another lot was bought a little later in the same year for \$10,000. A building committee consisting of E. W. Leavenworth (then president), T. B. Fitch, N. F. Graves, E. P. Glass and Lyman Clary, was appointed. In the spring of 1874 the lot and building still farther east on James street were purchased at a cost of \$14,000, and in the spring of 1875 the plans of J. L. Silsbee were accepted and the building begun. The bank in the mean time was placed in the corner store of the Empire House. It occupied the new building in June, 1876. The structure cost \$350,000. Harvey Baldwin resigned the presidency of the bank in January, 1859, and James Lynch was elected. In January, 1862, Mr. Lynch declined re-election and E. W. Leavenworth was chosen. He held the office until February, 1883, when he resigned, and Charles P. Clark, the present incumbent, was elected.

The Trust and Deposit Company is a financial institution that has a sphere of business somewhat peculiar. It is authorized by its charter to act as agent, receiver, executor, administrator, guardian, treasurer, assignee or trustee, either by power of attorney or decree of court. In some of these capacities it has done an extensive business. Having all the rights and privileges of a savings bank, it designs to go farther and provide safe receptacles for money, bonds and other valuables. This



CHARLES P. CLARK.

During the remainder of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, Thomas Orman, Simon Pharis, William Gilchrist, Elisha and Dioclesian Alvord, Fisher Curtis, Davenport Morey, Ichabod Brackett, Benajah Byington, Thomas Wheeler, Thomas McCarthy, and others began making salt, and many of them became local merchants, and shippers. The State did not take formal possession of the lands and springs until 1797. Prior to that time salt was made under rude shanties covered with bark or hewn slabs, until Elisha Alvord, as



THOMAS G. ALVORD.

one of the Federal Company and its superintendent, erected a large frame building in which were placed eight blocks, each containing four sixty-gallon kettles, set in double arches, two kettles on a side. From that time all salt-boiling erections have been called "salt blocks." The Federal Company was composed of the following men: Asa Danforth, Jedediah Sanger, Daniel Keeler, Thomas Hart, Ebenezer Butler, Hezekiah Olcott, and Elisha Alvord. Within a short time they sold out to Dioclesian and Elisha

Alvord, who remained in partnership until 1813, and both manufactured salt many years thereafter.

Prior to 1797 each person was a "squatter," planting his kettles at the point most convenient to the shallow hole from which he dipped or pumped his salt water. The kettles held from twenty to forty gallons, until about the close of the century, when a furnace at Taberg, Oneida county, was established and cast them of larger capacity. After dipping the brine from shallow holes or pits for a considerable time, these were made larger and deeper as the demand for water increased, and pumps took the place of pail and dipper. The establishment of permanent blocks and the necessity for larger supplies of water led the persons

engaged in the business to combine and dig a well. It was situated opposite the present State pump house in the First ward, just across the canal north of it, and was fourteen feet long, ten feet wide, and twenty-five feet deep. In it was placed a pump which reached about twenty feet into the air and around this was a platform on which to stand and work the pump. From this platform to each of the blocks ran V-shaped troughs, which were attached to the pump spout as needed. By the side of the kettles in each block was a reservoir, or cistern, made by digging out a huge whitewood tree, like a great canoe. These methods prevailed to about 1817, when horse power was introduced to work the pump.

The early settlers at the salt springs were mostly New Englanders, and many of them from Connecticut. They were either Revolutionary soldiers or the sons of such, and brought here endurance, strength, perseverance and industry. In spite of prevailing sickness and death caused by the exhalations from the marshes about them, fearless of physical impediments, they laid the foundations of this great source of wealth. In the further development of methods for drawing the salt water from the ground, wooden tubes, and for a period a little later, cast iron pipes were forced as far as possible into the ground from which the water was pumped. Sand pumps were used to lift from the interior the loose sand and dirt or the broken stone chips made by the drill chisel. In later years wrought iron pipes were used in sections of from twelve to sixteen feet. The further history of the rise and progress of the water production is seen in the number of wells which have been and are now on the reservation, beginning with the single hole in the ground in 1792, until now there are more than twenty wells averaging a little less than 400 feet in depth.

Prior to the purchase by the State in 1825 of all the means of procuring and distributing the brine, it permitted the diversion of the Yellow Brook, before described, from its natural course, for propelling the pumps at Salina, and a little later had authorized the canal commissioners to divert a portion of the water of the canal to the same purpose. Under the supervision of Simon Ford the State then undertook the business of supplying brine, and from time to time large reservoirs were built, and pump houses, in addition to the one at Salina, were established at Syracuse, Geddes, and Liverpool. The machinery in the first three was driven by water and that at Liverpool by steam.

From the very beginning of the use of the salt springs there had been

a strife and contention about "prior rights." The State had endeavored to settle the controversy by both statute and arbitration; but the comparative failure of wells put down in Geddes and Liverpool, after costly investments had been made there, and the creation by the State of additional fine salt blocks at Salina and Syracuse, with the growing demand of the coarse salt fields, had far outstripped the efforts to supply the demands by means of new wells. In 1825, under a law, the aggrieved parties appealed from the decision of the superintendent and inspector to the judge of the Seventh Judicial District, Erios T. Throop. He made a decision dividing all the then salt erections into twenty-three classes, each entitled as numbered in the order, to its needed quota of salt water, to the exclusion of all classes behind it, and future erections to take the surplus, if any, in the order of the time of their erection. Under this decision, while there was frequent complaint and contention, the efforts of the State officers and their general success in increasing the supply of brine, gradually settled strife, and when the codified law of 1859 was passed, putting all the erections then in existence on an equal footing, with power to the superintendent to discriminate in the months of July and August in favor of the coarse salt fields, it was with some reluctance acquiesced in. Since that time, while the supply has not always been all that could be desired, there has been sufficient for the manufacturers to produce salt enough, and more, than has been needed for the legitimate markets.

The prevailing belief that the strength of these salt springs indicates the near proximity of an underlying bed of salt, has in the past led to many fruitless efforts to bore into it. Benajah Byington, influenced by the frequent bowl-shaped depressions on the hills in the eastern part of what is now the Second ward, thought that the dissolving of the underlying salt had caused the depressions. Acting on that theory, he obtained in 1820 the enactment of a law securing to himself valuable rights in case he could reach the bed of salt. He began and continued drilling for ten or twelve years, until forced to abandon the work by lack of means and his age. In 1836-7 under a State law, a shaft was sunk on the north side of Free street near the present pump house and under the Jerry Barnes block, but it was stopped at 600 feet as required by law, and without reaching salt. In 1867 the Salt Company of Onondaga caused a well to be bored near Liverpool, 715 feet deep, but neither stronger brine nor salt in place was reached. In

1883 Thomas Gale sank a well on the highlands near the Liverpool road to a depth of 1,600 feet, and succeeded only in obtaining a brackish water which was highly charged with the chlorides of calcium and magnesium. In 1884 the superintendent sank a shaft in an abandoned well on the west bank of Onondaga Creek near the road across the marsh from Geddes to the First ward, to a depth of 1,960 feet, with no satisfactory results.

William Stevens was appointed superintendent of the salt springs June 20, 1797, and remained such until his death in 1801. The State sent with their superintendent a surveyor who laid out the land contiguous to the springs, into fifteen-acre marsh lots, and to each manufacturer was given a lease of one of these lots. The first lease was for three years, expiring in 1801, after which the leases were for seven years and were renewed in 1808 for twenty-one years up to and including 1829, when the term was extended to thirty years. In 1859 the leases were executed for another thirty years, expiring June 20, 1889, since which there have been no renewals. At the present time steps are in progress which may lead to the sale of all the State salt lands. These leases have reference to the fine salt lots only, the coarse salt lands being held under a different tenure, as we shall see. The lessees were given permission to dig for and use salt water and to take from the reservation timber for their various purposes on the reservation; the State charged for its remuneration a duty of four cents a bushel of fifty-six pounds for all salt made. Each manufacturer was to make at least ten bushels annually for each kettle, and each person having in his spring or water pit more than sufficient water for his own use, was compelled to allow his neighbor to use the surplus. The State supplied storehouses for the salt, which were under custody of the superintendent, for the use of which one cent a bushel was charged. If a person stored his own salt, he was exempt from this latter charge, but the keys of his storehouse must remain with the superintendent. The superintendent could sell salt at sixty cents a bushel, fifty-five of which was paid to the owner. This power of sale was subsequently withdrawn, and the superintendent then issued certificates of the quantity stored to each person storing the same, and these passed from hand to hand in place of money. The two State storehouses were the old block house (which has been described), and another built on the bluff near the angle made by the tow-path of the canal and the Liverpool road. The State also built a wharf to aid in shipments and no salt was allowed

to go by water except from this wharf. All barrels used were under approval of the superintendent, and were made of white oak staves; as the oak disappeared pine and hemlock came into use, and for many years the manufacture of these barrels gave employment to hundreds of people over a wide extent of territory in this region. To facilitate early shipment by water, canals were authorized to be dug from the various blocks to Mud Creek, then a considerable stream, in which to carry their product to the State wharf. But none of these canals was dug, and the stone boat and oxen, the only vehicles that could be used on the marshy ground, carried the salt to the landing where it was placed on bateaux carrying from twenty-five to forty barrels at a load, and started for market. One route was through the lake to the outlet up Seneca River and through Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, whence it reached the southern counties and the Susquehanna and Ohio regions. For the region of the great lakes, the bateaux descended the Oswego River to Lake Ontario and the cargoes were taken westward in small schooners. Syracuse salt was sold in Detroit by Elisha Alvord in 1799, while that place was stockaded and in the hands of the British. A large portion of the salt sold in Pennsylvania and Ohio was exchanged for cattle, which were again sold in Philadelphia or driven hither to fatten on the rich fields of Onondaga. Settlers in the counties of Central New York generally came for their salt in winter, when the roads were far better than in summer.

In 1797, the first year of the State control, the manufacture of salt reached 25,474 bushels, and during the next three years the product was a little over 50,000 bushels annually. William Stevens, the first superintendent, was succeeded by Asa Danforth who held the office four years, during which the annual product reached about 100,000 bushels. In 1806-7 William Kirkpatrick was superintendent, and the annual production was about 144,000 bushels. Then for one year each, T. H. Rawson, Nathan Stewart, and John Richardson held the office, and the annual average product was a little less than 300,000 bushels. Next, for an unbroken period of twenty years, William Kirkpatrick was superintendent, and during that period from 200,000 bushels in 1811 the quantity made had swelled to 1,435,446 bushels in 1830, or an annual average production of nearly 625,000 bushels for the twenty years. Nehemiah Earll was the next superintendent and held the office five years. In his first year the yield was 1,514,037 bushels, and in the last (1835) was 2,209,867 bushels. The average for the five years was a

trifle over 1,830,500 bushels. He was followed by Rial Wright under whose first term of four years the aggregate product was 9,519,896 bushels. Next came Thomas Spencer, with a term of three years and a production of 8,254,977 bushels. Rial Wright again took the office two years and saw the manufacture of 7,131,054 bushels. Enoch Marks's administration of three years followed with 11,552,564 bushels. Robert Gere succeeded for four years, with a yield of 18,703,531 bushels. Harvey Rhoades next filled the office three years with a product of 16,130,404 bushels. Vivus W. Smith was the next superintendent and held the office from 1855 to and including 1864, during which period the enormous quantity of 67,458,212 bushels of salt were made. It was during this period, in 1862, that the greatest yield for any one year was made, viz.: 9,053,874 bushels. George Geddes was the next superintendent for six years, reporting 47,216,966 bushels. Next came John M. Strong, three years, with a yield of 23,766,238 bushels. Archibald C. Powell succeeded for six years (except a temporary occupancy of four months by Calvin G. Hinckley) with a yield of 40,527,755 bushels. N. Stanton Gere held the position next for three years with a yield of 24,256,156 bushels. Peter J. Brumelkamp, the present superintendent, assumed the office in 1883, and for the period down to and including 1894 reports a yield of 64,075,190 bushels. It appears from these figures that the salt springs have produced since and including 1797 up to January 1, 1895, the enormous aggregate of about 362,008,917 bushels of salt; have paid into the State treasury more than \$7,000,000, leaving there, after deducting every expense, more than \$5,000,000; while his "common right" has given out of this to the Indian the enormous (!) annual income of \$700 and an aggregate of about 15,000 bushels of salt.

This great industry, while it has been a source of wealth to some and has given in the past a solid foundation to the financial affairs of Syracuse and Onondaga county, has not been all tranquillity and ease. The operators were early and enthusiastic advocates of canals and were for a time largely benefited by their construction, through increased demand and more remunerative return for their salt; but they soon met the foreign article coming up the artificial waterway largely built with their money, right into the heart of their markets. Early after the completion of the canals attempts were made at combination to restrict production and regulate prices, but this was found impracticable; the building of salt blocks and production of salt by men out-

side of the combination was too simple a problem, when higher prices were anticipated. In 1857 a Buying Company was organized and a limited output of salt was agreed upon, but the financial storm of that year overwhelmed the project. Mostly men of comparatively small means, the manufacturers were forced to seek a market near home, selling their salt to large houses in Oswego and Buffalo, on long time; these vessel owners used the salt as ballast on trips up the lakes. If a round voyage was successful, the salt makers received their pay; if not, they were the first to lose their money. The manufacturers made an effort to remedy this condition, and in 1860 entered into an agreement based upon these fundamental propositions: All interests, fine, coarse and dairy salt were embraced; the property of each individual and corporation, and salt erection was appraised; each establishment was entitled to and bound to take its pro rata share, based upon the appraisal, in a paid up money capital; all property was entitled to and should receive an annual rental on its shares of the joint appraisal; no restriction was to be made on the quantity of salt to be produced, except from the want of salt water or the absence of a market; salt was to be sold to consumers in the State at a low fixed margin of profit, and was not to be sold to speculators, or to buyers who would, for that purpose, withhold it from sale at fair rates. It will be correctly inferred that the beginning of the civil war contributed to make this arrangement a great success, and during a few years the monetary return was far in excess of that of any previous year; but soon the opening of the Mississippi River, the redemption of the salt fields of the Kanawha and the Ohio, with the discovery and development of the salt fields of Saginaw, warned the manufacturers that their day of great ascendancy in this industry would soon expire.

For some years prior to 1863 Onondaga had supplied Upper Canada with her salt to the extent of about 600,000 bushels annually. This market was lost by the discovery of brine in 1867 on the Canadian shore of Lake Huron. It has in recent years become well known that supplies of brine exist in numerous localities, and the great domestic necessity is produced in such numerous regions that no monopoly in it can ever again survive. Our brethren in Wyoming, Genesee, Livingston, Tompkins and Cayuga counties have discovered and developed great salt sources, and thus Onondaga's outposts in this industry are attacked on every side. A ray of light has, however, appeared within the past few years, through the explorations of William B. Cogswell in

quest of a brine supply for the great Solvay Works for the manufacture of soda ash. He believed that to the southward of Syracuse, and within Onondaga county, a bed of rock salt existed deep in the earth, and he boldly began drilling for it. He was amply rewarded, and now about a dozen wells, through which the waters of one of the Tully lakes flow to become fully saturated with the exhaustless deposit into which the drills penetrated, are sending brine to the works through an iron conduit, which may also be made a factor in profitably continuing the manufacture of salt at our doors. The tax of twelve and one-half cents per bushel on salt, imposed in 1817, was solemnly dedicated to the building of canals in this State; following this, in 1821, the Constitution of the State declared the duty unalterable until the last dollar of the cost of the Erie and the Champlain Canals was paid. Steadily thereafter the golden stream flowed through the State treasury into the pockets of the canal debt owners, until in 1846, \$3,500,000, more than half the cost of the whole undertaking, paid into the coffers of the State, canceled the obligation of the Salt Pointers.

With the decline of the salt industry the progressive men of Syracuse determined that manufacturing in the city should take other directions and thus continue the noble business structure, the foundations of which had been so well laid by the product of the salt wells. Aside from its lack of water power (which is of comparatively small moment in these days) no city could be better situated for successful manufacturing operations than Syracuse. This fact has constituted a sufficient attraction to capital, and there has gradually and surely grown up a vast industrial interest, employing a great army of men and women and turning out an annual product of immense value. The briefest mention of some of the more important of these industries is all that can be attempted in these pages.

The Sweet Manufacturing Company, first established in 1858, passed through various changes, and now stands with a capital of \$200,000 and employs about 500 hands. Sanderson Brothers' Steel Company, organized in 1876, a branch of an English company, has a capital of \$450,000 and employs about 250 hands. The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, with parent establishments in Syracuse and in Akron, Ohio, and various branches, is a very successful industry. The Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, organized in 1876, with a capital of \$100,000, since increased to \$300,000, employs about 250 hands. The old Alexander Iron Works, the beginning of which dates back to 1833, now em-

employs about 100 hands. The Frazer & Jones Company, first founded by Olmsted & Jones in 1856, are extensive makers of saddlery hardware, etc., and employs more than 500 hands. The Duguid Saddlery Company, successor of Charles Pope & Co., who began business in 1847, employs about fifty hands. The Straight Line Engine Company, incorporated in 1880, has a capital stock of \$100,000, and manufactures a large output of the splendid engines designed by Prof. John E. Sweet. [See biography of Professor Sweet, Part II.] The Moyer Wagon Works began in Syracuse in 1880, now employs nearly 300 men, and is one of the most successful wagon industries in this State. The J. F. Pease Furnace Company, manufacturers of the celebrated Pease furnaces, finds a market for its goods that extends throughout the country. The Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company manufactures the well-known Florida heater, lead and tin pipe, and employs about 250 hands. The Howard Furnace Company, established in 1887, manufactures the furnace patented by Charles Howard, the demand for which is constantly increasing. The Syracuse Tube Works, formed in 1883, employs over 400 hands and turns out an immense product of all kinds of iron tubing. The great Solvay Process Company, the organization of which in 1881 was due to the efforts of William B. Cogswell, now has a capital of \$1,500,000 and employs about 2,500 hands. The Onondaga Pottery Company, incorporated in 1871 with a capital of \$50,000, has more than 200 operatives and finds an extended market for the fine ware turned out. The Adamant Manufacturing Company, the originator of the durable prepared plasters now in the market, was organized in 1887 with a capital of \$150,000, and ships an immense quantity of plaster to all parts of the United States and Canada. Another company in the same line is the Paragon Plaster Company, organized in 1888. Francis Baumer's Wax Candle Works are well known throughout the country and employ more than sixty workmen. The Syracuse Malleable Iron Works were started by Willis B. Burns in 1882, and now employ nearly 250 workmen. The Butler Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1883 and has built up a large business in the manufacture of the finest furniture. The Syracuse Pressed Brick Company was organized in 1872, and owns a tract of valuable clay land where more than 5,000,000 brick are made annually. The brewing interest in the city is very extensive, embracing the Greenway Brewing Company, founded in 1850; the Haberle Brewing Company, founded in 1855; Zett's brewery, established in 1858; Moore, Quinn & Co., established in 1881; the

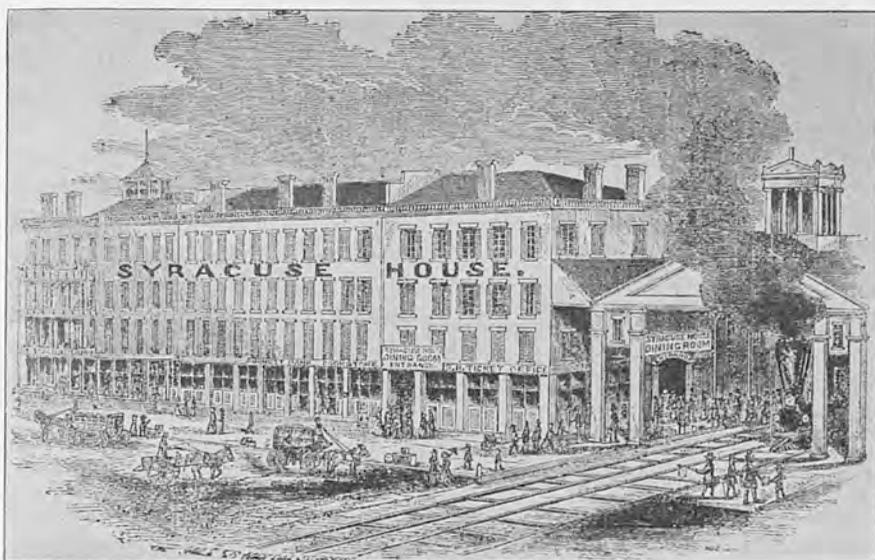


Engr. by E. G. Williams & Co. N.Y.

W. B. Foggswell

Crystal Spring Brewing Co., incorporated in 1887; the National Brewing Company, incorporated in 1888; William Kearney's brewery, established in 1869, and several others of less prominence. Clothing is also manufactured in large quantities.

The foregoing is a mere glimpse of some of the leading manufactures of Syracuse; but it will suffice to show that the growth of the place in this respect has been more than proportionate with the increase of population.



EAST SIDE OF SOUTH SALINA STREET ABOUT 1855.

[Reproduced from an old engraving in possession of the publishers.]

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE TOWN OF POMPEY.¹

The old military township of Pompey, known as No. 10 and formed in January, 1789, embraced the present civil town of the same name together with nearly all of La Fayette and three lots in what is now Otisco. In length east and west it would have formed a parallelogram had not the Onondaga Indian Reservation cut out the northwest corner. Upon the organization of the county on March 5, 1794, the civil town of Pompey as then erected was made to include the present towns of Pompey, Fabius, Tully, Preble, and Scott, and parts of Spafford, Otisco, La Fayette, Onondaga, Truxton, and Cuyler. As thus constituted Pompey was the largest subdivision of the original county of Onondaga. On March, 1798, it was materially reduced in size—first by the formation of Fabius, which included the present towns of Fabius, Tully, Scott, and Preble, nearly all of Truxton and Cuyler, and portions of Otisco and Spafford; and second, by the erection of Onondaga, which derived a large tract of its territory from the then town of Pompey. In 1817 and again in 1822 tracts lying to the east and south of the Reservation were purchased from the Indians by the State and annexed to this town, and on April 15, 1825, these and adjoining lands were set off to form the present town of La Fayette. This last reduction left Pompey with its present limits—an almost perfect square.

Of the 100 military lots in the original township of Pompey, only 64 are now left in the present town. These were drawn by the following persons:

4, Thomas Dixon; 5, Titus Underdunck; 6, Michael Leaster; 7, Jeremiah McGowen; 8, Lieut. Nanning Vanderheyden; 9, John Wells; 10, George Springsteen;

¹ In departing from chronological and from alphabetical arrangement of the town histories in this volume, it is believed that several advantages are gained. In most instances, as will be seen, the history of one of the oldest towns is given, which is immediately followed by those towns which were formed from the original territory of the first, giving the reader a better understanding of the neighborhood relations of many families, and of the new town to the older one. By consulting Parts II and III readers will find biographical notes of many persons and families in the various towns

11, Thomas Nellson; 12, Martin Waller; 16, Joseph Kitcham; 17, Stephen Powell; 18, Joseph Morgan; 19, John Ransier; 20, Maj. Stephen McDougall; 21, Matthew Colford; 22, John Chevalier; 23, Israel Coleman; 26, John Brown; 27, William Murray; 28, John Lambert; 29, John Wagonman; 30, Joseph Maroney; 31, Reserved for gospel and schools; 32, Christopher Medler; 33, Benjamin Kelso (or Kely); 37, Lieut. Isaac Bogert; 38, Col. William Malcom; 39, Henry Miller; 40, Matthew Geeson; 41, Christian Brandt; 42, Capt. Cornelius T. Jansen; 43, Cornelius Van Tassel; 44, Lieut. John Bateman; 47, Conradt Bush; 48, William Stocker; 49, John Neilson; 50, Charles Kinney; 51, Abner Prior, surgeon's mate; 52, Watt Smith; 53, Capt. Charles Parsons; 54, Samuel Torrey; 63, John Shaw; 64, John Brown; 65, Hanjost Deymont; 66, Edward Curvin; 67, Reserved for gospels and schools; 68, John Ryan; 69, Christian Shantze; 70, John Ackler; 78, Samuel Fletcher; 79, Conradt Hyle; 80, Ashbel Dean; 81, John Tilliday; 82, John H. Devrance; 83, John George Reamer; 84, Samuel Lewis; 85, Daniel Loder; 93, Lieut. John Williams; 94, James Purdy; 95, Lieut. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer; 96, Reserved for gospels and schools; 97, Hanyer Tewahangaraghkan (an Indian captain); 98, Christopher Codwise; 99, Barnardus Swartwout; 100, James McCoy.

Pompey is situated in the southeastern part of the county on the great dividing ridge from which flow the waters of the St. Lawrence northward and of Chesapeake Bay southward. Within the limits of the original town this ridge is divided by four valleys, the easternmost on the east line of the town and extending entirely across; through this flows the east branch of Limestone Creek. This branch has few mill sites. The second valley lies about three miles west and nearly parallel with the other and with a greater inclination. A part of the water in this valley flows south, and the stream which flows north has upon it the celebrated Pratt's Falls, 137 feet high, while numerous excellent mill sites exist. The third valley is that of Butternut Creek, which has only slight fall. The fourth is Onondaga Valley. The greater part of the town lies on four hills or ridges whose axis is north and south. One of these is Pompey Hill 1,743 feet above tide, and the other is Bear Mountain which is only a little less in altitude. Carpenter's Pond, in the second valley, is the only natural body of water. The soil is chiefly a strong clayey loam and almost the whole area is susceptible of cultivation. In natural scenery the town is unrivaled in the county, and from Pompey Hill parts of seven counties are visible. The town has acquired a deserved reputation for healthfulness. Pompey is rich in Indian history, which has been adequately detailed in early chapters of this work.

In the preparation of town histories it is often claimed for some given locality that it has given to the world more men of eminence in the professions or industries than any other. These statements are

often made somewhat at random and are scarcely warranted by the facts. But such a claim may be made in unqualified terms in regard to Pompey. It is well attested, as the reader may learn, that no town in Central New York, and few perhaps in this State, have sent out so large a number of men of real greatness, men whose names became familiar throughout the State or country, as Pompey, while the host who were either born or at some period dwelt within her borders and who achieved success far above the average in some fields of labor, is almost numberless.

Clark and others credit John Wilcox with being the first white settler in Pompey, which is true as regards the original township; but his settlement was made in what is now La Fafayette, and hence will be left for consideration in the history of that town. The first settlement within the limits of the present town was made by Ebenezer Butler, originally from Connecticut, and later from Oneida county, who removed to Pompey in 1788 or 1789, and in 1791 located on lot 65 in Pompey. Tradition says he bought this lot of a soldier "for a horse, saddle and bridle." He built a log house near the site of the "stone blacksmith shop," and in the same year brought in his family of wife and four children, his father and a maiden sister. It will be borne in mind that this was only three years after Asa Danforth, the first settler in the county, located at Onondaga Hollow. The elder Butler's name was Ebenezer also, who was a soldier in the Revolution, a quiet, retiring man of religious tendencies. He was a farmer and took an active part in organizing the first church in Pompey, of which he was one of the first trustees. He died in 1829. The son also served in the Revolutionary war, where he was taken prisoner and suffered great hardship on a prison ship. After his settlement he purchased lot 6, and in 1797 built the first frame building in that vicinity; it stood on the site of Manoah Pratt's subsequent residence. There he kept a tavern several years, the first in the town, beginning in 1792. He dealt largely in real estate and in stock which he drove to Philadelphia. He held various town offices, as noted in Chapter XXV. He removed to Manlius in 1801 or 1802, and in 1811 to Ohio, where he died in 1829 at the age of 68 years.

In 1792, Jesse Butler, brother of Ebenezer, came on from Connecticut and bought 100 acres of Ebenezer, made a clearing and built a log house a little north of the site of the M. E. church. He returned to Connecticut and in the spring of 1793 came back with George Catlin and

their families on an ox sled. Catlin was brother-in-law of Ebenezer Butler, jr., and bought of him 100 acres and kept a tavern a little south of the site of the subsequent residence of Asa Wells.

Jacob Hoar settled on lot 48, removing from Onondaga in the spring of 1793. At the four corners near him was a little hamlet about 1800, where ultimately was a store, an ashery, a shoe shop, a tannery, and a turning lathe, with school house, and a number of dwellings. It was called "Log City," and for a few years was a rival of Pompey Hill.

In 1794 Messrs. John, Jerome, and Joseph Smith, from Massachusetts, settled on lot 85. Both of these families became prominent in the town.

Besides the foregoing the following settlers located in the vicinity of Pompey Hill previous to 1800, as their names appear in the book on the Pompey reunion, published in 1875:

Truman Lewis kept a tavern in a small frame house on the corner where the public house now stands, and from that day to the present time the same corner has been occupied by a public house. North of the village, on the Pompey and Manlius road, Nathan Davis settled; his farm passed to Victory Birdseye, thence to Ansel Jones, thence to George Wells, and from him to David King. North of Davis lived a man named Mills, who was a tailor. Next north settled John Bars, a Hessian, who was one of the thousand prisoners taken by Washington in Trenton in 1776. Bars did not remain permanently, and sold to a Mr. Anger, from whom the place came down through several owners, to David King. The next farm north was owned by the Lilly family, who were the first blacksmiths in that locality. Orsemus Bowers, as early as 1800, settled on the farm owned in 1871 by Randolph Beard. A man named Bond owned a place still earlier, and worked at blacksmithing. The first carpenter in the place was named Orsborn, who settled where Augustus W. Chappell lived at the time of the reunion. North of this lived a man named Foster, and at the four corners beyond James and Samuel Curry settled. Abel and Thomas Orcutt, brothers, settled where Cramer Johnson lived in recent years, and Daniel Webster, on the Hiram Butts farm. The farm of Ira Anderson was bought by his grandfather of Obed Handy. Timothy Cossitt, sr., lived on the farm long owned by his son Calvin. Benjamin Butler and his son Salmon settled opposite the farm long owned by Rensselaer Johnson; previous to that they owned the farm of Mr. Johnson and sold it to his father, Rufus Johnson. The Butlers sold to Ami Butler, son of Benjamin, a farm which formed a part of that afterwards owned by Mr. Doolett. Across from Butler's, Deacon Ezra Hart settled. His house burned, and he built another, occupied it a few years, and sold it to Jesse Butler, who resided there to about 1847. Dr. Walton Colton was the first resident physician, and settled on the farm a little north of the one owned by George Wells at the time of the reunion. He sold to Edward Boylston, a silversmith, who carried on his business there. Daniel Gillett settled and built a log house near where Shubal Knight lived in 1875, and Samuel Johnson bought and made a clearing where Daniel Marsh lived at the time of his death. In 1805 he sold to Asa Wells, who exchanged with Judge Butler for 100 acres at the foot of the hill east of the village. William Lathrop resided where Frank Porter lived

at the time of the reunion. Mr. Lathrop drew the plans for and framed the old academy building. Opposite Mr. Lathrop lived Titus Rust, a shoemaker, who sold to Marovia Marsh. Farther south, where Calvin Dean lived, was Nathaniel Brace, and nearly opposite lived Gad Loveland. Further south lived Maj. George Catlin, already mentioned as keeper of the first public house. James Cravatt settled where Robert Ellis lived in recent years, and soon sold to Chauncey Jerome, who lived on the lot until his death. Next south lived James Lankland, and where Ira Ellis lived in recent years, Capt. Sely Castle made a clearing and built a house. Gen. Jabez Castle settled where Eli Pratt lived in recent years, and Godfrey Williston settled where Mr. Guynn lived. Mr. Williston bought of a Mr. Doty, who was the first settler on that farm. Uriel Wilson was on the farm afterwards occupied by his son-in-law, Truman Woodford, and next came John Jerome and Joseph Smith, who as before stated, settled in 1794. Those lands remained long in the possession of the Jerome family. On the road running east from the cemetery, where Elizur Seymour lived in recent years, Sylvanus Bishop bought of Cravatt and settled. Farther east, on the "Bliss place," Benjamin Hopkins settled. He bought of a Mr. Whitney, who had built a house there. Isaac Frost settled where Major Barry lived, and beyond the four corners, east of Frost's, Mr. Curtis located, on the farm on which was located No. 8 school house; this farm was owned in recent years by John Van Brocklin. Nearly opposite the Curtis home was the Van Brocklin residence, where Nicholas Van Brocklin lived more than fifty years, of whose family details are given a little further on. At and near the four corners, east of Isaac Frost's place, were located Deodatus, Hezekiah, and Thaddeus Clark. The first two were physicians. The last was located on the farm next west of Van Brocklin's and was father of Grace Greenwood, the celebrated writer. There were also in the same locality south, Berry Davis, the Judd family, Samuel Dunham, Almer Pratt, Reuben Billings, and the Hanchett family. Farther east, at Wood's Corners, was the Wood family, and near by were James, Noadiah, and Epaphras Olcott. North from Dr. Clark's residence was Rev. Mr. Gilbert, on what was afterwards Timothy Butterfield's place; then followed Samuel Flint, Elijah Wells, and Artemus Bishop. At the foot of the hill, on the Cazenovia road, and near the Pratt saw mill, lived Hooper Bishop, who removed to Michigan, and lived to more than 100 years. West of the mills lived a Mr. Ackley, who afterwards built a house subsequently occupied by Lewis Pratt. On the Marshall R. Dyer farm first lived Edward Hoar, who there built a substantial log house, the logs of which were hewn square, a somewhat unusual circumstance in the very early days. This farm passed from Mr. Hoar through the hands of Allen Hayden, Miles Dunbar, Elijah Howard, John Todd, to Pitt Dyer, and from him to the present owner. At Pratt's Falls, Manoah Pratt and Jared and Roderick Smith took up a lot of land one mile square and built the mills already mentioned in 1797-98.

Several pioneers at the Hill who came in later than the beginning of the century were Morton Bostwick, who located on the corner opposite the Augustus Wheaton place; Sandiman Culver, who settled on the place owned in recent years by James Van Brocklin, the place passing through the hands of Mr. Jakway, Jasper Bennett and Isaac Wicks.

Within the next few years settlers came into the town quite rapidly,

and a thriving community gathered at what was then known as Butler's Hill, now Pompey Hill. Beside those already named, were Clark, mentioned among the early settlers, Trueworthy and Selah Cook, and the Holbrook, Hibbard, Hinsdale, Messenger, Western, Allen and Burr families.

The pioneers lived under adverse conditions in many respects. Very many of them came from Massachusetts and Connecticut, making journeys with primitive conveyances that were much more trying and arduous than is a trip to the Pacific coast at the present time. They were generally God-fearing men and women, who had been reared amid religious and educational influences. In their new home they at first had neither, but they were not long without them. The earliest of the settlers were compelled to travel forty miles to Whitestown to reach a grist mill. It may therefore reasonably be inferred that the building of Jackson's Mills, near Jamesville, in 1794, was to them an important and welcome event. Four years later the Pratt and Smith mills, just mentioned, were put in operation at Pratt's Falls. The materials for this grist mill, excepting the timbers, were brought by Mr. Pratt from Connecticut. Early marketing, and trading also, were for a few of the early years done at Whitestown or at old Fort Schuyler, or at Herkimer. Ox teams were used almost exclusively, there being only one or two horses in town, and there were no wagons at all. The first chaise was brought into the town by Judge Butler from Philadelphia, where he had taken it in exchange for cattle. By the year 1800 stores had been established at Manlius Square, one of the first being that of John Meeker, which was presided over by Azariah Smith, as described in the history of Manlius.

At about the same time Truman Lewis, who has been mentioned as a tavern keeper at the Hill, put a few goods on sale, and about the year 1803 Meeker opened one of his numerous stores at the same place.

In order to give their children such educational opportunities as were possible, a school was opened in a log house near where Daniel Kellogg lived in 1875. The first teacher was probably Lucy Jerome, who afterwards married James Geddes, the distinguished judge and engineer. The first building erected for school purposes was a frame structure built in 1796 in the forks of the road on the village green; in its rear was the first primitive graveyard. The school house was afterwards moved farther north, and school was continued in it until the erection of the academy building. Among the early teachers were Miss Hepsabah Beebe, Lyman Pitcher and James Robinson.

Our forefathers generally believed that religion and education should go hand in hand. It was a distinguishing characteristic of the pioneers, whatever may have been said to the contrary, to look well after the morals of the various communities. The first church organization in the town bore the title, "The First Congregational Church of Pompey," which afterwards became known as the First Presbyterian church. The organization was effected October 19, 1796, by Ameni R. Robbins, pastor of a church in Norfolk, Conn. The first membership comprised twenty-two persons, named as follows:

Ebenezer Butler, Desire Butler, Dorothy Butler, Benjamin Butler, James Olcott, Molly Jerome, Joseph Shattuck, Trueworthy Cook, Selah Cook, Lucy Cook, Freelove Cook, Ichabod Lathrop, John Jerome, Amarilla Jerome, Lucy Jerome, Susannah Carol, Levi Jerome, Hannah Griffis, Moses Lilly, Zeruiah Catlin, Daniel McKeys and Louisa Butler.

Here we find the names of many of the pioneers, men and women. The early meetings were held in the school house on the green, and later in a room in the academy building. When the congregation became too large for such quarters, the present church was built in 1817-18 and dedicated in the following year.

Asa Barnes migrated from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1793 to Pompey, where he purchased the farm on which he spent his life, and where his son, Elias Barnes, was born in 1796. Asa's brothers, Phineas and Roswell, came on at the same time. Early in 1794 they brought their families. The land on which they settled is on lot eleven, the site of Oran village. Job Bartholomew settled on the west part of the same lot in 1793, and Daniel Thomas and Captain Peck settled about the same time on the lot next southward, No. 22. Thomas Foster and James Coville, the latter the father of Joseph Coville, also settled near the site of Oran on lot 11. James Midler (or Medler, as the record gives it), a Revolutionary soldier, grandfather of Columbus C. Midler of Pompey, and of Philip P. Midler, late of Dewitt, came in with his brothers, Christopher and Philip, about the year 1800, and occupied his soldier's grant. George Clark was the first merchant in Oran and the first teacher, and settled early on the farm where Morgan Lewis lived in recent years; he was father of Bronson Clark of Pompey. Shubel Safford, father of Silas B. Safford, settled on lot No. 10, and Francis Hale in 1802 purchased of Judge Butler and settled on lot No. 12. Noah Palmer, Selah Goodrich, Charles Thomas, Deacon Hart, Capt. Punderson Avery and William Barnes also settled in the northeastern part of the town. The first hotel at Oran was built by Job Bartholomew about 1796, and kept by

him till 1808. In the following year a hotel was built on the site of the late public house and was kept by William Scoville. The first school house at Oran was built about 1800, and George Clark was the first teacher. In early years this was quite a thriving business place, and in 1810 there were two stores, two hotels, two tanneries, a grist mill, a distillery, an ashery and blacksmith and wagon making shops. Dr. Daniel D. Denison settled there about 1810 and remained until his death. Among his children were the late Dr. H. D. Denison and William Denison of Syracuse and D. D. Denison of Oran.

In the eastern valley, in which is situated the hamlet of Delphi, settlement began a little later than in the more central part of the town. Samuel Sherwood was probably the first comer in the locality, and settled on Lot 84 in 1795, on the farm afterwards owned by Patrick Shields. Mr. Sherwood held the rank of major-general in the army. In 1798 or 1799 Elijah Hill, from Pittsfield, Mass., settled three miles down the valley, northward from the village. In March, 1800, Rufus Sheldon, father of a talented family, among whom was Harvey Sheldon of New York, settled one and one-half miles northwest from the village. In the same year Col. Ensign Hill, brother of Elijah, settled south of the village. In 1801 Elihu Barber located on the hill west of the valley, about a mile and a half from the creek. Like many others of the pioneers, he believed that when the forest was cleared from the lower lands they would be practically worthless. In 1802 James McClure settled a mile south of Elijah Hill's location, and in the following year, probably, Samuel Draper, from Vermont, settled in that vicinity. At about the same time with McClure, Benjamin Coats and William Peas located on lands occupied within recent years by their descendants. They were from Lebanon, N. Y., and in 1802 Ozias Burr and William Cook came on from the same place. Moses Blowers and Stutson Benson settled early on lot 84, near Delphi. Capt. Theophilus Tracy settled a half mile southeast on the farm subsequently occupied by Henry Ryder. In about 1803 or 1804 Tracy built the frame of the first grist mill on Limestone Creek, the one owned in after years by Alexander Maxwell. This mill was completed by Elnathan Griffith, while owned by Moses Savage. The two runs of stone were brought from Albany by teams that had drawn wheat thither to market, and cost \$100. They were French burr stone, and were still running in the mill in 1870. Deacon Moses Savage settled early on the east side of the creek, built the first carding mill in the valley, and between 1825-30 built the grist

mill owned in later years by Edgar Pratt. Dr. Joseph Ely bought in 1804 land on the hotel site, where he found a "brush house," which some settler or squatter had left. He occupied it till the fall of 1806, when he employed Elnathan Griffith to build a frame addition. Dr. Ely was from Montgomery county, N. Y., kept a tavern on the site of the later hotel, and practiced medicine. This little settlement was known in early years as "Pompey Four Corners," but the settlers wisely gave it the more euphonious title of Delphi. Samuel G. Willard and Daniel H. Hubbard built a store there in 1805, and Daniel Allen settled in 1802, two miles north of the village. Hubbard & Willard were the first merchants to keep a full assortment of goods in the place, and they subsequently sold to Esli Squires. Their store served to relieve the settlers from going to Cazenovia or Manlius to trade. Squires, in 1810, built and occupied a store on the corner where Marble afterwards traded, selling the building he had purchased of Hubbard & Willard to Richard Taylor. Taylor sold out to Herrick Allen, son of Daniel Allen just mentioned, who was the leading merchant many years. Schuyler Van Rensselaer was also an early merchant at Delphi, and in 1818 sold out to Matthew B. Slocum, father of Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Slocum. About the year 1808 William Shankland settled in this valley on the east side of the creek, his dwelling being just over the Madison county line. He was father of the late Judge William H. Shankland of Cortland. On lot 99, southwest of the village, Walter Bates was probably the first settler. This lot was drawn by Barnardus Swartwout, whose son Robert came on with verbal authorization to sell the lot, which he did. He sold, in 1806, to Jasper Gallaway, and probably part to Thomas Derbyshire, one of which sales embraced land occupied in recent years by Russell and Sheldon Strickland. Elisha Litchfield was a settler in Delphi in 1812, and kept a store. Mr. Litchfield became one of the most prominent men in the county, and held various public offices, as the reader has already learned. In 1810 Ephraim Cleveland came to the place, and during one or two years kept a tavern on the later hotel site, and died there. His property passed to Mr. Litchfield. Among other early settlers in this vicinity were Reuben Benton, who was a justice of the peace; Bela Cole, Amos Benedict, who in 1806 had a blacksmith shop two miles north of Delphi; two brothers named Townsend, who were the first blacksmiths in the village; Jabez Groudevant, a cabinet maker of 1810, who followed the business about forty years; Oliver Rogers, a wagon maker in 1816;

Deacon Abbott, the first tanner, who in 1807 or 1808 built the vats for the old tannery, which he sold to James Reeves. This tannery passed, in 1820, to John and Michael Spencer, two Englishmen, who carried on the business many years. It was owned later by Caleb Terry; Henry Ten Eyck, who early owned the woolen factory established in 1812, and burned in 1853.

The hamlet of Watervale was settled by Col. James Carr about the year 1809. It is situated four miles northeastward from Pompey Hill, on the west branch of Limestone Creek. Mr. Carr built the first saw mill on the stream in that vicinity, and a second was erected almost simultaneously by Willoughby Milliard, who located there in 1810. The place was first called "Carr Hollow," then "Hemlock Hollow," and later from the great quantity of slabs produced in the saw mills, took the name of "Slab Hollow." This continued until 1820, when the post-office was established, with Ansel Judd postmaster, who gave it its present euphonious name. Mr. Judd settled in the place in 1812, and built the first wool carding and cloth dressing establishment in the town. George Ostrander settled there about 1815 and built a distillery, and Benjamin F. Wheeler carried on tanning and shoemaking many years. Ira Curtis opened the first store there, and built and kept the first hotel. Other early settlers were William C. Fargo, O. Abbott, Benjamin Patten, and V. H. Taylor. Anson Sprague located on a farm south of Watervale in 1818. It was on his farm where the somewhat celebrated "Pompey stone" was discovered, which has recently been announced as a hoax perpetrated by some young men of the town. Ansel Judd and Col. John Sprague built the grist-mill at Watervale in 1830, and John Sprague and Ansel Sweet erected the first two brick dwellings in the north part of the town, near the "Clapp Settlement." Capt. John Sprague, father of Col. John, migrated from Saratoga county in 1798 and settled a little out of Watervale. William C. Fargo, father of a son of the same name, who was long the head of the American Express Company, lived at Watervale in an early time, and long had the contract for carrying the mail from Manlius to Pompey, via Watervale, Fabius and Delphi. To the northward of Watervale, between 1793 and 1800, settled David Williams, Nathan Williams, with another brother, at what became known as "Williams Corners." Further details of some of these pioneers and their families, and of many others who were prominent at some period in the history of the town are given a little further on.

Let us now then turn to the original records and learn what the inhabitants did to govern the town in which they had settled:

At a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of Pompey, in the county of Onondaga, as lately ordained by a law of New York, passed the 5th of March, 1794.

That the first town meeting be held at the House of Ebenezer Butler, Jr., Esq., in said town. April 1st, 1794, as chosen by a plurality of voices:

Moses De Witt, supervisor. Hezekiah Olcott, clerk. Ozias Burr, Allen Beach, William Haskin, George Catlin, Ebenezer Butler, Jun., assessors. Thomas Olcott, Jeremiah Gould, John Lamb, commissioners of highway. John Lamb, William Haskin, overseers of the poor. John Wilcox, Samuel Draper, Joseph H. Smith, constables.

Voted that the constables shall be collectors.

Joseph Atwell, Daniel Allen, Peter Messenger, Joseph Bartholomew, Samuel Sherman, William Rin, John Wilcox, Samuel Jerome, Trueworthy Cook, overseers of highways. Timothy Sweet, Elisha Clark, fence viewers. Elisha Clark, poundkeeper.

The usual by-laws were prepared and voted upon, among them one that there should be paid a bounty of three pounds for every wolf killed within the bounds of this town. It was also voted that the ensuing election should be held at three separate places, viz.: at Moses De Witt's, on the fourth Tuesday in April; at Ebenezer Butler, jr's., on the Wednesday following; and at Daniel Allen's on the Thursday following.

At an adjourned meeting held at the house of Ebenezer Butler, jr., September 20, 1794, William Haskin was chosen supervisor in place of Moses De Witt, deceased. It was voted at this meeting that the sum of twelve pounds be raised for the purchase of books and paper and other town expenses.

At the second town meeting it was voted that a bounty of five dollars be given for the scalp of every full-grown wolf killed within the limits of the town. It was also voted that "hogs be free commoners." That there was good reason for the payment of these bounties for killing wild animals is indicated by an anecdote, the truth of which is vouched for by old residents of the town.¹

¹In the town of Fabius, the next town south, an old bear lingered, apparently disputing the right of occupancy with more tenacity and boldness than some of his more timorous associates. And not unfrequently did he sally forth in the night and make forcible entry into the pig pens and carry off some of the younger branches of the swine family, much to the annoyance of the settlers. These depredations finally became so frequent that the neighbors held a consultation upon the means of ridding the community of so obnoxious a visitor, and it was resolved that the next time he should commit another of his unlawful visits, it should be considered a just cause of exterminating war. Soon after this there was a heavy fall of snow, and bruin, probably considering this a serious admonition that it would be soon time for him to burrow up for winter, he

The proceedings in the town meetings, down to about the year 1820, were not of special importance, and yet there occasionally appears in the record an item bearing either some historical value or interest from its quaintness. Several of the earlier town meetings were held at the house of Ebenezer Butler, jr., two of them at least at the house of Manoah Pratt, one of which was for some unexplained reason adjourned by a vote "to the barn of said Manoah Pratt." After the year 1800 they were held either in the school house or in the academy building for a number of years.

At the fourth town meeting it was "voted, that it is the wish of the town to have the townships of Fabius and Tully incorporated into a town by the name of Fabius." At this meeting also the school commissioners were voted six shillings per day for their services.

On the 29th of November, 1798, a special town meeting was held at the house of Mr. Pratt, where the disposal of public lot 67 was considered. It was finally voted "that the commissioners of said land lease the same discretionary." It was also voted at this meeting to petition the Legislature for the division of the county. The vote reads "that one tier of lots be taken off the county of Onondaga and annexed to the county of Chenango to wit: Cicero, Manlius, Pompey, Fabius, Solon, and Cincinnatus." It was then further voted "that a committee

sallied forth one night and entered the sty of a poor man, and took therefrom a porker, which the owner had intended to butcher in a few days to supply the necessities of his own family. This was no sooner known than the male portion of the community rallied to a man and arming themselves with guns, axes, and pitchforks, calling to their aid the dogs of the neighborhood, set out upon their track, which in the snow was visible and plain. They soon started his bearship, who posted off with all possible speed towards Pompey Hill. The chase was a hot one, and attended on the way with frequent skirmishes, and more especially so between the bear and the dogs. In most of these the bear had the best of the battle, and had it not been for fresh dogs, that constantly supplied the places of the wounded and delinquent, the pursuit would have been hopeless, for not a dog could be induced to renew the attack that had received one single salutation from this lord of the forest. The chase waxed warm, and bruin at last became so pressed and so fatigued with running in the snow that as a last resort he threw himself into the public highway and took the beaten track towards Pompey Hill. Among the citizens of Pompey Hill who were engaged in this affair were a deputy sheriff or constable. He carried in his breast pocket an enormous pocket book containing a large package of papers. This officer at the head of his *posse comitatus*, stood ready to arrest the old bear as he entered the village, but bruin, either doubting his jurisdiction, or disregarding the law against resisting the service of processes, rose upon his hind feet the instant said officer tapped him on the nose with his stick, and seizing him with his fore paws, brought him forthwith to the ground, then opening his huge mouth, grabbed the officer in the side and would, no doubt, have killed him on the spot, had it not happened that when the bear closed his ponderous jaws, he grasped this enormous pocketbook and held the man fast, till another man approached with a sharp axe, who, with a single stroke, settled the edge deep into the brain of the enraged bear. Thus was the ferocious beast slain, and a valuable civil officer rescued from an unpleasant if not perilous situation. This occurrence took place in 1802 or 1803, and is still a story of interest to the descendants of the participators in the scenes of that day.

be chosen to petition the Legislature for a division of said county." Hezekiah Olcott, Levi Jerome, and Dedodatus Clark were named as such committee.

Down to 1800 it had been the custom to choose the supervisor and town clerk *viva voce*, but in that year they were for the first time chosen by ballot. The remaining officers were chosen by the uplifted hand. In this connection a peculiar course was adopted in the meeting of April 7, 1801, where it was "voted that the Supervisor and Clerk be chosen by going round and mentioning to the town clerk. Voted that Supervisor and Clerk be put in by once going around." In that year three assessors were elected "one in the western district, one in the middle district, and one in the eastern district." Forty-three overseers of highways were chosen that year; and it was also "voted that those who have taken leases on the Public Lot designated for Gospel and School, be released setting out one-half the number of Apple trees contained in said lease." In the following year it was "voted that James Russell should have a lease of that part of the Public Lot that William Lilly had a year, for ten years from the time he took possession of the same."

The meeting of 1803 was held March 1, and it was voted among other things "that there be a *Pound* and that it be built near John Osbourn's." John Bowers was made poundkeeper. Down to the year 1808, as indicated in the proceedings of meetings, hogs had been allowed to run without restraint. In that year it was voted "that hogs to run at large in the town, be yoked and ringed, except within half a mile of Colonel Hopkins', and there not allowed to run." At the same meeting Nathaniel Baker and Jesse Butler were made "hog constables." This is the first and perhaps the only mention of that peculiar office found in the history of the county. It was in 1808 also that it was voted "that no man shall let Canada thistles go to seed on his land, or pathmaster on the highway, within his district, on forfeiture of \$10.00." The total town expenses for the year 1802 were \$123.85. For 1803 \$262. For 1804 \$312.

At a meeting held April 2, 1811, the following notice was read:

Notice is hereby given to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of Pompey, that a petition will be presented to the legislature of the state of New York at their session in the year 1812, praying a division of the said town of Pompey, and the town of Manlius, including in the town to be erected the three south tiers of lots of Manlius, and three of the north tier of lots of the town of Pompey.

This notice was dated March 11, 1811, and signed by Elisha Beebe, Jacobus De Puy, Joseph Wilcox, Elnathan Marsh, and Timothy Cole-

man. The people of Pompey effectually protested against this division, and gave expression to their feelings on the subject in the following resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That this meeting disapproves of the proposed division of the town, and that a committee of three be appointed to remonstrate to the next Legislature against the said division, and that Samuel S. Baldwin, Ozias Burr, and William Cook be that committee.

In the year 1812 the sum of eighty dollars was raised for support of the poor, which amount was increased to \$350 in the following year. Application was made in 1813 for permission to sell the public lots, and in 1814, in addition the sum of fifteen dollars voted for the support of common schools, it was also voted, "that the proceeds from the Public Lots be devoted to the same use." A very peculiar resolution is found in the proceedings of 1814, to the effect "that no cattle shall run at large within half a mile of any Tavern." In the same year all persons having Canada thistles on their land were required by resolutions to cut them twice in each year, once in June and once in September, on penalty of five dollars.

The amount raised for the support of the poor in 1814 was \$222, while in 1816 it was \$300. At a meeting held April 18, 1817, we find a resolution which throws light upon the ancient manner of supporting the poor, previous to the erection of the county poorhouse. It was then resolved "to sell for keeping, at public auction to the lowest bidder, all paupers chargeable to the Town."

The first burials of the dead in this town were made on the public green in rear of the first school house. The first persons buried there were two children of George Catlin, who died of scarlatina, and the first adult buried there was Mrs. Cravatt. Col. Hezekiah Olcott, a resident of the town and an officer in the Revolution, a surveyor by profession, was taken ill of fever while surveying the State Road, and died at Pompey West Hill (now in La Fayette). His remains were brought to Pompey village and buried with military honors. In about the year 1802 or 1803 steps were taken to establish a new cemetery. The location selected was opposite the house where Dr. Stearns lived in recent years, and to that spot were removed the remains that had been buried in the old ground. A few years of reflection and experience showed conclusively that this location was unfavorable for the purpose, and it was abandoned as a burial place. What is now the east or rear part of the present beautiful cemetery, was then purchased, and has ever since been used for cemetery purposes. In about 1823 the "new part" was

purchased of Peter Smith, of Peterborough. The first person buried in the new part was Daniel Knapp, who died in August, 1823, the same year in which the land was enclosed. With still further additions made in recent years, and the care bestowed upon it by the incorporated company which controls it, the cemetery is now a beautiful spot for the interment of the dead.

Among the deeds that reflect the most honor upon the town of Pompey was the founding of its celebrated academy within a few years of the first settlement made in the town. As early as January, 1800, a petition of the inhabitants of the town and vicinity for the incorporation of an academy at Pompey was addressed and sent to the Regents of the University. The petitioners requested that the institution should be called the Franklin Academy, and should have the following persons as its first Board of Trustees: Ebenezer Butler, jr., Timothy Jerome, William Stevens, Jeremiah Gould, Phineas Howell, Elihu Lewis, Dan Bradley, Comfort Tyler, James Knapp, John Lamb, Elijah Rust, Deodatus Clark, Hezekiah Olcott, David Williams, Walter Colton, Joseph Smith, James Beebee, and John Kidder. The petitioners evinced their determination to provide the best facilities possible for the education of their children in the liberality with which they subscribed for the establishment of the institution. A movement of this character, inaugurated so early in the century, endorsed by so large a proportion of the prominent men of the community, and backed up by such generous contributions, considering the scarcity of money at that time, may be considered wonderful in its every aspect. The signers of the petition with the amount of their subscriptions follow:

Eben Butler, jr., \$100; Asa L. Smith, \$125; John Kidder, \$100; Freeman Lewis, \$50; George Catlin, \$50; Walter Colton, \$100; Hezekiah Olcott, \$50; Chauncey Jerome, \$50; Joseph H. Smith, \$30; Timothy Jerome, \$75; John Jerome, \$50; Josiah Moore, \$25; Joseph Strong, \$25; Daniel C. Judd, \$25; Gad Loveland, \$25; James Beebee, \$25; Solomon Owen, \$50; Reuben Pixley, jr., \$50; Isaiah Olcott, \$40; Jonathan Eastman, \$30; John Fowler, \$30; David Williams, \$30; Thomas Mighells, \$30; Jesse Butler, \$50; Salmon Butler, \$50. The total of these subscriptions was \$1,315.

The petition came before the Regents at a meeting on March 17, 1800, and was referred to a committee of the board, consisting of Judge Benson and Simeon De Witt, who reported at a meeting held March 31, 1800. There was then probably no academy in Onondaga county, and there seemed to be some doubt as to the propriety of locating the only one in the county in this town. At the meeting just mentioned a reso-

lution was adopted referring the question of location of the academy to the Board of Supervisors of the county. They met on the first Tuesday in October, 1800, and reported favorably upon Pompey Hill as a proper place for the institution. In the spring of 1801 the regents resolved to make the granting of a charter to the academy conditional upon the erection of a suitable building. A committee consisting of Manoah Pratt, Henry Seymour and Samuel S. Baldwin was appointed to have charge of the erection of the building, and they made an agreement dated July 20, 1807, under which William Lathrop and George W. Wood agreed to do the work on the building. The contract price for the labor was \$200. On the 2d of March, 1810, William Lathrop, one of the builders, signed the following:

Agreed this 2d of March, 1810, to relinquish the unfinished part of the within-mentioned job, and to accept of one hundred and forty dollars in full of what has been done.

The details of the work which Wood and Lathrop agreed to do indicate that the building itself was already erected, and as far as known it was commenced in about the year 1803 by Mr. Lathrop. In July, 1810, a new subscription was raised, the committee agreeing in the paper to procure the completion of the academy for \$450. In the fall of that year the building was finished and paid for, and there remained \$1,450 to serve as an endowment to provide for a net annual revenue of \$100, which was required to secure the charter.

In February, 1811, the final steps for the incorporation of the school were taken, and a petition, numerously signed, from which the following extract is taken, was sent to the Regents:

Your petitioners have at great expense procured a suitable site, consisting of two acres of land, near the center of said town, and erected a large and commodious building, 40 by 50 feet on the ground, two stories high and completely finished and painted inside and out, and paid for.

Your petitioners have also procured a fund of \$1,450, to be subscribed for the purpose of producing a net annual income for the support of the said institution, and that the same is well secured to Samuel S. Baldwin, Henry Seymour and Manoah Pratt, as trustees, for the sole use of said academy, at an annual interest of seven per cent.

Wherefore, your petitioners request that the said academy may be incorporated and be subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University of the State of New York; and they nominate for the first trustees of the said academy the following persons, to wit: Henry Seymour, senior trustee, and Samuel S. Baldwin, Daniel Wood, Manoah Pratt, Ithamar Coe, Asa Wells, Hezekiah Clark, John Jerome, Silas Park, Jacobus De Puy, Daniel Allen, Chauncey Jerome, Daniel Tibbals, Joshua Johnson,

Dirck C. Lansing, Benjamin Sanford, Charles C. Mosley, William J. Wilcox, Jonathan Stanley, jr., Levi Parsons, William Cook, Victory Birdseye, Jasper Hopper, James Geddes; which persons we pray may be incorporated by the name, style and description of "Pompey Academy," with a condition in the act of incorporation that the said principal sum of the said fund shall never be diminished or appropriated, and that the income of the said principal fund shall be applied only to the maintenance of salaries of the professors or tutors of the said academy.

This petition was signed by sixty-three leading citizens of the county; it was drawn by Victory Birdseye and sworn to by Henry Seymour before Daniel Wood, the early lawyer and justice of Pompey. By a vote of the Regents March 11, 1811, the institution was incorporated under the name of "The Trustees of Pompey Academy." At a meeting held April 4, 1811, Henry Seymour was elected president, Victory Birdseye secretary and Daniel Wood treasurer. The old academy was a yellow, wooden building, 40 by 50 feet, two stories high, with the gables fronting north and south. A hall ten feet wide ran through the middle of the first floor, with study rooms on each side. In the second story was the chapel, occupying nearly the whole of the upper part of the building. After the erection of the district school house and the removal thereto of the common school, the west room of the academy became the chemical and philosophical laboratory and lecture room. In the chapel church services were conducted many years until the erection of the Congregational church.

In 1833 the old building had become dilapidated and unsuitable for its purpose, and it was resolved to build a new structure. Subscriptions for this purpose had been solicited during the preceding year or two, and the new building was finished and opened in the fall of 1835. The old building was vacated in 1834, the school being taught in the mean time in the district school house.

Timothy Butterfield erected the new building, which cost about \$3,000, and the preceptor's house and extras, completed in 1836, cost nearly \$1,300. As far as known the following persons taught in the common school prior to 1820:

Abraham Plaunt, three or four winters; Smith Dunham, 1813-14; Harvey Canfield, 1814; Miles Dunbar, jr., 1814-15; Orange Butler, 1815; J. J. Deming, 1816-17; Daniel Gott, 1817-18; Daniel Munson Wakely, 1818; Manoah Pratt, three winters; B. Franklin Chappell, one winter. The first teacher employed in the academy was Ely Burchard, at a salary of \$350, from December, 1811, to October, 1813. In September, 1813, Rev. Joshua Leonard was employed to take charge of the academy as principal, at a salary of \$500, and Smith Dunham at a salary of \$300. Mr. Leonard continued in his position until 1822, during most of which period he was also pastor of the Congregational church.

On the 20th of May, 1811, Henry Seymour, Daniel Tibbals and Victory Birdseye were elected a prudential committee of the institution. One of their acts of October, 1815, was to order the treasurer to pay "the bearer, the captain of the band of musick, thirty-four dollars for the services of said band at the exhibition of said institution." This order was receipted by John Hoar, who must therefore have been the captain of the band. Another recorded item was the payment for "horse bate," for the musicians.

During the long life of this locally celebrated institution there studied within its walls and went out from it to the active duties of life many men who afterwards became eminent in public and private professions and industries, as the reader of the following pages will learn.

In connection with the educational interests of the town, the following returns of Mount Pleasant School, No. 3, which was taught by Levi Jerome from December 4, 1799, to March 4, 1800, is worthy of preservation. The number of days of instruction provided for were sixty-six, and the list gives the names of scholars and their respective days of attendance:

Moses Hinsdell, 63; Asahel Hinsdell, 50; David Hinsdell, 53; Sally Hinsdell, 43; Elizabeth Hinsdell, 56; Jonathan Hinsdell, 66; Polly Hinsdell, 38; Samuel Hibbard, 54; Robert Hibbard, 6; Rachel Hibbard, 48; Jacob Hibbard, 51; Isaac Hibbard, 60; Sally Hibbard, 62; Jonathan Hibbard, 22; Nathaniel Hibbard, 14; Desire Messenger, 50; John Kellers, 63; Isaac Jerome, 63; Betsey Jerome, 66; Lebbeus Jerome, 65; Jared Woodworth, 53; Lewis Woodworth, 54; Phoebe Jerome, 53; Mary Jerome, 36; Sophia Jerome, 27; Daniel Williams, 59; Nathaniel Williams, 40; David Williams, 38; Jobe Williams, 29; Rebecca Williams, 35; Lavina Williams, 27; Elsa Williams, 28; Charles Slocum, 37; Abel Brotherton, 29; Isaac Woodworth, 42; Adolphus Sweet, 60; James Sweet, 58; Charles Sweet, 58; Anna Sweet, 60; Anson Sweet, 23; Pamela Sweet, 19; Anson Cole, 64; Polly Cole, 26; John Cole, 54; Samuel Jerome, 47; Electa Jerome, 48; John Jerome, 64; William Jerome, 59; Cyrus Messenger, 58; Chloe Messenger, 61; Rebecca Messenger, 49; Stephen Messenger, 50; John Closs, 64; Moses Soles, 35; Electa Jerome, 61; Levi Jerome, 65; William Williams, 28; David Williams, 8; John Williams, 18; Solomon Baker, 10; Andrew Guile, 65; Leman Pitcher, 27; Amy Pitcher, 50; James Pitcher, 47; Obediah Williams, 37; Anson Sprague, 20; Isaac Higgins, 13; Achsah Messenger, 12. A total of seventy scholars, with 2,995 days attendance.

The teacher received sixteen dollars per month for his services.

A history of the town of Pompey would be incomplete without some further reference to the many families of prominence who in past years contributed to the welfare of the communities in which they lived, members of which in many instances have attained eminence in the State or nation. The heads of several of these families have already

been very briefly mentioned. One of them was Punderson Avery, who settled a mile south of Oran in 1796, reared a large family, and died September 10, 1840. He was of English ancestry, was born in Groton, Conn., May 21, 1765, and consequently was not old enough to enter the war of the Revolution; but it is on record that nine of his uncles and cousins fell at the massacre of Fort Griswold, and he waded in blood over his shoes to carry their remains from the fort. Mr. Avery was a moulder and millwright and aided in building many of the early grist mills, saw mills, fulling mills, tanneries, etc. He was father of eleven children, among whom was William Avery, who inherited his father's mechanical and inventive genius. Among his inventions was one for making wire harness for looms, in 1824, and from that time on numerous patents were granted him. One of these was for a rotary engine, which was very meritorious. In 1822 he built a small steamboat, which was launched on the mill pond at Buellville, was afterwards taken to Cazenovia Lake, and finally was put on the Erie Canal. He moved to Salina, where he had a foundry and machine shop, and afterwards to Syracuse, where he was in company with Elam Lynds. In 1837 he removed to Chicago, and died November 16, 1840. Cyrus Avery, another son of Punderson, was also a mechanic, and removed to Pennsylvania about 1840. Samuel Avery, youngest child of the pioneer, had also a natural inclination for mechanics, but he finally began studying medicine with Dr. Daniel Denison, and in 1844 graduated at the Castleton (Vt.) Medical College. His practice was mainly in the village of Phoenix.

Sylvanus Bishop was one of six brothers who settled in Pompey in 1793-94. Sylvanus had served in the Revolutionary war, came from Columbia county in 1793, and bought land in the vicinity of Pompey Hill, which he began to clear. In the next year he brought his wife and eldest child, making the journey on horseback, and carrying the baby, six months old, in their arms. About twenty years later he removed to Oswego, where he lived to be ninety-five years old, and died in June, 1860. His son, Artemus, was born in Pompey, December 30, 1795. He received a liberal education in the Pompey Academy and graduated from Union College in 1815. He afterwards studied theology and became a missionary to the Sandwich Islands.

Elizur Brace, of Litchfield county, Conn., moved into Pompey in 1796, making his journey mainly on foot, and purchased of Ebenezer Butler the land south of the village of Pompey, covering the summit

of the hill. There he built a log house and reared his family, among his children being Rev. Samuel W. Brace, from whose reminiscences some extracts are made a little further on.

Lebbeus Ball, jr., came to Pompey from Saratoga county in 1799. He was a son of Maj. Lebbeus Ball, and was born in Granville, Conn., in 1775. His father served seven years in the Revolutionary army, and rose to the rank of major. The son settled on lot 29, Pompey, and was a carpenter and joiner, and made himself of great usefulness in building the early homes of the settlers during his short life. He died in 1802, leaving five children, Stephen C., Alvin M. and Calvin S. (twins), Betsey and Charlotte. Stephen C. Ball was a tailor, served in the war of 1812, and died in Homer, N. Y. Alvin M. settled on the farm afterwards occupied by his son Frederick, two miles northeast of Pompey Hill, where he reared a family of ten children. Calvin S. was a silversmith and lived in the town about seventy years. He held the office of town clerk about twenty-five years, and several other town offices. He removed to Yates county in 1869. He was father of Calvin S. Ball, jr., of Syracuse.

Victory Birdseye, son of Ebenezer, was born at Cornwall, Conn., December 25, 1782. He was one of the early and most eminent lawyers of the town of Pompey, and a sketch of his career may be found in Chapter XXVI. He was appointed postmaster at Pompey, April 25, 1817, and held the office about twenty-one years.

Elihu Barber, a native of Hebron, Conn., where he was born in 1768, married Hannah Gott in 1791, and early in 1801 sold out his little property for \$700, and started for Pompey with an ox sled bearing all their worldly goods. They moved into a log house on lot 84 owned by Major Sherwood, where they lived three weeks. During this time he purchased 100 acres in the northwest corner of lot 69, for which he paid his hard-earned \$700. There he built a large house and barn and became one of the leading farmers of the town. He was particularly successful in the dairying business, through which he became locally known as "Butter Barber." During the war of 1812, it is said, it was his custom to carry on certain days of each week three pails of butter on horseback to Manlius to market. He was active in the organization and building of the First Baptist church at Pompey. He was father of four children, who were prominent in the life of the town.

Elias Conklin came from Long Island and settled in Pompey in 1797. From Pompey Hill he cut his way through the forest to a point which

is now in the town of La Fayette, and there built the first saw and grist mills, which were long known as the Conklin mills. (See history of that town.)

Samuel Clement, a native of Worcester county, Mass., visited the town of Pompey in the fall of 1793 in company with Timothy Sweet, and concluded to make it his future home. In March, 1794, he shouldered his axe, and with the aid of marked trees, came into the town and built a log cabin. He was instrumental in the organization of the town in April of that year. In the fall he married Ruth Hibbard, daughter of David Hibbard, and they had eleven children. He taught what is believed to have been the first school in the county, in 1794-95, on lot 28, about a mile from his residence. Among his scholars was one of Maj. Asa Danforth's nephews, and his own daughter. He died in Pompey May 29, 1856.

Of the Clarke family there were seven brothers, six of whom were professional men, and one a farmer. Among them were Dr. Deodatus Clarke, born July 27, 1862, died January 10, 1847. In 1795 he settled on lot 66, and owned the whole of lot 52. He removed to Oswego in 1807, where he died. Henry Clarke, farmer, settled in Pompey about 1795, but removed to Manlius, prior to 1805, where he died in 1810. Thaddeus Clarke, born February 12, 1770, settled on lot 81, in 1820, moved thence to Fabius about 1830, and died in Pennsylvania in 1854. Erastus Clarke, born May 11, 1768, owned the whole of lots 81 and 54, and about 200 acres on lot 37, Pompey. He was an attorney, and took the petition for the incorporation of the academy to Albany, and procured the passage of the law incorporating the institution. Dr. Hezekiah Clarke, eldest of the five brothers, born December 19, 1758, is further noticed in Chapter XXVII.

Paul Clapp, father of John, Chester, and Carlton, was a native of Chesterfield, Mass., and migrated to Pompey in 1798, when his son Carlton was two years old. He served in the Revolutionary war, and suffered great hardships as a prisoner in Canada. In Pompey he took up a large tract of land, to which he afterward made extensive additions, and followed farming until his death in 1845. John, Chester, and Carlton Clapp all settled on his land in this town.

Hezekiah Dodge came into Pompey with his brother Ezra in 1795, and both settled on a tract of land on lot 50. Hezekiah owned that portion which became known as the John Wells farm, and became a leading agriculturist. In 1842 he removed to Lysander, where he lived

with his son, Oren, until his death in 1844. He was father of six children, Nehemiah, Oren, Charles, Julia, Joanna, and William. Ezra Dodge settled on the place long known as the Dodge farm, and was the father of six children, David F., Ira, Clarissa, Hezekiah, Seabred, and Ezra, jr. He died upon the land reclaimed by him from its wilderness condition. His son David F. taught school in early life eighteen winters, and in 1835 became converted to the Catholic faith and was instrumental in establishing a Catholic church at Pompey Hill. The son, Hezekiah, became a physician, removed to the State of Georgia, and from there to Illinois. Seabred Dodge was a graduate of Hamilton College, studied engineering, and removed to Ohio in 1826 where he was conspicuous in the construction of the Ohio canals. He died in 1849.

Deacon Daniel Dunham, from Windham, Conn., migrated westward in 1795 and established a clothier's trade at the old mills in Manlius. He also bought 130 acres three miles southeast of Pompey Hill. His son, Capt. Samuel Dunham, when seventeen years old, was sent by his father to clear this lot of land. After working two years he built a log house, to which his two sisters came, and lived with him five years longer. He married and left a large family, among whom was Samuel Mosley Dunham, born on the farm September 17, 1805. He married at twenty-five years of age, and during the next five years lived on the farm where "Grace Greenwood" was born, from which he then removed to the town of Clay.

James L. Fenner, a millwright, and a native of Rhode Island, settled temporarily in the spring of 1801 near Manlius village. A little later he located on the farm next west of the Col. James Carr place, and was one of the pioneers in founding the little village of "Slab Hollow." There he erected the first grist mill. In making his journey from Manlius to this point, he had to cut out his own road. In March, 1818, he removed to the town of Lysander, where he died in 1851. He was father of nine children, six of whom were born in Pompey. Among them was Frederick W. Fenner, who went back to Pompey after living four years in Lysander. He was father of James R. Fenner, of Delphi.

Thomas Rice, son of Samuel Rice, removed from Ashby, Mass., to Pompey, with his wife and two children, in 1818, and settled on a farm about half a mile east of Oran. Several years later he moved into the village of Oran, and died March 25, 1843. One of his children was the late Thomas Rice, who was long prominent in the Syracuse grocery trade. Another son is Edward F. Rice, long prominent in the Syra-

cuse dry goods trade, and still living in the city. The Rice family were intimately connected by marriage with the Flint family, at the head of which was Thomas Flint, who emigrated from England in 1645, where their ancestry as shown by the records, had lived 800 years. Of this family, Samuel Flint, born at Concord, March 16, 1780, settled in Pompey in 1819, and successfully followed farming. He died March 18, 1855.

Among other settlers in Pompey of 1796, was Joseph Wakeman Gold, who was a respected citizen until his death, at about the age of forty. Another settler of that year was David Green, a native of New Milford, Conn. He took up 300 acres of land around the "Corners," which took his name.

Daniel Gilbert settled on lot 66, Pompey, in 1799, on the farm owned in recent years by Albert H. Butterfield. He became a successful lawyer, and his career is described in Chapter XXVI.

Allen Willard Hayden, descended from William Hayden, an English baronet, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, was born in Litchfield county, Conn., in 1783 and with his father, Allen Hayden, and his three brothers, Zora, Harvey and Allen, jr., settled in Pompey in September, 1800, on what has been known as the Todd farm, about a mile east of Pompey Academy. Four years later, Allen Willard Hayden married Abigail Castle, and with his father bought lot No. 94, two and a half miles south of Pompey village, and there lived about fifty years and reared a family of eleven children, seven of whom were boys, and all of whom lived to maturity. The father died in June, 1858, and the mother in June, 1864. Among their sons was Samuel P. Hayden, a successful farmer and also a carpenter, which business he followed about thirty years. He lived until 1855 on a farm adjoining his father's, which he then sold and bought the Wheaton and the Jesse Butler farms adjoining, and also the stone store in Pompey Hill village, built by Beach Beard, where he conducted mercantile business successfully sixteen years. He was prominently connected with the academy and with church interests, held various town offices, and was postmaster six years from 1860. His children were Sabra A., Ellen L., Elizabeth M., Daniel E. (now a manufacturer in Syracuse), Elma D. and George. He removed to Syracuse in 1869 and died in 1874. Willard Hayden, the sixth child of Allen Willard, born in 1813, was long a successful farmer on the homestead, and removed in 1870 to Iowa. Charles J. Hayden, seventh child of Allen Willard, born in 1816, removed early

to Rochester, where he amassed a fortune in the furniture business, held the office of mayor in the city, and and other prominent positions. Carmi Hayden, son of Allen Willard, born in 1818, married Ellen Butler, daughter of Merritt Butler, a pioneer of the town, was the oldest resident of Pompey at the time of the reunion in 1867. He combined farming with working at his business of carpenter, and held the office of postmaster of Pompey village. Sely C. Hayden is the fourteenth child of Allen Willard, born in 1830, resides in Syracuse, and retired a few years ago from the furniture trade, in which he was long successful.

Another branch of the Hayden family is represented in Pompey by the settlement of Pelatiah Hayden, two miles south of the village of Pompey, in February, 1816, where he remained until his death.

David Hinsdell, a native of Salisbury, Conn., born June 30, 1754, lived in Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., from 1787 to 1795, when he removed to Pompey, and settled on his purchase of one-fourth of lot 6. In September of the year last named, he sent his oldest son, Moses, then eighteen, to Pompey to build a house which the family could occupy the coming winter. The house was completed and the family came on in February, 1796. David Hinsdell was the father of twelve children, and died in 1822. The names of six of these children are found in the list of scholars who attended Levi Jerome's school in the winter of 1799-1800, taught by Levi Jerome. The Hinsdell homestead passed into possession of Chauncey Hinsdell. Excepting Chauncey and Moses, all the sons removed from the town. Moses bought fifteen acres on lot 17, in 1801, of Mr. Sweet, for which he gave his note, and in the course of time added 500 acres to his purchase. He was the father of ten children, among whom were some of the prominent citizens of the county.

David Hibbard, a Revolutionary soldier, settled on lot 6, in 1794, and combined farming with his trade of carpentry. He had five sons, among whom was Isaac V. V. Hibbard, who was member of assembly in 1853, and whose son, Samuel M., occupied the homestead in recent years.

About the year 1802 Col. Hezekiah Hopkins, who had lived two years in Clinton, Oneida county, removed to Pompey Hill, where he kept a hotel nearly twenty-five years, to the satisfaction of the community. He sold the property to his son Harry, and purchased a small farm near the village, where he died at about seventy-eight years of age.

Soon after purchasing the hotel, Harry Hopkins built an addition and conducted the house about three years, when he leased it to Capt. Pitt Dyer. Harry Hopkins held the offices of deputy sheriff and commissioner of highways. He removed to Cleveland, O., in 1837.

Col. Ensign Hill was a pioneer in Pompey in the vicinity of Delphi, a native of Berkshire county, Mass., when he migrated in the fall of 1801. He had purchased fifty acres in the previous year, on which he built a log house about a hundred rods south of Delphi village. He obtained his military title by service in the early militia. He died December 4, 1832. His son, Ensign W., born in 1802, was a farmer and merchant, always lived in Pompey, and died in September, 1870. His second son, Orange, born in 1806, followed farming at Delphi. Charles R. K. Hill, born in 1810, occupied the fine dwelling on the homestead. The other two sons were William Hull Hill and James L. Hill.

Josiah Holbrook, born in 1757 in Adams, Mass., made the journey towards Pompey in 1792 with a sled, a yoke of oxen, and a single horse. Tarrying at Springfield, Otsego county, till March, 1793, they finished their pilgrimage and settled on lot 53, east of Pompey Center. The family then consisted of Josiah Holbrook, his wife, father and mother and six children. Four other children were born after their settlement in Pompey. One of the sons, Adolphus, is said to have been the third white child born in the town. Mr. Holbrook became a prominent citizen, was one of the first subscribers to the academy fund, and interested in church and school work. He died in November, 1831. Among his children were Silas W. Holbrook, Levi S. Holbrook, Josiah E. Holbrook, Daniel H. Holbrook and Chapin M. Holbrook. Levi S. represented Pompey in the Board of Supervisors from 1853 to 1858 inclusive, and in the latter year was a member of the State Legislature.

James Hinman and his wife, Esther, settled in Pompey in 1796 or 1797. They were two of the nine persons who organized the First Baptist church in town, which at a later period was removed to Manlius village. They were the parents of twelve children, and having met with reverses, removed to the town of Lysander, but twenty years later they returned to Pompey, where Mr. Hinman died at the age of eighty-six years.

Daniel Knapp, from Orange county, N. Y., settled in Pompey about the year 1800, on a farm a mile north from the academy. He died August 6, 1823, and his body was the first buried in Pompey Hill Cemetery as it is now located. He was father of Henry Knapp.

Noah Palmer, sr., born in Brantford, Conn., in 1764, removed to Cazenovia in 1790, and in 1797 settled near Oran on the place owned in later years by his grandson, Daniel D. Palmer. He died there in 1835, and during thirty-six years following the farm was owned by his son, Noah. The pioneer was a nailmaker by trade, and tradition credits him with making the first nails used in town.

Leman Harmon Pitcher, born in Rutland, Vt., November 26, 1781, came with his family to Pompey in 1796, and settled on the farm occupied in recent years by Addison H. Clapp. He was a persistent student while recovering from a wound which nearly severed his right foot in November, 1798, and in 1800 taught his first school in a house near the Corners, about a mile northwesterly from the Hill towards Jamesville. In 1801 and later he taught on the Hill several years. Between 1801 and 1808 he was constable, and deputy sheriff. In the spring of 1808 he married Hannah Baker, and removed to Camillus, N.Y. Among his sons was Leman B. Pitcher, with whom the pioneer was living at the time of his death, in April, 1867.

Manoah Pratt, sr., born in 1754, in Glastonbury, Conn., settled in Pompey in 1796. With Abraham Smith he purchased 500 acres on lots 39 and 40, which embraced the site of the celebrated Pratt's Falls. These two pioneers began energetic work in the wilderness, and on the creek running through Mr. Pratt's land he built a saw mill and grist mill in 1796, which were among the first in the town. The mills were built upon a rock overlooking the falls. Mr. Pratt had married Elizabeth Loveland, in Connecticut, where all his children were born except the youngest. Among them were Manoah Pratt, jr. Having prepared his pioneer home, Mr. Pratt brought on his family in February, 1797, and with them his father-in-law, Solomon Loveland, who was a miller and attended the mill some twenty years. Mr. Pratt died at the age of ninety-seven years, and during his life was foremost in promoting the academy, the schools, churches, and all public improvements that were for the good of the town. He was father of seven children. Manoah, jr., was born in 1798, attended the academy, and studied law in the office of Daniel Wood, Samuel Baldwin, and Victory Birdseye. Betsey Pratt, daughter of Manoah, sr., married Henry Cook, a son of Trueworthy Cook, the Pompey pioneer. Daniel Pratt, the son, was a Pompey farmer until his death.

John Smith, born in Hampshire county, Mass., July 20, 1787, died in Pompey September 15, 1872. He came to Pompey with his father in

1804, moving into a log house about a mile northwest of Pompey Hill, where Baxter Knapp resided in recent years. Mr. Smith passed his long life in Pompey, was justice of the peace fifteen years, associate judge of the Common Pleas, member of Board of Supervisors, etc. His father's name was Elisha Smith, sr., who was a Revolutionary soldier. John Smith was father of eleven children.

Thomas D. Safford settled in Pompey at the age of eighteen, and in 1807 purchased a farm of eighty acres. He was drafted and served in the war of 1812, and was father of twelve children.

Joseph Shattuck came to Pompey at an early day with nine grown sons and settled on the lot drawn by Conratt Bush, a Revolutionary veteran. He and his sons cleared sixty acres, and built a double log house, but was ejected by Mr. Bush when he came to settle on his grant. After his ejection Mr. Shattuck, with six of his sons, removed to Genesee county, leaving three of his sons, Stephen, Chester, and Ansel, in Pompey. Ansel, Thomas Elbridge, and two other persons settled on the lot on which Col. Henry Tiffany had located, each buying a fourth of the section.

In 1690, it is said, there were seventeen families named Sweet living in this country, from one of whom the Sweet families of Pompey claim to be descended. Timothy Sweet, born in Rhode Island, October 24, 1753, was a Revolutionary soldier, was taken prisoner, and escaped. Going to Salisbury, Conn., he there married Eunice Woodworth, in September, 1780, migrated to Saratoga, and in 1794 settled in Pompey on the old Sweet homestead, reaching there on January 28. There, eight days later, Kneeland Sweet was born. Timothy Sweet became a leading citizen and farmer in the town, and was chiefly instrumental in introducing thoroughbred short-horn cows. He originally took up the 600 acre lot, No. 18, and also had lot 86 in Fabius and 10 in Camillus. These lands ultimately passed to his descendants, and later he purchased the greater part of lot 17. At the age of sixty-five years, after having been conspicuous in all the affairs of the town, he retired from active life, and died March 7, 1837. His children were Adolphus, Aurel (who married John Sprague), Charles, James, Anson, Anna (who married Nathan Williams), Pamela (who married J. C. Fink), Kneeland, and Horace. Adolphus Sweet, son of Timothy, was a farmer next adjoining the homestead, where he died in 1839. Charles Sweet, son of Timothy, was a carpenter and bridge-builder, but removed from the town in 1811. James Sweet was a cabinet-maker, and served in

the navy in the war of 1812. Returning, he settled on the farm on lot 10, Camillus, where he died November 25, 1826. Anson Sweet, son of Timothy, resided on the farm afterwards owned by Ezra Casler on lot 18, until 1834, when he removed to Fayetteville, later to the Sweet homestead, and finally to Manlius. He was a prominent citizen and was one of the first to practice under-draining, which he did on lot 17 as early as 1818. Kneeland Sweet, son of Timothy, was born in Pompey, February 5, 1794, and lived to be one of the oldest residents of the town. In 1819 he married Julia Ann Kennedy, and in 1820 came into possession of the homestead. About 1833 he removed to Manlius, and later to Michigan. Horace Sweet, son of Timothy, born in Pompey April 1, 1796, married in 1817 Candace Avery, and during two years managed the home farm. In 1819 his father gave him a small farm, where Hiram Clement afterwards resided. In 1823 he removed to a farm two and a half miles north of the Hill, where he became one of the most successful agriculturists in the town. He was the first to introduce nearly all kinds of farmers' machinery as soon as its usefulness became apparent to him, and was conspicuous in all good works. Among his children were Anson A., Homer D. L., Prof. John E., and William A. Sweet of Syracuse. (See biography of Prof. John E. Sweet in later pages of this work).

Elijah Wells, born in Hartford county, Conn., February 27, 1775, married in January, 1800, and came into Pompey in the fall of 1799, where he purchased 100 acres of Horace Lamb on lot 51. Returning east to spend the winter, he came back and worked on his land through the season of 1800, again returned east and in February, 1801, started with his family for his wilderness home. They brought with them an infant child about three months old, who became the well known Deacon Asa H. Wells of this town. Mr. Wells was prominent in church work and other public affairs. He died in the fall of 1830. Of his sons, Asa H. and John S. remained citizens of the town.

Edward Wicks, son of Capt. Edward Wicks, a tailor, with his brother, Capt. John Wicks, father of the late E. B. Wicks, of Syracuse, ran away from the master to whom he was bound as a tailor, and took charge of a vessel voyaging to the West Indies until the Revolution. He then worked at his trade in Providence, R. I., going from house to house. In 1815 his father settled in Pompey, where he died in 1834.

Daniel Wright, born in Hebron, Conn., September 9, 1794, came to Pompey with his parents in February, 1799, who settled on lot 16. His

father died in 1805 and his mother in the next year. In 1821 he bought a farm for which he paid, but lost it through defective title. He spent a long life in the town and was respected by his fellow citizens.

Augustus Wheaton, son of Joseph, purchased land in Pompey in 1807 and settled thereon with his family in 1810. Three sisters, Lydia, Sylvia and Loraine, had preceded him. He purchased a farm of 410 acres on which he lived to about 1823, when he sold out and removed to Syracuse. Five years later he returned to Pompey, where he lived to about 1833, when he went back to the place of his birth and died about the year 1852. He was a prominent and public spirited citizen. His eldest son, Orlin J., was long an active citizen of the town, engaged in agricultural pursuits and droving. Another son was Horace Wheaton who was for some years a merchant at Pompey Hill until about 1846, when he removed to Syracuse, where he was well-known among the older citizens of the city. Charles A. Wheaton, another son of Augustus, also removed to Syracuse, where he was a successful dry goods merchant, and later was in the hardware trade. He ultimately removed to Minnesota.

William C. Fargo was born in New London, Conn., March 20, 1791, and in early life was thrown upon his own resources through the death of his father. He early learned the distiller's trade, and in 1807 began work in Chenango county, whence he journeyed in November of that year to Jamesville, this county, and was employed by Benjamin Sandford. The month of May, 1812, found him in Buffalo, where he was drafted into the army, and he saw active and arduous service until the close of the conflict. His term expired in May, 1817, and he immediately started for Pompey, where he arrived in June. He married in August, 1817, Tacy Strong, and they lived most of the time in and near Watervale until the spring of 1848. From there he removed to Cicero and thence to Manlius, where he lived fifteen years, after which he resided in Syracuse. Among their twelve children was William G. Fargo, a man who has a national reputation in connection with the American express business of the country. Several of the other sons of William C. Fargo were associated with him in the business.

Nicholas Van Brocklin, although not a Pompey pioneer, lived in the town more than fifty years, having settled there in 1821. During his life he followed the occupation of a farmer, but took a lively interest in public affairs, as the reader has already learned. He died on March 1, 1872. His children were Gilbert, Jane, Ann, Eliza B., John S., James

W., Margaret, Martha, and William White. James W. Van Brocklin learned the carpenter's trade and built many of the dwellings in Pompey. William W. Van Brocklin worked his way through college, graduating from Hamilton in the class of 1850. After teaching school several years he studied law in Syracuse, and was admitted in 1853. He was long the only resident lawyer in Pompey, and has occupied positions of honor.

David Williams settled in Pompey in 1801, where he lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years. His farm was situated about a mile and a half north of Watervale. Two of his brothers, Nathan and Daniel Williams, settled early in the town, and remained respected citizens until their deaths.

Asa Wells, a native of Colchester, Conn., settled in Pompey in the spring of 1803, built a log house at Pompey Hill, and in 1807 removed to the farm east of and adjoining the Daniel Wood farm. Mr. Wells was a practical surveyor and with his assistants, laid out the road running from the academy to Manlius. He also assisted Judge Geddes in the survey for the Oswego Canal. He was prominent in the militia, in which he was captain at the time Sackett's Harbor was threatened by the British, and led his company to that point. He held various town offices and was a member of the Assembly. He died in February, 1859. One of his sons was Levi Wells, a prominent citizen of Pompey, who was thirty-two years a justice of the peace, was eighteen years in the Board of Supervisors, and a practical surveyor. Another son was Dr. Lucien B. Wells, of Utica, N. Y.

A family, some of the members of which obtained a national reputation, was that of Maj. Moses Seymour, a native of Connecticut, an officer in the Revolutionary army, and a member of the Legislature of that State. He died in 1827 at the age of eighty-four. Among his children was Henry Seymour, who settled at Pompey Hill at an early day, and began mercantile business. His attributes of integrity, sound judgment, and executive ability became so well known that from 1816 to 1819, and again in 1822 he was elected State senator from the western district. In 1818 he was placed on the Council of Appointment, and in March, 1819, was chosen one of the canal commissioners. In about the year 1819 he removed with his family to Utica. Another son of Maj. Moses Seymour was the eminent Democratic statesman, Horatio Seymour, who was born at Pompey Hill in 1811. He studied law in Utica, but was soon diverted from its practice to enter the political

field. He was elected member of the Assembly in 1842, and again in 1844 and 1845, mayor of Utica in 1842, was speaker of the Assembly in 1845, and governor of the State in 1852-53, and again in 1862-63. For this latter office he was defeated in 1864 by Reuben E. Fenton. In 1868 he received the nomination of the Democratic party for president of the United States, but was defeated by General Grant. Governor Seymour's home was, during the greater part of his life, at Deerfield, near Utica.

Samuel Baker was born on Long Island October 2, 1793, and died in Pompey, August 8, 1874. He was brought to Pompey by his father, Nathaniel Baker, in 1806. The latter was a successful farmer, and the homestead remained in possession of members of the family until recent years. Samuel Baker obtained his education at Clinton Academy, which afterwards became Hamilton College, and studied law two years with S. S. Baldwin. The profession lost attraction for him and he took employment in a store at Pompey Hill. He ultimately became proprietor of the establishment and carried on business until 1841, when he retired. He was a prominent man in the community, was a trustee of the academy, a deacon in the Congregational church and a leader in all good works. He was father of six children, of whom Henry H. Baker came into possession of the homestead.

Tabor D. Williams was a later settler in the town, where he located in 1831, and followed his trade of shoemaking several years thereafter. His eldest son, George H. Williams, studied law with Daniel Gott and was admitted in 1844. In the same year he removed to Iowa, where he was chosen chief justice of the Supreme Court. Later he held the same office for the Territory of Oregon. In 1864 he was elected United States senator from that State, and finally was appointed attorney-general of the United States.

Luther Marsh settled in Pompey prior to 1812, and was a native of New Hampshire. He was many years a respected citizen of the town. Among his children is Luther R. Marsh, a well known lawyer of New York city.

Reuben Billings located in Pompey in 1812, coming on from Massachusetts with his wife and making the journey with an ox team. In the winter of 1812-13 he taught school in District No. 8. In 1833 he settled on a part of lot 96, where he passed his life. Both he and his wife were present at the reunion in 1871.

Peter Benson arrived in Pompey when he was thirteen years old,

having traveled there to assist his older brother in building a barn for Samuel Sherwood, on lot 84. The money he received for the building paid for 100 acres of land on the same lot, about a mile northwest from Delphi. Mr. Benson's father came to the town a few years later; his name was Stutson Benson and he followed farming in the town until his death in 1820.

Addy Anderson settled in Pompey about 1803, on fifty acres of land about half a mile west of Pompey Hill village on the State road. He died soon afterward, leaving his wife and eight children, five of whom were sons. Of these John, the eldest, married Lydia Safford, and assumed the burden of caring for the family. He was father of nine children, became one of the best and most successful farmers of the town, and prominent in the Methodist church. He died at the age of fifty-six. Ira, son of John, subsequently took the homestead. Josiah, another son of John, ultimately purchased the Le Roy Morgan place, two miles northwest of Pompey Hill.

Jeremiah Gould, who was born in Salina in 1792, removed two years later to Pompey, where he bought a military lot and remained until his death, about 1820. He was a prominent citizen, was justice of the peace and rose to the rank of colonel in the militia.

Mosès Blowers, who died November 9, 1863, at the age of eighty-nine years, settled in Pompey in 1792 and lived on the same farm nearly seventy-five years.

Lyman Morgan, from New Milford, Conn., whence a number of Pompey pioneers came, settled in the town in 1808 and lived there about fifty-six years, a respected citizen.

Ira Jerome, whose name is mentioned elsewhere, located in the town with his father, John Jerome, coming from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1812. He lived seventy years on one farm and died October 27, 1864.

Roswell Candee, who died in Pompey, September 18, 1864, at the age of eighty-three years, removed early from Connecticut and lived in the town about fifty years. He was father of U. S. Assessor William Candee, and of Samuel Candee, of Pompey.

Richard Losey, father of Archibald, died February 24, 1861, at the age of ninety-two years.

In the year 1800, when the population of Onondaga county was 1,036, the town of Pompey had 309, almost one-third of the whole. What is now Onondaga county then numbered only 885 inhabitants, and Pompey had about 50 more than one-third of the whole. Clark says:

At this time such a vehicle as a horse wagon was not in existence in this town or county; and the visiting was done mostly in winter on ox sleds, and happy and rich indeed was he who could yoke a pair of oxen of his own, make his way through the woods with his wife and child or two on the sled, on an evening's visit to a neighbor's several miles distant—in fact such a man was considered in rather opulent circumstances; and, too, it was no disparagement for the belles and beaux of that day to attend singing school or spinning bee on the ox sled.

Besides the First Congregational church, already noticed, there was organized in Pompey a Baptist church in the year 1817. Meetings of the people of this faith were held for a period in barns and dwellings, and in 1819 or 1820 they built a church edifice and for a number of years the society was very prosperous. But for several causes the congregation gradually diminished and finally the organization ceased its existence. Many of its members ultimately joined with the church of the Disciples of Christ, which was formally organized on May 3, 1834, with the following thirty-eight members:

Calvin Peck, Asa Wells, Thomas M. King, Alson Nearing, Charles Little, Malcom Bennett, A. H. Squires, Uriel Wilson, jr., Samuel Talbott, Harry Knapp, Willard Hayden, Darius Wilson, Jacob Bush, Alvin Talbott, J. I. Lowell, Mary P. Lowell, Eliza Nearing, Polly Wilson, Mary A. Bush, Temperance Wilson, Paulina Talbott, Mindwell Thomas, Harriet Pratt, Catharine Bennett, Betsey Wright, Rhoda Parsons, Polly Thomas, and Mary Knapp.

Within the year in which the church was organized this society numbered fifty members, and at the close of 1835 it had ninety-three members. In 1837 the society built a church which they occupied until 1868, when they erected a new edifice, selling the old church for a school house to take the place of the one burned February 11, 1868. The first pastor of the church was J. I. Lowell, and the first elders were Calvin Peck, Asa Wells, and Thomas M. King. Deacons, Alson Nearing and Charles Little.

The inhabitants in the vicinity of Oran were favored at a very early day with religious services by missionaries from Connecticut, the first of whom was a Rev. Mr. Perry, who preached in James Scoville's barn, and in other barns in that neighborhood. On January 27, 1806, Rev. Hugh Wallace organized a society there, which was reorganized later in the same year under the title, the Second Congregational church of the town of Pompey. Punderson Avery, Jedediah Cleveland, and Joseph Bartholomew were elected the first trustees. There the first frame house of worship in the town and the third one of any kind in the county, was built in 1807-8. In later years the Universalists, who had

become quite numerous in that section, occasionally occupied the church and formed a large part of the congregation.

It is not known just when the Methodists organized a class or society, but one was formed early in the neighborhood west of Pompey Hill, where a church was built and occupied some years. About the year 1839 the society erected a church in the village, and the society has maintained a reasonably prosperous existence ever since.

The following subscription relating to the organization and building of the Protestant Episcopal church in Pompey is self-explanatory:

Pompey, August 25, 1828.

We, the undersigned, promise to pay to a building committee hereafter to be chosen from among ourselves, the several sums affixed to our names, for the purpose of erecting an Episcopal Church, at the four corners, formerly called Clapp's corners; one-fourth to be paid by the first of March next, and the remainder in November, 1829. This church when erected shall be under the care of Wardens and Vestrymen and be governed according to the rules and regulations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The sum subscribed by each individual may be applied on payment in the purchase of a pew.

John Sprague, \$100; Isaac V. V. Hibbard, \$100; Moses Hinsdale, \$125; John Clapp, \$100; Samuel Hibbard, \$100; Carleton Clapp, \$40; Marovia Marsh, \$50; Samuel Clement, \$75; Chester Clapp, \$75; Chauncey Hinsdell, \$126; Anson Sweet, \$100; James Lusk, \$100; Rhoda Gold, lumber, \$20; Philemon French, \$50; Kneeland Sweet, \$130; Anson Sprague, \$20; Jacob R. De Puy, \$10; Milton Slosson, \$25; Horace Sweet, \$25; Ansel Judd, \$32; Adolphus Sweet, \$50; Joel B. Hibbard, \$20; Heman Murray, \$20; Ira Curtis, \$20; James Carr, \$25; Lucius Cook, labor on building, \$10; Reuben Murray, \$25; Truman B. Stanton, \$10; Seymour Marsh, \$50; Joseph W. Bostwick, \$10; Ephraim Salmons, \$10; Jacob Hadley, 2 chairs for vestry room and Communion Table, \$10.

Of early manufacturing operations in the town it may be stated that the old tannery of Deacon Abbott at Delphi ultimately passed to Caleb Perry, who carried on the business until the building and yard were destroyed by a freshet. A mile southeast of the village Clark Rogers built an edge tool factory in 1823; it was afterwards owned and operated by Holmes & Sampson, whose tools gained a wide reputation. It finally passed to John Salisbury. Henry Ten Eyck carried on a woolen factory, which was established in 1812, until it was burned in 1853. It was situated on the creek north of the village and did a large business.

In very early years wool which had been carded and spun by the firesides was taken to Manlius to be colored and dressed. In course of time fulling mills were built in this town, one of which was in the hollow near Conradt Bush's place. This mill was subsequently burned in the fall when it was stored with cloth, causing a grievous loss to many families.

The early store of Mr. Meeker on the Hill has already been alluded to. He was succeeded by Clarke & Emmons, who built and used for a store what became a known as "Deacon Baker's old red house," which was ultimately demolished. At about the same time when Clarke & Emmons began business, Henry Seymour, brother of Horatio Seymour, and Orrin Stone opened a store. Clarke and Emmons soon left the place and the firm of Seymour & Stone was for many years the leading one in town.

In its industrial aspects the town of Pompey has always occupied a position peculiar to itself. Its remoteness from the large business centers, its entire lack of railroad and canal connections, and its not important water power, have had a tendency from the first to prevent the establishment of manufacturing establishments within her borders. There were in early years the numerous saw mills that were needed in disposing of the forests, and also the kindred asheries for the production of crude potash, with here and there the then important local distillery where the whisky that was then almost universally drunk was made. But these latter have all disappeared with the clearing of a very large part of the land of the town, and there are now only a few saw mills left. The establishment of grist mills, too, has been substantially confined to such as were needed for the custom work of the communities. To profitably conduct a large flouring mill, railroad connection is imperatively necessary. A few grist mills have always been maintained in the town. Of the few carding and cloth-making factories of early years, which have been mentioned, when families went less to the store and the tailor than at present, all are gone; and the same is true of the tanneries. The local conditions have also militated against the growth of large mercantile interests in the town. The several villages and hamlets have had their one or two stores and kept the goods needed for the dwellers in the vicinity, but no great business has been possible at any point.

The modern history of this town is simply a record of quiet peace and prosperity. The distractions and worries of the large communities influence its people not at all. During the period of the civil war no town in the county was more prompt to respond to the repeated calls of the government for volunteers or in supplying means for the relief of soldiers' families and the payment of bounties. The town sent out a large number of volunteers many of whom served with distinction and some of whom were left among the unnumbered dead on the southern battlefields.

In the year 1870 in response to the expressed desire of some of the prominent citizens of the town, as well as of others who had formerly lived within its bounds, among whom were Horatio Seymour, William G. Fargo, E. C. Litchfield, Leonard Jerome, Dr. Lucien B. Wells, and others, preparations were made for holding a reunion of former and then present residents of the town. The project soon took definite shape and in a short time grew beyond the anticipations of its projectors. The endless details leading up to its final successful consummation need not be followed here; they were all embodied in a volume published in 1875, from which we have been able to draw liberally much of the foregoing matter relating to the early settlement of the town. Dr. R. F. Stevens was appointed corresponding secretary, the local press became interested in the proposed event, meetings were held at various points, all of which resulted in a great gathering at Pompey Hill on June 29, 1871. The principal proceedings consisted of addresses from many of the eminent men who were in attendance from various parts of the country. Among the speakers were such well known men as Hon. Daniel P. Wood, of Syracuse, who was chosen president of the day; Hon. William G. Fargo, ex-mayor of Buffalo; Hon. Charles Hayden, ex-mayor of Rochester; Hon. Daniel G. Fort, ex-mayor of Oswego; Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, Hon. Horace Wheaton, and Hon. Le Roy Morgan of Syracuse; Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. B. Davis Noxon, Hon. John F. Seymour, and a host of others of lesser prominence. The various large committees who had charge of the proceedings performed their work efficiently and the results were entirely worthy of the occasion.

The following figures give the population of Pompey in the years named:

In 1830, 4,812; 1835, 4,521; 1840, 4,371; 1845, 4,112; 1850, 4,006; 1855, 3,770; 1860, 3,931; 1865, 3,502; 1870, 3,314; 1875, 3,336; 1880, 3,240; 1890, 2,859; 1892, 2,771.

These figures clearly indicate a condition that exists in too many of our inland towns—a gradual decrease in population. Farms are being deserted for villages and cities. In this respect it is no more than would be expected that towns situated like Pompey, cut off from railroad communication with other localities, would suffer most. The ambition of younger generations carries them away from the ancestral acres and into the turmoil of business centers.

The following reminiscences of early days in Pompey are supplied by Rev. Samuel W. Brace, son of Elizur Brace, whose settlement in the town has been described:

In the spring of 1796 he [Elizur Brace] made a journey, mainly on foot, to the wilderness settlement of his former neighbors, and purchased of Ebenezer Butler a portion of land south of the present village and covering entirely the summit of the hill. On this he commenced the erection of a log house, after the fashion of others who had preceded him. This house he did not furnish, however, until after his removal there with his family, in the latter part of October of the same year; hence our accommodations, as I well remember, for I was then six and a half years old, were scant and uncomfortable, until our famous log house, with two rooms and a linter, as it was then called, was fit for occupancy. We located, by the kindly consent of our old neighbors, in the first school house ever built on Pompey Hill, and this of course was a log structure of but one room, and at that time for a few weeks unoccupied. On its split-out, hewed and uneven floor we spread our beds, and here also we cooked our meals, sat upon our rough benches and hoped for better things. Such a day at length arrived, for the setting in of winter, we found ourselves located in our newly and highly elevated dwelling, as it was not only like a city set upon a hill, but probably the second best in the settlement. Our neighbors were munificently mindful of us in their offerings of vegetables and other materials of an edible character. In the mean time, or before leaving our pent-up quarters in the school house, my father had made a table from cherry planks, split from a log given him by Esq. Butler. To her great sorrow my mother's fine table, the only one we attempted to bring with us, got completely shipwrecked on the way. According to the custom of olden times, a house warmin' was expected when we were fully settled in our log palace. With its two windows of twelve lights each, which my father had been careful to bring with him; beside these and other things which might be named, an excellent split and hewed basswood floor, two doors of like material, with latches and latch-strings hanging out, a chimney in the middle, partly of stone and topped out with rift-sticks and plastered, were some of the leading characteristics of our new dwelling; and as to the house warming, so much desired and talked of by our friends and neighbors, that was deferred until mid-winter, when the marriage ceremony of my oldest sister was to take place. She had, early on our arrival, become affianced to Dr. Walter Colton, the young physician of the town, and the first that settled in it to practice.¹ At Onondaga Hollow was the only post-office in the county and all the region round about. To it the writer, in the days of his early youth, often went as post-boy for the neighbors, sometimes on horseback, oftener on foot. At that time there was no Syracuse, but a miserable drunken place, known as Cossitt's Corners, and approached by roads of corduroy construction, and as the Irishmen of Salt Point used to say, a plentiful variety of mudholes. In those days slavery was rife in all parts of the Empire State, nor did it cease until 1828. Pompey had its slaves; a number were held on the hill by some of the most respectable families, but treated not as slaves in the South were said to be, but with much leniency and kindness. They were quite numerous in the northwestern part of the town near what is now Jamesville; sundry families there as the De Witts and the De Puys, of Dutch extraction, held numbers of them, and with their labor entered largely into the cultivation of tobacco; hence it was that Pompey became the first town in all Central New York

¹ Mr. Brace corrects the statements of Clark giving Dr. Samuel Beach and Dr. Josiah Colton credit for settling in Pompey prior to Dr. Walter Colton.

that was defiled with the raising of this filthy and poisonous plant. As descendants of the Puritans the early inhabitants of Pompey were strict observers of the Sabbath, keeping themselves and their children at home, except when they were favored with some kind of public religious service. If no missionary or religious minister of the gospel was among them, a prayer meeting was usually held, or a sermon read. They used to meet in barns, private houses and school houses.

Many of these interesting reminiscences apply with equal force to the other older towns of Onondaga county.

Following is a list of supervisors of Pompey from 1794 to the present time:

1794, Moses De Witt and William Haskins; 1795-6, Ebenezer Butler, jr.; 1797-1802, John Lamb; 1803-06, Ozias Burr; 1807, John Lamb; 1808-11, Ozias Burr; 1812, Jacob R. De Witt; 1813, William Cook; 1814-17, Asa Wells; 1818, Asahel Smith; 1819, Asa Wells; 1820, Elisha Litchfield; 1821-22, Asa Wells; 1823, John De La Mater; 1824-25, Charles Jackson; 1826, Elisha Litchfield; 1827, Warren Scranton; 1828-29, John Smith; 1830, Manoah Pratt, jr.; 1831-38, John Smith; 1839, Horace Wheaton; 1840-41, Levi Wells; 1842, Horace Wheaton; 1843, Levi Wells; 1844, Daniel Candee; 1845-46, Levi Wells; 1847-48, Samuel Hart; 1849-50, Manoah Pratt; 1851, Samuel Hart; 1852, Manoah Pratt; 1853-57, Levi S. Holbrook; 1858-71, Levi Wells; 1872, Levi Wells and Julius Candee; 1873 to the present time, Marshall B. Dyer.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE TOWN OF MARCELLUS.

The classic name "Marcellus,"¹ was given to military township No. 9 of the Military Tract, which contained 100 lots of about 620 acres each. This original military township contained not only the present civil town of Marcellus, but nearly all of what is now Skaneateles, the north part of Spafford, and the northwest two-thirds of Otisco, including Otisco Lake and the site of Otisco village. The civil town of Marcellus was organized contemporaneously with the formation of Onondaga county (March 5, 1794), and contained, besides the territory of the present Marcellus, all of Camillus, Elbridge, Van Buren, Skaneateles, Geddes, and a part of Onondaga; in other words, all of the territory of

¹ Applied by Simeon De Witt, surveyor-general, from Marcus Claudius Marcellus, a celebrated Roman general and statesman who was slain 208 B. C. The name was borne by an illustrious Roman plebeian family of the Claudia gens.

Onondaga county south of the Seneca River, west of Onondaga Lake and Creek, and north of the southern end of Otisco Lake, including even the western half of what is now the city of Syracuse. On March 9, 1798, the western part of Onondaga, including Geddes, was taken off; on March 3, 1799, nearly all of the present Camillus and the whole of what are now Elbridge and Van Buren were erected into military township No. 5, called Camilius; and on March 21, 1806, the Marcellus L was set off to form a part of Otisco. In the mean time, in 1804, a part of Sempronius, Cayuga county, forming the extreme south or southwest end of Skaneateles, was annexed. April 8, 1811, Spafford was erected, taking another section from Marcellus, and on February 26, 1830, Skaneateles was taken out of its territory. In 1840 small portions of Spafford and Otisco were reannexed, leaving the present town of Marcellus with about one-tenth of its original area and consisting of but thirty-two out of the 100 military lots. These are numbered respectively 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, and 64.

The persons who drew these lots for service in the Revolutionary war were as follows:

6, John Ernest Pier; 7, Joseph Cleggle; 8, John Spears; 9, Charles John F. Brown; 14, John Dubois; 15, Isaac Wheeler; 16, Zacharias Halzzapple; 17, Luke Bowman; 23, Moses Smith; 24, Abraham Tompkins; 25, William Dunbar; 26, Lieut. Azariah Tuthill; 31, Albert Ryan; 32, Capt. George Sypez; 33, Capt. Nathan Strong; 34, John Galashy; 40, Lieut. James Bradford; 41, Capt. Leonard Bleecker; 42, Reserved for gospel, schools, etc.; 43, Samuel Townsend, paymaster; 46, Eph. Martin Nestle; 47, Richard Wheeler; 48, Hugh Polley; 49, Maj. Gen. Alexander McDougall; 53, John Honeywell; 54, William Grite; 55, John Mason chaplain; 56, Edward McGariche; 61, William Dickens; 62, Reserved for gospel, schools, etc.; 63, John Burgess; 64, Lieut. Prentice Bowen.

The lots for gospel and school purposes were subsequently sold and the income from the fund thus created was used for a time for the purpose indicated. Of the above named grantees not more than two or three became actual settlers of their lands, yet the family names of many others are found among the early immigrants to the town. Almost all of the grantees disposed of their claims, in common with those of other parts of the Military Tract, generally for trifling returns, and in many cases to speculative buyers. The lands in the Military Tract generally were held in very light esteem by the grantees, partly because of the obstacles to immigration and settlement, and partly because of the forbidding character of many portions of the great wilder-

ness. Dr. Israel Parsons, in his admirable "Centennial History," relates the story of Abraham Tompkins, the owner of lot 24, on which a part of Marcellus village is now situated, coming into the locality to study the advantages of his possession before the town contained any inhabitants. Approaching it from the west he viewed "the wilderness and darkness of the scenery" with disgust, and retiring sold his claim to the first purchaser. Dr. Parsons gives another story of a child wandering from the Tyler Hollow settlement, and of a wild man long afterwards being seen by several prominent citizens, among them his father, Dr. Levi Parsons.

The surface is generally rolling, and broken by the deep and picturesque valley of Nine Mile Creek, originally called Otisco Creek, which extends northerly through the center of the town. This stream, the only one of importance, is the outlet of Otisco Lake, and flowing north-easterly through Camillus empties into Onondaga Lake, affording along its entire course numerous valuable mill privileges. It is an important feeder to the Erie Canal, at a point north of Camillus. Its adjacent uplands rise from 200 to 500 feet in height. The early settlers found the territory under consideration a dense wilderness, with heavy timber, and very little undergrowth on the uplands, where they first hewed out their habitations. In the valley of the creek, however, were hemlock forests, with underbrush, wild grape vines, etc., rendering it difficult to clear the land for cultivation. But when once cleared the soil, consisting of a deep, black loam, formed by the decomposition of the Marcellus shales, intermixed with more or less clay, proved to be among the richest and most valuable for agricultural purposes in Central New York.

In 1794, the year the town was erected and the county organized, the first permanent settlement was made within the present limits of Marcellus by William Cobb and Joab and Rufus Lawrence, who located on the East hill. The former came from Shaftsbury, Vt., settled on the place now occupied by Chauncey P. Cornish, and was the grandfather of the late Rev. Stephen Cobb. His daughter was the first white child born in town. The same year Cyrus Holcomb took up his residence on the Skaneateles road, on the West hill, on the place now owned by Thomas F. Walsh, and Samuel Tyler settled at "Tyler Hollow," which was named from him. The latter was the first justice of the peace, appointed about 1798. The families of Bowen and Cody located at Clintonville also in 1794, and a Mr. Conklin probably came in with his family at this time and settled with one or two others in the southern

part of the town. Joseph Cody built and kept the first tavern at Clintonville as early as 1806, and as early as 1815 Manasseh Eaton was a merchant at this point. In this year (1794) the proceedings of the first Board of Supervisors represent the assessed valuation of Marcellus at £1,203, and the proportion of tax at £16 10s. 11d.

In the fall of 1795 Hon. Dan Bradley and Deacon Samuel Rice became the first permanent settlers where Marcellus village now stands, and upon their arrival they found a family of squatters named Curtis, who had built a hut on the site of the present residence of Dr. Israel Parsons, but who soon afterward removed farther west. Mr. Bradley was born in Hamden, Conn., June 10, 1767, was graduated from Yale College September 9, 1789, was licensed to preach in October, 1790, and ordained as pastor of the church at Whitestown on January 11, 1792, where he remained three years, when he came to Marcellus, arriving September 6, 1795. Here his son, Dan Bradley, jr., was born July 18, 1804. Mr. Bradley was married twice, first to Eunice Beach, who died July 19, 1804, and second to Nancy Rose. He relinquished the ministry, became an influential agriculturist, and was made a magistrate and in 1807 a judge of the County Court, an office he held several years. He was one of the most eminent farmers in Central New York, and was elected president of the first Onondaga County Agricultural Society in 1819. To him is largely due the wholesome development of rural interests in those early days, and the result of his zeal and intelligence is felt even at the present time throughout a large section. He owned about 200 acres, just south of and including a part of the present village site, and erected the second frame house in town, which is still standing between the dwellings of Thomas Rhodes and Mrs. Wells, and which was long known as the Sophia Ball house. Judge Bradley died here September 19, 1838. Dan Bradley, jr., was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city and in 1835 became a prominent missionary to Siam, where he also practiced medicine in the noblest families of the realm, compiled a dictionary of the Siamese language, and died in 1873. Isaac Bradley, another son of Judge Bradley, is now the oldest resident in Marcellus.

Deacon Rice first erected a log dwelling in the rear of the subsequent site of the Judge Humphrey Green house (the residence of the late Justus North, now of George Brown), in which he opened the first tavern in Marcellus. Later he built the third frame house in town, which he kept as a hotel many years. It stood on the corner now oc-

cupied by St. Francis Xavier's church, and was last owned and used by that society as a place of worship. As a tavern it was one of the most popular between Syracuse and Auburn. Deacon and Mrs. Rice were the grandparents of Dr. Israel Parsons. Dr. Parsons aptly illustrates the inconveniences and humor of pioneer days in the story he tells of a man who accompanied Judge Bradley and Deacon Rice in this section. This man one night made his bed in the hollow of a huge hemlock bark, and awoke in the morning to find himself firmly enclosed, the heat from his body having warped it together. The settlers sometimes made shelves of good slabs of bark, and often found their crockery, etc., similarly imprisoned and not infrequently broken.

In the winter of 1795-96 Dr. Elnathan Beach, the pioneer physician, arrived from Cheshire, Conn., where he was born and educated, and very soon afterward erected the first frame house in town, near the site of the present residence of James Sarr. He continued the practice of medicine over a wide territory until his death, when he was succeeded by his brother, Dr. Bildad Beach, a man of wit, an enthusiastic farmer, and a surgeon of the war of 1812, who followed his profession until about 1820. Dr. Elnathan Beach opened the first store in Marcellus village, and when the post-office was established in 1799 he was appointed the first postmaster. He was an active man, and on March 21, 1799, was appointed sheriff of Onondaga county, holding this position and the postmastership and continuing mercantile business until his death in 1801, at the age of forty years.

These settlements in different sections of the town at the same time, remote as they were from each other, were in a measure bound together by ties which only pioneers can appreciate, and formed centers around which other immigrants located. The first indication of rivalry existed between the East and West hills, but soon the good natured spirit of supremacy was transferred to other points, with Marcellus village in the lead. The East and West hills, situated on either side of Nine Mile Creek and the site of the present village, were early the most desirable places for homes, affording freedom from the miasmatic influences of the lowlands, while the soil was more easily fitted for cultivation. The settlers already mentioned, as well as those who came in during the next decade or two, were men of character, individuality and thrift, and left their impress on the subsequent growth of the town. Many of the pioneers were possessed of considerable means, and paid for their farms, resulting in a healthy financial community. They were

largely from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, and very early gave practical attention to education and religion and the training of their children in moral and intellectual pursuits.

During the winter of 1795-96 Judge Bradley and Deacon Rice erected a saw mill—the first mill of any description in town—on the same side of Nine Mile Creek and a little south of the ruins of the old stone mill in Marcellus village. When the frame was raised the county was scoured for miles around for help sufficient for the task. It was about this time that Col. Bigelow Lawrence became an actual settler, following two or three of his sons, previously mentioned, and locating on the West hill, where J. D. Share now lives. He came from Shaftsbury, Vt., and was a man of prominence and considerable influence. He had eight sons: Joab, Peter, Rufus, and Levi, who located on the East hill, and Calvin, Bigelow, jr., Dorastus, and Jephtha, who settled on the West hill, all within sight of one another. At this period the village was called Nine Mile Creek, but very soon after the establishment of the post-office in 1799 the name was changed to Marcellus. Col. Lawrence owned upwards of 1,000 acres on the two hills, yet at the present time not an acre is held in the family name. Former writers have stated that his daughter, Miss Asenath Lawrence, taught the first school in Marcellus, in the summer of 1796, in a log house, and that also was followed during the next two winters by Judge Bradley, the first male teacher, who generously volunteered his services. Dr. Parsons, however, reverses the order of these pioneer educators, giving the chief honor to Judge Bradley, which is probably correct, as the latter was the earliest and long the foremost promoter and supporter of education in Marcellus.

The first death in town was that of a traveler from Saratoga county, named Jones, aged twenty-one, which occurred in May or June, 1797, at the tavern of Deacon Rice. His remains were buried on the lot now occupied by the residence of Isaac Bradley, which was the first place selected for public burials, and where about twenty persons were subsequently interred. It was abandoned as a burying ground about 1804 and the bodies were removed to a new site.

Soon after 1798 Valentine Rathbone became a settler of the town. He was born in Stonington, Conn., December 23, 1724, located in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1768, and as local preacher formed a Baptist church there in 1772. In 1776 he was elected a delegate to the General Court and member of the Council of Safety, and during the Revolution was

prominent in affairs of state. In 1802 he purchased 300 acres, including lot 54, in Marcellus, and died there in February, 1814, leaving three sons, Saxton, Benjamin and James.

Major Martin Cossit, a Revolutionary soldier, settled in the village in 1798. In March, 1799, the settlement of Thorn Hill was commenced by David Earll, Eleazer Burns, John Wiltsie, and Nathan Turner, who came hither from Washington county on sleighs drawn by horse teams and oxen. Mr. Earll died upon his original farm and was succeeded by his son, William, who, upon his death, was followed by his son, Shepard. This is one of the very few instances in Marcellus of perpetuity of title and actual residence. Thorn Hill, situated in the southwest corner of the town, was named from Obadiah Thorn, a later comer, who was instrumental in establishing the post-office and mail route, and who was for many years a highly respected citizen and widely known as an extensive wool buyer. He subsequently removed to the Baldwin farm, near Skaneateles.

As early as 1800 Samuel Wheadon became the first settler on South hill, on a portion of the farm subsequently owned by James Merrill and now occupied by Andrew Merrill. In the same neighborhood Deacon Josiah Frost located on the Armstrong place, Philo Godard on the John McNally farm, Enoch Cowles on the Woodford place, and Nathan Healy on the Wylie homestead, all in a very early day. Among other pioneers were Nathan Kelsey and Thomas Miller on the West hill, and Caleb Todd, Nathaniel Hillyer (father of Chester), Richard May (great-uncle of R. B. May), Capt. Martin Godard and nine sons, Terrence Edson, Reuben Dorchester (grandfather of Robert E.), and William F. Bangs (father of the late Dr. Bangs) on the East hill. Richard May was from Rhode Island and settled where A. G. Weaver now resides, and Captain Godard located on the Henry Coville place. Reuben Dorchester, who took up his residence where N. B. Crysler now lives, had a harness shop for many years near D. F. Mosier's place, and was succeeded by his son, Eliakim, who continued the business a long time and of whom Thomas Kelly, his successor, learned the trade.

The earliest settlers in the northwest corner of Marcellus and adjoining neighborhood were Henry S. Platt, Solomon S. Steele, Simon Pells, Thomas North, sr. (grandfather of the late Justus North) and his sons, John Shepard and kindred (from whom Shepard Settlement was named), and the Dodge family. The first permanent settlers in the northeast part of the town were James C. Miller and his five sons, who

were soon followed by Seth Dunbar, grandfather of Mrs. C. L. Rich, and Robert McCullough, who located where the Finlon brick house now stands. Mr. Miller and four of his sons died soon after of typhus fever. In the southwest portion of the town, on the old turnpike, Parley E. Howe, from Rhode Island, settled on the John Mulroy place, where the present house was built by his son Dean; Samuel Hayes located on the farm now owned by P. S. Thornton, but in 1806 removed west and was succeeded by Dr. Elisha Chapman, father of Lincoln and Simeon B. Chapman; and William and Job Tyler were early comers. In the Henry Armstrong district, south of the village, Capt. Russell Taylor and Messrs. Whitney and Burnett were pioneers. In this connection it is a noteworthy fact that of the families of Capt. Martin Godard, Deacon Samuel Rice, and Martin Cossit no representatives remain in town. Isaac Mills, father of Timothy, came from Stillwater, N. Y., in May, 1803, and settled on lot 61.

During the decade following the years 1796 and 1797 the territory filled up rapidly with a class of sturdy settlers. At the fourth annual session of the Onondaga Board of Supervisors, which convened on May 30, 1797, at the house of John Richardson, in the village of Auburn, to canvass the votes for members of assembly, resulting in certificates being given to Comfort Tyler, of Manlius, and Silas Halsey, of Ovid, it was found that Marcellus had cast seventy-eight for the former and sixty-five for the latter. This is the first canvass on record authenticating the election of assemblymen from Onondaga county, and after finishing its work the board adjourned to the house of Moses Carpenter in Camillus, about one mile east of Elbridge, on August 14. Mr. Carpenter was at this time county treasurer and Samuel Tyler supervisor from Marcellus. The first town meeting was held at Mr. Carpenter's house, as were also the meetings of 1795 and 1796, but in the latter year the voters of Marcellus, knowing they outnumbered those in Camillus, rallied their forces and carried the next public gathering to the inn of Deacon Rice in the spring of 1797. Unfortunately the town records prior to 1830 were destroyed, probably by fire, which as near as can be ascertained, burned a store building on the site of the present Sarr store about 1829 or 1830, and it is impossible, therefore, to give but little of the earlier officers and proceedings. It is learned, however, that William Stevens was supervisor of Marcellus in 1794, 1795, and 1796, Samuel Tyler in 1797, and Winston Day in 1798.

Previous to 1800 the settlers were compelled to go to Manlius, twenty

miles, or to Seneca Falls, twenty-five miles, to a grist mill, a hardship which ceased in that year by the erection of a rude grinding mill near the Bradley and Rice saw mill by Major May and his father-in-law, Mr. Sayles. It was the first grist mill built in this section, and for several years did all the custom grinding for a considerable territory. Neither of these sites is now occupied.

During all this period immigrants came in and travel was maintained principally over the great Indian trail which extended east and west through Marcellus village, and which soon afterwards became the famous Seneca turnpike. Stages ran over this route as early as 1797, and a little later the State commenced improving it. In 1800 the Seneca Road Company was first chartered and the highway was gradually improved down to about 1810. At an early date the Skaneateles and Hamilton turnpike, intersecting the Seneca thoroughfare at Skaneateles village, passing the foot of Otisco Lake, and running thence south-eastwardly, was opened. This gave existence to the present hamlet of Clintonville, which was formerly quite a busy place, consisting of a post-office and a few country establishments. The office, however, was discontinued soon after 1836. One of the earliest roads ran north and south along Nine Mile Creek. In the town clerk's office is a book containing the "Boundaries of Highway Districts in the town of Marcellus as established by Bildad Beach, Richard Robinson, and Samuel Smith, commissioners of highways in said town, 1830." It describes thirty-five road districts, and among the names attached to the various surveys are Orlando Beach, Warne H. Welch, Philo Godard, Silas Crane, Edmund Lawrence, Josiah Welch, Ira Bishop, Schuyler Moore, Zebina Moses, John Wiltsie 2d, L. Mason, Simeon B. Chapman, and Apollos Gilbert. It also contains the road surveys from that time to the present. There are now forty-nine road districts in the town.

In the days of stages Marcellus village was the scene of constant activity. Two coaches and sometimes more were run each way every day, fare five cents a mile, and the most noted magnates among the proprietors were Isaac Sherwood and his son, John Milton Sherwood (his successor), of Skaneateles. Of the old-time drivers Adolphus Newton, who began driving in 1819, is perhaps the best remembered. The memorable stage period entirely ceased here in December, 1838, when the Syracuse and Auburn Railroad was opened. The favorite mode of travel for the masses was on horseback, and many were the long journeys the incoming settlers made. Mrs. Cody, grandmother

of Hiram Reed, came all the way from Massachusetts alone in this manner about 1800, and finally purchased 640 acres immediately north-east of Clintonville.

As early as 1801 measures were taken to establish regular religious services in town, and for several years Skaneateles and Marcellus united in maintaining stated worship. The first settlers were mainly adherents of the Congregational and Presbyterian faiths, and in 1800 enjoyed the missionary labors of Rev. Seth Williston. Later, Rev. Caleb Alexander came, and on October 13, 1801, officiated in organizing the "Church of Christ." On May 4, 1802, the "Eastern Religious Society of Marcellus" was formed with Dan Bradley, Martin Cossit, James C. Miller, Martin Goddard, Nathan Kelsey, and Thomas North, trustees. Among the other original members were Asahel, Mary, Lucy, and Hannah North, Thomas North, jr., Sarah Miller, Eunice Bradley, Caleb Todd, Samuel and Hannah Rice, Olive Cossit, Samuel and Phebe Wheadon, and Thomas Cathcart. Mr. Miller was the first clerk and served for five years, dying in March, 1807. The first regular services were held in the tavern of Deacon Rice. In 1803 a church edifice was erected, the first in Onondaga county, and at that time "the only meeting house between New Hartford, Oneida county, and the Pacific Ocean." It cost \$1,500, and in 1814 was enlarged at an expense of \$4,500. In 1851 it was torn down, and on October 13 of that year a new structure was dedicated on the original site. This latter edifice is still standing, having been last repaired in 1893. The first settled pastor of this church, and the second in this whole region (Pompey having one a little earlier), was Rev. Levi Parsons,¹ father of the respected Dr. Israel Parsons, of Marcellus. Rev. John Tompkins, the next pastor served from August, 1841, to August, 1866, when he died. Rev. William Sheldon Franklin was pastor three years, then Rev. Dwight Scovel from 1871 to 1880, and Rev. A. H. Cameron, incumbent, since October, 1887. In this year, while Rev. Alexander McA. Thorburn was ministering to the society, the church perfected its present Pres-

¹ Rev. Mr. Parsons was born in Northampton, Mass., August 30, 1779, was graduated from Williams College in 1801, taught in the Academy at Cornwall, Conn., and at his alma mater, studied theology under Rev. Dr. Hyde, of Lee, Mass., and was licensed to preach at Stockbridge in 1806. He was ordained pastor of this church September 16, 1807. He married Almira, daughter of Deacon Samuel Rice, October 9, 1809, and continued his pastorate here, except two years (1833 and 1834), until 1841. The remainder of his ministry was spent at Tully, Otisco, Borodino, and the State road. He was one of the founders of Auburn Seminary, and continually a member of its board of trustees until his death November 20, 1864. He was also a school inspector for the town many years.

byterian form of government by the election of Lauren Beach, W. J. Meachan, Dr. Israel Parsons, A. H. Armstrong, J. A. Merrill, and William Russell, ruling elders.

Soon after 1800 the Seneca turnpike, previously mentioned, was first laid out through Marcellus. This important thoroughfare was really obtained for a "mess of pottage." The commissioners had passed westward through Camillus without exciting any special interest, but upon their return the people of this town tendered them a sumptuous dinner, together with an ovation, which resulted in locating the route here. Another incident, however, proved disastrous to the village. The officials were laying the road out eastwardly through the valley, where it should have gone, when a colonel, living back on the hill three miles east of Marcellus, graciously saluted them, invited them to dinner, and expressed a desire that the turnpike run nearer his residence. Milo Hickok stated that a barrel of whisky and thirty days' work were also given. The route was altered as desired, and for years teams were driven over probably the highest elevation along the entire route.

In 1801 Lemuel Johnson succeeded Dr. Elnathan Beach as a merchant at Marcellus and erected a new store, which was subsequently occupied by Guy Humphrey, who conducted business until his death in 1807, when he was followed by William Goodwin, father of Miles. This building was afterward converted into a dwelling, was subsequently enlarged, and is now occupied as a dwelling and hardware store by Sidney Slocomb. Samuel Bishop opened the first law office in town in 1801 and B. Davis Noxon the second in 1808. In 1806 the village contained nine dwellings. In the fall of that year settlement was commenced at what is now Marcellus Falls, then and for several years called "Union Village," and from this time onward manufacturing formed an important and at times the leading industry of the town. A sketch of the various concerns is best given by following the stream from its source to the northern limits of the territory under consideration.

Nine Mile Creek has always afforded many of the principal water powers of the county, and from first to last no less than twenty-five mill sites along the banks have been profitably utilized. At the present time there are in operation, or capable of being operated, about fifteen mills and factories; in 1823 there were nineteen mills and one furnace; thirteen years later (1836) the town contained three grist mills, ten saw

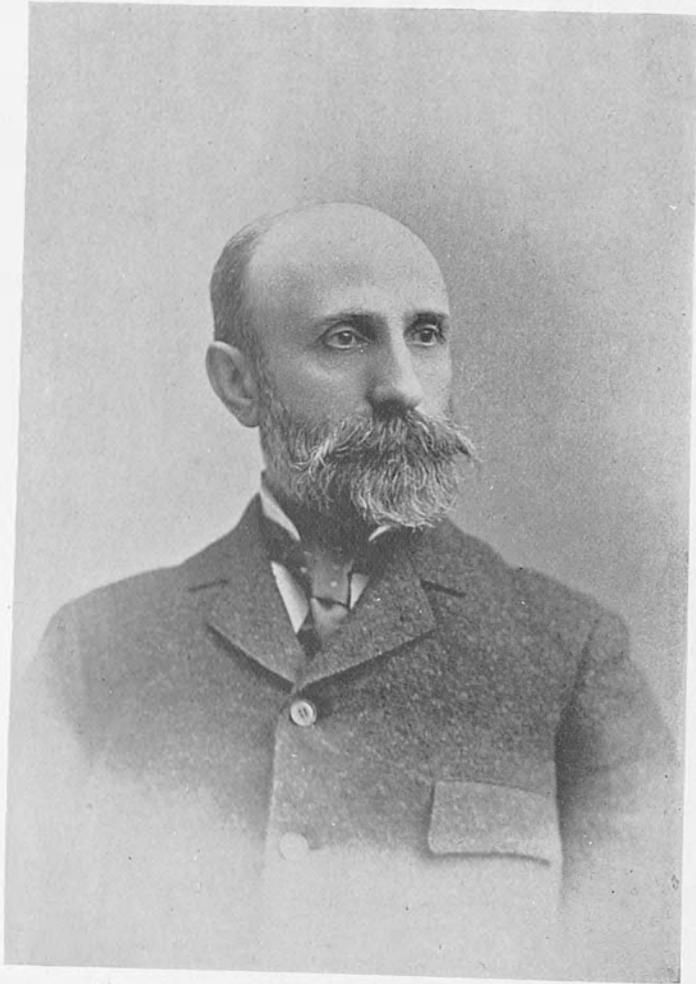
mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, two woolen factories, one iron works, a distillery, an ashery, and three tanneries.

The roller flouring mill of Rathbun Brothers, at Marietta, at the head of Nine Mile Creek, was originally built by Lester Mills over forty years ago, and was transformed into a roller mill by F. A. Rathbun. Near it S. Dady and a Mr. Beebe erected a saw mill in 1861, which is now used as a shed. The settlement which had congregated in this neighborhood, together with the natural advantages of the place, gave existence not only to these mills but to a few other business establishments, a post-office, etc. Further down are the saw and feed mill of William Nightingale, the saw and cider mill lately operated by Henry Cornwall, and the flax mill—the only one of the kind in town—of William Russell, which was originally a saw mill. The feed and cider mill of William Nightingale, jr., occupies the site on which Lincoln Chapman and Walter Bradley early built and for many years conducted a large tannery, which was latterly continued by Mr. Chapman until it burned.

In Marcellus the first saw mill and grist mill have already been noticed. For a few years Charles Hopper conducted a furniture factory in the building now used by Gallup Brothers as a teasel warehouse. On the opposite side of the stream Robert Baker has a saw and feed mill. The old stone grist mill, now in ruins, was built by Edward Talbot and Joseph Taylor in 1827-28, and at that time was one of the finest structures in the place. They were succeeded by Edward Talbot, father-in-law of Newton G. Case, who sold it to Beach Brothers, of Rochester, but soon took it back. Several proprietors followed, one being N. R. Shepard. It was burned in May, 1889. On the east side of the stream, below the bridge, Daniel Hutchinson had a distillery at an early day, and on the same side John R. Kellogg later built a larger one. On the west side was another distillery, and also a brewery operated by William Meachan, and here Isaac Benham was the principal manager for many years.

The first establishment erected on the site of the upper Marcellus or Crown Woolen mill was built by Robert and Thomas Dyer about 1812. They made woolens and carded and dressed cloth, and four years later sold to John Rhodes (father of Thomas)¹ and Bishop N. Parsons. Afterwards it was owned by Samuel Godard, Austin Godard, Ansel

¹ Thomas Rhodes, fourth son of John and Hester (Jackson) Rhodes, was born in Cambridge, N. Y., February 4, 1807, came to this town with his parents in 1816, and died April 4, 1895.



Edward Hoar

Kellogg, William J. Meachan,¹ Joseph Taylor, and Meachan & Parsons, in whose possession it was burned in 1847. Mr. Meachan rebuilt the brick or west part of the present structure in 1848. It was finally purchased by a company and converted into a linen factory, which proved a failure, and in 1855 it passed to Chester Moses, who turned it back into a woolen mill. He died May 13, 1870, and Moses & Co., and later Lucius Moses, conducted the establishment. In 1886 the Marcellus Woolen Mills Company was incorporated, with Lucius Moses, president; Howard Soule, vice-president; Joseph Willetts, secretary; and G. N. Case, treasurer. In 1890 they sold to the Crown Mills Company, of which S. W. Barker is president; Lucius Moses, vice-president; and Arthur T. Sullivan, treasurer. This mill consumes about 400,000 pounds of wool annually and employs from seventy-five to 100 hands. It was enlarged in 1895. On the site of the lower Crown Mill was an early saw mill built by a Mr. Deming, which passed successively to Myron L. Mills, Jesse Harroun, and Deacon Lauren Beach, who carried on an extensive lumber business, and who, about 1847, erected the present Cobb dwelling. The mill subsequently passed to Joel Dunbar, and was finally washed away. In 1877 J. C. Sayre purchased the site and the next year J. C. Sayre & Co. erected the present mill, which was started in 1880. On May 17, 1881, it was sold on assignment to James Fitten for \$24,000, but he surrendered his purchase, and it soon passed to S. W. Barker for \$16,000. Through him the Crown Mills Company was organized, the first superintendent being Robert Waugh, who died in 1883. In January, 1884, Edward Moir, the present efficient superintendent, assumed charge, and since then the plant has been materially enlarged, its annual consumption aggregating about 550,000 pounds of wool. These two mills constitute the principal life of the village.

The site now occupied by the Marcellus Powder Company was first utilized about 1825 by a linseed oil mill, which was owned by John, Seba, and David Bonta, brothers. A little later it was converted into a distillery by David Bonta and Myron L. Mills, and soon afterward it passed to Arthur Meachan, who failed. The late William J. Meachan then conducted it as agent. In May, 1841, Daniel G. Coon² came here

¹ William J. Meachan, a native of Marcellus village, was a lifelong resident, and died July 22, 1892, aged eighty-five. He was trustee of the Presbyterian church about thirty-five years and served as assemblyman in 1855.

² Daniel G. Coon, youngest of eleven children, was born in Hounsfield, N. Y., September 5, 1814, came to Mottville in 1841, and died in Marcellus, March 4, 1893.

from Jefferson county, N.Y., moved his family into what is now a part of the powder office, and finally, with John D. Horton and William B. Olney (as Norton, Coon & Olney), leased and later bought the property. They kept large numbers of stock, and in one year lost 500 hogs from cholera. In 1853 Mr. Coon purchased the place where his family now live, and where he died. The property was sold to John F. Jones, who converted it into a paper mill machine shop, and it afterward burned. April 30, 1875, it was sold at auction to Joel G. Northrup, who in 1887 erected some of the present buildings and made some powder. In 1879 John D. Griswold leased and two years later bought it, and in 1881 sold it to the Marcellus Powder Company. In the fall of that year the Duponts purchased Mr. Griswold's interest and a little later became sole owners. Thanksgiving day, 1879, quite an explosion occurred, and afterward some of the buildings were burned. The capacity is two tons of powder daily, but for the past fifteen years the plant has been operated only part of the time. H. P. Tefft has served as resident superintendent since December 15, 1881. This is the shipping station for powder for Central New York.

On the site of the Sherman mill the first powder mill on the creek was built by Jephtha Cossit about 1812, and it is claimed that some of the powder used in the war with Great Britain was made here. Afterward it was converted into a linseed oil mill, which was owned at one time by John Herring, who sold to Robert F. Vantine and John Reynolds, who erected the present main building for a grist mill, the timber of which was hewed by John Steele, father of Henry, who came to Marcellus in 1819. They also put in a threshing machine. Finally it was made over into a paper mill by Absalom Herring, who sold to George W. Ryan, who is said to have made the paper on which the Mormon Bible was printed. The next owner was Plato B. Moore, who in 1865 sold to Isaac N. and Lorenzo D. Sherman. S. D. Tompkins acquired a half interest, and the capacity was doubled. Sherman Brothers continued it successfully from about 1870 till the death of Lorenzo D. in September, 1893, since when Isaac N. has been proprietor. The capacity is about two and a half tons of paper daily.

North of this is what is called the old boarding house, and near it is a storehouse. These were built about 1833 by Philip L. Smith of Amber, for a clock factory, and formerly stood on the east side of the road, nearly opposite the brick mill. His log dam was constructed by



A. Lawless

the late Stephen Cobb several rods above the present dam, and he did a prosperous business manufacturing wooden and brass clocks and metal and horn buttons, until the panic of 1837 wrought his failure. On the building was a great belfry and a large bell, which in size and power rivaled anything of the kind for miles around, and during the interim when the building was unused the bell mysteriously disappeared. In 1852 George Reed and Sanford Dalliba erected a brick paper mill and a new dam, and the next year N. G. Case joined the firm as George Reed & Co. They manufactured white print and book paper, and the establishment was considered one of the best paper mills in the State, supplying many of the leading dailies of the country. In 1854 the firm became Reed & Case, and about this time the old clock factory was cut in two and removed. About 1861 the mill was purchased by Benjamin H. Culver, who put in machinery to bleach straw for manufacturing print paper, a new process at that time. He also made wall paper and colored wrapping paper, and finally sold to John F. Jones. In 1874 it was purchased by Lawless & Tierney, the present proprietors, who gave it the name of Eagle Mill. Its capacity is from three to four tons of heavy paper per day.

On the Herring mill site, nearly opposite T. J. Herring's dwelling, was built the first paper mill on Nine Mile Creek and one of the earliest in the State. It was probably erected by a Mr. Cone in 1806. In 1816 John Herring¹ arrived from Rutland, Vt., and purchased it of Simeon Chapman, and for many years it was an interesting landmark. Writing, print, and wrapping paper was made here by hand from rags sorted on the premises. In 1832 the first machine on the stream was placed in this mill by G. W. Ryan, and on February 4, 1852, it was burned, together with Anson Tinkham's old tavern. The site passed to John F. Jones, who in 1874 built the walls now standing, with the view of erecting another paper mill. The work never got beyond the foundation.

About 1808 a crude saw mill was erected on the site of the present flouring mills at Marcellus Falls, and among its early proprietors were Dr. Bildad Beach and Henry S. Platt. In 1824 the first grist mill here was built by Silas Crane and Joseph Platt, under John Reynolds as boss carpenter and millwright. Composed of heavy rock-elm timbers,

¹ John Herring was born in Roxbury, Mass., July 21, 1778, and died July 20, 1802. Of his eight children, Thomas Jefferson Herring was born here in 1822.

its frame was a huge affair, and when ready for raising a man, standing on the north plate with bottle in hand, cried out:

"This is a good frame,
And deserves a good name,
And what shall I call it?"

A wag responded: "The Pride of Algiers" ("Algiers" was then a nickname for the place), and such it was christened. Tradition has it that Erastus Lawrence stood on his head on the ridge-pole, and that Crane & Platt, having cows, sent their men for the milk and also for a quantity of whisky, and making milk punch gave the crowd a jolly time. Later owners of this mill were Zerah Shepard, Sandford C. Parker, George Talbot, Leonard Mason & Co., Osmond & Gibbs, Reuben Parsons, Elijah Weston, Deacon Isaac Hill, Joel Lee, William Osmond, Samuel Gilley, Goodell & Hibbard, William F. Gere, Fisher & Burnett, John F. Jones, and Johnson & Doe. It was burned November 5, 1877, with Truman Eggleston's blacksmith and machine shop, a woolen factory, and the Hiram Eggleston dwelling. The mill was rebuilt by Byron C. Johnson, was remodeled at a cost of \$10,000 in 1881, and since then has had several proprietors, prominent among them being H. C. Smith & Co. Its capacity is 200 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours.

Near here a grist mill was built about 1810, and among its early owners were Henry S. Platt, his son Joseph, and Silas Crane. About 1820 a distillery existed in the basement, and was subsequently operated by Isaac Benham and Arthur Meachan. Large numbers of hogs were always kept around these distilleries, and many an interesting tale is told of this place. The refuse sometimes contained alcohol and accidentally liquor would escape into the yard, and on such occasions the swine would get ridiculously drunk, affording amusement to crowds of people. The mill and distillery were burned in 1829 under the ownership of Zerah Shepard and Joseph Platt, and about 1831 a saw mill was erected on the site by Wiard & Sands, which did an extensive business. Soon after the fire Salmon C. Norton built a two-story machine shop where the old walls now stand, near the bridge, and made washing machines, etc., for a few years. Near this was a small pocket furnace. The machine shop and saw mill finally passed to Jonathan Eggleston, who, with his sons, Albert, Truman, and Hiram, successfully continued them for some time. He rebuilt the saw mill and added a blacksmith shop to his machine establishment. The saw mill was burned July 5, 1861,

and on the site he erected another machine shop, into which he put a planing mill, forge, turning lathes, etc., manufacturing lath, bedsteads, straw cutters, and rolls for the salt works. Both shops were destroyed by fire in 1874. He rebuilt the first machine shop, and carried on business until 1880, when he was again burned out.

On the barley mill site was originally a tannery, shoe shop, and bark mill, which was built by Henry S. Platt about 1817, and which was afterward conducted by Henry S. Platt, jr., and Platt & Botsford. About 1821 the upper part of the building was converted into a carding and cloth-dressing mill, and later Mr. Platt and John Rhodes manufactured cloth until 1826, when the latter died, aged sixty-six. Subsequent proprietors were William Rhodes and Casper C. West, Thomas Rhodes, Robert Rhodes, James Edes, and Robert Rhodes alone until his death in 1855. Later came William Brown, and still later William J. Bright, under whom it was burned about 1860. He rebuilt the plant and made also knit goods, army socks, etc., and built a shoddy picker near the saw mill site. After the machinery was taken out the property passed to John F. Jones, who converted it into a paper mill. It was burned in 1874 and the site sold for \$400 to B. C. Johnson, who built the south part of the present barley mill. His successor, Edward Johnson, erected the north part, successfully manufactured pearl barley, and finally sold to G. L. Wells for \$13,000. The mill was enlarged, a new raceway constructed, and Smith & Wells continued the business until their failure in 1892, their sales running as high as \$50,000 annually. Below this and the bridge, near the west bank of the stream, was one of the pioneer cloth-dressing and carding establishments in this section. It was built about 1812, and was operated for several years by Maj. Lyman Cook. A dam was constructed just below the wooden bridge, and after the mill was abandoned its timbers were put into the dwelling house on the hill.

Where the Phoenix paper mill now stands was first built a mill for sawing stone by a Mr. Tuttle about 1828, the stone being obtained from Split Rock. The mill was equipped with four gangs of saws; it used water and sand in sawing, and cut out stone door and window caps, sills, gravestones, etc., doing a large business for several years. The American Hotel in Jordan and many other buildings were trimmed with the product of this mill. Mr. Tuttle was followed by Isaac Godfrey, whose sons Arnold and Hiram carried on the works for a time. Afterward Leonard and Merritt Mason enlarged and converted the building into

a distillery and failed in 1842. George W. Ryan succeeded and made it over into a paper mill, and soon took George Reed as partner until about 1848. On November 11, 1851, it was burned, but Mr. Ryan rebuilt and continued until about 1857, when he failed. A freshet subsequently undermined the structure, and it finally passed to the Culvers, who manufactured straw board and print paper from straw, and who sold to John F. Jones. It was destroyed by fire in April, 1868, after which Mr. Jones erected the buildings which were burned in January, 1895, under the proprietorship of Michael J. Lawless.

Below this privilege was formerly a small wooden bowl factory, operated by one Smith, better known as "Thousand Legged" Smith, from his very crooked legs. It was started before 1820, but soon ceased business. The property had several owners, one of whom, Warren S. Walker, built a dam and a plaster mill about 1856, procuring his gypsum mainly from Rose Hill, and making from ten to fifteen tons of plaster daily. About 1840 he had a small lead pipe manufactory near by and also made hand rakes and other wooden ware. About 1845 he erected another building in which he continued to draw lead pipe and manufacture cider and peppermint oil. Some ten years later he began burning lime here. The plaster mill has been almost continuously in the Walker family.

These manufacturing concerns, furnishing employment to scores of workmen, and distributing annually thousands of dollars among the inhabitants of the town, gave existence from time to time to a number of other business establishments, and contributed in large measure to the growth and development of every contiguous community. The numerous industries carried on at Marcellus Falls, where the water power becomes the most valuable, early gave rise to several interests, such as stores, shops, a tavern, post-office, etc. In 1835 the place contained about fifteen dwellings.

In 1805, or earlier, a Baptist church was organized at Thorn Hill, then known as South Marcellus, and from that date to 1816 Rev. Elias Harmon served as pastor. Rev. Jesse B. Worden served in the same capacity from 1818 to 1835 and was also a captain of volunteers during the war of 1812. Services were held in school houses, etc., until 1816, when a meeting house was built. In 1848 the present structure was erected at a cost of \$1,500. The Rev. A. R. Palmer, the oldest living Baptist pastor in Onondaga county, was ordained in the same year. Among the early members were Amasa Sessions, Amasa and John

Kneeland, Jesse and John Manley, Warren Kneeland, Chauncey Denning, Nathan Thompson, and Joshua Chandler. Thorn Hill has been a celebrated center of agricultural attainments, and for many years fostered a flourishing farmer's society, which held successful fairs. A number of the sons and daughters of that section have acquired prominence in the literary field, while among those who became eminent as statesmen were Daniel Baxter, Sidney and Lewis Smith, and S. S. Kneeland.

The reader will be interested at this point in the following list of names which were signed to a contract dated January 27, 1807, with the view of securing the services of Rev. Levi Parsons as pastor of the church in Marcellus village; this paper is printed in Dr. Parson's history of 1876, and opposite each name is the amount the subscriber agrees to pay annually for the support of the gospel:

Asahel, Thomas, and Josiah North, Herman and Abram Dodge, Job and Alvin Barber, Caleb Todd, William Graves, Peter Lawrence, Thomas North, jr., Samuel Rice, Elisha Chapman, Bigelow Lawrence, Dan Bradley, Jonathan, Bildad, and Erastus Barber, Festus Butts, Moses Norton, Israel Curtis, Joseph Olmstead, Reuben and Erastus Humphrey, William Mehan, Reuben Dorchester, Terrence Edson, R. C. Adams, Henry S. Platt, Solomon G. Steele, Daniel Briggs, Samuel Millen, Nathan Healy, Robert McCulloch, Seth Dunbar, William F. Bangs, Seymour Dodge, John North, Reuben West, Chauncey Hickok, Cyrus Holcomb, Nathan Kelsey, Abel Prouty, Samuel Johnson, George McCulloch, Charles Mullon, Amos Millen, Solomon Curtis, Dorastus and Lois Lawrence, Ansel Kellogg, Philo Godard, Enoch Cowles, Ezekiel and Benjamin Baker, Joab Lawrence, B. Barber, Joseph Baker, Ebenezer Bird, Bradford Norton, Russell and Simeon Taylor, Daniel Hutchinson, Nathan Leonard, Eli Cora, Martin Cossit, Josiah Frost, Frances Platt, Samuel Wheadon, Heman Holcomb, Caleb Bunda, Roswell Briggs, Lewis Kennedy, Samuel Bachelor, Dennis and Samuel Whitney, Henry Williams, William Goodwin, Rufus Rose, Giles Sanford, Jephtha Cossitt, Marquis Cossit, Joseph Taylor, Henry Horton, William Chrystler, Philip Wilmon, Lyman Cook, Samuel Parker, Martin Pees, Roxana Holcomb, Elijah Loomis, Bigelow Lawrence, jr., Reuben Humphrey, jr., Asahel Dodge, Ephraim Talmage, Elisha Alvord, Eben Rice.

These names, representing settlers in Marcellus, and in all or nearly all of the present adjoining towns, will revive many interesting reminiscences of the olden time. In the year 1807 typhus fever prevailed as an epidemic throughout the town, sweeping away a large number of victims in its fearful ravages.

According to a credible story Marcellus village was once nicknamed "Pucker Street." Mrs. Chloe Thomas, when a young woman, boarded at Rufus Lawrence's, and one day accompanied Adam Baker to town on horseback. Finishing her errands she mounted her horse to return,

but her escort was nowhere in sight, and she lustily called out "Ad-a-m!" At home she expressed her mortification of having to shout for Adam "right in the middle of Pucker Street," a term which so pleased the four Lawrence brothers that they mounted their horses and riding through the village shouted "Hurrah for Pucker Street!"

Joseph Olmstead had an early store on the site of the M. E. church, and also a potashery near where the new school house stands. On the lot occupied by the dwelling of Dr. Parsons was formerly a long store building erected by Sandford C. Parker, who was succeeded as a merchant by Henry J. Sherwood, Edwin Talbot & Ball, D. G. Coon, and others. As early as 1816 a store was kept between the mill and the N. G. Case house, one of its proprietors being Ralzemond Kellogg. The Sayre store was doubtless built by Sanford Dalliba, who traded there some time. Afterward Thomas Walker was a shoe merchant, and John Grimes, the veteran cobbler, worked for him some seventeen years. Other occupants were Alfred Rockwell, Sidney Slocomb, and John Blynn. The store owned by James Sarr was built by Curtis Moses in 1830 on the site of a wagon shop, and among his successors were Sherman Bosworth, Moses Brothers, and Benjamin Clark, who also had a yeast cake factory in the old "bee hive" building, which was erected by Addison Farnham for a butcher shop, and which was later used for a brewery by Smith Brothers. Other proprietors of the store were Frank and Irving Moses, James W. Reed, and John Bull and son, W. F. Bull. The old building owned by William B. White and standing just east of his house was erected about 1810. His father, J. G. B. White, came to this village from Elbridge in 1818, soon bought out Copeland & Moore, and carried on a hat store here until 1852. It was later occupied by Elijah Rowley, postmaster, as a shoe shop.

Two events occurred in the early history of this town which perceptibly affected and temporarily checked immigration. The first was the war of 1812-15, which drew considerably on the male population and afforded the settlers a glimpse of warfare, but the scenes of conflict were too remote to excite more than general interest. This was followed by the cold season of 1816, which caused much privation from want of provisions and feed for stock. At the same time the smallpox suddenly appeared and two pest-houses were fitted up, but fortunately the disease did not develop into an epidemic.

Passing through these eventful times, which practically closed the period of hardship, the pioneers entered on a new era of prosperity,

and accumulated competencies as the result of their industry. In this connection it is worthy of note that quite a number of Revolutionary soldiers, not original grantees, took up their homes in this section and for many years manifested a patriotic interest in military affairs, and especially in Fourth of July celebrations, making them memorable by their presence and active participation. Down to 1845, annual trainings of militia companies and regiments occurred in the immediate neighborhood, and these occasions were signalized by young and old as notable events. Among the captains of the uniformed rifle company, in which the citizens took a laudable pride, were Myron L. Mills, Harvey Rhodes, and Sidney H. Cook, sr.

In the family of Robert Dyer is found the nucleus of Methodism in Marcellus. The first class was organized at the Falls in 1816, but as early as 1809 or 1810 Rev. Mr. Phillips preached in the old school house on the Presbyterian church premises in Marcellus village. Mr. Dyer, who came originally from Ireland about 1795, and settled here in 1812, was a local exhorter. A stone church was begun in 1824 on the site of the Catholic cemetery on West hill, long known as Methodist hill, the society having been organized at the house of Rev. Stephen Cobb,¹ on December 8, 1823, with Stephen Cobb, Joseph Gilson, and William Newton, trustees. The organization bore the name of the "First Zion Society of Marcellus," which was changed in September, 1877, to the "First Methodist Episcopal church." The edifice was torn down about 1830, and a second stone structure erected on the site of the subsequent residence of Dr. Richards. On September 1, 1858, a third building was completed and dedicated. This was burned January 25, 1877, and the same year the present church was built at a cost of about \$11,000, the corner stone being laid May 8, 1876, and the dedication occurring January 3, 1878. Rev. Benjamin Shove, the father of District Attorney Benjamin J. Shove, of Syracuse, was pastor of this society two years, and also presiding elder of the Auburn and Cazenovia districts. In 1817 this circuit included Marcellus, Scipio, Cayuga, Mentz, Elbridge, Jordan, Auburn, Owasco, Skaneateles, Spafford, Otisco, Onondaga, and Manlius.

From 1803 to 1816 there lived in this town a girl named Rachel Baker, whose experience in so called *devotional somnium* furnishes the most remarkable case of the kind on record, the history of which ap-

¹Rev. Mr. Cobb was born here April 28, 1790, being the second male child born in town, and died in Marcellus, May 24, 1875.

pears in the Transactions of the Physico-Medical Society of New York, vol. I., p. 395, and also in Clark's Onondaga, vol. II, p. 294. She was born in Pelham, Mass., May 29, 1794, and came to Marcellus with her parents at the age of nine years. From that time she claimed to have "strong convictions of the importance of eternal things, and the thoughts of God and eternity would make her tremble." Once every day, regularly, she was seized with somnium of a religious character, the paroxysms lasting from thirty-five to ninety-eight minutes, with body and limbs rigid, and in a state of entire unconsciousness. She pronounced sermons of a highly devotional nature, preceded by prayers, her face turned upward. "She begins with a text, and proceeds with an even course to the end, embellishing it sometimes with fine metaphors, vivid descriptions, and poetical quotations." From this she would pass into a sound and natural sleep, awakening in the morning totally ignorant of the scenes she had enacted. In September, 1816, she was cured by Dr. Spears.

In January, 1819, the Third Presbyterian church was formed on the State road, about five miles southeast of the village, being so named because it was the third society instituted in southwestern Onondaga. It expired about 1850.

In 1820 a Universalist society was organized as the "First Universalist Society of the town of Marcellus," with Dr. Bildad Beach, Samuel Johnson, and Chester Clark, trustees. How long it continued an active existence cannot be ascertained, but it never erected a house of worship.

By 1824 the Episcopalians had shown strength sufficient to form a body of worshipers by themselves, and on February 8 of that year St. John's Episcopal church was incorporated, with Harvey Andrews and Caleb Cowles, wardens, and Dr. Richard L. Davis, Leonard Blanchard, John Herring, Gad Curtis, Zebina Moses, David C. Earll, Zerah Shepard, and Austin Godard, vestrymen. This was an outgrowth of the Skaneateles parish. Rev. Amos Pardee was installed the first rector December 1, 1825. Services were held in the school house until 1833, when a church was built on the corner of Main street and Falls road, and consecrated September 2 of that year. This was burned in December 1866, and in 1869 the present edifice was erected at a cost of \$3,300.

Meanwhile schools had not been neglected. The school house previously mentioned, which occupied the site in the rear of the Presbyterian church in Marcellus village, was finally removed to where the

powder works now are, and on the old lot a new school building was erected by Edwin W. and Calvin Frost. This was subsequently remodeled into the Presbyterian parsonage. Among the early teachers here were Ansel Squires and Hiram Clift. Schools were established in other parts of the town as necessity demanded, and by 1835 there were 891 scholars attending the several places of learning. About 1846 a school house was built on Cherry street in the village. August 25, 1891, Marcellus Union Free School district No. 2, was organized by the consolidation of old districts No. 8 Marcellus and No. 2 Skaneateles. The first Board of Education consisted of James Sarr, president; R. M. Stone, G. L. Wells, E. V. Baker, Benjamin Marshfield, and L. N. Mogg (collector). The first principal was Matthew I. Hunt. In May, 1892, the sum of \$13,000 in bonds was authorized, and the contract let for a new brick building. The structure cost, including lot and fixtures, \$14,375, and was formally opened December 3, 1892. The academic department was placed under the Regents June 21, 1893, and the same month the first class was graduated: Harriet T. Kennedy, Nellie E. Mattison, Gertrude C. Morton, Elizabeth C. Powell, Harriet M. Seeley, and Florence L. Ward.

The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 inaugurated a new industrial era and added materially to the development of the town. At this period lumbering was at its height. As illustrating the volume of business carried on in the territory now in Marcellus, Skaneateles, and the north part of Spafford the following statistics are gleaned from the State Gazetteer of 1823:

Population, 6,503; farms 1,044; mechanics, 267; traders, 10; slaves, 8; free blacks, 26; taxable property, \$460,000; school districts, 33; children between five and fifteen, 2,181; cattle, 6,878; horses, 1,420; sheep, 16,628; acres of improved land, 26,894. The town contained thirteen grist mills, fifteen saw mills, three oil mills, ten fulling mills, three cotton and woolen factories, one trip hammer, twenty-four carding machines, nine distilleries, and three asheries. Marcellus village is credited with having forty dwellings.

It will be noticed that slavery existed here during the first quarter of this century. All slaves, however, were soon afterward freed by law. During the first three decades of settlement quantities of timber were burned and the ashes converted into "blacksalts" or potash, which formed an important source of revenue. It is also a noteworthy fact that large numbers of wild animals were a constant menace to the pioneers, but about this period their extermination had become nearly or quite complete. Farming and manufacturing were the two principal

industries, with possibly the latter in the lead. The methods pursued in agriculture have given the town a wide reputation, and the interest manifested in local agricultural exhibits has been commendable indeed. Several fairs have been held with marked success, even within recent years. Sheep raising was long an important industry, while the growing of wheat, potatoes, and some fruit was extensively carried on. The wool market here was for some time a prominent feature, and dairying also constituted a lucrative occupation. These specialties have, however, within a quarter-century, been superseded by a system of mixed farming, except in the southern part of the town, where considerable tobacco is grown. The raising of teasels, which was introduced about 1835, eventually became an important branch of agriculture and for many years has been one of the chief industries.

Among the prominent settlers, beside those already noted, may be mentioned here the names of Orlando Beach, son of Dr. Bildad Beach, and grandson of Major Cossit, who was born in 1808, and died in 1894; Thomas Walker, for twenty years a justice of the peace, who died in 1891; Caleb N. Potter, who came to Skaneateles in 1815, settled at Clintonville in 1823, and died in 1865; John North, son of Daniel H., who was born near Half Way, came to Marcellus village in 1848, and died 1893, aged seventy-six; Samuel C. Hopper, born in England in 1819, who came in 1848 and soon afterward succeeded N. G. Hoyt as cabinet maker and undertaker, in which business he still continues; "Fathers" Rich and Jay, the first a farmer, the latter a Methodist preacher; Hon. Reuben Humphreys, appointed county judge in 1804, and State senator in 1811-14; Calvin Bingham, father of Kinsley, governor of Michigan and U. S. senator; Hon. Nathan K. Hall, son of Ira, who was born here in 1808 and became postmaster-general under President Fillmore, and subsequently a judge of the Supreme Court; Seth Dunbar, twelve of whose thirteen children lived to be seventy years of age; Andrew, Joseph, Edward and Hull Shepard, sons of John; Joseph Taylor, a marked character; Addison H. Armstrong, who died in 1891; Jason A. Merrill, a native of Otisco, who manufactured fanning mills, and died in 1891; Edward Bisdee, prominently identified with the improvement of sheep; and Amos Bogue and Hugh Haylor, the former for twenty-five years and the latter for over forty years sexton of the village cemetery.

Dr. Parsons, with admirable foresight, published in 1876 a list of the heads of families living in Marcellus village in 1825, and followed it with a list of those in 1850, both of which we quote as follows:

List of 1825:¹ James Bixbey, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Samuel Rice, Ebenezer Rice, Ansel Kellogg, Austin Godard, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Pells, Dan Bradley, David Bonta, Mrs. Elisha Chapman, Samuel Wood, Mrs. Lois Rice, Beach Lawrence, Harvey Rhoades, Rhoderic Smith, Mrs. Goodwin, Dr. R. N. Davis, Daniel Ball, John R. Kellogg, Joseph Taylor, Edward Talbot, Theron Godard, Mrs. Jesse Kellogg, S. C. Parker, Ralsimon Kellogg, Curtis Moses, B. N. Parsons, Oliver Hill, Dr. Bildad Beach, Henry Chase, Samuel Ball, Mrs. Warren, John Curtis, Mrs. Dr. Pliny Godard, Cope More, Mrs. Martin Cossit, Caleb Gasper, Western Frost, Ann Leonard, Joseph Phillips, Joseph Olmstead.

List of 1850; Edmund Aiken, Dr. Bildad Beach, Alexander Mather, Elijah Rowley, Curtis Moses, John Sanford, Isaac Bradley, Myron L. Mills, Mrs. Susan Chase, J. R. Becker, Mrs. Newton, J. G. B. White, Rhoderic Smith, Dr. Alexander Cowles, John Plant, Luther Colton, Norman Todd, Alfred Rockwell, Dr. Israel Parsons, Edwin Talbot, B. N. Parsons, George Brown, William J. Machan, John Curtis, Mrs. Margaret Casey, Edward Frost, Hezekiah Shepard, Mrs. Goodrich, Dan Moses, Ralsimon Kellogg, B. F. Moses, William Colton, Mrs. Sophia Ball, Samuel Ball, jr., Sanford Dalliba, Joseph Taylor, Edward Talbot, Mrs. Abbott, Timothy Lee, Worthy Rozier, Misses Amidon, Samuel Ball, sr., Thomas Walwork, Mrs. Pettibone, Medad Lawrence, Edward Wilder, Mrs. Betsey Taylor, Nathan G. Hoyt, John Carpenter, Chester Moses, Harry Kennedy, John Tompkins, John Landon, Addison Farnham, Mrs. Arthur Machan, Thomas Walker, Caleb Gasper, Amory Wilson, Guy Moses, Mrs. Caroline Buck, Joseph Phillips.

From 1834 to 1837 a number of the inhabitants emigrated to Michigan and other parts of the west. In 1835 the town contained 511 persons subject to militia duty, and the village had four stores and about eighty dwellings.

At this time there were 17,170 acres of improved land against 15,558 in 1800, the assessed valuation for the two periods being respectively \$371,204 and \$800,160. In 1835 the town had 3,989 cattle, 1,308 horses, 8,113 sheep, and 3,408 swine, while in 1860 it contained 2,107 cattle, 780 horses, 7,079 sheep, and 1,214 swine. In the latter year the staple products aggregated 108,041 bushels of wheat, 2,737 tons of hay, 18,220 bushels of potatoes, 35,395 bushels of apples, 95,150 pounds of butter, and 13,073 pounds of cheese.

The opening of the Syracuse and Auburn Railroad in 1836 gave an active impetus to the whole town, but it seriously affected the prosperity of the village, which lost forever its once active stage business and also considerable local trade. Down to 1850 it waned, but during the third quarter of this century its various interests revived and flourished. Since the construction of the railroad it has enjoyed excellent stage accommodations to the nearest station, Marcellus, about three miles north, in the edge of Camillus. The Powell House,

¹ Where "Mr." and "Mrs." are omitted it is understood that both husband and wife were living.

occupied by Bernard Powell as proprietor, was built by Harvey Rhodes about 1828 and used by him as a store. He was followed by Hugh Hutchinson, Dan Hutchinson, and others. Dr. Bildad Beach was at one time proprietor of the present Alvord House. About 1855 Calvin G. S. Warner, and R. Warren Alvord succeeded John Carpenter, and since 1875 R. W. Alvord has been its landlord. The Cash Store was erected about 1840 by Joseph Taylor and son George, the brick having been made on the premises now owned by Rev. W. R. Cobb. Before its completion the town committee used a portion of it for their Harrison-Tippecanoe headquarters, and there are people still living who well remember the huge canoe which was dug out and drawn to Syracuse by several yoke of oxen that fall; Ira Bishop, father of William, was captain of the procession.

Among the occupants of this store were: Taylor & Case, William Colton, N. G. Case, Edwin G. Talbot, Samuel R. Ball, and brother John, Hezekiah Shepard, James Chase, and brother John, Reed & Chase, Platt Brothers, M. E. Chase & Co. Other merchants and business men of the village have been Joseph Goodwin, Addison Farnham, S. M. Griffin, A. W. Beach, J. V. Palmer, Thomas J. Field, Bartlett, Bradley & Co., Isaac Bradley (who built the De Coudres store in 1844), Greenman & King, Caleb Cowles, jr., John North, Thomas De Coudres (who died in 1856) and sons, Henry and Fred, John Griffin, William H. Julia, J. W. Reed, W. H. Sarr, R. A. Julia, Hickman & Walsh, George Hickman, M. B. Van Vranken, F. A. Thompson, M. Sheehan, Marquisee Brothers, D. M. Fulmer, Mrs. A. Bicknell, Evans & Edwards, J. N. Stearns, J. Evans & Son, Edmund Aiken, Brown & Spencer, W. B. White, Harlow Ball, White & Smith, White & Matteson (oldest firm in town, in business since 1848), C. A. Peck, F. F. Sweet, Thomas Kelly, John Palmer, Polydore Thomas, Charles O'Grady, George Stocking, George Cornwell, and Hopper & Jones. Isaac Bradley carried on the insurance business for more than forty years and was succeeded in August, 1894, by C. A. Roe. There are now twelve stores in the village.

On July 4, 1853, Marcellus village was incorporated, and at the first charter election held July 25 of that year the following officers were elected:

President, William J. Meachan; trustees, Elijah Rowley, Isaac N. Soules, Isaac Bradley, Daniel G. Coon; assessors, A. H. Cowles, Chester Moses and J. Taylor; clerk, H. T. Kennedy; collector, Joseph Taylor; treasurer, G. N. Kennedy; postmaster, Avery Willson.

The village presidents have been: Edmund Aiken, 1854; Luke I. Tefft, 1855; Stephen Cobb, 1856-57; Daniel G. Coon, 1858; Cornell Crysler, 1859; William Wellington, 1860; Chester Moses, 1861; John H. Cowles, 1862-63; E. R. Howe, 1864; Chester Moses, 1865-66; Ira Bush, 1867; Chester Moses, 1868; Thomas Rhoades, 1869-70; Oscar J. Brown, 1871-72; Newton G. Case, 1873; D. G. Coon, 1874; Isaac N. Sherman, 1875-77; D. G. Coon, 1878-79; Isaac N. Sherman, 1880; N. G. Case, 1881-83 (in 1883 the new board failed to qualify, and the old officers held over); W.



W. H. & A. S. B. N. Y.

W. B. Mills

H. Gallup, 1884; Myron M. Whiting, 1885; W. H. Gallup, 1886; M. M. Whiting, 1887-88; Simon Dodd, jr., 1889; S. M. Bronson, 1890; W. H. Gallup, 1891; Edward Moir, 1892-93; John E. Griffin, 1894; Edmund Reed, 1895. J. B. Van Vranken was clerk from 1878 to 1880; J. M. Seymour, 1881-90; and C. A. Roe, 1890-93.

The year the village was incorporated Roman Catholic services were first held at the house of John McNally, and in 1854 St. Francis Xavier's church was organized with about twenty members. Services were held in the old tavern until 1867, when the present edifice was erected. In 1862 Morning Star Lodge, No. 524, F. & A. M., was instituted, with E. P. Howe, W. M.; Henry C. Sarr, S. W.; and John E. North, J. W.

During the war of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, the town responded promptly to the various calls for troops and contributed her full share toward the support of the Union. Patriotism ran high. In 1876 the one hundredth anniversary of American independence was appropriately observed, and the occasion was signaled by the preparation and publication by Dr. Israel Parsons of the "Centennial History of the Town of Marcellus," which was delivered by him in the Presbyterian church on July 4, and to which we are indebted for many facts and incidents incorporated in this chapter. On the 17th of April, 1879, the first newspaper in town, the Marcellus Observer, was started in the village by Edmund Reed. It passed through several hands, among them Sykes & Rogers and A. De L. Rogers, and in March, 1887, came into the possession of the present proprietor, C. A. Roe, who enlarged it from four to eight pages. To the files of this paper, and especially to the recent articles on local history prepared by Rev. Andrew Roe, father of the editor, we also acknowledge our indebtedness.

Besides the events already noticed the last fifteen years are devoid of any noteworthy incident. Mention should be made, however, of Rose Hill post-office situated in the south part of the town, which was established November 5, 1890, with Frank B. Mills as postmaster. Mr. Mills began here a few years ago a seed farm which he has successfully developed into an extensive business, extending throughout the country, and rivaling anything of the kind in the east. The post-office, which was started for his accommodation, is second in the volume of business transacted in the county, and in June, 1892, William E. Mills, brother of Frank B., became postmaster. In December, 1894, Mr. Mills started "Success with the Garden," an eight-page monthly, devoted entirely to gardening. See his biography on another page of this volume.

In Marcellus village Lodge No. 658, I. O. O. F., was instituted with nineteen members, February 7, 1893, with William McKenzie as N. G.

The first record of the town in existence begins with the year 1830 and gives these officers: Harvey Rhodes, supervisor; Curtis Moses, town clerk; Salmon C. Norton, Thaddeus Thompson, and Sandusky Miller, justices; Joseph North, Austin Godard and Lyman Cook, assessors; Joseph Taylor and Lemuel Barrons, overseers of the poor; Dr. Bildad Beach, Richard Robinson, and Samuel Smith, highway commissioners; Theron Godard, collector; Thaddeus Thompson, Hugh Humphreys, and L. I. Tefft, commissioners of common schools; John Bixby, Francis Burns, and David Tyler, inspectors of common schools; Eli Godard and John Sanford, trustees of school fund. Among the justices between 1830 and 1850 were Theron Godard, Zerah Shepard, Allen Cook, Burroughs Holmes, Myron L. Mills, John Burns, William Rhodes, Edmund Aiken, David Chaffee, John Sharp, Eliakim Dorchester, and J. G. B. White. The town superintendents of schools were Job Moses, 1844 and 1850; Norman Todd, 1845; Henry Platt, 1846 and 1849; Jabez Wilder, 1847; Edwin W. Phillips, 1848; Thomas H. Lamb, 1851; James F. Webster, 1852 and 1856; James S. Baker, 1854; William R. Brown, 1855. The last trustees of the school fund, in 1845, were Nathan Huley and William F. Bangs.

The supervisors of Marcellus since 1830 have been: Harvey Rhodes, 1830; John Sanford, 1831; Austin Godard, 1832; Chester Moses, 1833-34; Caleb Gasper, 1835-36; Lauren Beach, 1837-39; Theron Godard, 1840-42; Joseph Taylor, 1843-46; P. Dean Howe, 1847; Ira Bishop, 1848-50; Henry Fellows, 1851; William J. Oakley, 1852; Albert B. Lawrence, 1853; B. Humphrey Case, 1854; Ira Bishop, 1855-57; David Chaffee, 1858; Cornell Crysler, 1859-60; David Chaffee, 1861; B. F. Moses, 1862; Frederic A. Lyman, 1863-66; David Chaffee, 1867-69; Shepard Earll, 1870-72; Lewis Baker, 1873-74; Robert E. Dorchester, 1875-79; Philo S. Thornton, 1880-85; Robert E. Dorchester, 1886-87; Edmund Reed, 1888-89; Robert E. Dorchester, 1890-91; Edward V. Baker,¹ 1892-95.

Population: 1830, 2,626; 1835, 2,456; 1840, 2,727; 1845, 2,649; 1850, 2,759; 1855, 2,547; 1860, 2,908; 1865, 2,577; 1870, 2,337; 1875, 2,498; 1880, 2,678; 1890, 2,739; 1892, 2,644.

¹ Edward V. Baker was born in the town of Onondaga May 4, 1841, served in the Civil war in the 122d N. Y. Vols., engaged in farming and later in blacksmithing, and was elected treasurer of Onondaga county in 1894. He was chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1894.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE TOWN OF CAMILLUS.

The first settlement of the present town of Camillus was made four years before the territory became an integral part of Onondaga county. An Indian trail or two threaded the gloomy wilderness and afforded the primitive means of ingress and egress to and from its territory, but the dense forests which canopied nearly every rod of this section possessed attractions only for the bold and sturdy pioneers a full century ago. Over this trail a party of emigrants under the first General Wadsworth attempted the construction of a public highway about 1791, and later the State instituted a series of improvements which continued until after 1800. It is believed that this route nearly or quite conformed with what became known as the old Genesee turnpike.

Camillus¹ was No. 5 of the original townships of the Military Tract,² and as such comprised the north and west parts of the present town of that name and the whole of what are now the towns of Elbridge and Van Buren. It contained 100 lots of about 600 acres each, of which ninety-four were drawn by soldiers for services in the Revolutionary war. The other six lots were reserved for gospel and school purposes, but only one of them, No. 98, the site of Marcellus Station, came within the limits of the territory under consideration. The twenty-seven lots included in the present town are Nos. 44, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 87, 88, 89, 90, 97, 98, 99, 100.

These were drawn by the following persons: 44, William Thornton; 51, John Cogden; 52, John Storms; 53, Col. Peter Gansevoort; 54, Capt. Anthony T. Pell; 55, Gen. Alexander McDougall; 56, James Ready; 63, Capt. Charles Graham; 64, Lodowick Bunt; 65, Cornelius Blank; 66, Robert Shannon; 67, Surgeon John F. Vacler; 68, Lieut.-Col. Jacobus S. Bruyn; 69, Henry Stringham; 76, Abram De Clarke; 77, Benjamin Holley; 78, Col. William Malcom; 79, Prince Danford; 80, Francis Ackling; 87, George De Rotter; 88, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Weissenfels; 89, Deliverance

¹ Camillus, as well as other townships of the Military Tract, was named by Simeon De Witt, surveyor-general of the State, who chose the surname of Marcus Furius Camillus, a Roman general and dictator 400-365 B. C.

² See Chapter I for the history of this great tract.

Martling; 90, Mordecai Hale, surgeon's mate; 97, Robert Gibson. 98, reserved for gospel, schools, etc.; 99, Richard Dodge; 100, Peter Saltsman.

Upon the organization of the county in 1794 this military township was included in the civil town of Marcellus. On the 9th of March, 1799, it was formed into a separate town, given its original name, and on March 26, 1829, the towns of Elbridge and Van Buren as now constituted, were set off. On May 1, 1834, all that part of Onondaga lying north of the southern limits of lots 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52, comprising lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52, of the original Salt Spring Reservation, was annexed.

The first white settler in Camillus was Capt. Isaac Lindsay, who arrived about 1791, and who was soon followed by his brothers James, William and Elijah. They located on lot 80, where the north part of the village of Camillus now stands, and purchased their land for two shillings (twenty-five cents) per acre. At that time the only route of travel was the Indian trail, previously mentioned. Here, on a sidehill on lot 90, William Lindsay accidentally discovered in 1792 the first plaster bed in the United States. Taking a large block of the stone to his house, it was examined by several people who failed to determine its character, but finally learned that it was plaster, and equal in quality to anything of the kind in the world. In 1806 De Witt Clinton, Samuel Young and other noted men visited the spot, and immediately afterward Josiah Buck (the first settler in Elbridge, which see,) purchased the land. Specimens of the rock were sent to Europe and tested, and the fame of the new beds spread far and wide. In May, 1808, a company was organized with 2,000 shares and 250 share holders, of whom Judge Forman was the heaviest. The latter was president of the company, and Mr. Buck was the principal manager. In 1810 one hundred tons were sold, and by 1812 the famous beds had been extensively opened and large quantities of the stone were being sent east and south. The business flourished many years. "Some of the finest specimens of the foliated transparent selenite variety have been obtained from these beds, which, from its transparency, is often termed alabaster."

Soon after this important discovery several plaster mills were placed in operation in different parts of the town. There was one in Camillus near the head of the canal feeder, another at Amboy, another near

Sweet's crossing, and a fourth in Austin Hollow near the town line. In this connection mention may be made of some of the important geological deposits found in various localities in this town. There are excellent quarries of gray limestone, intermixed with a stratum of sandstone, while the hills abound in calcareous tufa, suitable for making lime, and which, on that account, is called "basswood limestone." During the excavation of the canal through the old David Hinsdale farm numerous sea-culm and other marine shells and fishbones were found imbedded in the clay. Between 1845 and 1850 efforts were made to discover what was long supposed to be a bed of coal on a hill two miles south of the village. A shaft was sunk to a depth of about twelve feet, and it was claimed that pieces of anthracite coal were found. This property was formerly owned by Colonel Bull. The highest elevations in this town are Sherwood and Fairmount hills, which are respectively 799 and 736 feet above sea level.

Isaac Lindsay opened the first tavern in what is now Camillus village in 1793. It is impossible to determine the advent of any other settlers prior to this year, when Nicholas Lambertson arrived. Before 1806 David Hinsdale, Selden Leonard, William Reed, Mordecai Ellis and perhaps a few others came in. The territory slowly filled up with hardy, resolute families from the east, who brought with them into the new country the thrifty habits of worthy ancestors. Endowed with those sterling traits that elevate civilization they gave to the new community the commendable characteristics that have clung to each succeeding generation. By degrees the forests disappeared before their steady march to prosperity, and first the rude log cabin and then the commodious frame dwellings sprung up as the fruits of their industry. In common with other pioneers they first sought the hills, believing the high ground more healthful and easier to prepare for cultivation, and productive of better crops. The lowlands, however, were not long unoccupied, and proved fully as productive.

In 1795 Isaac Lindsay erected the first frame house in town on lot 80. Between this year and 1800, or a little later, a number of settlers arrived, but the exact date of their coming cannot be determined. Among them were Jacob Chandler, Isaac Brown, John Hess, Nathaniel Richmond, two McCrackens, John Paddock and Thomas Corey. The latter was killed by falling from a wagon after he had opened a tavern in Camillus in 1801. In 1798 Hon. James Geddes, whose name is so closely linked with the history of the Erie canal, removed from the

"Geddes Salt Works" to Fairmount, where he lived the remainder of his life. His old farm is now occupied by the widow of his grandson. Judge Geddes was one of the most distinguished citizens of the State. He was born in Carlisle, Pa., July 22, 1763, and died at his homestead in this town, August 19, 1838. An extended notice of him appears in an earlier page of this volume.

In 1802 there was a great scarcity of the necessaries of life. Wheat rose in price to \$2.50 per bushel, and corn was worth from ten to twelve shillings. The first surplus grain in this town was raised in 1805 and taken to Albany on sleighs. Prior to the opening of the canal immense quantities of wheat were sent to market from this section in that manner.

The first important step in the foundation of religion among the scattered inhabitants was the organization of the "First Presbyterian Congregational Society of the town of Camillus," on September 17, 1802. This was doubtless composed of residents in what are now Camillus, Elbridge and Van Buren, but how long it maintained an existence is not known. It never erected a church, although it has the honor of being the first religious society in all that military township.

Notwithstanding the many natural advantages held out to prospective settlers, Camillus was not populated as rapidly as were adjacent towns. Pioneers came in small numbers. Marcellus, Skaneateles and sections farther west were evidently preferred by immigrants, or, what is more likely, were favored with better facilities for transportation. The first or South Seneca turnpike, passing through those two villages, afforded them earlier means of communication, and also largely influenced early comers in determining their locations. In 1806 the north branch of the Seneca turnpike was incorporated, and in 1807-08 Squire Munro and his sons constructed that part of the road which passes through Camillus and Elbridge, about eleven miles, taking stock in the road as compensation for their work. This thoroughfare was tolled for several years, but finally gave place to the Syracuse and Elbridge plank road. It gave the first decided impulse to settlement, and marked the beginning of an era of growth and prosperity.

Two prominent settlers who had become residents of the town were Joseph White and Samuel Hopkins. Mr. White was a surveyor and a Revolutionary soldier, and came to Camillus from Massachusetts in 1804, settling at Amboy, just north of the bridge over Nine Mile Creek. Soon afterward he built a saw mill and fulling and dyeing works, and

for several years did a prosperous business. While surveying a highway he received injuries from a falling tree, from which he finally died in 1830, aged eighty-one. He was the first settler on the site of that hamlet. His son, Elijah, was also a surveyor, and died, unmarried, in 1836, at the age of fifty-four. Another son, Harold, was a magistrate, and in 1823 a member of assembly, and also served as first lieutenant in the war of 1812. He died in 1832. Harold's son, Harold M., was graduated from Union College in 1856, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, removed to Iowa in 1860, and died in the army in December, 1862. Aaron White, a brother of Joseph, came from Massachusetts in 1812 and purchased a part of lot 3 of the Onondaga Reservation, where he died in 1833, aged eighty-six. His son, Jonathan, walked from Massachusetts to Camillus, and assisted in clearing the farm on which he died in 1874, at the age of eighty. He marched with the militia to Smith's Mills in 1813, was one of the organizers of the Amboy Presbyterian church, an elder in that and the Camillus Society for nearly fifty years, and active in sustaining Sunday schools. He married the widow of Harold White and had one son, Jonathan B.

William T. McCracken settled at a very early day with his father on the farm now owned by Holton McCracken.

Samuel Hopkins came here with his family in March, 1807. His son, Robert, was born in Salem, N. Y., February 10, 1789, married Prudence Wells in 1816, and died August 7, 1859; his wife died in 1864. He served as justice of the peace twenty-four years. His children were Harlow W., born March 29, 1818; Emeline, born May 1, 1824, and Edwin, born December 4, 1833, all of whom succeeded as residents of the homestead.

It will be remembered that Camillus in 1808 comprised as a civil town the original military township of the same name, which included also the most of the present territory of the town and the whole of what are now the towns of Elbridge and Van Buren. The electoral franchise then was limited to landholders and tenants, and from a census of electors taken in 1807 the following are known to have been residents at that time of the three towns named:¹

Abrahams, James,	Barns, Ira,	Belknap, John,
Allen, Abel,	Barns, Phineas,	Bingham, Asa,
Babcock, Jonathan,	Baron, Jacob,	Bingham, Jonathan,
Bailey, John,	Bartholomew, Chauncey,	Bond, Henry W.,

¹ The spelling of these names is copied from the records, though in many instances it is known to be erroneous, or different from the present style.

- Bracket Christopher,
 Brackett, Ezra,
 Brackett, John,
 Briton, John C.,
 Bronson, Giles,
 Campbell, Daniel,
 Campbell, Levi,
 Campbell, Nathan,
 Carpenter, Moses,
 Chandler, Absalom,
 Chandler, Benoni,
 Chandler, Jacob,
 Churchill, Winslow,
 Clark, John,
 Clark, Levi,
 Cole, Elijah,
 Coleman, Samuel,
 Cooper, Laban,
 Cooper, Sylvanus,
 Corey, Calvin,
 Corey, Reynolds,
 Cornell, Peleg,
 Crego, Stephen,
 Crossman, Lemuel,
 Curtis, Josiah,
 De Camp, Silas,
 Delaney, Peter,
 Dickinson, Jonathan,
 Dodge, Luther,
 Dodge, Philip,
 Dunning, David,
 Earll, Isaac,
 Eastman, Peter,
 Elliott, Benjamin,
 Elliott, Jonathan,
 Ferril, Thomas,
 Folton, Moses,
 Folton, Robert,
 Foster, Jonathan,
 Fox, Lemuel,
 Frisbie, John H.,
 Goodrich, Enoch,
 Gorham, Ephraim,
 Gorham, Nathan,
 Griswold, Ralph,
 Guild, Benjamin,
 Haines, David,
 Halstead, Henry,
 Halstead, Stephen,
 Hart, Eber,
 Hawley, Noah,
 Healy John,
 Hess, Conrad,
 Hess, Daniel,
 Hess, Darius,
 Hess, Frederick,
 Hess, John,
 Hill, David,
 Hill, Ebenezer,
 Hollet, Abraham,
 Hopping, Jehiel,
 Hyde, Jonathan,
 Irish, Smiten,
 Johnson, Jeremiah,
 Kane, George,
 Keller, Jacob,
 Kelly, William,
 Kester, John,
 Ketchum, Timothy,
 Laid, John,
 Laken, William,
 Lambertson, Jacob,
 Lambertson, Nicholas,
 Lee, William H.,
 Leonard, Rodney,
 Lindsay, Isaac,
 Lindsay, Elijah,
 Lothrop, Ezeriah,
 Lowe, Daniel,
 Marshall, Chester,
 Marshall, Harlow,
 Marshall, Josiah,
 Marshall, Simon,
 Martin, John,
 McCracken, David,
 McDowell, Henry,
 McGlochlan, James,
 McHarry, John,
 McQueen, Daniel,
 McQueen, Peter,
 Menter, George H.,
 Millan, Jacob,
 Miller, Timothy,
 Munger, Jesse,
 Munro, John,
 Munro, Squire,
 North, Asahel,
 North, John,
 Olney, Peter,
 Outman, Jacob,
 Paddock, Abraham,
 Paddock, James,
 Paddock, John,
 Palmer, David,
 Palmer, Jonathan,
 Parish, David,
 Parish, Jonathan,
 Parish, Josiah,
 Parish, Samuel,
 Patchin, Squire,
 Pelton, John,
 Perry, David,
 Perry, John,
 Pickard, Nicholas,
 Pierce, Samuel,
 Powers, Samuel,
 Ransom, James,
 Redman, Abraham,
 Redman, David,
 Redman, John,
 Redman, John 2d,
 Redman, Michael,
 Reed, William,
 Rice, Elijah,
 Richmond, Nathaniel,
 Roberts, Noah,
 Robinson, Amos,
 Robinson, John 2d,
 Robinson, Joseph,
 Robinson, Rowland,
 Robinson, Seth,
 Roe, Jacob B.,
 Rogers, Abraham,
 Rogers, Isaac,
 Rogers, Moses,
 Rose, Gilbert,
 Rowlee, Jonathan,
 Savage, Daniel,



DAVID MUNRO.

Scofield, Israel D.,	Stilson, Peter,	Wheeler, Glazier,
Seeley, Samuel,	Streeter, Benjamin,	Wheeler, Wildar,
Shannon, Michael,	Tabor, Benjamin,	Wheeler, William,
Sherman, Benoni,	Tabor, Daniel,	White, Joseph,
Shutes, Frederick,	Tappen, Asher,	Wilbert, Jedediah,
Shutes, Stephen,	Tappen, Gabriel,	Williams, John,
Signor, Bartus,	Tappen, John,	Wilson, Joseph,
Simpson, Benjamin,	Tichenor, Martin,	Wisenor, James,
Simpson, John,	Tyler, Ezra,	Wood, Jesse,
Skeel, Abiram,	Tyler, Ichabod,	Wood, Nathan,
Skeel, Nathan,	Truesdale, John,	Woodard, Reuben,
Smith, Isaac,	Walrodt, Adam,	Wright, Aaron,
Sowle, Perry,	Warner, Amos,	Wright, Josiah,
Spalding, Abel,	Warner, Hannel,	Wright, Zenas,
Spalding, Amasa,	Warner, Henry,	Wygant, Cadwallader,
Stage, Thomas,	Warner, Seth,	Wygant, John,
Stevens, Henry K.,	Waterman, Calvin,	Young, James.
Stevens, John,	Wheedon, Augustus,	

The completion of the north Seneca Turnpike and the contemporary development of the neighboring plaster beds gave the first decided impetus to the village of Camillus. At the beginning of 1808 the place contained only two frame dwellings. In that year John Tomlinson opened here the first store in town, and the first school house, a log structure, was built on the present school lot, which was donated for the purpose by William Wheeler. This was superseded by a frame school building in 1813. Dr. Isaac Magoon was a physician in Camillus in 1808, being one of the earliest in town.

David Munro, the father of Hon. David A., took up his residence in the village in 1808. The Munros have been very conspicuous in the history of Onondaga county. Squire Munro, a veteran of the Revolution and the first of the name to come to this section, settled on lot 31 in Elbridge in 1799. His sons, John, David, Nathan and Philip A., then young men, afterward became prominent and enterprising citizens. Squire Munro and James McCrilles are on record as being subscribers to Webster's edition of the Session laws in 1802. David Munro settled in Camillus on lot 80 in 1808 and died May 10, 1866, aged eighty years. In 1810 he built a substantial frame house where Isaac H. Munro resides, which was finally removed to the east bank of the creek, north of the street, and is now owned by Herman Stebbins. He was appointed postmaster of Camillus when the office was established in 1811 and served till 1824, when he was succeeded by James R. Lawrence, afterward a prominent attorney of Syracuse. He was a justice of the

peace many years, long an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a member of the State Legislature in 1818, 1819, 1822, 1836, 1841, and 1842, a presidential elector in 1836, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1846. He was also a director and for several years president of the old Bank of Salina, and a director of the Salt Springs Bank from its incorporation until his decease. He had large landed interests in various parts of the county and was one of the foremost business men of his day. He married Abigail Carpenter, daughter of Moses Carpenter, in 1807, who died in 1868. Their children were John C., born October 17, 1809; James M., born November 13, 1813; David A., born August 17, 1818; Mary A. (Mrs. Thomas W. Hill); Hannah (Mrs. Payn Bigelow); and Lydia H. (Mrs. David Porter). John C. Munro settled on a farm at Belle Isle in 1832. He was a justice of the peace many years. In 1832 he married Emily, daughter of James Bennett, and their children were David B., Henry S., Sarah S. (Mrs. E. R. Hale), Emily B., and John C., jr. James M. Munro was assemblyman in 1854, 1855, and 1863. David A. Munro, jr., eldest son of Hon. David A., was born here November 15, 1844, enlisted in Co. H, 122d N. Y. Vols., August 2, 1862, was wounded at Cedar Creek, was promoted to lieutenant and made a member of the brigade staff; was a candidate for assemblyman in 1891, and died May 13, 1895.

On December 21, 1809, another impulse was given to the development of religious sentiment by the organization of the First Congregational Society of Camillus, but it, too, went down before the erection of a church had been effected.

In 1810 Munro & Benedict opened a second store in the village, and about the same time Captain Kimberly erected the first tavern in Amboy. Scarcely any other settlements had been made between Judge Geddes's at Fairmount and what is now Elbridge. At this period, as well as before and afterward, the pioneers, while engaged in the hard work of clearing land, found their popular amusement in a form of co-operation called "bees," which all the settlers for miles around attended. They had chopping bees, logging bees, husking bees, raising bees, and other bees, and usually ended at night in dancing and frolic. Memorable indeed were these jolly times, for work and play were happily combined.

On February 14, 1811, the First Methodist Society in Camillus was organized, making the third in the old town, and probably the second to erect a church edifice, as will presently appear.



DAVID ALLEN MUNRO.

Excitement over the war with Great Britain extended into this town, as described in early chapters of this work, and a number of its citizens shared to a limited extent in the military operations of that period.

In 1815 James R. Lawrence opened the first law office in Camillus. He received the appointment of postmaster at that village in 1824, and was succeeded by Grove Lawrence, who had established himself in the practice of law in 1821. On June 8, 1833, the latter was elected brigadier-general of the 27th Brigade of Infantry. Among later lawyers in Camillus were Samuel Hammond, Daniel Pratt, and D. D. Hillis (see Chapter XXVI).

David Bennett, a native of Ridgefield, Conn., born October 21, 1786, arrived in this town in the winter of 1813 from Saratoga county, where he had married Hannah Crawford in 1809. His father, Nathan Bennett, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner at the battle of Monmouth, and two brothers of his mother (Huldah Barlow) served in the same struggle; one, Joel, was a classmate of Noah Webster, a graduate of Yale College, a chaplain in the army, an author, minister to France, and the builder of a marble palace in Washington named "Kalorama." Daniel Bennett finally owned nearly 280 acres, and for about thirty years was a deacon of the Elbridge Congregational church. His children were Huldah B., Mrs. Rhoda B. Hinsdale, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mrs. Mary J. Hoff, Joel B., Lewis B., Mrs. Ann Eliza Sweet, and Mrs. Emma O. Rice. Lewis Bradley Bennett was born here September 29, 1813, and Joel Barlow Bennett on July 22, 1815. They engaged in farming as partners in 1836 and continued an uninterrupted business relationship until the death of the former on December 22, 1874; he left an endowment to the church of \$1,000. They owned at one time nearly 600 acres of land, and were among the representative farmers of the county.

Enos Peck came into the town about 1815. He was born in New Haven, Vt., August 15, 1790, a son of Enos Peck, sr., and removed with his parents to Pompey in 1795, whence the family emigrated to Cato, Cayuga county, in 1806. He served one month in the war of 1812, was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in Camillus, and married Annis, daughter of Nathan Hopkins, an early settler of this town. Their children were A. H., Isaac M., Jane (Mrs. William Mack), and Edwin.

The Second (afterward known as the First) Presbyterian church of Camillus was organized in a tavern which stood on the subsequent site

of the house of John Larkins, in the village, on August 11, 1817, with fifty-two members. Prior to this meetings had been held in the Nine Mile Creek school house and in an old distillery on the site later occupied by the carriage shop of John Fergus. In 1822 an edifice was erected at a cost of \$1,200, and in 1866-68 a new brick structure was built at an expense of \$8,000. The first pastor was Rev. Jabez Spicer in 1817-19; among his successors were Revs. Jabez Chadwick, Moody Harrington, Josiah Ward, William W. Williams, E. R. Davis, and J. S. Root.

Meanwhile, manufacturing industries had become somewhat numerous in the town. The many mill privileges afforded by Nine Mile Creek¹ were rapidly developing into scenes of activity and bringing to the town both capital and mechanics. In later years these interests assumed considerable proportions, contributing largely to the public welfare, and advancing the growth and prosperity of the various settlements. A few have already been noticed; it is pertinent now to mention others that either then or afterward influenced their respective localities.

Austin Hollow, near the Marcellus town line, was once a lively hamlet, having one of the first grist mills in Camillus, a saw mill, school house, distillery, several dwellings, and a wagon shop, where lead pipe was also drawn, and in which was a lathe for turning hubs, wooden bowls, etc. Tradition says that the place was originally called "Bill Town," possibly because of the fact that Dr. Bildad Beach and William Chatfield erected the saw and grist mill before 1820. In 1826 Perigo Austin, from whom the hamlet received its present name, moved in and purchased the mills, together with quite a tract of land in the vicinity. Abner Maynard worked in the grist mill as early as 1821; he was the father of Mrs. John Eggleston (died June 20, 1895) and the grandfather of George A. Eggleston, of Marcellus Falls, and where he lived Shadrack Austin afterward resided. Perigo Austin finally converted the grist mill into a plaster mill, which was operated by the Austins, Samuel Brown, Lyman Smith, Joseph S. Platt (later county sheriff), Paul Owen, Humphrey Case, and Skinner & Drake. When the State coffer-dam at Marietta, in the town of Marcellus, gave way in 1865 the mill-dam here and nearly all the others along the stream were

¹This is the only stream of note in the town. It was so named from the fact that it was nine miles from Onondaga Hollow on the east and the same distance from Josiah Buck's on the west.

washed out. It was never rebuilt. Near the depot at Marcellus Station Lyman Cook built an early distillery, and near it were two quick and water lime kilns constructed by Joseph S. Platt. The school house was used for a dwelling several years, and is now occupied by C. J. Morgan as a shop.

Down the creek, about a quarter of a mile southeast from the main street bridge in Camillus village, is the site of the first grist mill in the town. The mill was built in 1806 by Squire Munro, William Wheeler, and Samuel Powers, who erected a saw mill at the same time. A little below this Abraham Drake put up a carding and cloth-dressing establishment in 1812. He died December 10, 1832. About 1832 the present mill race, or feeder, two and a half miles in length, was constructed by the Nine Mile Creek Canal Association, composed of James R. and Grove Lawrence, David Munro, Miles H. Bennett, George and Eliakim Richards, Charles Land, and David B. Winton, all deceased. This permanent improvement had a wholesome influence upon subsequent manufacturing interests, and more than anything else was directly responsible for the inception of later establishments operated by water power. In 1835 it was sold to the canal commissioners; since then it has served as a feeder for the Erie Canal. In 1834-35 Philip Drake, a son of Abraham, and after a resident and mill owner at Jack's Rifts, in Elbridge, built a grist mill on the site now occupied by Patterson & Sisson's flouring mill. In January, 1836, he sold it to Phares and Edward O. Gould, who enlarged and ran it until 1851, when they sold out to Wilson R. Cooper, Edwin R. Harmon, and Cornelius B. Way. In 1853 it passed to James M. Munro, and in 1867 to Robert Patterson, Edwin P. Hopkins, and Loren L. and John H. Patterson; in 1870 Hopkins withdrew; in 1875 David A. Munro, and Loren L. Patterson became the proprietors, and on January 25, 1882, the mills burned. The same year L. L. Patterson and William G. Sisson rebuilt it and began operations in March, 1883. This was one of the first complete roller mills in Central New York. It was burned November 17, 1887, and the present mill, with a daily capacity of 200 barrels of flour, was erected in 1888.

A woolen factory was built on the site of Walter F. Keefer's knitting mill in 1834, by Wells & Guilford, who were succeeded by Wells & Sheldon, and they by the National Knitting Company. The chief product was underwear. The factory passed to James Munro, and about 1858 to G. F. Julian, who conducted it until his death in 1866.

John J. Rhodes and E. R. Harmon, as administrators, closed the business out, and about 1869 the property was sold to Walter F. Keefer, who manufactured cloth and stocking yarn. He was burned out in 1882 and again in 1887, but rebuilt each time. A few years ago his brother, J. N. Keefer, established another knitting mill, which he still successfully operates. These three mills constitute a considerable portion of the business life of Camillus village.

South of the first knitting establishment was quite early a saw mill, which was operated by Dr. Richards and Grove Lawrence, and which passed to James M. Munro, who rebuilt it in 1865. In 1870 it was purchased by James G. Fergus, who did a large business till 1887, when the mill was burned. A cider mill was connected with it. Farther down the stream was another saw mill, run by Land & Elderkin; it was destroyed by fire in the fifties. North of the bridge the Novelty Mills were built by Weston & Dill in 1848; sawing and grinding were done until 1855, when the building was converted into a distillery by Briggs & Sheldon. It was finally sold to S. B. Rowe, who continued until 1864, when he expended several thousand dollars in improvements, but never started operations. Later it was made into a chair factory by Pratt & Rowe, and on December 2, 1886, it burned. On the site E. D. Sherwood & Son built a chair factory, which suffered the same fate November 30, 1869. In 1894 the present building was erected for a knife factory by Charles E. Sherwood.

Chapman & Green at one time had quite an extensive establishment in the village for the manufacture of clay smoking pipes. It was burned, and the business was discontinued.

Below Camillus village, along the canal, there have been at different times three or four brick yards, which have made as many as 4,000,000 brick annually. This business has sprung into existence largely within recent years.

North of Belle Isle there was formerly a saw, grist, and cider mill, owned by Robert Morton, and known as the Corwin Mills.

The hamlet of Amboy was formerly quite a busy manufacturing place. The flouring mill, now one of the interesting landmarks of the town, was built by Nathan Paddock in 1826-27; in 1861 it passed to the possession of Lafayette Burdick, who conducted it many years; it is now owned by the Paddock heirs. D. B. Paddock had a tannery there for some time, and besides these the place formerly had three or more saw mills, a stave mill, cooperage, cider mill, shops, etc. In 1836 it

contained a saw mill, tavern, store and fifteen or twenty dwellings. An early innkeeper was Captain Kimberly. Amboy is one of the most picturesque spots in the town. Its reed-grown mill pond, the deep, winding valley of the creek, the ruins of old-time mills and the many pretty landscapes have frequently been subjects for the artist's pencil. On the west bank of the creek, south of the road, numerous arrow-heads and other Indian relics have been found. In the west part of the town at Oswego Bitter there is a grist mill which has been long in existence, and where a saw mill was formerly operated.

These numerous manufacturing establishments and the constant tide of immigration caused various highways to be opened and improved. The earliest date in which road records occur is 1813, when Camillus included also Elbridge and Van Buren, and nearly all the thoroughfares were surveyed and laid out before 1830. Among the surveyors during this period were Elijah White, Jonathan Wood, Joseph White, Squire Munro, Augustus Harris, Daniel Reed, James McClure, John M. Chatfield, James Ransom and George W. Robinson. The following served as highway commissioners during this time:

Josiah Parish, jr., Winslow Churchill, John Healy, David Paddock, jr., James Wisner, James Paddock, Phineas Barnes, Isaac Otis, John Redman, 2d, James Mears, Timothy Brown, Henry Cook, James Tuttle, William M. Canfield, Augustus Harris, Robert Stevens, Enos Talmadge, Benjamin Weaver, William Hopkins, William Brown and Samuel Hopkins.

The subject of education was likewise given practical attention. As has already been seen, the first school in town was taught by John Tomlinson in Camillus village in 1808. Under a legislative act passed June 19, 1812, Squire Munro, Linus Squire and Dr. Isaac Magoon were appointed commissioners to divide the town, as then constituted, into school districts, with the following results, as taken from the records:

District No. 1 by Judge Munro's; 2, by Captain Wesner's; 3, by Mr. Campbell's; 4, by Mr. Fulton's; 5, by David Redman's; 6, at the Nine Mile creek; 7, near Squire White's (Amboy); 8, by Mr. Parish's; 9, by Lieutenant Warner's; 10, by Captain Robinson's; 11, by Mr. Barnes's; 12, by Oswego Bitter; 13, by Mr. Kelley's; 14, by Captain Tappan's; 15, on lot 8; 16, Jordan; 17, by Mr. Springstead's.

The school commissioners prior to 1829 were David Munro, Henry Field, Truman Adams, B. Benedict, Eliakim Edwards, Martin M. Ford, Gabriel Tappan, James R. Lawrence, William Reed, John Healy, Hiram F. Mather, Elijah White, Azor Phelps, Benjamin Weaver, David C. Lytle, Adonijah White and Isaac Magoon.

In 1823 the town had thirty-four school districts with 1,998 scholars, while in 1836, quoting the first statistics obtainable after the present territory had been legally defined, it contained sixteen districts and

1,002 children. After 1833 a brick school house was erected on the site of the old structure built in 1813 in Camillus village, and a wooden building was built where George Gorsline now lives. In 1845 the districts were consolidated and a frame structure erected, which was superseded by the present brick school building in 1869. The latter cost, complete, about \$7,300. Prof. C. E. White was principal of this school several years. In 1845 the town contained eleven common schools, which were attended by 806 children; in 1860 these numbered respectively ten and 1,023; there are now ten districts with a school house in each.

This brings us down to 1825, when the booming of cannon from Buffalo to Albany announced the completion of the Erie Canal, which marked a new epoch in local prosperity and imparted additional life to every community along its course. It did not, however, supersede the great stage lines which, both before and afterward, made the Genesee turnpike a busy thoroughfare, but it did give a new impulse to almost every business industry. In 1820 the town contained six grain mills, seventeen saw mills, four fulling mills, five carding machines, a trip hammer, two asheries and six distilleries. These were scattered over Elbridge and Van Buren, as well as over the territory under consideration. In 1835, after Camillus had reached its present limits, there were four grist mills, ten saw mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, a woolen factory, two distilleries, four asheries, and three tanneries in operation. As a further comparison we quote again from statistics:

In 1820, taxable property, \$413,840; acres of improved land, 21,412; population, 5,791; cattle, 5,141; sheep, 9,236; horses, 1,191; yards of cloth made in families in one year, 41,004; farmers, 1,060; no slaves; free colored persons, 10; mechanics, 150; traders, etc., 20. In 1836, acres of improved land, 14,719; assessed value of real estate, \$472,644; town tax, \$1,831; county tax, \$1,130; sheep, 5,365; cattle, 2,148; horses, 896; swine, 2,539; militia men, 353. In 1845, 329 militia, 15,847 acres of improved land, three grist mills, eight saw mills, one fulling mill, a carding machine, one woolen factory, an ashery, two tanneries, three churches, seven taverns, five stores, six groceries, 505 farmers, 135 mechanics, six physicians, and three lawyers. In 1860, 16,411 acres of improved land, assessed value of real estate, \$1,087,490, and personal property, \$125,850, 489 dwellings, 535 families, 328 freeholders, 879 horses, 1,165 cattle, 1,047 cows, 5,649 sheep, 1,933 swine; productions—10,006 bushels winter wheat, 152,062 bushels spring wheat, 2,566 tons of hay, 19,857 bushels of potatoes, 30,343 bushels of apples, 110,209 pounds of butter, 12,470 pounds of cheese, 103 yards domestic cloth.

In the possession of A. M. Knickerbocker of Syracuse is an assess-

THE TOWN OF CAMILLUS.

673

ment roll of the town of Camillus, made in 1825, John Larkin, collector, and from it is taken the following list; nearly all the property here represented lies within the limits of the territory under consideration:

Residents.	Lot No.	Acres.	Quality.	Real.	Personal.	Tax.
Adams, Truman	86, 52	127	1, 3	\$1,750	-----	\$ 7.32
Abrams, James	87, 97	130	2	950	-----	3.96
Abrams, John	97	57	2	300	-----	1.24
Armstrong, Eri	56	80	3	480	-----	2.01
Armstrong, Jabin	56	82	2	556	-----	2.75
Allen, James	68	3	3	75	-----	.30
Armstrong, Marvin	68	20	2	160	-----	.66
Anderson, Sarah	80	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	150	-----	.61
Armstrong, John	88	50	2	750	-----	3.13
Abrams, Andrew	88	50	2	1,000	-----	4.17
Bond, Samuel	75, 76	100	2	1,050	-----	4.38
Bennet, James	76, 77, 85, 87, 88	411	1, 2, 3	5,830	-----	24.41
Bell & Richmond	63	100	1	1,300	-----	4.43
Baker, James M.	76, 77	128	1, 3	1,000	-----	4.17
Benet, Daniel	87	106	1	1,450	-----	6.16
Buck, Philander	64	25	2	200	-----	.81
Bryant, Josiah	64, 67	147	1, 3	1,025	-----	4.29
Burrill, Joshua	64	75	1	700	-----	2.92
Burrill, William	64	30	2	280	-----	1.14
Barnard, Moses	56	28	3	200	-----	.81
Brown, Samuel	65	30	3	180	-----	.74
Baty, Walter	68	93	2	558	-----	2.48
Buck, Gilbert	77	10	3	70	-----	.28
Buck, Nelson	78	30	3	180	-----	.74
Brown, William	80	145	2	1,450	-----	6.06
Bennet, Miles M.	80	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	300	-----	1.24
Burgess, Anthony	80	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	20	-----	.08
Brockway, Robert	80	9	2	500	-----	2.23
Beach & Chatfield	98	230	3	2,200	-----	9.18
Bessey, Joseph	98	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	30	-----	.11
Baker, Benjamin	99	100	3	400	-----	1.66
Berry, Simeon	99	100	3	600	-----	2.51
Baker, Calvin	99	25	3	150	-----	.61
Bingham, Asa	100	180	2	1,700	-----	7.11
Bingham, Calvin, jr.	100	109	2	1,000	-----	4.17
Bingham, Luther	100	20	3	100	-----	.41
Bingham, Calvin	100	50	3	300	-----	1.24
Baker, Benj., of Manlius	99	66	3	300	-----	1.24
Campbell, Ethan	62, 63, 18	129	1, 2	1,286	-----	5.36
Campbell, Cephas	76	76	1	700	-----	2.92
Chapman, Sewell	87	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	150	-----	1.01
Clufe, Isaac	64	61	3	350	-----	1.45
Cuyler, Henry	64	100	2	860	-----	3.60
Corwin, Horten	44, 56	129	2	1,150	-----	4.80
Chapman, Ezekiel D.	44	31	3	186	-----	.81
Chapman, Joel	44	26	2	120	-----	.49
Clap, Christopher	56	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	100	-----	.42
Coon, Joseph	56	1	3	20	-----	.08
Carr, Chauncey	65	57	3	346	-----	1.44
Churchill, Winslow	79	100	3	800	-----	3.34
Cross, Samuel	79	29	3	144	-----	.59
Clark, William P.	80	2	2	125	-----	.49

ONONDAGA'S CENTENNIAL.

Residents.	Lot No.	Acres.	Quality.	Real.	Personal.	Tax.
Campbell, James	80	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	\$ 150		\$.63
Clark, Samuel	80, 89	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	548		2.45
Chapin, Levi	89	50	2	900		3.75
Crane, Silas	98	100	3	500		2.23
Cole, Alvah	99	50	3	300		1.24
Caton, William	100	22	3	130		.53
Crown, ———	100	8	3	40		.15
Carkins, Levi	98	10		100		.42
Dodge, Isaac	63	13	3	130		.53
Dixon, William	78	52	3	400		1.66
Dixon, George	78	83	3	330		1.38
Drake, Abraham	80, 89, 90	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	1,305		5.47
Dunham, Jeremiah	98	42	3	336		1.40
Dunham, John	98	50	3	250		1.03
Dunbar, Seth	99	52	3	300		1.26
Elston, Abraham	78	40	3	200		.81
Elderkin, Artimus	78	70	3	420		1.76
Edwards, Eliakim	79, 80	10	2, 3	830		3.47
Edwards & Munro	90	30	3	180		.74
Evans, David	80	6	2	100		.42
Elston, Jacob	89	126	2	1,134		4.74
Eggleston, Jonathan	98	2	3	200		.81
French, Jonathan	51	1	1	40		.15
Foster, Martin	53	100	3	900		3.75
Fox, Daniel	76	25	2	225		.92
Ford, Martin M.	90	1	3	150		.63
Frothingham, Gideon	80	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	300		1.25
Gillies, James	96, 97	187	1, 3	1,835		7.96
Gardner, Isaac	87	1	1	100		.42
Goodal, John	87	37	2	375		1.57
Geer, William S.	69	156	2, 3	1,112		4.63
Gleason, Darius	98	1	3	175		.74
Graves, William	98	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	75		.32
Hill, Isaac	37, 38, 74, 83, 85, 86, 87	311 $\frac{3}{4}$	1, 2	5,890	\$500	26.75
Hulet, Obadiah	97	12	3	70		.30
Higgins, William N.	40, 53	54	2, 3	477		2.00
Hudson, William	44	2		20		.09
Hunt, Darius	53	75	3	525		2.35
Hawley, George	54	100	2	700		2.92
Hunt, Walter	54	123	3	1,107		4.62
Hopkins, Nathan, jr.	54	150	2	1,400		5.86
Hunt, Lorenzo	65	85	3	500		2.23
Hopkins, Nathan	66	34	2	272		1.13
Hopkins, Robert	67	200	2	2,200		9.18
Hopkins, William	67	80	3	560		2.49
Hopkins, Luther	67	100	2	900		3.75
Hay, William	67	237	2	2,180		9.13
Hand, Jerry K.	67	1	2	100		.42
Hand, John	77	64	3	384		1.62
Hand, Reuben	77	25	3	150		.63
Hawley & Munro	77	55	3	330		1.38
Harvey, Joel	80	4	1	1,000	1,000	8.36
Hill, Thomas	80	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	250		1.01
Henry, Andrew	90	125	3	625		2.63
Hand, Mander	99	86	3	364		1.54
How, Stephen	99	100	3	800		3.34
Isham, Zebaher	68	4	2	100		.42
Johnson, Samuel	56, 68	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	220		.90

THE TOWN OF CAMILLUS.

675

Residents.	Lot No.	Acres.	Quality.	Real.	Personal.	Tax.
Johnson, Charles M.	56	30	2	\$ 210	-----	\$.86
Keeler, Isaac & John	63	100	2	1,000	-----	4.17
Ketcham, Timothy	51	23	2	190	-----	.79
Kimberly, George & Co.	68	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	400	-----	1.66
Kynon, Asa	77, 88	200	2	2,200	-----	9.18
Ketcham, Jeremiah	78	60	3	500	-----	2.23
Kimberly, Elisha, by G. Lawrence	80	2	2	125	-----	.53
King, Thomas	80	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	150	-----	.63
Kimberly, Israel, jr.	80	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	800	-----	3.34
Kilby, John B.	56	1	3	20	-----	.09
Karson, Archibald	98	49	3	350	-----	1.47
Kimberly & Brockway	80	-----	-----	-----	\$1,000	4.17
Like, David	87	1	1	100	-----	.42
Lusk, Samuel	51	25	2	200	-----	.81
Lusk, Richard	52, 90	110	1, 3	1,870	300	4.91
Eadd, Russell	44	35	2	210	-----	.87
Lyon, Abel	65	75	3	462	-----	1.93
Lamberson, Lawrence	66	150	2	1,350	-----	5.64
Lawrence, James R.	66, 80, 90	134	2, 3	1,515	-----	6.53
Labolt & Miller, Peter	66	52	3	275	-----	1.15
Lamberson, Conradt	66	9	3	54	-----	.23
Labolt, Absalom	80	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	30	-----	.13
Lawrence, Grove	80	2	2	400	-----	1.66
Land, Charles	80	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	200	-----	.81
Liddle, Thomas	89	96	2	900	-----	3.75
Munro, David						
68, 69, 23, 80, 34, 65, 90,	60	1,379	2, 3	10,920	-----	45.74
Munro, Squire	52, 60, 70, 81, 82	819	1, 2, 3	11,300	4,000	64.06
McDowell, Henry, jr.	51	29	2	270	-----	1.10
Morey, John	51	3	2	50	-----	.21
Marshall, Simon & Harlow	18, 51, 63	200	1	2,000	-----	8.36
Marvin, Adonijah	63	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	50	-----	.21
McDowell, Henry	52	66	1	550	-----	2.44
McDowell, Alexander	52	30	2	250	-----	1.03
Milliard, Edward & Edward, jr.	87	55	2	700	-----	2.92
McCall, Alexander	64	100	2	1,000	-----	4.17
Mason, Daniel	44	10	2	80	-----	.34
Mann, David	53	130	2	1,170	-----	4.89
Mathew, Ashel	68	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	200	-----	.81
Millard, Edmond	77	107	3	530	-----	2.36
Millin, Ephraim	80	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	200	-----	.81
McGoon, Isaac	80, 100	53	2	1,100	-----	4.59
Maynard, Joseph W.	80	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	800	-----	3.34
Maynard, John	80	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	400	-----	1.66
Maynard, Abner	98	11	3	60	-----	.26
Owen, Thomas	68	1	1	300	-----	1.25
Paddock, Thomas	51	109	1	1,200	-----	5.01
Paddock, Jonathan	51	125	2	1,000	400	5.85
Paddock, William W.	51	33	2	250	-----	1.03
Paddock, Solomon	52	100	2	700	-----	2.92
Paddock, Jonathan, 2d	87	86	1	900	-----	3.75
Putnam, Levi	97	1	2	50	-----	.21
Pulver, William M.	97	18	3	100	-----	.42
Phillip, Jacob	44, 56	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	350	-----	1.47
Palmer, John	44	32	2	256	-----	1.04
Palmer, Benjamin	44	28	3	168	-----	.70
Perry, Eli	44	5	2	40	-----	.17

ONONDAGA'S CENTENNIAL.

Residents.	Lot No.	Acres.	Quality.	Real.	Personal.	Tax.
Palmer, Jonathan	44	35	2	\$ 200		.81
Peak, John	44	25	2	125		.52
Palmer, Daniel	44	31	3	157		.65
Peck, Enos, jr.	54	140	2	1,120		4.68
Pulver, Henry M.	98	56	3	336		1.40
Potter, Henry	98	43	3	255		1.04
Paine, Seth	56	78	3	624		2.02
Redman, Wm., heirs of	75, 86, 87	28	1	380		1.59
Rose, Gilbert	97	37	1	300		1.25
Rose, Nathan	97	13	2	300		1.25
Reynolds, Urbane	97	10	3	40		.17
Ross, Robert	52	50	2	300		1.25
Redman, Elizabeth	76	125	2	1,350		5.64
Richmond, Loren	76	105	1	1,070		4.47
Rockwell, Joseph B.	76	17	2	200		.81
Richmond, Sylvester	50, 51	40	2	325		1.37
Rhoads, Solomon	18, 51, 52	72	2	440		1.83
Remington, Ransom	44	11	3	77		.33
Robinson, Simeon	44	25	2	125		.53
Robinson, Chauncey	55	50	2	350		1.47
Robinson, Erastus	55	50	2	350		1.47
Reed, William	56, 68	220	2	3,000		12.54
Rust, Dennis	68	$\frac{1}{8}$	2	75		.31
Robbins, Samuel	89	172	2	1,204		5.01
Rood, Joseph	99	52	3	300		1.25
Roach, Richard	109	22	--	132		.54
Stevens, John	88, 92, 93	150	1, 2, 3	2,800		11.72
Sprague, Daniel	87	1	1	190		.79
Sprague, Stephen	64	50	3	300		1.25
Stephens, George	88, 89	100	2	700		2.92
Squires, Linus	39, 40, 44	146	1, 2, 3	1,530		6.41
Skinner, Otis	63	99	1	1,800		7.55
Spalding, Abel	51	50	1	400		1.66
Skinner, Jonathan	40, 53	101	3	830		3.47
Sears, John	41, 54	109	2	1,059		4.43
Sherwood, Lyman	53	77	2	703		2.94
Sears, Charles	54	6	3	50		.21
Seymour, Miles	54	67	2	536		2.41
Shearer, Alexander	65	95	2	760	\$ 0.25	3.32
Shannon, Hannah	66	6	3	30		.13
Sherman, Martha	66	3	3	20		.09
Stephens, Alfred	66, 79	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	2, 3	766		3.23
Sears, Eleazer	78	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	339		1.41
Stone, Pomeroy	80	3	1	800	200	4.17
Shead, H. & Ephraim	80	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	300	800	4.59
Shead, Horatio	80	4	1	400		1.66
Seymour, Abraham	89	50	2	500		2.23
Saunders, John E.	98	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	100		.42
Turner, John	51	66	2	670		2.81
Totten, Daniel	87	12	2	300		1.25
Taylor, William	87	65	1	710	50	3.20
Tomlinson, Anna	64, 80	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	700		2.92
Tompkins, Nathaniel	15, 68	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	2, 3	575		2.58
Tillotson, David	40, 53	38	2, 3	477		2.01
Ten Brook, Jacob	44	53	3	318		1.34
Tompkins, John	56, 68	157	2	2,416		10.14
Tuttle, James	68	49	2	539		2.42
Tuttle, Abner	68	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	100		.42

Residents.	Lot No.	Acres.	Quality.	Real.	Personal.	Tax.
Tompson, Adonijah	80	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	\$ 64	-----	\$.26
Truesdale, John	100	175	2	2,250	-----	9.41
Van Alstine, Jacob	52, 65	105	1, 3	456	-----	4.03
Van Alstine, Abraham	65	42	3	356	-----	1.50
Van Derwerker, Martin	44	18	2	144	-----	.62
Vossler, Jacob	44	57	2	400	-----	1.66
Van Alstine, John J.	65	42	3	250	-----	1.03
Veeder, Simon & John	66	68	3	408	-----	1.71
Van Alstine, Jane	66	61	3	360	-----	1.52
Veeder, Simon 2d.	66	40	3	380	-----	1.60
Van Dorn, Jesse	69	75	2	525	-----	2.37
Veeder, Ryer	79	50	3	250	-----	1.03
Van Alstine, Bartholomew	79	150	3	1,050	-----	4.40
Vandenburgh, Andrew	79	70	3	490	-----	2.23
Vosburgh, James	66	60	3	360	-----	1.52
White, Elijah	18, 56, 68	195	2	1,369	\$ 100	6.15
Wever, Benjamin	18, 50, 51	126	1, 2	1,210	-----	5.06
Wells & Bates	63	1	1	300	-----	1.23
Wood, Samuel	76	67	1	650	-----	2.74
Wood, Abraham	87, 97	122	2	1,300	-----	5.45
Warner, Heman	40, 53	139	2, 3	1,647	-----	6.91
Wilkinson, Lysander B.	56	10	2	70	-----	.30
Wood, Enoch	77, 88	126	2	1,580	-----	6.78
Wiriam, Wheadon	78	56	2	392	-----	1.65
Wheadon, Augustus	79, 80	320	2, 3	2,160	-----	9.06
Winten, Squire	80	19	2	600	-----	2.49
Wheeler, William	80, 90	170	3	1,600	-----	6.72
Wood, Nathan	88	99	2	1,100	-----	4.61
Wood, Alvin	88	1	2	150	-----	.63
Warren, Peter	89	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	150	-----	.63
Wells, Henry	89	56	2	350	-----	1.47
Wells, Henry & John	90	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 000	-----	4.17
Whittman, Samuel	44	8	2	56	-----	.26
Walter, John	44	18	3	90	-----	.38
Webber & Hoar	80	--	--	--	1,000	4.17
Whiting, Melzor	79	2	2	50	-----	.21
Yerington, ---	80	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	200	-----	.81

The Methodist Episcopal church of Camillus, mentioned on a foregoing page, was reorganized in 1827, and three years later the society erected a house of worship, the second in town. In 1830 the circuit preachers were Revs. Isaac Puffer and G. W. Dinsmore. In 1836 Camillus was made a station with Rev. Ross Clark pastor. This edifice has since been remodeled, and is still standing.

By 1830 immigration had reached its full tide, and the town everywhere gave evidences of general prosperity. The western part of Camillus had developed into a thrifty section, giving existence to the hamlets locally known as Wellington and Oswego Bitter. The former, on the Genesee turnpike, very soon became quite a busy place, and for a time enjoyed the privileges of a post-office, besides a store, two taverns, shops, etc. All these, however, were long ago discontinued,

Oswego Bitter, about one and a half miles north, also near the Elbridge line, was originally called "Swago Bitter."

The first town records in existence begin March 26, 1829, at which date the towns of Elbridge and Van Buren were set off by acts of the Legislature. Clark's "Onondaga" states that all the early records were burned, but this should be construed as relating to the proceedings of the board of town officers; records of roads are preserved back to 1813 and of schools to 1812. From these we learn that Linus Squire was town clerk in 1814-17; Charles H. Toll, 1818-20; Gideon Frothingham, 1821; C. H. Toll, 1822-24; Linus Squire, 1825; David C. Lytle, 1826-27; Abel Lyon, 1828. Clark also says that the first town meeting (in 1799) was held at the house of Medad Curtis, who was elected supervisor; Daniel Vail was chosen town clerk. The first meeting after Camillus was reduced to a little less than its present size (a part of Onondaga being annexed in 1834) was convened at the house of William Stevenson on April 28, 1829, when the following officers were elected:

Miles W. Bennett, supervisor; Chauncey White, town clerk; Robert Hopkins, Henry Wells, and Ethan Campbell, assessors; David Seymour and Elijah White, overseers of the poor; Nelson Buck, collector; Darius Gleason, sealer; Daniel Bennett, Perigo Austin, and Alanson Ellis, commissioners of highways; Daniel T. Jones, Grove Lawrence, and Ethan Campbell, trustees of public lot; Grove Lawrence, D. T. Jones, and Isaac Magoon, commissioners of common schools; George W. Richards, Harold White, and James O. Bennett, inspectors of common schools; David B. Winton, Darius Gleason, Joseph S. Furgason, and Nelson Buck, constables; and twenty-five overseers of highways.

The supervisors have been as follows:

Miles W. Bennett, 1829-31; David Munro, 1832; Grove Lawrence, 1833-34; Charles Land, 1835-36; Daniel T. Jones, 1837-39; Isaac Hall, 1840; Luther Hopkins, 1841; Albion J. Larkin, 1842; Sidney H. Cook, sr., 1843-45; Harry Weed, 1846; Harry Tuttle, 1847; Henry C. Kimberly, 1848; Gaylord N. Sherwood, 1849; John C. Munro, 1850; Erastus Sheldon, 1851; David A. Munro, 1852; Sidney H. Cook, sr., 1853-54; William R. George, 1855; Luther Hay, 1856; David A. Munro, 1857-58; Samuel L. Hopkins, 1859-60; Edwin R. Harmon, 1861; John C. Munro, 1862-63; Edwin R. Harmon, 1864-68; Jonathan B. White, 1869-72; George D. Reynolds, 1873; John C. Munro, 1874-76; E. Duane Sherwood, 1877; Sidney H. Cook, jr., 1878; E. Duane Sherwood, 1879; John C. Munro, jr., 1880-85; Samuel L. Hopkins, 1886-90; William B. Gorham, 1891-92; Samuel L. Hopkins (resigned, and W. B. Gorham appointed) 1893; William B. Gorham, 1894-95.

The first justices of the peace, elected April 27, 1830, were Grove Lawrence, Ethan Campbell, and Alfred Stephens. George Geddes was elected to the office in 1835. Sidney H. Cook, sr., served as magistrate about thirty-five years. Many of the early town meetings were

held in Camillus at the tavern of Samuel B. Rowe, which stood on the vacant lot opposite the store of S. H. Cook. The village is sometimes designated in the records as "Nine Mile Creek." Mr. Rowe continued as an innkeeper until about 1858. He built the present hotel and was succeeded by Chauncey B. Delano, Samuel B. Rowe, jr., Philo Bromley, and others.

In 1830 a post-office was established at Belle Isle with George Kimberly as postmaster. Thomas Machan held the office many years after 1860, and was also a long time justice, being first elected in 1868. In 1836, or earlier, the place had a store, tavern, and twelve or fifteen dwellings. One of the former merchants was M. L. Hay. In 1830 several members were dismissed from the old Baptist church at Howlett Hill to organize a society here, but it subsequently went out of existence. In later years quite an extensive boat business was carried on, canal boats were built, and large numbers repaired prior to 1870.

As this point the names of other prominent settlers and later residents of the town may be appropriately mentioned, viz:

William R. George, Edwin C. Parsons, Cyrus Sweet (at one time surrogate), Edwin R. Harmon (farmer and grain dealer), Frederick Loomis, E. D. Larkin (justice of the peace), E. E. Veeder (barrel and brick manufacturer), Thomas H. Munro, Gaylord Noble Sherwood, Henry Jerome (at one time postmaster at Fairmount), Martin M. Ford (side justice), Calvin D. Bingham, A. E. Daniels, John Dow, I. Jesse Ecker, Col. John Dill (a Revolutionary soldier, came here in 1828, and died in 1846), Judge Samuel Dill (brother of Col. John), William Ecker, James M. Gere, Luther Hay, Alfred L. Hinsdale, J. H. Hitchcock, Samuel Parsons (publisher), I. M. Peck, G. D. Reynolds, Dr. John O. Slocum (surgeon in the army, and brother of the late Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Slocum), Reuben Steves, Dr. Lewis C. Skinner (who settled in Amboy in 1840), Dr. E. C. Skinner (son of Dr. L. C.), William C. Thorpe, F. A. and Jacob Van Alstiné, Henry Winchell, and the Munro family.

Gaylord Noble Sherwood was born in Fairfield, N. Y., April 18, 1805, came to Camillus village in 1827, married a sister of David Bennett in 1828, and the same year opened a store, which recently passed into the possession of Sidney H. Cook, jr. Mr. Sherwood was in business here forty years. He also had stores at Amboy, Baldwinsville, Syracuse, Fulton and elsewhere, and was chairman of the Board of Supervisors for some time. He finally removed to Buffalo, where he died January 10, 1895. His sons, E. Duane and Charles E. Sherwood, conducted the Camillus store for some time.

Sidney H. Cook, sr., was a son of Lyman Cook (who died in Van Buren, June 30, 1837), and was born in Marcellus on August 31, 1806. He became a lieutenant-colonel in the old State militia, was constable

and collector in Marcellus, and in 1841 removed to Camillus village, where he spent the remainder of his life in mercantile trade, and was successfully engaged in storage and forwarding and in purchasing grain. He held many positions of trust, and several times was justice of sessions. His children were Dr. George W., Mary E., Morris A., Emily H., Mansfield J., Orange L., C. Janette, Sidney H., jr., Samuel and Frances A. His son, Sidney H., is a general merchant in Camillus village.

Among other merchants in the village of Camillus were Gould & Hess, Hoar & Wheeler, William A. Cook, John C. Ellis, Sherwood & Chase, Knapp & Smith, John L. Sherwood, George Kimberly and son Oliver, Abram Otman, George Gee; Robert Dickey, James Patten, Dr. John O. Slocum, Albert Harmon, C. S. Safford, E. B. Bush, drugs; Seth Dunbar, Benjamin Bucklin & Son (William B.), and E. S. Darling, hardware; Charles Land, long a harnessmaker and prominent citizen; and Ira Safford, cabinetmaker and undertaker. In 1836 the village contained one saw and one grist mill, a carding and cloth dressing establishment, three taverns, four stores, two churches, and about fifty dwellings. Among the postmasters were Grove Lawrence, Robert Dickey, J. N. Sherwood, Henry Kimberly, Albert Harmon, Benjamin Brown, and Sidney H. Cook, jr., incumbent.

The year 1838 witnessed the opening of another channel of communication which was destined to work radical changes in local business affairs, and particularly in manufacturing enterprises. This was the Syracuse and Auburn Railroad, which was first operated by horse power and later equipped with iron rails and steam. It gave existence to the little hamlet at Marcellus Station, inaugurated a new impetus in the village of Camillus, and in a measure influenced the settlement at Fairmount, where a post-office was established and more recently a tract laid out into building lots; but it withdrew in time the business industries from Amboy and Wellington, eventually leaving those hamlets with only the ruins of their former importance. Soon after the completion of the railroad a large grain business sprang up and continued until about 1870, but this was mainly carried on by the aid of the canal. Camillus was for several years the banner town in Central New York for home produce and grain market, and among the prominent dealers were James M. Baker, E. W. Clark, Ephraim Shed, and James M. Munro. The latter, in 1860, bought and shipped to Albany 248,000 bushels of barley in sixty days. The raising of grain has largely given place to mixed farming; among the leading products now are hay, tobacco, winter wheat, barley, oats, fruit, potatoes, etc., and dairying, considerable milk being sent to Syracuse for consumption.

The early settlers in the town of the Baptist faith worshiped in the

"First Baptist church of Onondaga," which was organized at Howlett Hill in January, 1804, with six male and seven female members. An edifice was built there and dedicated in 1821; in 1844 the society was removed to Camillus village, where a church was erected in 1849 and dedicated January 8, 1851. The name was changed to the First Baptist church of Camillus, and about 1878 the edifice was replaced by the present brick structure. The first pastor after the removal and reorganization was Rev. Henry Brown. Among other pastors have been Revs. A. L. Freeman, D. McFarland, and G. F. Genung. The year 1845 saw the formation of the society and erection of the Presbyterian church at Amboy, which was dedicated December 23 of that year. The society consisted of forty-nine members dismissed from the Congregational church at Van Buren Center and the Presbyterian church at Camillus. The first pastor was Rev. Alfred C. Lathrop, and among his successors were Revs. Richard Dunning, John S. Bacon, Frederick Hebard, A. J. Quick, and Benjamin B. Dayton. Among the prominent members may be mentioned the names of Heman Warner, J. Skinner, Jonathan White, William Reed, Truman Skinner, Pardee Ladd, Henry L. Warner, Samuel Parsons, the Hopkins families, and J. E. Meyers. Six years later, in 1851, an M. E. church was built at Belle Isle; the first trustees were Jabin Armstrong, Henry Safford, and John C. Hatton. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Coop.

The village of Camillus was for many years a center of great activity, and promised a brilliant future. It was an important grain market and shipping point, especially by the canal, and the volume of business transacted reached extensive proportions. In 1852 the village received corporate privileges; the first officers were Gaylord N. Sherwood, president; Samuel B. Rowe, Ira Safford, David A. Munro, and Charles Land, trustees; and Crayton B. Wheeler, clerk. The growing transportation facilities afforded by the railroad and the increasing advantages offered in Syracuse eventually militated against the interests of the place, and diverted much of its trade into other channels, while the abandonment of the Genesee turnpike as a popular route of travel extinguished its great importance and prestige, leaving it to depend upon the resources of the adjacent country.

In the same year (1852) the first Roman Catholic priest took up his residence in Camillus. This was Rev. William McCallion, and among his successors were Revs. Joseph Butler, Francis J. Purcell, William Carroll, T. F. Smith, J. E. O'Sullivan, and William A. Ryan.

This parish and the one at Jordan were organized by Father Haias, of Salina. Services were first held in a barn, which was fitted up for the purpose, and later in the present brick parsonage. About 1870, under the pastorate of Father Carroll, a brick church was erected.

It is said that the first political meeting in the United States that represented the principles upon which the Republican party was subsequently founded, was held at Rowe's Hotel in Camillus on January 27, 1852. The call for this gathering preceded the national organization by three years. An old placard sets forth "that those of you who are opposed to the Fugitive Slave law, to the extension of slavery over Free Soil, to the admission of any more Slave States, and are disposed to waive former political preferences and party predilections, and unite your strength that your influence may be felt in the cause of Freedom and Humanity, are cordially invited to meet with us at Rowe's Hotel on the 17th day of January inst.—Camillus, Jan. 3, 1852." The call was signed by D. A. Munro, J. M. Munro, Wheeler Truesdell, M. W. Lyon, D. L. Pickard, E. Marks, D. C. Le Roy, C. B. Wheeler, John Truesdell, Daniel Bennett, J. B. and L. B. Bennett, and 324 other well-known citizens of the town. From this time until the close of the Rebellion political excitement ran high, and during the four years of war and carnage no town in the State manifested deeper patriotism or supported the Union with greater loyalty. Full quotas were promptly contributed to the cause, and large sums of money were raised for bounties, etc.

On December 31, 1875, Sapphire Lodge No. 768, F. & A. M., was chartered with twenty-one members, as follows:

C. S. Safford, secretary; J. H. Lybault, S. W.; W. B. Bucklin, S. H. Cook, jr., T. A. Fish, J. W.; J. H. Paddock, E. R. Glynn, J. O. Slocum, T. V. Owens, Lafayette Burdick, S. L. Hopkins, Merrill Skinner, A. L. Hinsdale, A. R. Hopkins, T. M. Shoens, W. M.; E. C. Skinner, Cyrus Sweet, E. D. Sherwood, treasurer, E. D. Larkin, H. D. Burdick, J. Paddock.

On January 1, 1895, the Camillus Enterprise, a weekly newspaper, was started by C. A. Roe, of Marcellus, where it is printed at the Observer office.

The population has been as follows: In 1830, 2,518; 1835, 3,006; 1840, 3,957; 1845, 2,976; 1850, 3,106; 1855, 2,740; 1860, 2,940; 1865, 2,552; 1870, 2,423; 1875, 2,604; 1880, 2,416; 1890, 2,678; 1892, 2,522.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE TOWN OF ELBRIDGE.

In what is now the town of Elbridge occurred practically the second settlement of white men in the present county of Onondaga. The territory was then a densely wooded wilderness, frequented by Indians and inhabited by bears, wolves, and other beasts of the forest, and could not have presented an appearance other than of a gloomy waste. More than a century has passed since the transition was made, and to-day we look back upon the transformation of an uninviting scene into a prosperous and attractive community.

The beginning of the story dates from 1791, when the territory under consideration belonged to the great county of Herkimer. In that year, probably in the spring or summer, Josiah Buck came into this region to survey the military township of Camillus into lots, and selecting a site a little west of Elbridge village built for himself and party a temporary shelter. In the autumn he was found here by Lieut. Col. William Stevens and a party of surveyors and explorers. Colonel Stevens came in from the east and passed over the site of what is now Camillus village, or near there, thence on to the Skaneateles outlet, down that stream to the site of the village of Elbridge, and from there to Buck's location. He kept a very complete account of his travels, which is now in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Andrew G. Graham, and from it are taken the following extracts. Reaching this region in October, 1791, the party stopped over night with Asa Danforth at Onondaga, and the next morning proceeded westward:

Wednesday, 26th. This morning we prepared our route westward. After passing about one mile, we rose a hill about three-quarters of a mile, part of which had been cleared, but grown up to bushes; the land indifferent. Arrived on the north part of the summit, which gave us a very pleasant view of the cleared lands below, part of which we had traveled through. We then descended about 30 rods and came on a level tract of pretty good land, which extended about four miles. The timber mixed, consisted of beech, sugar maple, basswood, white ash, elm, hickory, and near the streams some hemlock. After passing through this tract we came to a tract covered entirely with a bed of flat rocks the extent of about two miles, composed of limestone.

Here appeared that nature had had a convulsion and separated those rugged rocks, which appears very conspicuous in many instances. The rents in many places are from six inches to eighteen wide. In one place I took a pole and ran it down about 12 feet. . . . The pours of the rent corresponded with each other. . . . After viewing the curiosities we proceeded down a steep pitch, several rods, and landed on a flat of good land well timbered. Afterwards descended another steep pitch, and came on a fine flat, the soil and timber beautiful. In the west and northwest of this place runs the Nine Mile run (so called), being the outlet of the Otisco Lake, a very handsome stream of water, which runs into the Onondaga Lake. . . . At this place is a fine situation for a tavern, it being nine miles from Danforth's. After crossing the stream we ascend some distance a steep pitch of a hill and immediately descended and ascended a very sudden gully for several rods, after which the ascent was more gradual for a mile, the land hinging toward the southward and westward, something stony, the timber mixed, consisting of beech, sugar maple, white ash, basswood, and hemlock. Then passed on high land several miles, the soil pretty good, mixed with loam, a black sand and fertile clay. We at last descended and came to a cedar swamp, the road causewayed through it. Then came to a beautiful stream of water, the bottom covered with white pebbles of the nature of lime, and centered on a pretty flat tract of land with a handsome gradual descent to the south. The timber much as before, with the addition of fine white pine, suitable for either boards or shingles, extending to a great height. The soil good, and came to the outlet of Skaneateles Lake, about five or six miles from the lake—a very convenient situation for mills and other water works.¹ The land very good, and plenty of white pine timber for building. Two and one-half miles further down the stream is the falls [at Elbridge village], below which will admit boats to come up to the foot of the falls. This situation struck my fancy for a seat more than any part of the country that I had been in yet, and if I should be lucky enough to purchase it would induce one to move into this part of the country. After viewing this situation attentively we proceed through a very fine tract till we arrive at Mr. Buck's, where we took todgings.

Thursday, 27th. Mr. Mile left me here and proceeded on to the Genesee. I remained here four days, and explored the vicinity. The land is much more level here than farther to the eastward. The soil a mixture of loam, black sand, and marl, very clear of stones. There are two small ridges of hills north of his [Buck's] house, which Mr. Buck informed of the traces of some ancient fortification, which I had the curiosity to view them. I went in company with Mr. Buck, a Mr. Barton, and Henderson, surveyors who quartered there, to one of them which was 30 rods from the house. This appears to have been a detached work, situated on the summit of a small hill, which commanded to the eastward and southward, the level land forming a semi-circle, the convexity of it towards the above mentioned points of the compass. It appeared to have been built many years ago by the growth of timber being rather larger on the parapet than within or without the works. I imagine by the growth of the timber that the land must have been cleared in the vicinity at the time they were erected, and must have been a considerable of a work by the present height of the parapet and depth of the ditch. The next day we went to see the other work, which

¹ This was undoubtedly at a point near Skaneateles Junction (Hart Lot).

is situated on another small hill rather higher than the former. Here we found evident traces of a fortification constructed in an elliptical figure, the longest diameter extending north and south, containing two and three-quarters acres by estimate; with a gateway or sally port on the east line of it and another on the west side also. The Butments on each side is plain to be seen. The timber in the fort is of a similar growth as that without the works. The trees that grow on the parapet are much larger; the timber is beech, basswood, maple, ash and hemlock. I measured a grey oak, whose diameter was four feet, and a hemlock whose diameter three feet ten inches. These being trees of very slow growth which shows that these works must have been erected many hundred years ago.

The ancient fortifications here described were evidently situated on lot 84, on the old Caleb Brown farm. On the northeast part of lot 81, on what was subsequently the Squire Munro and later the John Munro place, were also the remains of a fort, while on Fort Hill, on lot 70, about half a mile northwest, was still another old fortification. This latter point is one of the highest elevations in town. Numerous evidences of an Indian village were discovered on lot 83, and at Jack's Rifts on Seneca River. The Onondaga Indians had a large settlement with a clearing and valuable orchard when the first white settlers arrived. The country north of this was their favorite hunting ground. In the vicinity of these sites large quantities of stone axes, flint arrow-heads, pottery and other Indian relics, and many human skeletons have been unearthed. The forts, it has been supposed, were occupied, and possibly constructed, by the French.

Another interesting feature of the town is the variety of geological formations. A little west of the village of Elbridge, between the turnpike and Skaneateles outlet, is a bed of calcareous marl, slightly mixed with argillaceous particles, about thirty by fifty rods in size, while a mile south is a brown or dark drab sandstone quarry, dotted with hydrate of iron. East of the village are extensive deposits of calcareous tufa, which extend down the stream and valley; and along Skaneateles Creek from Elbridge to Jordan are numerous plaster beds, which have been partially developed. On the banks of this outlet are found a number of the peculiar hopper-shaped cavities, indicating former salt deposits, and about a mile below Elbridge is an oval cave, which in early years was a notorious den for wild beasts; it was discovered in 1794 by Col. William Stevens and Robert Fulton, who had quite an adventure with a bear, which they killed. Along Seneca River were salt springs of considerable volume, but the brine proved too weak to encourage salt manufacture. The prevailing soil of the town is a fer-

tile sand and gravelly loam, and when once cleared was generally susceptible of easy cultivation.

The present town of Elbridge originally formed a part of military township No. 5 (Camillus), which also comprised nearly all the present Camillus and the whole of Van Buren. Upon the formation of the county, in 1794, the original military town of Camillus was included in the civil town of Marcellus, and so remained until March 8, 1799, when its legal organization was effected. On the 26th of March, 1829, the towns of Elbridge and Van Buren, as now constituted, were set off.

The old military township consisted of 100 lots, which were drawn as bounty lands by soldiers for services in the Revolutionary war, as detailed in previous pages of this volume. Those lying in what is now Elbridge are Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96; total thirty-seven. These were assigned to the following grantees:

No. 30, Lieut. Isaac Guion; 31, Nathan Sherwood; 32, reserved for gospel, schools, etc.; 33, James Russell; 34, David Grigg; 35, Stephen Flyhart; 36, Capt. Benjamin Pelton; 45, Col. James Livingston; 46, Elisha Snell; 47, Ezekiel Gee; 48, John Parks; 49, George Clarke; 50, Lieut. Anthony Maxwell; 57, Isaac Coggleshoudt; 58, John Holmes; 59, Lieut. Prentice Bowen; 60, Capt. Abraham Livingston; 61, Robert Battersby; 62, Richard Dermott; 70, Moses Diamond; 71, Lieut. Michael Witzell; 72, reserved for gospel, schools, etc.; 73, Mark Kerr; 74, Lieut. John Mills; 75, Lieut.-Col. Robert Cochran; 81, William Harrick; 82, Henry Buyford; 83, Surgeon Ebenezer Haviland; 84, Lieut. Anthony Maxwell; 85, reserved for gospel, schools, etc.; 86, Elisha Parker; 91, Conrad Conite; 92, Lieut. Alexander McArthur; 93, James Collins; 94, Surgeon Samuel Cook; 95, Jasper Staggs; 96, Dr. John Mason.

Of these thirty-seven grantees, not one, so far as can be ascertained, became an actual settler; neither is it known that any one of them ever visited this section. Their claims in many instances passed through the hands of several speculative owners and were often sold for ridiculous trifles, without recording, a fact which subsequently caused much litigation. The history of the Military Tract is detailed in Chapter I.

Josiah Buck, as has been stated, was the first permanent white settler in the present town of Elbridge. He came as a surveyor in 1791, and selected his location, which was afterwards owned by Col. John Munro. In 1793 he moved his family hither "in a large wagon",¹ and was fol-

¹ Clark's Onondaga. Clark also adds: "A log, a large one of oak, by order of Squire Munro was left without molestation for a number of years as a memorial of the place where the first settlement was made in town. The large elm tree is still (1840) standing in the road, a little west of

lowed in the same year by Robert Fulton. In 1794 James Strong came in and very soon afterward Col. Chandler and Dr. Pickard (an Indian root doctor) became settlers. Mr. Buck opened his house as a tavern in 1793, which was the first in the town.

Col. William Stevens, an officer in the Revolutionary war and a member of the historic Boston Tea Party, came from Coleraine, Mass., in December, 1793, and took up his residence on lot 83, a part of which comprises a portion of the present village site of Elbridge. He was an Englishman by birth, and coming to this country enlisted at the age of twenty-six as a captain in the 51st Boston Light Artillery. He served through the Revolution, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and afterward settled in Coleraine as a merchant. He had drawn 3,600 acres of land for services in the Continental army, of which 2,400 were situated in Onondaga county. Soon after his arrival he built the first store in town at Elbridge, which was conducted by his son Robert and Squire Dickinson, and about the same time he erected a saw mill where the Diamond Chair Works now stand. He was the first supervisor of the civil town of Marcellus, serving on the board from 1794 to 1797, when he was appointed the first superintendent of the Salt Springs at Syracuse, an office he held until his death, February 28, 1801, at the age of forty-nine. He was also one of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and was made the first magistrate in Marcellus in 1794. Mrs. Elizabeth Gurney Stevens, his first wife, died here February 26, 1795, was the first person buried on the site of Mount Hope Cemetery in Elbridge, and in the absence of a qualified minister of the gospel Colonel Stevens preached her funeral sermon, which was subsequently printed, and which, with several other literary productions of his, including a proclamation to the citizens, a charge to the grand jury, and two or three bound manuscript books on military discipline, etc., all marvels of neatness, is in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Andrew G. Graham, who, with her family, occupies the old Stevens homestead, one of the landmarks of the town. Colonel Stevens was one of the foremost men of his day; he possessed an excellent education, and

Dr. Munro's house, by the side of a clear running brook, where Mr. Buck with his family took shelter till he could erect a comfortable cabin. They lived several weeks with no shelter but the forest, and the wagon served for parlor, kitchen, wardrobe and sleeping apartments. On this account the tree was highly venerated by the people in the neighborhood." Col. Stevens in October, 1791, speaks of taking lodgings at Mr. Buck's "house," a fact which would indicate that it was of logs (considering the date), and furthermore, it apparently stood on lot 84. No doubt it was demolished before Mr. Buck arrived with his family.

became prominently identified with the growth of the community. His second wife was Hannah Frisbie, a sister of Dr. John Frisbie, the first physician in Elbridge. She, with his six children—Betsey, William jr., Henry, Robert, Thomas, and John, all born in Massachusetts—survived him. John Stevens was born September 25, 1779, and came here with his parents in 1793. On May 6, 1812, he was commissioned lieutenant in the 16th Onondaga Infantry, after raising his own company, and served through the war of that period along the northern frontier. He had a large farm and a milling and carrying business, and died here in October, 1866. He was the father of Mrs. A. G. Graham and John A. Stevens, born in this town January 28, 1804.

These pioneers and those who followed them generally found their way into this region by the great central trail of the Iroquois, along which a road had been crudely opened by a party of emigrants under the first General Wadsworth in 1791 or 1792, and which was subsequently improved by the State. This route nearly, or quite, conformed to the later Genesee turnpike, which received additional improvements and was first known as such, or as the Great Genesee Road, between 1795 and 1800. It is possible, however, but not probable, that a few early settlers came by way of the Oneida and Seneca Rivers, but most of them are known to have traversed the Genesee route, the same thoroughfare that for years was the scene of an extensive westward emigration. Along this great artery of travel occurred the first settlements in town, and the influence it long exerted upon the growth and advancement of the community was marked. It gave existence to the village of Elbridge, the earliest center of population, whence business and other interests gradually branched out, mainly northward.

Isaac Strong erected a saw mill on the Skaneateles outlet in 1795; in that year a Mr. Potter began blacksmithing in Elbridge, and about the same time Moses Carpenter opened the second tavern in town. In 1796 James Weisner and Nicholas Mickies, and soon afterward Jacob and Ezra Colmon and Ezra and John Brackett, became settlers. All of these located in or near Elbridge or along the turnpike. In 1797 Zenas and Aaron Wright made the first settlement in the neighborhood of Jordan, and Dr. John Frisbie, the pioneer physician, settled in Elbridge the next year. Isaac Strong built the first grist mill in the town on Skaneateles Creek. Prior to this the inhabitants were obliged to go to Jamesville for their flour and meal.

Squire Munro, with his sons, Nathan, John, David, and Philip A.,

settled on lot 81, in 1799. His was one of the most prominent and enterprising families in town. After the incorporation of the north branch of the Seneca Turnpike, in 1806, they constructed as much of the road (now known as the Genesee Turnpike) as passes through what are now the towns of Camillus and Elbridge, or about eleven miles, taking certificates of stock as compensation for their work, which they finished in 1808. The family is noticed more at length in Chapter XXXI.

By the year 1800 the town was rapidly filling up with a class of thrifty settlers. The forests were fast giving place to fertile fields and orchards, and commodious frame buildings were springing up on every hand.

In 1801 the first frame school house in town was erected in Elbridge village by Levi Clark, and in it John Healy taught the first term of school. About this time, or before, Martin Ticknor, Isaac Smith, Jonathan Babcock, Reynolds Corey (who built the "White Mill"), Jonathan Rowley, and others settled in the vicinity of Jordan. A saw mill was built here in 1800, and during the succeeding decade quite a busy hamlet sprang into existence. Meantime religion was forwarded by the organization on October 30, 1800, of the "First Congregational Society of the Town of Camillus," among whose original members were Hezekiah Freeman, Moses Fulton, and John Healy (the first clerk). In 1804 Mr. Freeman and Mr. Healy were chosen the first deacons. The first minister was Rev. Seth Williston; Rev Benjamin Bell officiated from 1810 to 1818 and was followed by Revs. J. Pool, Jabez Chadwick, Stephen Porter, Timothy Stow, Medad Pomeroy, and others. Services were held in private dwellings and school houses until 1823-24, when a church was erected on a site donated by Nathan Gorman in Elbridge village, at a cost of \$3,600, the society having been incorporated December 24, 1822, at which date Jacob Campbell, Levi Clark, Nathan Munro, Charles Lombard, Jedediah Richards, and Hiram F. Maher were trustees. In 1845, in 1862, and again in 1889 this edifice was repaired and remodeled. On December 27, 1829, the name Elbridge was substituted for Camillus, and in 1834 a parsonage was built at a cost of \$1,600. In 1806 seven members of this society were dismissed to form the church at Sennett, Cayuga county, and in 1829 fourteen withdrew to organize the Jordan society. Among other prominent members of this church may be mentioned Gideon Wilcoxon, Hon.

James Munro (State senator 1851-53), Henry E. Van Vliet, Bradley Bennett, and Dr. Wheeler, all deceased.

Among the newcomers between 1800 and 1810 were Abraham Halsted, Dr. Sweet (many years justice of the peace), Abraham McIntyre, and Deacon Isaac Hill. Mr. Halsted arrived in 1806 and purchased 163 acres of Judge Forman, upon which he died. His son, Jacob, was born in Newburg, N. Y., July 22, 1795. Deacon Hill was born in Ireland in 1781, came here in 1809, and with his family in 1810, and established at Elbridge the second store in town, which he continued till 1825, when he moved to Memphis (then Canton). In 1856 he removed to Syracuse, and died there December 12, 1868. His children who attained maturity were Thomas W. Hill, born September 21, 1810; Mrs. E. M. Austin, Mrs. Samuel McClelland, and Mrs. John Bates. Dr. Sweet became a physician in Elbridge village in 1810, and a little later Dr. Chichester opened an office there. Abraham McIntyre settled two and a half miles east of Jordan in 1808, and opened a store there in 1810. His son, Calvin, sr., was a lifelong resident of that place; he built scores of canal boats at Jack's Rifts, very early had a warehouse, and collected and shipped large quantities of grain, and at one time ran a schooner on Lake Ontario in the interests of his extensive grain trade. It is said that he received as high as twenty-seven cents per bushel for carrying grain by water from Buffalo to New York. Calvin McIntyre, jr., a son of Calvin, sr., died recently in Syracuse, where E. M. McIntyre, son of Calvin, jr., now resides. (See history of the McIntyre family elsewhere in this volume).

During the period of the war of 1812-15 the Baptists took measures to form a society of their denomination in town, and on May 1, 1813, the Baptist church of Elbridge was organized at the school house near Squire Munro's. Rev. Israel Crow was the first pastor, and continued as such until October 18, 1817, at a salary of \$100 per year, preaching also a part of the time at Marcellus. The church was recognized by council May 20, 1813, and in 1816 an edifice was built in Elbridge village. Through the liberality of Deacon John Munro this structure was superseded in 1858 by another church, which cost \$14,000, and to which parlors were added in 1875 at an expense of \$2,500. Among the early members were Squire Munro, Nathan Munro, Isaac Hill, Lemuel Crossman and Ichabod Tyler, and of the pastors may be mentioned Rev. Sylvanus Haynes, Cyrus Fuller, Alonzo Wheelock, D. D., and Thomas Rogers. The Skaneateles and Jordan churches were organized largely from this society.

Gideon Wilcoxon, the first lawyer in the town, settled in the village of Elbridge in 1813, and the same year secured a post-office and was appointed the first postmaster there, in which capacity he was succeeded by Hiram F. Mather, Hendrick Wood, Squire Munro, Alonzo Wood, Charles McGowan, W. P. Van Vechten, Alfred E. Stacey, D. Munro Hill, Henry L. Hale and Alonzo B. Wood (incumbent).

Of the other settlers prior to 1825 there were Dr. Titus Merriman, Ezekiel Skinner, Isaac Otis, Moses McKissick, Alva D. and Edmund W. Botsford, Ebenezer Daggett, James McClure, James Rodger and Salmon Greene. Isaac Otis came to Elbridge from Fabius in 1812, settled in Jordan in 1816, and died in 1854 aged eighty-six. The death of his son Herod occurred here in 1875. Dr. Titus Merriman was born in Meriden, Conn., October 9, 1786, came with his parents to Otisco when a child, studied medicine with Dr. Elnathan Beach in Marcellus, removed to Elbridge in 1814, and died May 20, 1864. His second wife was a daughter of Peter Backer, one of the early settlers of this town. Moses McKissick emigrated from Maine to Jordan in 1818, and died July 31, 1823. James Rodger was a son of William and Elizabeth Rodger, natives of Scotland, who settled in Albany in 1804, where James was born April 7, 1805. The family came from Madison county to this town in 1822, and in December of that year the father died. James Rodger engaged in the storage and forwarding business in Jordan in 1840 and continued many years. He was also an extensive dealer in coal, lumber, etc., and subsequently established a private bank. Ezekiel Skinner was another settler of 1822, and first engaged in teaching school; among his pupils were James Rodger, Calvin McIntyre, sr., and John Corey. He was born in Marshfield, Vt., January 12, 1801, and in 1822 married a daughter of Luther Huntington, a pioneer of Elbridge. The Botsfords came into this section in 1823, as did also Ebenezer Daggett and James McClure, who died here in 1859 and 1870 respectively. Salmon Greene arrived in 1824 and died in 1851.

The effects of the war of 1812, upon the heels of which followed the cold season of 1816, only temporarily checked the tide of immigration. By the end of the first quarter of this century business and manufacturing interests were everywhere prospering under the continual increase of the population, and the gloomy forests were disappearing with a rapidity which characterizes a thrifty settlement. The great stage lines had long made the famous Genesee turnpike an active

thoroughfare; now they were destined to pass into history. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 created another artery of communication, and inaugurated many changes in manufactures, traffic and transportation. A few mercantile establishments had given Jordan the appearance of a hamlet, but this great waterway, having a feeder from the Skaneateles outlet at Jordan, marked the beginning of another and a more important era of growth and prosperity. A saw mill had been erected here in 1800, the old "White" mill in 1812, and what was known as the "Red" mill in 1824, and around these had clustered a small collection of shops, stores and dwellings. The canal gave it an impulse toward village prominence, and during the next decade it rapidly increased in size. In 1825 a post-office was established with Seneca Hale as postmaster; his successor was Frederick Benson in 1828, and among the later occupants of the office were Norman P. Eddy, W. C. Rodger, Charles M. Warner, Charles C. Cole, William H. O'Donnell, Fred C. Allen and Stephen L. Rockwell (incumbent). About the same time, or a little later, the canal also gave existence to the hamlets called Peru and California.

Contemporary with the completion of the canal the Presbyterians inaugurated religious services in Jordan under the pastor of their church in Elbridge, and on June 9, 1829, the First Presbyterian Society of Jordan was legally organized at the brick school house on the academy lot, which was later occupied by the Nicholas Craner dwelling. Dr. Aaron Pitney presided and Lemuel B. Raymont acted as secretary. The first trustees were Dr. Pitney, Edmund W. Botsford, Herman Jenkyns, James W. Redfield, Eben Morehouse and Sidney M. Norton (clerk). On July 2 of the same year the church was incorporated with Alva D. Botsford, Ebenezer Daggett, Salmon Greene, Pomeroy Tobey, William Newall and Ebenezer Morehouse as elders, and with eighteen members, among whom were Thomas L. Carson, Delatus Frary, William Nickerson and Thomas and John Stevens. An edifice was built in 1830-31 at a cost of \$4,000, and was dedicated June 30, 1831. Among the pastors have been Revs. Washington Thatcher, Richard Dunning, Cyrus M. Perry and J. Edward Close.

The following list is taken from the assessment roll of the town of Camillus for 1825, and shows who owned property at that time within the present limits of Elbridge:

Residents.	Lot No.	Acres.	Quality.	Real.	Personal.	Tax.
Atwater, Leverets	30	89	2	\$285	-----	\$1.20
Anson, William, heirs of.....	35	50	2	250	-----	1.02

THE TOWN OF ELBRIDGE.

693

Residents.	Lot No.	Acres.	Quality.	Real.	Personal.	Tax.
Armstrong, Daniel	49	50	2	\$ 550		\$ 2.44
Austin, Aaron	59	50	1	600		2.51
Adams, Truman	86, 52	127	1, 3	1,750		7.32
Blanchard, George	83	2	1	200		.80
Bisbie, Jesse	31, 46	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	1, 2	850	\$150	4.17
Brotherton, Daniel, jr.	32	50	2	300		1.24
Brotherton, Moses	32	192	2	1,150		4.80
Brotherton, Reuben	33	50	2	300		1.34
Brotherton, Joshua	33	84	2	500		2.23
Brotherton, Nathan	33	50	2	300		1.24
Brotherton, Othenial	34, 35	200	2	1,150		4.80
Brotherton, Jeremiah	34	50	2	250		1.01
Birge, Jonathan W.	35	50	2	250		1.01
Bond, Henry W.	45	50	2	550		2.24
Butler & Morris	46	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	575	500	4.50
Botchford, A. D. & E. W.	46	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	700		2.92
Bunyea, John	48	100	2	800		3.34
Babcock, Jonathan	57	182	1	2,580		10.95
Barr, Henry	59	25	2	250		1.03
Burst, John	61	40	1	460		1.92
Bell, James	61	52	2	630		2.64
Butler, Gould	72, 83	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	1, 2	1,760	1,500	13.62
Brown, Timothy	73, 84	292	1	4,712	804	23.23
Brown, Squire M.	73	10	1	550	200	3.13
Bond, Samuel	75, 76	100	2	1,050		4.38
Bracket, Ezra	83	130	1	2,330		9.75
Bancker, Peter	83	$\frac{3}{8}$	1	250		1.02
Barber, Samuel	83	$\frac{1}{20}$	1	300	200	2.23
Bennet, James	88, 85, 76, 77, 87	411	1, 2, 3	5,830		24.41
Baldwin, James	91	26	2	360		1.51
Breed, Ezra	46	$\frac{1}{12}$	2	150		.61
Burrill, Jacob	50	46	1	500		2.23
Bears, Fanny	72, 83	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	350		1.45
Collins, James	92	150	3	2,400		10.04
Cleaves, John	30	60	2	250		1.01
Cornell, James	33, 45	86	2	940		3.92
Cahoon, Samuel	35	100	3	500		2.23
Cheesbrough, Benarold	46	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	300		1.24
Carson, John	46	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	300		1.24
Corey, Calvin	47, 59	150	2	1,701		7.14
Camp, William	49	115	3	1,000		4.17
Clemmons, Tobias	57	98	2	1,080		4.51
Crossman, Samuel	57	50	1	850		3.55
Chase, Wilcox	58, 71	171	1	2,070		8.66
Cronk, Andrew	59	25	2	300		1.23
Coleman, Alexander	60	34	3	340		1.49
Chappell, Jonah	61	52	1	625		2.69
Canfield, William M.	61, 75, 86	205	1	3,320		13.89
Cain, John	61	24	1	240		1.10
Corwin, James	70	48	1	480		1.23
Crossman, Lemuel	70, 81	148	2	2,300		96.0
Convis, David	72	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	130		1.26
Curtis, Simeon R.	72, 83	1	1	1,000		1.57
Chamberlain, Jacob	72, 83	10	3	270		14.1
Carpenter, Moses	73, 74, 84, 94	216	2	3,342		14.40
Clark, Levi	73, 83	72	1, 3	2,682		10.97
Clark, John	75	25	2	300		1.24
Curtis, Heman	83	13	1	300		1.24

Residents.	Lot No.	Acres.	Quality.	Real.	Personal.	Tax.
Curtis, Walter	83, 93	89	1	\$1,070		\$ 4.51
Clark, Ashley	83	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	600	\$ 300	3.75
Camp, Abram	83	1	1	1,500		6.42
Campbell, Daniel	83	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	250		1.01
Clark, Moses	84	130	2	1,600		6.70
Cox, John	84	29	2	400		1.66
Cox, William	84	85	1	1,625		6.82
Chandler, Benoni	86	51	1	800		3.34
Collins, Laura	86	20	2	350		1.45
Campbell, Ira	86	5	1	600		2.51
Clark, Nathaniel	93, 94	34	3, 2	330		1.37
Cox, William, 2d	94	100	2	1,300		5.43
Campbell, Levi, heirs of	94	50	2	550		2.44
Campbell, Daniel	94	96	1	1,350		5.64
Cuck, Philip	94	52	2	800		3.34
Cox, Charles & Gabriel	95	100	1	1,200		4.99
Campbell, Jacob	95	215	1	3,200		13.36
Crane, Edward	46	$\frac{1}{10}$	1	50		.20
Clark, Dexter	72	10	2	250		1.01
Campbell, Ethan	18, 62, 63	129	1, 2	1,286		5.36
Cain, Fraucis, heirs of	62	98	1	650		2.72
Durphy, Clarissa	46	$\frac{1}{20}$	1	75		.31
Dodge, Don C.	30, 46	101	2	800		3.35
Digert, Hermon	46	$\frac{1}{10}$	1	500		2.23
D'Lamather & Stanton	46	1	1	2,000		8.36
Dodge, Horris & John	46	5	1	3,600		15.07
Digert, Ebenezer	57	25	2	300		1.24
Dickinson, Jonathan	71, 82, 83	318	1, 2	5,780		24.21
Davison, Augustus	72	28	2	450		1.87
Dorey, John	82	20	2	200		.81
Dewey, Sylvenus M.	82	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	200		.81
Dunn, William	83	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	400		1.66
Dikeman, John	86	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	125		.51
D'Waters, Samuel	91	80	2	800		3.34
D'Waters, Elijah B.	91	30	2	300		1.24
Eggleston, John	46	$\frac{1}{20}$	2	250		1.03
Edwards, Smith I.	61	3	2	35		.14
Evans, Jacob N.	73	3	1	350		1.45
Eaton, Manassah	83	1	1	1,500		6.42
Edwards, —	36	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	50		.21
Eaton, Samuel	50	28	1	275		1.15
Elsworth, Elihu	62	40	1	400		1.66
Farnham, Reuben	34, 72, 83	25	1, 2	290		1.19
Fulton, Eleazer E.	45	150	1	1,500		6.42
Fulton, Robert C.	46	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	250		1.01
Fort, John	49	35	2	350		1.38
French, Jeremiah	59	98	2	1,150		4.81
Frisbie, Benjamin	61, 62	12	2	250		1.01
Ferral, Thomas	50, 61, 62	245	2	2,350	200	10.82
Fenton, Ebenezer B.	71	141	2	1,700		7.11
Freeman, John	72	2	3	100		.42
Frisbie, Frederick W.	72	$1\frac{3}{4}$	3	500		2.24
Green, Ezekiel	46	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	300		1.25
Green, Alson	46	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	250		1.02
Graves, Major	59	128	1	1,480		6.20
Gardner, Ezekiel	72, 83	68	1	2,000		8.36
Gale, Augustus	72, 83	$52\frac{1}{2}$	1	875		3.77
Gale, Platt	73, 84	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	300		1.25

THE TOWN OF ELBRIDGE.

695

Residents.	Lot No.	Acres.	Quality.	Real.	Personal.	Tax.
Garrison, Jacob G	74	2	2	\$ 300		\$ 1.25
Glass, James, jr	74	70	1	800		3.34
Gorham, Nathan	83, 93	509	1	6,500		27.36
Goodrich, Silas	84	100	2	1,400		5.85
Goodrich, Levi	83	50	1	550		2.46
Glass, Alexander	85	94	1	1,400		5.85
Glass, William	85	94	1	1,200		5.01
Goetcheus, Christian	86	100	1	1,600		6.70
Gorham, Ephraim	92	150	2	2,200	\$ 300	10.50
Gorham, Shubael	92	98	2	1,300		5.43
Goodrich, Squire W	94	185	1	1,600		6.70
Gillies, James	96, 96	187	1, 3	1,835		7.69
Hunt, Reben, heirs of	86	15	1	150		.63
Huntington, Calvin	32	50	2	250		1.01
Hopping, Jehiel	48	50	2	500		2.23
Holstead, Abraham	49	83	2	900		3.75
Holstead, Jacob	49	75	2	825		3.46
Holstead, Timothy	49	5	2	50		.21
Huntington, Luther	58	45	2	700		2.92
Healy, John	73, 81	130	1	2,200	300	10.61
Hawley, George W	72, 83	17	1	1,100		4.59
Hannah, Alexander	74	18	1	180		.76
Hill, Isaac 37, 38, 74, 83, 85, 86,	87	311 $\frac{1}{2}$	1, 2	5,890	500	26.75
Hawley, Burton	83	1	1	500		2.23
Hastings, Francis F	83	$\frac{3}{8}$	1	400		1.68
Holstead, Stephen	85	96	2	218		.91
Harmon, Silas	29, 93	200	1	3,000	800	15.92
Harmon, Mead	92	50	1	700		2.92
How, Benjamin	46	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	400		1.66
House, James	36	50	2	300		1.26
Johnson, Stephen	33	25	2	150		.63
Jenkins, Harmon	46, 49	$\frac{3}{8}$	2, 3	850	2,000	11.93
Jones, William	36, 49	154		1,100		4.59
Jilson, David	83	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	300		1.25
Johnson, Anthony	94	80	2	1,060		4.43
Jacoby, Henry	36	52	2	800		3.34
Knowlton, Hollis	34, 45, 46, 58	222	2	2,975		12.46
Knowlton, Samuel	45	74	3	750		3.13
Kester, William	35, 37, 49	78	2	850		3.55
Kester, Teunis	75, 85	162	1, 2	1,880		7.87
King, Kuble	83	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	400		1.66
Kellogg, Horris, heirs of	83	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1,600		6.70
Kellicut, David	91	40	2	400		1.66
Knap, Solomon	36	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	50		.21
Lawrence, Dorastus	35	106	2	580		2.59
Lane, William	58	108	2	1,440		6.02
Lampmore, John	70	120	1	1,275		5.31
Lombard, Charles	72, 83	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	1, 2	1,900		7.94
Livingston, Robert G	72, 73	85	1, 2	1,400		5.85
Langdon, James	73, 84	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	375		1.59
Lisle, John	83	50	2	700		2.92
Little, William	94	88	2	1,150		4.80
Laird, John	37, 62	39	2	300		1.25
Munro, Squire	52, 60, 70, 81, 82	819	1, 2, 3	11,300	4,000	64.06
Munro, John	59, 70, 72, 81	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	800	1,000	.753
Munro Nathan						
30, 31, 33, 34, 46, 58, 72, 83		439 $\frac{1}{4}$	1, 2, 3	5,400	7,000	51.84

Residents.	Lot No.	Acres.	Quality.	Real.	Personal.	Tax.
Munro, David	23, 34, 65, 68, 69, 60, 80, 90	1,379	2, 3	\$10,920	-----	\$ 45.74
Manly, Austin	30	57	2	275	-----	1.15
McMullin, Hugh	35	50	3	300	-----	1.25
McCrillies, James	46	$\frac{1}{10}$	3	300	-----	1.26
Miller, Ithamer	48	50	2	500	-----	2.23
McIntyre, Abraham	48	207	2	2,177	-----	9.14
Morgan, Thomas	57	40	1	550	-----	2.44
Minor, Amos	58	12	3	860	-----	3.60
Millions, Jacob, heirs of	60	50	3	500	-----	2.23
Malorey, Joseph	61	104	1	1,150	-----	4.80
McKee, David	70	48	2	550	-----	2.44
Merriman, Charles J.	34, 71, 83	$34\frac{1}{2}$	2	4,500	-----	18.87
Marrks, Joseph	72	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	400	-----	1.66
Mather, Hiram F.	72, 83	35	1, 2	1,830	\$ 500	9.75
Merriman, Titus	72, 83	$15\frac{1}{2}$	1, 2	2,100	-----	8.78
McCrillies, Betsey	82	79	2	800	-----	3.34
McGown, John	83	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	500	-----	2.23
Merriman & Nicholson	83	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	600	1,000	6.10
McClaghry, Richard	50	75	2	500	-----	2.23
Multer, Peter, A.	62	40	1	300	-----	1.25
Marshall, Chester	50	66	1	650	-----	2.72
Nickerson, John	47	52	3	500	-----	2.23
Nickerson, William	58, 59	82	1, 2	960	-----	4.01
Nichols, Russell	95	47	2	470	-----	1.97
North Daniel H.	95, 96	67	2	950	-----	3.96
North, Joseph	96	51	2	500	-----	2.25
Otis, Isaac	46	90	1	1,860	1,000	11.98
Persons, Chauncey	93	1	1	100	-----	.42
Pach, William	46	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	250	-----	1.03
Powers, Charles	45	74	2	740	-----	3.09
Purdy, James, jr.	57, 58	53	2	740	-----	3.09
Porter, Samuel	59	50	2	600	-----	2.49
Pickard, Mary	61	25	2	200	-----	.81
Pickard, Nicholas N.	61, 75	$128\frac{1}{2}$	2	1,420	-----	5.94
Powers, Samnel	72	64	2	1,200	-----	5.01
Powers, Valentine	72	6	1	380	-----	1.59
Pewers & Wimple	72	--	--	500	-----	2.23
Persons, Daniel	73	2	1	200	-----	.81
Persons & Spalding	73, 84	$25\frac{1}{2}$	1	350	-----	1.47
Pierce, Samuel	73	50	2	700	-----	2.92
Perry, Elizabeth	75	51	2	460	-----	1.92
Perry, John	75	25	2	200	-----	.81
Powel, Daniel	82	--	--	200	-----	.81
Pierce, Daniel	95	81	2	570	-----	2.54
Page, Jacob W.	83	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	1,200	-----	5.01
Pitney, Aaron	83	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	700	-----	2.92
Paddin, Thomas	84	50	2	550	-----	2.44
Preston, Ephraim	95	66	2	660	-----	2.77
Paddock, Mary	50	100	2	700	-----	2.92
Paddock, William	50	50	2	300	-----	1.25
Paddock, Anthony	50	50	2	350	-----	1.47
Reed, Jesse	60	127	2	1,270	-----	5.29
Redfield, James M.	45, 46	16	1, 3	1,000	300	5.43
Rynderse, Andrew	46	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	300	-----	1.25
Rynderse, Benjamin	46	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	250	-----	1.03
Rowley, Jonathan	57	76	1	1,100	-----	4.59
Rogers, Elizabeth	59	50	1	575	-----	2.56

THE TOWN OF ELBRIDGE.

697

Residents.	Lot No.	Acres.	Quality.	Real.	Personal.	Tax.
Rogers, Abram	37, 59	55	1, 2	\$1,375	-----	\$ 5.76
Redman, Michael	27, 60, 73, 84	277	1, 2	3,600	-----	15.07
Redman, Michael, 2d	61, 62	100	1	1,050	\$ 80	4.74
Rice, John	73	2	1	450	-----	1.87
Redman, David, jr.	61, 62	139	2	1,327	-----	5.55
Redman, John, 3d	75	115	2	1,200	-----	5.01
Redman, William, heirs of	75, 86, 87	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	380	-----	1.59
Richards, Jedediah	83	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	800	-----	3.34
Redman, David	83, 86	220	1	3,500	400	16.31
Ransom, James	36	150	3	800	-----	3.25
Richmond, Sylvester	50, 51	40	2	325	-----	1.37
Roods, John	57	72	3	876	-----	3.67
Sabins, Joseph	70	30	3	350	-----	1.47
Skinner, Ezekiel	46	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	250	-----	1.03
Sands, Daniel	30	50	2	250	-----	1.03
Stevens, John	31, 46	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	1, 2	750	-----	3.15
Smith, John	46	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	400	-----	1.66
Sowls, Lemuel	31	345	1	1,725	-----	7.23
Sands, Samuel	32	50	2	250	-----	1.03
Simpson, William, heirs of	34	100	2	600	-----	2.51
Steel, Solomon G	35	126	2	756	-----	3.16
Simpson, John	35	50	2	400	-----	1.66
Stockwell, ---	46	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	150	-----	.63
Smith, Aaron	45	74	2	860	-----	3.60
Simpson, Benjamin, heirs of	35, 36, 37	134	2, 3	1,460	-----	6.11
Sands, Ephraim	58, 59	105	2	1,455	-----	6.10
Snow, John	72	14	2	200	-----	.81
Stevens, Robert	46, 58	33	2	400	-----	1.66
Sawdy, Thomas C	72, 83	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1,450	-----	6.06
Signey, Alabartus	74	80	1	900	-----	3.75
Streeter, Benjamin	74	65	2	660	-----	2.78
Stevens, Hannah	82	70	2	700	-----	2.92
Stevens, John	88, 92, 93	150	1, 2, 3	2,800	-----	11.72
Stevens, Thomas	83	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1,000	400	5.85
Smith, Daniel	85	128	1	1,400	-----	5.85
Skut, John	91	19	2	190	-----	.79
Skut, William	95	35	2	350	-----	1.47
Skut, Stephen	95	60	1	800	-----	3.34
Smith, Abraham	96	100	1	1,765	-----	7.40
Spalding, Amasa	96	200	1	2,525	-----	10.73
Turbush, John	49	59	2	500	-----	2.23
Turbush, John, for G. Johnson	49	82	2	700	-----	2.93
Taylor, Stephen	49	62	2	550	-----	2.45
Taylor, Benjamin	61	52	2	518	-----	2.33
Taylor, John	61	50	2	550	-----	2.45
Taylor, Tennis	61	52	2	500	-----	2.23
Tyler, Ichabod L	58, 72, 83	90	1, 2	1,844	-----	7.74
Townsend, Robert	70, 81	153	1, 2	1,800	-----	7.54
Thomas, Daniel	95	9	1	100	-----	.42
Totten, Gilbert	36	106	2	530	-----	2.38
Upham, Joshua	73	5	2	500	-----	2.23
Veal, Daniel	73	16	2	250	-----	1.03
Woodworth, Solomon	30	75	3	300	-----	1.25
Ward, John	32	50	2	350	-----	1.47
Ward, Joseph	32	40	2	250	-----	1.03

Residents.	Lot No.	Acres.	Quality.	Real.	Personal.	Tax.
Ward, Orsemus.....	33	28	2	170	.....	\$ .73
Wright, Elizur.....	34, 83	27	2	925	.....	3.89
Wright, Horace.....	46	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	500	.....	2.23
Welch, Comer.....	58	4	1	400	.....	1.66
Wright, Gideon.....	72	14	2	300	.....	1.25
Wheeler, Jerod.....	72, 83	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1, 2	1,100	.....	4.59
Wilcoxon, Gideon.....	83	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	600	.....	2.51
White, George W.....	83	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	250	.....	1.03
Waldrom, John.....	91	300	2	3,000	.....	12.56
Whipple, Philip.....	93	69	2	830	.....	3.49
Wetherbee, David.....	46	$\frac{1}{8}$	2	150	.....	.63
Wetherbee, Gideon & Co.....	46	$\frac{1}{8}$	2	200	.....	.81
Wilcox, Laomi.....	37, 50	132	2	1,450	.....	6.08
Williams, Lloyd.....	50	66	1	570	.....	2.55
Youngs, Thomas.....	84, 94	35	2	535	.....	2.42

On March 26, 1829, the town of Elbridge was created out of the town of Camillus, and the first town meeting convened at the house of Horace Dodge on the 28th of April of that year. Squire Munro was made moderator and Seneca Hale, secretary; Timothy Brown was elected supervisor, and James McClure clerk. The town records between this date and 1854 have been lost or destroyed, either from fire or carelessness; persistent inquiries have failed to discover them, and it is therefore impossible to give more of the early proceedings than have just been quoted from Clark's Onondaga. Two years after the organization of the town it contained ten whole and six joint school districts, in which 961 scholars were taught. This indicated the progress of educational facilities, which soon afterward were still further advanced, as will presently appear.

Methodism had already secured a footing in the growing settlement, a class having been organized about 1820. An M. E. Society was formed in 1830 or 1831, and in 1832 a church was built on the corner of Chapel and Mechanic streets in Jordan, at a cost of about \$3,000. This has since received many improvements. During its erection Rev. Roswell Parker was pastor, but prior to him Rev. Seth Mattison, Father Purdy, Herman Judson, Revs. Barnes and Harris and others had served on the circuit. Among the earlier members of the society were:

Luther Huntington, Father Rhinus, Daniel Pickard, Benjamin Rider, Mrs. Harry Barr, Mrs. Anna Graves, Rev. Nathaniel Salisbury and sister, Mrs. Eunice Sands, Mrs. Goodrich, Henry Miner, Mrs. Maria Bates, Sarah Holway, Father Crysler, Isaac Fowler and wife, Ruloff Fuller and wife, William Gibbs, Benjamin H. Brown, Hollis Knowlton, Henry Allen, Simon Converse, Michael Oglesbie, Jared Whiting and Mrs. James Rodger (died in 1894).

James Rodger was an officer of this church from 1842 until his death, a few years ago. In 1886, under the pastorate of Rev. Francis M.

Wheeler, their church edifice was remodeled at a cost of \$11,000, and was rededicated in March, 1887. This society was followed by a class at Peru, where a church was organized about 1850, by William Prior, George Stickles, Alanson Barnes and others. In 1852 an edifice was built at a cost of about \$1,500, the pastor at that time being Rev. Charles H. Austin. When the M. E. class at Elbridge became a station in 1850 it contained fifty members, and at that time and until 1852 was under the pastoral care of Rev. E. S. Bush. The brick edifice in the village was erected in 1850.

By 1835 the Baptists in Jordan had become so numerous as to require a separate organization, and on November 10 a church was formed from about thirty-three members of the Elbridge Society. Rev. E. D. Hubbell was the first pastor, and Tobias Clements and A. Case were chosen the first deacons. Subsequent pastors were Revs. Henry Davis, H. J. Eddy, W. R. Webb, F. D. Fenner, D. B. Pope and others. In 1836 the society was received into the Cayuga Baptist Association, and in October, 1837, their church edifice was dedicated. It is still standing in a remodeled form.

The year 1835 marks an important epoch in the history of Elbridge, not only in a religious sense, but more conspicuously in educational and municipal matters. During the preceding decade an era of general prosperity had reigned throughout the town, and especially in Jordan. The State Gazetteer of 1836 credits that village with three grist mills, having ten runs of stone; three saw mills, a sash factory, distillery, clothing works, a pail factory, one tannery, five taverns, seven general stores, five groceries, two drug stores and 150 dwellings. On May 2, 1835, the village was legally incorporated, but owing to the loss or destruction of the records down to 1845, between 1859 and 1873, and from 1878 to 1880, inclusive, desired extracts cannot be given. It is claimed that some or all of these lost proceedings were never recorded in a book kept for the purpose, but, instead, were filed on loose sheets of paper. The presidents of the village, as far as can be ascertained, have been as follows:

Lyman H. Mason, 1846-47; M. T. Sperry, 1848; Alonzo Case, 1849; R. T. Paine, 1850; William H. Boardman, 1851; Lyman H. Mason, 1852-54; E. Wheeler, 1855; James Rodger, 1856; R. S. Sperry, 1857; John Dale, 1858; Charles Kelley, 1874; Robert Keuren, 1875; Robert E. Greene, 1876; A. D. Peck, 1877; A. F. Tracey, 1881; W. C. Rodger, 1882; Royal K. Craner, 1883; Charles M. Warner, 1884; Richard Niles, 1885; Nelson C. Watson, 1886-87; Stephen L. Rockwell, 1888; Richard Niles, 1889; S. L. Rockwell, 1890; John W. Reynolds, 1892; William F. Jayne, 1893; Smith Peck, 1894; Isaac C. Otis, 1895.

In 1835 Nathan Munro founded what was then called the Munro Academy, the first term of which was held in the ball room of Ezekiel Gardner's tavern in the village of Elbridge, during the winter of 1835-36. In 1836 a frame building was erected, and on April 23, 1839, the institution was incorporated. On July 5 of that year Mr. Munro died, aged nearly forty-nine, leaving, besides the site, building, library and apparatus, an endowment of \$20,000 as a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the school. The first officers of the Board of Trustees, elected July 13, were: John Munro, president; James Munro, secretary, and Hiram F. Mather, treasurer. From the income of this fund and from the sale of the old academy property the trustees in 1854 erected the present Munro Collegiate Institute, and in 1859 added a chapel. It is of brick with stone trimmings, and is one of the most substantial buildings in the town. From its halls a large number of students have gone forth, well equipped in the English and classical courses of study which it affords, and ever since its inception it has held a leading place among similar institutions of Central New York. Its graduates have generally attained distinction and prominence, while its teachers have been imbued with high ideals. During one period its catalogue of students numbered 600. It has a library of about 1,000 volumes, an excellent laboratory and a valuable cabinet of minerals. Among its former societies may be noticed the Ladies' Literary Society and the Gentlemen's M. I. C. Club (succeeded in 1873 by the Lyceum). John Munro, brother of Nathan, was president of the Board of Trustees until his death, March 13, 1860, aged eighty, when he was succeeded by John Rice, who came to this town in 1820, and died June 20, 1875, aged seventy-six. Hon. Luke Ranney has held the office since October 5, 1875. James Munro was secretary until October, 1869, when he was followed by Hon. Luke Ranney, who was succeeded in 1875 by Charles G. McGowan. Among the treasurers have been Squire M. Brown, 1842-49; W. C. Van Vechten, 1849-53; Elijah D. Williams, 1853-69; L. B. Bennett, 1869-71, and John Munro several years. The charter trustees were: Nathan Munro, Rev. Washington Thatcher, C. J. Merriman, Hiram F. Mather, J. B. Evarts, Rev. Medad Pomeroy, William Ranney, John Rice, John and James Munro, Squire M. Brown, William C. Van Vechten, Reuben Farnham, Abram Hall, Elijah D. Williams and Charles Lombard. Among other members of the board have been: Jared Wheeler, Allen Monroe, Daniel C. Munro, Stephen W. and Z. S. Clark, John Burnett, Levi Clark,



LUKE RANNEY.

David A. Munro, John Munro, jr., Thomas W. Hill, James M. Munro, Allen Munro, Hervey Wilbur and J. R. Townsend. The present trustees are: Hon. Luke Ranney, president; Prof. Truman K. Wright, secretary; Hon. Theodore Pomeroy, and Hon. Charles W. Dwight of Auburn, David A. Munro of Camillus, John Munro, Martin W. Lyon, Squire M. B. Rhoades, A. Blaine Frazee and D. Munro Hill of Elbridge, and two vacancies. The principals have been as follows: Lemuel S. Pomeroy, 1839; Stephen W. Clark, 1840-45; J. W. Wolcott, 1846-47; John H. Wilson, 1848-50; John H. Kellem, 1851-52; David Burbank, 1853-57; Herman Sanford, 1857; Truman K. Wright,¹ 1858-92; C. S. Palmer, 1892-94; Noah Leonard, incumbent.

Again referring to the State Gazetteer it is learned that in 1836 the town contained 12,884 acres of improved land, \$532,806 assessed real estate, 2,203 cattle, 914 horses, 4,114 sheep, 2,622 swine, 366 militia men, two grist and fourteen saw mills, an oil mill, two fulling mills, three carding machines, one iron works, a distillery, two asheries, four tanneries, fifteen school districts and 953 school children. In that year the town tax was \$523 and the county tax \$1,237. Contrast these figures with the following statistics from the State census of 1845 and French's State Gazetteer of 1860: In 1845—militia men, 446; voters, 830; school children, 801; acres of improved land, 15,420; three grist mills, twenty saw mills, one fulling mill, a carding works, a woolen factory, an iron works, one ashery, a tannery, sixteen common schools, six churches, thirteen stores, nine taverns, four groceries, eighteen merchants, 648 farmers, thirty-seven manufacturers, nine physicians, and five lawyers. In 1860—16,792 acres of improved land; real estate valued at \$1,035,328, 803 dwellings, 884 families, 445 freeholders, sixteen school districts, 1,625 children taught, 879 horses, 2,774 cattle, 5,325 sheep, 2,093 swine; productions, 149,894 bushels of wheat, 3,209 tons of hay, 17,670 bushels of potatoes, 26,816 bushels of apples, 120,304 pounds of butter, and 17,730 pounds of cheese.

In 1836 the village of Elbridge had one grist and one saw mill, a

¹ Truman King Wright and twin brother, Norman, sons of Preserved and Jemima (King) Wright, and grandson of Solomon Wright, were born in Rupert, Vt., March 27, 1815, the youngest of twelve children. Truman K. was educated at the Royalton (Vt.) Academy and Burr Seminary at Manchester, Vt., and was graduated from Middlebury College in 1839. He was principal of the New London (N. H.) Academy four years, of the Durham (N. H.) Academy three years, of Pompey Academy in Onondaga county six years and of Jordan Academy five years. On April 1, 1858, he took charge of the Munro Collegiate Institute at Elbridge, and continued in that position till 1892, when he resigned. He has since lived in retirement. His life work as an educator has been eminently successful.

carding and cloth dressing establishment, three taverns, three stores, and about sixty dwellings, while Peru contained a store, tavern, and a few scattered houses. Among the old-time merchants in Elbridge not already noticed may be mentioned Alonzo Wood, D. Munro Hill, Nathan Munro, Alfred E. Stacey, Fred S. Hall, A. G. Talcott, and George Stacey. Alonzo Wood continued business many years on the corner now occupied by the Wood block, the predecessor of which was burned January 30, 1875. He was also engaged in banking.

At Peru a post-office was finally established, which took the name of Jack's Reef, and one of the earlier postmasters was Eli Tator. Jack's Rifts,¹ proper, situated one mile north on Seneca River, was so named in honor of "Darky Jack," an old negro who had a cabin there at one time, and spent his time fishing and selling his fish around the country. Sherebiah Evans built an early hotel there, and two stores were established; it became a large grain market and shipping point. Near here, on Carpenter Brook, a saw mill was built about 1808; in 1815 Zenas Wright and Hollis Knowlton put up another on the same site. In 1843 Philip Drake erected the third and continued it many years. D. R. Marvin built a cheese factory here in 1872, which was burned and rebuilt in 1874 by the Jack's Reef Cheese Factory Association.

Among other prominent settlers of the town prior to 1850 were the following:

Channcy B. Laird was born in Camillus in 1804, came to Elbridge in 1830, and died April 6, 1873. Hon. John D. Rhoades was proprietor of the Munro House in Elbridge from 1833 to 1843, when he purchased a farm near by. He was elected county coroner in 1855 and assemblyman in 1856. Hon. Luke Ranney came to Elbridge in 1835. He was born in Ashfield, Mass., November 8, 1815, and for many years was a prominent temperance speaker and staunch supporter of Abolitionism. He has resided in Elbridge since 1852, and has served as supervisor and three terms as member of assembly, and was for a time an active surveyor. James Lewis, justice of the peace many years and father of Kirby Lewis, residing on the homestead. Theron S. Hubbell established the Elbridge Marble and Granite Works in 1844, and continued them until his death in June, 1895, aged eighty, when he was succeeded by his son, Elliston E., who had been his partner for several years. William W. Dawley was a long time resident farmer of this town, near Elbridge village; in 1889 he moved to Fayetteville, where he now resides. The following are also deserving of mention: Dr. Alfred Butterfield, Hon. Charles C. Cole, George B. Garrison, Alexander Jones, A. D. Lewis, L. H. Mason, Enoch C. Nicholson, A. D. Peck, Thomas Stevens, John T. Thomas, Peter V. and James L. Voorhees, Smith Wood, Gabriel

¹This name seems to be erroneously spelled. Derived from "Darky Jack" and the rifts in the river near the cabin it should be, properly, Jack's Rifts, although postal authorities give it Jack's Reef.



CHARLES C. COLE.

Bell, Patrick Carson, Charles Morris, Sidney M. Horton (who had a fulling mill on the site later occupied by Garrison & Taylor's bedstead factory), William Richards, John Stevens, Archibald and Thomas C. Ward, and Oran D. Bates. Marvin W. Hardy was born in Manheim, N. Y., in 1820, came to Jordan in 1864, and engaged in farming and paper manufacturing. Morgan Grant was an early settler near Hart Lot; he died in 1886. Carolman Copp, also a prominent citizen, died near Jordan in December, 1894. Reuben Weeks was another early comer and father of Charles, Benjamin, William, John, and Frank Weeks. Major Theodore L. Poole, present Congressman from this district, was born in Jordan in April 10, 1840. Many others are noticed at length in Part III of this work.

Of the former merchants of Jordan there should be mentioned the names of Lewis Green and sons, D. K. and Harry (where the Rodger block now stands), Homer P. Moulton (opposite the present Empire block), Mr. Thomas and his brother-in-law, Mr. Rhoades, James McClure, Benjamin Coonley, Alonzo Case (in the old wooden building on the site of the Case brick block), Ebenezer Daggett (who also manufactured pumps in the next building north), Harry Weed, Marcus T. Sperry, Willis P. Pump, and Erastus Baker.

A newspaper called the Jordan Courier, was started in Jordan by Frederick Prince in 1831. In 1849 P. J. Becker established the Jordan Tribune, which in 1853 was changed in name to the Jordan Transcript; among its later publishers were Nathan Burrill, Charles B. Park, and H. P. Winsor, the latter for many years and until his death, when it was sold by his widow to the Jordan Intelligencer, which had been started in the mean time. In 1880 C. H. Bibbens purchased the Intelligencer of R. D. Curtis and published it until January, 1882, when he discontinued that newspaper and started the present Jordan Times, of which he has since been the proprietor. The Pearly Fountain, a monthly periodical, was published in Jordan a short time by Park & Cheal, with John G. Cheal, editor.

In 1838 still further changes were inaugurated in the town by the opening of the Syracuse and Auburn Railroad, which immediately gave existence to the hamlet of Skaneateles Junction (Hart Lot post-office), and soon afterward to the little station of Half Way, where a post-office was established in 1868. Around the Junction a number of business interests finally centered mainly within recent years; at one period large quantities of barrels were manufactured there. Hart Lot received its name from Josiah Hart, who owned about 640 acres in that vicinity, and who sold the tract in 1812 and later to Elijah Cole, Medad Harmon, Hezekiah Earll, Ezra Leonard, Reuben Harmon and Harry

Mandeville. In 1878 Alexander Van Vleck and R. B. Wheeler engaged in the coal and lumber trade, and the next year William G. Cottle began as a general merchant; since 1889 the firm has been Cottle Brothers. Among the postmasters have been Albert L. Chatfield, W. G. Cottle, and Dennis J. Flynn, incumbent. From time to time the subject of extending the Skaneateles railroad, connecting Hart Lot with Skaneateles village, to Elbridge and Jordan has been agitated. In 1841 a charter was obtained for this purpose, but the work was never begun.

By the year 1840 the Episcopalians had gathered numerical strength sufficient to form a church of their faith in Jordan and on November 30 Christ Parish was organized with James Riggs and Cyrus Andrews wardens, and Lemuel B. Raymond, William Porter, jr., David Pierson, Samuel Tucker, Holland W. Chadwick, Daniel K. Green, Alonzo Wood, and George A. Mason, vestrymen. The first rector was Rev. Thaddeus Leavenworth, who was followed by Rev. Isaac Swart, Mason Gallagher, O. P. Holcomb, Beardsley Northrop, and others. The latter on July 27, 1845, baptized the first adult persons in the parish—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Daboll, of Van Buren. On December 23, 1845, the contract to build a church was let to William Gibson, for \$1,157; the building was partially enclosed by July 11, 1846, when it was blown down; it was rebuilt and consecrated January 20, 1847, by Bishop De Lancey. A new brick edifice was completed and dedicated December 29, 1863, under the pastorate of Rev. J. G. Webster, and in 1887 it was partly reconstructed and refitted. The rectory was purchased December 13, 1875, for \$2,600.

On January 12, 1842, the Jordan Academy was incorporated and soon afterward a building was erected. It maintained an active existence many years until the public school system of the State diverted educational interests into other channels, when it ceased its usefulness. On January 25, 1867, the Jordan Academy and Union Free School was incorporated with the old academy, the district having been formed in 1863 by the consolidation of districts 14, 16, and 17. The first Board of Education consisted of Harry Weed, president; John Dales, clerk; Alexander Van Vleck, M. T. Sperry, and George Garrick. The old academy property was acquired by act of the Legislature in 1875. The presidents of the board have been William Potter, A. F. Tracy, S. L. Rockwell, A. D. Lewis, J. W. Murray, and A. E. Brace, incumbent. The present school building was erected in 1890 at a cost of about

\$20,000, and contains a library of about 1,250 volumes, laboratory, cabinet, gymnasium, etc. The academic department is under the Board of Regents. Many graduates of Jordan Academy have attained prominence in professional and business life and in politics.

On April 1, 1848, the village of Elbridge was incorporated under an act passed December 7, 1847. The first officers were Lucius Millen, president; Harvey Roberts, Ezekiel Skinner, Alonzo Wood, and William Van Vechten, trustees; Cyrus W. Upham, treasurer; and Charles McGowan, clerk.

Among the presidents have been Alonzo Wood, W. P. Van Vechten, William C. Van Vetchen, J. D. Rhoades, Squire M. Brown, John Rice, C. W. Hilliard, Nathan Munro, Charles G. McGowan, H. M. Lamson, M. W. Lyon, W. P. Smith, B. A. Wood, Charles O. Baker, S. M. B. Rhoades, John S. Markell, James H. Lankton, and George H. Hunsiker, incumbent.

The village has a small fire department, equipped with a hand engine and a hook and ladder truck.

In 1853 the direct line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was completed and opened with a station at Jordan. This marked the beginning of a gradual business depression in the two villages and withdrew in a measure the elements of their prosperity. Trade was diverted toward larger centers of population, while manufacturing lost to some extent its activity through distant competition. Leading citizens subscribed for stock to aid in building the road and upon its completion sold their stock for cash. In a few years the villages, and especially Jordan, retrograded fully 25 per cent.

Between 1854 and 1857 the State deepened the channel of the Seneca River at Jack's Rifts at a cost of \$150,000; the work was in charge of Hon. George Geddes. About 200,000 yards of rock cuttings were removed and the marshes were drained as far west as Mosquito Point.

On July 14, 1856, No. 386, F. & A. M., was instituted with John G. Webster, W. M.; James McClure, S. W.; and Alonzo Case, J. W. Elbridge Lodge No. 275, I. O. O. F., was organized April 19, 1871, with nine members. H. H. Porter was N. G.; James M. Halsted, V. G.; and R. M. Cole, C. S. Jordan Lodge No. 230 was much older than this, having been instituted June 30, 1846, with W. T. Graves as N. G.; C. W. Upham, V. G.; George W. Green, secretary; H. T. Sheldon, treasurer. It was subsequently reorganized as Jordan Lodge No. 215, I. O. O. F.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church in Jordan was built in 1864-65

by Father William McCallion of Camillus; at the same time a cemetery was opened. The parish now contains about eighty-five families and has always been connected with the Camillus charge.

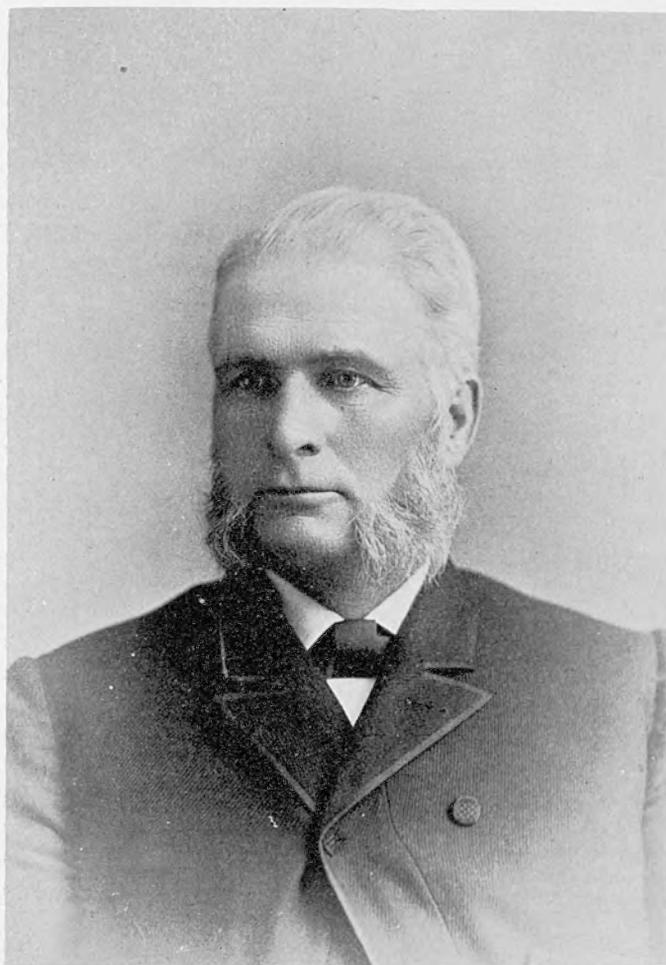
Some of the early manufacturing industries of Jordan, not already noticed, are here recalled, prominent among which was the works of Amos Miner (more fully described in Chapter XLV), who very early located in Jordan and with his oldest son Frank had a tub, churn, and pail factory at the head of Jackson's mill race; they afterwards manufactured pumps and developed a large business. In 1833 a dam was thrown across the creek at this point and Ebenezer Daggett and T. L. Carson subsequently built a saw mill here. The latter, with Thomas Payne, soon succeeded to the Miner factory and in 1835 moved the machinery into an old storehouse erected by James Cornwall in 1825, which now forms the west part of Charles M. Warner's malt house. Mr. Payne afterwards sold out and removed to Seneca Falls; finally Salmon Greene succeeded Mr. Carson, and the firm of Daggett & Greene continued many years, manufacturing about fifty wooden pumps each week. They made also boilers, engines, and plows, and established a store. About 1845 Ebenezer Daggett built a storehouse from which thousands of bushels of grain were shipped to Albany during the palmy days of the canal.

James Redfield was one of the early blacksmiths, and in his shop Deming Boardman carried on a cooperage several years until 1866, when it was converted into the Peck & Tracy foundry. William Boardman was long a prominent citizen and business man.

On the site of the old "Red Mill," which was built in 1824, was in later years the bedstead factory of Garrison & Taylor, which was burned and never rebuilt. The site is now occupied by the electric plant, which supplies electricity to the villages of Jordan, Elbridge, and Skaneateles.

About 1850 a wheelbarrow manufactory was established by Sperry & Rockwell, whose successors were S. L. Rockwell & Co. In 1865 the saw and strawboard mill of George Putnam was started by Hardy & Putnam, and in 1872 a second wheelbarrow factory was put in operation by A. D. Peck; this is now a machine shop.

These various manufacturing interests, together with the mercantile trade of Jordan village, called into existence the private bank of Westfall & Co., which ultimately failed. In 1870 a private banking business was established by R. S. Sperry & Co., who were succeeded by Rodger & Co. in 1874.



WILLIAM C. RODGER.

Along the banks of Skaneateles Creek a number of manufactories have been operated, most of them with considerable success. At Elbridge the old Munro flouring mill was long an important establishment, and is now owned by Alfred E. Stacey. In a building erected by Jacob W. Page in 1826 John T. Thomas & Sons had a bedstead factory, which was started in 1859; Deacon Huntington was a member of this firm for a time. The structure was burned February 19, 1895, while occupied for a glove and mitten factory by S. P. Rowe & Co. The glove business has given Elbridge quite a wide reputation in recent years. The old carding mill and cloth-dressing establishment of Levi Clark was subsequently utilized for a pail factory, saw mill and chair factory. The chair works were started by Eaton & Seeley in 1877 and in the same year a similar establishment was put in operation by Buckman & Sons. On the site of the strawboard mill was very early an oil mill run by Jared Wheeler. In 1865 S. D. Paddock, jr., began the manufacture of strawboard and still owns the property. Below this, where is now the clothes wringer manufactory of William Wall, was formerly a saw mill operated by William Hamlin. Besides these there were formerly in the neighborhood of the village a pearl barley mill and a saw mill, the latter run by Charles Lombard. John S. Markell now carries on a chair factory and the Elbridge Electrical Manufacturing Company is engaged in making dynamos, etc.

A full account of what was accomplished in this county in aid of the government during the turbulent period from 1860 to 1865, in which patriotic work this town was among the foremost, is detailed in a previous chapter of this volume. Elbridge gave to the Union army her full complement of volunteers, some of whom rose from the ranks to honorable posts, and many of whom gave up their lives in defense of the country.

The latest internal improvement to influence the town was the completion of the West Shore Railroad in the fall of 1883, making the third great steel highway through this section. Elbridge is now among the most prosperous of the towns of Onondaga county, and contains many farms that are justly the pride of their owners.

The supervisors of the town since 1854 have been as follows:

William F. Goodell, 1854; Ira Hamilton, 1855-56; Luke Ranney, 1857; Alonzo Wood, 1858; Gilbert Hall, 1859; John Munro, jr., 1862-75; Alexander Van Vleck, 1876-77; Alfred D. Lewis, 1878-79; Hiram D. Preston, 1880-82; Carloman Copp, 1883; Squire M. Brown, 1884-85; Charles C. Cole, 1886-88; D. Munro Hill, 1889-90; David M. Hill, 1891; William G. Cottle, 1892-95. Silas E. Mann was town clerk

from 1854, or earlier, to 1880; his successors have been Royal K. Craner, 1880 and 1882-90; Peter R. Grauel, 1881; John Y. Andrews, 1891-92; Eugene E. Mann, 1893; Charles E. Morley, 1894-95.

The growth of the town is shown to some extent by the following statistics of population at different dates:

1830, 3,357; 1835, 3,599; 1840, 4,647; 1845, 3,829; 1850, 3,924; 1855, 4,561; 1860, 4,509; 1865, 4,318; 1870, 3,796; 1875, 4,211; 1880, 4,087; 1890, 3,560; 1892, 3,808.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE TOWN OF VAN BUREN.

The survey divisions or townships of Marcellus and Camillus were two of the twenty-five laid out in the Military Tract (described in Chapter I) by Simeon De Witt in 1790. It must be borne in mind that these township divisions had no connection with later organized towns, although the latter in many instances retained the names originally given them. In the formation of the town of Marcellus in 1794 its territory is recorded as "comprehending the townships of Camillus and Marcellus, together with all the residue of the Onondaga Reservation and the residue of reserved lands lying southwest of the said Salt Lake." The old town of Marcellus extended north to the Seneca River and included the territory of Van Buren. From Marcellus the town of Camillus was set off March 8, 1799, and also took within its bounds the town of Van Buren, which was not organized until many years later. Camillus included the present town of Elbridge, about three-fourths of the present town of Camillus, and, as stated, the whole of the present town of Van Buren. Of the 100 military lots comprising Camillus, Van Buren includes thirty-six. These lots approximate 600 acres each, many of them slightly exceeding that extent, the rectangular lots averaging about 620 acres each. In adopting the lines of some of the lots to the windings of the Seneca River, which forms the western boundary of the town of Van Buren, the surveyors assumed more latitude in the quantity of land assigned to each lot. The extremes in area are found in these river lots, the largest being probably numbers 17 and 9, in the western part of the town. According to the surveyor's figures No. 17 contains about 706 acres and No. 9 about 663 acres. The

smallest lots are numbers 43 and 7, the first named containing about 534 acres and the latter a little less than 500 acres. Each soldier in the Revolutionary army was entitled to 500 acres from the State of New York, and 100 acres from Congress, thus giving him one whole lot; but the State made the grant only when the soldier gave in return an assignment of his congressional grant. In the many cases when this assignment was not made, the State reserved 100 acres in each lot, which was laid out in one corner of the lot. These reservations were sold about 1795 by the State and generally passed into possession of speculators. They took the common name of "State's hundred" and are still thus designated. To partially provide for the expense of surveying the Military Tract, a statute of 1790 caused an assessment of forty-eight shillings (in addition to all other fees) on each lot. If this assessment was not paid within two years the surveyor-general was authorized to reserve and sell at auction a square tract of fifty acres laid out in one corner of the lot. In very many cases these assessments were not paid within the designated time and, as a consequence, the fifty-acre tracts are numerous throughout the county; fifteen of them are situated in the town of Van Buren. They became, and still are, generally known as the "survey-fifty" tracts. These tracts were sold by the State in July, 1790, and, like the others described, passed to possession of speculators as a rule.

The Commissioners of the Land Office were authorized by the law to decide upon the merits of the applications for grants in the Military Tract, which were made by drawing lots for the locations. The drawing commenced on July 3, 1790, and the issue of patents began on the same day and continued until the entire 2,500 lots were exhausted. Following are the names of the grantees who drew the lots in the present town of Van Buren:

- 1, Christian Charles, private;
- 2, Abraham Swartwout, captain;
- 3, William Noyes, sergeant;
- 4, James Skaats, corporal;
- 5, John Welch, matross;
- 6, John Johnston, matross;
- 7, Benjamin Epton, private;
- 8, Benjamin Herring, ensign;
- 9, Patrick Davis, private;
- 10, Abraham Ten Eyck, lieutenant;
- 11, reserved lot;
- 12, William Lee, corporal;
- 13, Patrick Downs, private;
- 14, William Gurtley, matross;
- 15, reserved lot;
- 16, William Ockerman, matross;
- 17, Michael Connolly, lieutenant;
- 18, Henry Pawling, captain;
- 19, Peter Davis, private;
- 20, John House, private;
- 21, Nathan Whipple, private;
- 22, Abel Jacobs, matross;
- 23, James Rosekrans, major;
- 24, James Lewis, matross;
- 25, Francis Horner, matross;
- 26, George Houseman, private;
- 27, Henry Swartwout, lieutenant;
- 28, Jacob Haring, private;
- 29, John Corter, private;
- 37, Joseph Collins, private;
- 38, John Cunningham, bombardier;
- 39, Daniel Tappen, sergeant;
- 40, James Scott, fifer;
- 41, John F. Vacher, surgeon;
- 42, John Williams, private;
- 43, Daniel Minema, surgeon.

Six lots in the town were set aside, as provided by the law, for special purposes, one for the support of literature, and four for other purposes. Lot 15 was designated as reserved for "literature," and in 1813 was granted to Pompey Academy by act of Legislature. Lot 11 remained public property many years and finally passed into private hands. In the land patents the State reserved title to all gold and silver mines, and five acres of every 100 for highways.

During the five years succeeding the date of the close of the war, scarcely any settlements were made on the Military Tract; it was a wilderness, very little known to people at large, and especially to the men who had fought on the fields of the Revolution; hence it is not surprising that the veterans were ready to accept almost any consideration offered for their grants. It is generally believed that a drink, or or other small quantity of rum, was, in some cases, the only price paid for a patent. Out of thirty-four soldiers who drew lots in Van Buren only one became an actual settler on his land, and this occurred through his repurchase of the patent which he had sold. This was lot 38, granted to John Cunningham.

The sale of claims began immediately after the close of the war; that of William Gurtley, lot 14, was assigned as early as June 23, 1783; that of John Williams, lot 42, was transferred in the same year, and twenty of the thirty-four grantees of lots in what is now Van Buren assigned their claims before the allotment of 1790. In some instances the consideration was reasonably valuable, like those of Patrick and Peter Davis, who sold lots 9 and 19 in 1785 for fifty pounds each. On the other hand James Skaats sold lot 4 for £4; John Welch sold lot 5 for £3 14s. 8d.; Francis Horner sold lot 25 for £3 4s., etc. Of the fourteen Van Buren grantees who retained their claims until after the allotment of 1790, eleven at least sold before the close of 1794.

The last ones to part with their grants were the holders of lots 21 and 41, with perhaps also the holder of lot 3. Nathan Whipple, the holder of lot 21, was in 1796 a resident of Petersburgh, Rensselaer county, and sold his title by a deed dated January 13, 1796. John F. Vacher, the holder of lot 41, was a resident of Morris county, N. J., and held his land until November 14, 1796, when he also sold out. While most of the purchases of these claims were mere speculations, others were legitimate investments, bought to hold the lands indefinitely, to be sold in later years at a greatly advanced price. During the decade 1791-1800 the Van Buren lots averaged in price from sixty to

eighty cents per acre, and the actual settlers of that period paid about these prices. John McHarrie agreed to pay seventy-five cents per acre for his purchase in 1795, and David Haynes's purchase of 1798 was at sixty-six cents per acre.

Among the holders of lots, or parts of lots, in the Van Buren territory in early years were men of national reputation, not only citizens of this State but of others. Aaron Burr held a part of lot 29 for a time, and Lieutenant-Governor Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was interested in lot 13. Governor De Witt Clinton held a part of lot 8 from 1796 to 1821, while other noted men in Philadelphia, the State of New Jersey, New York city, and in the eastern part of this State, were land owners in this town during periods of varied length in early years. The period of land speculation in much of the Military Tract closed about 1820, by which year most of the lands had passed into possession of residents. The reader of Chapter I. (Military Tract) in this volume has learned of the protracted trouble that arose over titles to lots in the tract and how they were finally ended. In those troubles Van Buren had its share. Considerable of the difficulty arose through repeated sales of the same lot by unscrupulous grantees. For example John Williams sold lot 42 in 1783, again in 1790, 1791, and a fourth time in 1796. Lot 14 also was sold three times by William Gurtley, in 1783, 1785 and about 1787. Lots 1, 7, 12, 20, 21, 22, 37, and 40 were all sold more than once. To cause further trouble and litigation, fraud was practiced by forgeries and alterations of dates in papers; and squatters, with no pretence of right, settled on lots and resisted eviction. Between 1797 and 1801 all the contested claims were settled, about forty of which were in Van Buren territory.

The surface of Van Buren is level and undulating, and is well drained by the Seneca River, which bounds it on the northerly and westerly sides, and many small streams. The soil is chiefly a sandy loam, with gravelly loam and clay to a limited extent in some localities. As a whole it is well adapted to the growing of corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco, potatoes, and fruits. A dense forest of hemlock, beech and pines covered the hills and valleys, in which wild animals roamed in undisturbed freedom. The southern portion of the town is slightly hilly and the surface has a general slope northward to the river, along which are considerable marshes.

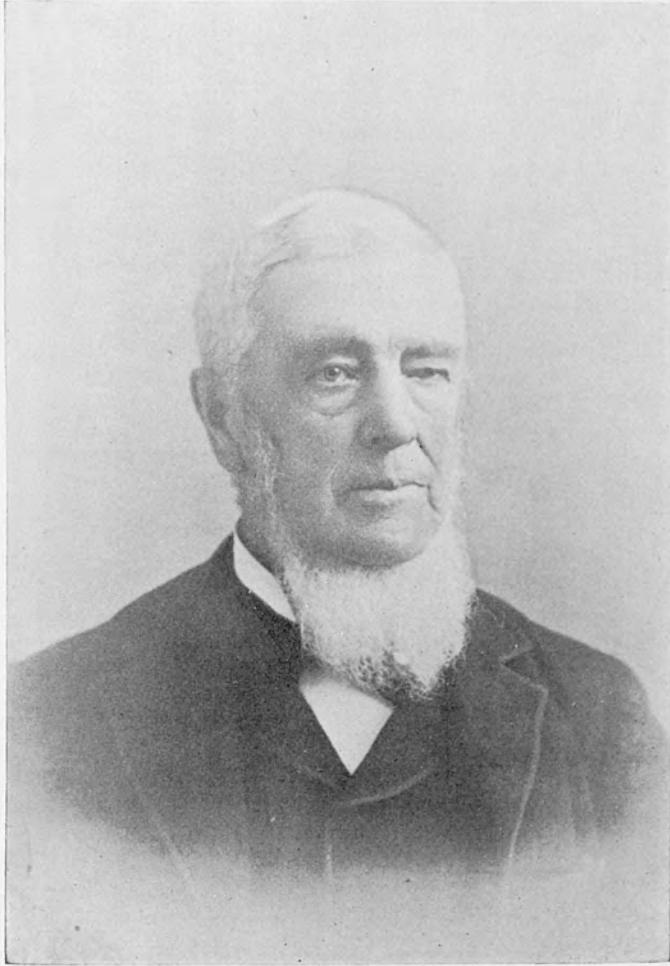
There are several sulphur springs in the town—one at the Darrow place, one mile south of Baldwinsville; two or three on Dead Creek,

and perhaps others on the margin of the river on or near lot 16. The water is very good, but the springs have not been developed to any extent. There are many deposits of excellent marl on Dead Creek flats, and in the vicinity of Warners. Some small deposits of gypsum have been found at Jack's Rifts. From specimens examined, it is presumed deposits of alabaster are to be found in the hills east of Ionia. There is considerable clay shale in the town in the vicinity of Ionia, Jack's Rifts, and on the James Williams farm; also at other points in the town. Red shale crops out along Dead Creek in considerable quantities. There are no valuable ledges of stone in the town. Limestone in Van Buren is not a product in quarries; but boulders and field stones are sufficient for building purposes. There is more or less of chestnut and white pine land in the town. On Chestnut Ridge there is considerable second growth chestnut, and also on lot 1.

The beautiful Seneca is an ever-flowing stream and is charming and inviting. It is of especial value and importance to Van Buren, and always will continue to be. It is the outlet for the numerous lakes to the west and southwest of Van Buren, and drains a large water-shed. The public roads are in fine condition, and have been much improved within two decades dating from 1875 to 1895.

Of the inhabitants of Van Buren prior to settlement by white men, there is little to be said. Its territory constituted a part of the hunting grounds of the Iroquois, and the treaty of 1788 gave them, of course, the right to hunt here, as it did in all other parts of their old domain. The valley of Dead Creek in this town was their highway from the Onondaga towns to the Seneca River, and a trail ran north and south near the creek. The earlier name of the creek, "Camp Brook," was derived from the fact that the hunting parties made their numerous camps along its banks. A small Indian village was situated at Jack's Rifts, when the first settlers arrived, and remains of an old orchard were in existence on lot 3, some of the trees of which were preserved as late as 1873.

Every summer the Indians came up from the south to hunt and fish, and on cold nights often sought the shelter of the pioneers' cabins, where they would be permitted to lie near the fire wrapped in their blankets through the night. The towns in the western and northwestern part of this county escaped the horrors of the Indian wars, and after settlers arrived, such Indians as wandered through this region were well disposed and friendly; they had been taught, to their great



A. K. Clark

cost, that they must submit to the rule of the white man. The deep forests that originally covered the town harbored many wild animals long after settlement began, and the pioneer who was compelled to pass one or more nights in the open air, or in a frail shanty, prudently kept a fire burning to frighten away the wolves.

The first settlers in the town of Van Buren were, like those in several other sections of the county, temporary hunters and trappers who came in and "squatted" wherever the surroundings offered the best promise for their vocation. The first of these is not even known by name, and was found when the first surveyors entered the town (probably in 1791), living alone on lot 40, about on the site of the Warners hamlet. The surveyors made his cabin their headquarters while working near by. On returning from their labor one night, they found the trapper dead on his bed. He was buried in the forest near the north line of the lot, leaving no record to tell the pioneers further of this adventurous dweller in the wilderness.

Another settler who came in about 1791 was John Dunn, who cleared a space and built a cabin on lot 12, across the road from the site of the house of the late Luther Hay. Dunn lived there several years, when his wife died and he moved elsewhere.

The first permanent settler in the town was John Wilson, a native of Limerick, Ireland, whence he emigrated when his son Robert was seven years old. He lived for a time in Washington county, and settled in this town in 1792 on the "survey-fifty" of lot 38, and died there early in the present century, leaving several children, from whom are descended many families now resident in the town. His remains were buried in the old cemetery at Ionia. James and Robert Wilson were sons of the pioneer, and of his daughters, Martha married David Haynes, Elizabeth married William Lakin, and Isabella married Samuel Marvin. A grandson, also named Joseph, was prominent in the town at about the date of its organization.

John McHarrie was the first permanent settler in the northern part of the town, where he located probably in 1792, although the date is given 1794 on the gravestone of his son John, jr., who died in 1834. This pioneer was of Scotch ancestry and a veteran of the Revolution. He removed his family from Maryland to the Seneca country and thence proceeded down the Seneca River to lot 7 at what became known as "McHarrie's Rifts," near Baldwinsville. He died there November 26, 1807, at the age of fifty-five years, and was buried in a field near his

home. This burial and others made there in early years was the nucleus of Riverside Cemetery. John McHarrie, jr., was the only son of the pioneer and left no descendants but a daughter, Lydia, who married Gabriel Tappen, another early settler noticed further on.

Daniel Allen settled on lot 7 in 1793, but very little is known of him. His cabin probably stood on land now included in the cemetery. In a list of the electors of 1807 Allen's name does not appear, and he had probably died or removed before that date.

David Haynes settled in Van Buren territory about 1795. Born June 9, 1771, at Lisbon, N. H., he lived in early manhood near Albany, where he met a man named McKnown who then held the title to lot 12. McKnown, as it is related, offered Haynes a part of the lot if he would make an actual settlement on it, which he did. On May 14, 1798, the owner deeded to Haynes 150 acres in the southeast corner of the lot, which is still in possession of the family. No other tract has remained in one family during so long a period. A few years after his settlement, Mr. Haynes married Martha Wilson, and in 1799 their daughter was born, who was the first white child born in the town. Some years later Haynes engaged in the salt business at Salina and went there to live; but in 1816 he returned and after that his time was divided between Salina, the West, and on his homestead, which he had increased in area by purchase. He died on his farm on May 26, 1841, and was buried in Baldwinsville. Of his nine children none is now living, but many of his grandchildren are resident in the town. His children were Elizabeth, who married Samuel P. Smith in Salina, passed her life there and died there on May 9, 1875; John, Cornelia, Polly (wife of Philip Farrington), Thaddeus, Edward, Horace, Brooks, and James. Thaddeus long occupied the homestead.

Ebenezer Spencer bought 150 acres of land of the owner of lot 40 on October 10, 1795. The deed is the first one given to a grantee resident within the limits of the present town. Nothing further is known of Spencer, and his stay in this locality was short.

Another pioneer of whom little is known was John Wigent, who is said to have settled in 1796 just east of the site of Memphis, whence the family removed later to the northern part of the town. His descendants are still resident.

William Lakin, a native of Croton, Mass., where he was born on October 11, 1758, settled in this town about 1796. He had served through the Revolutionary war and was wounded. Finding his way to

Washington county, N. Y., he there married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Wilson (before mentioned), whom he followed westward. He settled near the site of Memphis, died on February 23, 1835, and was buried at Ionia.

John Tappen, a native of New Jersey, where he was born about 1756, was a Revolutionary soldier and settled in this town west of the site of Ionia in 1796. He died there November 22, 1818, and four months later his wife passed away; both were buried on a corner of his tract which he had set aside for the purpose and which is still occupied by the old cemetery. His children were Abram, Gabriel, Asher, Stephen, William, Betsey (wife of Henry Clark), Nancy (wife of Elijah Snow), Electa (wife of Stephen Hart), Sally (wife of James Barber), and Phoebe (wife of James Williams). (See biography of Wallace Tappan herein.)

Samuel Marvin, born in Connecticut about 1779, came to Van Buren as early as 1799, married Isabella Wilson, daughter of the pioneer, Joseph, and took up a farm on lot 11, where he died in 1814. He was buried on a now neglected site on lot 38. Asher T. Marvin, and Mrs. Louisa Williams, two of his children, are still living, advanced in years.

The Taber family, who settled in the town about 1800, is not now represented here, but was somewhat prominent in early times. Gardner and Esek Taber were probably brothers, and Daniel and Benjamin, who owned land on lot 25 as early as 1805, may have been brothers of Gardner and Esek. The first marriage within the town limits was that of James Wilson and Roby Taber. Esek Taber died in 1814 and his will mentions his wife, Roby, and his daughter, Roby Nicholas. The death of Mrs. Jonathan Taber is stated to have been the first death in the town.

While various accounts have given the names of other settlers prior to 1800, they are probably erroneous if we abide by existing original records. These pioneers found themselves surrounded by circumstances similar to those encountered in other localities. Settlement had progressed in Onondaga county ten or twelve years; but the town under consideration, lying to the northward of the great Genesee trail, or road, was passed by many pioneers who proceeded on westward, or was neglected by others who settled nearer to the great thoroughfare. Asa Danforth had been clearing land in Onondaga Valley, boiling salt at Salina, and grinding grain in his primitive mill near the site of

Jamesville four or five years before the first permanent settlement was made in what is now Van Buren; and adventurous pioneers had located in Pompey, Manlius, and in the old towns of Marcellus and Camillus, outside of what is now Van Buren, before 1792. The Seneca River between Onondaga Lake outlet and Three Rivers, was a comparatively busy highway and was much traveled long before its course farther westward was explored, a fact that led to the establishment of the McHarrie-Baldwin settlement at Baldwinsville, while the region farther west was somewhat neglected for a time. As settlement spread southward and northward from the Genesee trail, the southern section of the town was the first to be occupied, other pioneers gradually working their way further north. The early waterway from the east to the west across this State was up the Mohawk River, through Wood Creek, Oneida Lake and River and the Seneca River, a route that was greatly improved in the latter part of the last century by the Western Inland Lock and Navigation Company. Over this route an active boating traffic sprang up and many of the pioneers of Central and Western New York, to as far west as Palmyra, transported their goods through this waterway. The natural consequence was the building of settlers' homes along the Seneca and other streams, as John McHarrie did in Van Buren about 1792. The scanty mail for the pioneers of this town stopped at Onondaga Hollow and there, in the stores of Roger Tenbroeck, George Kibbe and others, they bartered their produce for household necessities, on their way, perhaps, to Danforth's grist mill. Newspapers did not exist in Onondaga county until 1806 and current news passed slowly from point to point in the speech of the people. Luxuries in homes were wholly absent, as were also many common conveniences that are now regarded as prime necessities. The pioneers looked at the sun to learn the time of day, and perhaps notched a stick for the passage of each day. This latter device served its purpose as long as the daily notch was cut, but it is related that in one instance the Haynes family neglected this important act and thereby lost a day. Sunday came, of course, a day too late, and when the family made their customary Sabbath visit to the McHarrie family and found them desecrating the day by chopping in the woods, there was consternation among the visitors. A comparison of records discovered the source of the error. The distance from a physician was another often distressing circumstance to the pioneer. A story is told of Mrs. Haynes, in this connection, that when one of her children fell from a

height and was rendered unconscious, she saddled a horse, took the child in her arms and rode eight miles southward to reach a physician.

Recurring again to the settlements in the town which continued at the beginning of the present century, we find that Phineas Barns, sr., of the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, became the owner of land in the southwestern part of Van Buren in 1801. This was the first section to receive settlers, and kept in advance of other localities in this respect. Lot 25, 100 acres of which passed into possession of the Barns family, was owned by Peter Tenbroeck of the town of Onondaga. The farm sold to Barns included that part of the site of Ionia lying north of the east and west road, and the improvements made by him were the beginning of the little village. There Phineas Barns, jr., settled in 1803. His log house was superseded in 1808 by a frame dwelling, erected by or for him, which was probably the first frame house in the town. Phineas Barns was prominent in the early history of the town; died August 6, 1825, aged forty-four years, and is buried at Ionia. In the same year (1803), in the same locality with Barns, Amos Warner and his brother Ezra settled. Amos was a native of Stockbridge, Mass., born in 1780, and lived in Pompey before removing to Van Buren. He died January 20, 1868, and is buried at Warners. His brother Ezra died July 10, 1844, aged fifty-six years.

Eber Hart, a native of Rhode Island, settled in the town in 1803; died about 1842, and is buried at "Sorrel Hill."

In 1785 Israel Rogers of Ulster county, N. Y., bought the land grants of Patrick and Peter Davis, thus becoming owner of lots 9 and 19 in Van Buren. Moses Rogers, son of Israel, came on westward, and on the death of his father in 1805 became the owner of a part of lot 19. He settled on the lot probably in the previous year. Jonathan Molby, from Connecticut, purchased a part of lot 12 in 1804, and Joel Foster of Pompey in the same year bought part of lot 25. He died June 17, 1834, at the age of fifty-one years, and is buried at Ionia.

In 1805 the names of Benjamin and Daniel Taber (before mentioned) and Henieal Warner and Reuben Woodward appear as grantees on lot 25. Benjamin Taber sold out in 1815, and Daniel in 1818; they probably then removed elsewhere. Henieal Warner also sold his farm in 1813, and may have left the town. About 1805 John Clark bought of David Haynes part of lot 12 and sold it in 1818 to a man with the same name as his own.

About 1806-7 Ebenezer Wells of Wethersfield, Mass., and Reuben

Smith of Westford, Mass., settled on lot 7. Wells was born in 1756, lived for a time in Rensselaer county, where his son James (born in 1783, died May 8, 1873) and died February 22, 1812, and his remains lie in the academy lot on the Baldwinsville north side.

In 1806 Aaron Smith settled on lot 27; his cabin burned in 1811 and he left the town. About the same time Ebel Goddard came from Massachusetts and settled on lot 7. He subsequently removed west.

In the year 1807 a State canvass was taken of all citizens who were entitled to vote by reason of owning or occupying land. This list is very valuable for its information relative to permanent residents at that early date. The old town of Camillus had 203 electors, thirty-eight of whom can be recognized as of the Van Buren territory. They are as follows:

Phineas Barns, Ira Barns, John C. Britton, John Clark, Peleg Cornell, Stephen Crego, Isaac Earll, Jonathan Foster, David Haines, Eber Hart, William Laken, Isaac Lindsay, John McHarrie, Daniel McQueen, Peter McQueen, David Parish, Jonathan Parish, Josiah Parish, Samuel Parish, Elijah Rice, Joseph Robinson, Abraham Rogers, Moses Rogers, Benoni Sherman, Benjamin Tabor, Daniel Tabor, Asher Tappen, Gabriel Tappen, John Tappen, Amos Warner, Hannel Warner, Seth Warner, Calvin Waterman, Joseph Wilson, Reuben Woodward, John Wygent, James Young.

John C. Britton, a Revolutionary soldier, came from New Jersey and settled near Ionia; he died in 1842. Jonathan Foster also lived near there, and died in 1830; also did Ira Barns, who died October 8, 1864, aged eighty-one years. Abraham Rogers was probably a son of Moses Rogers, and Gabriel Tappen and Asher Tappen were sons of John Tappen. Elijah Rice was an early settler on lot 39, and Benoni Sherman near by on lot 27. Seth Warner, born about 1775, came into the town in 1807, was a prominent citizen and died at an advanced age. He and Henry Warner settled on lot 39. Daniel McQueen settled early on lot 12, and Peter McQueen was a land owner in 1814 on lot 43. In the eastern part of the town a number of the above list of electors settled, among them Isaac Earll, Calvin Waterman and James Young, near Van Buren Corners; Joseph Robinson and the four Parishes were in the extreme southeast region; Stephen Crego on lot 23, and Isaac Lindsay on lot 29. Isaac, William and Elijah Lindsay, brothers, probably removed from southern Camillus to Van Buren territory about 1807, and Heman Warner, brother of Seth, settled on lot 40 about the same time. Abner Hitchcock, blacksmith, was also a settler on lot 40, and John Sherman on lot 12.



A. H. Goll

A pioneer of some note who settled on lot 38 in 1808 was John Cunningham, a Revolutionary veteran who belonged to Machin's company of artillery and shared in the expedition against the Onondagas in 1779. He came to Van Buren from Newburgh, N. Y. His son, also named John, passed his life in this town, but no descendants are left. Robert H., another son, was killed by accident in 1825. Catherine, daughter of the pioneer, married Samuel Howe, and from them are descended members of the Howe, Haynes, Crum, Van Wie, Reed, O'Brien and other families. John Cunningham, sr., died about 1820.

Others who are known to have settled in the town in 1808 are Levins Squire, on lot 27, and Delanson Foster, Jonathan Skinner, Samuel Skinner, Aaron Foster and Samuel Willard on lot 40. Philip Hodges was a land owner on lot 22, and about this time, probably, Augustus Harris settled on lot 14, the land having come into possession of the family in 1804.

In 1809 Alvin Bostwick settled on lot 27, and about this time Nathan and Isaac Bentley located on lot 39. Jonathan Taber owned land in 1809 on lot 39, Charlton Britton on lot 12 and Benjamin Depuy on lot 7. In the next year (1810) Esek Taber owned land near Ionia, and James Wells (son of Ebenezer) on lot 7. Charles H. Toll settled at Ionia about 1810.

A few persons known to be early settlers in the town, who kept little record of their lives, were Benjamin Bolton, mentioned in Clark's Onondaga as located early at Jack's Rifts; Gilbert Totten, also at the Rifts; the Delano family, on lot 12; Daniel Bartholomew, in the western part of the town; Atchison Mellin, in the northern part, and Abel Goddard, on lot 7.

Settlement was now progressing rapidly as the many attractions of the locality became better known. There was not yet a school or a church in the town, and little business of any kind aside from agriculture. But there were indications of the situation of the later villages and hamlets. This was especially noticeable at "McHarrie's Rifts," as it was called, the settlement made by John McHarrie in 1792, as before noted, on the site of the first ward of Baldwinsville. This site is on lot 7, granted to Benjamin Epton in 1790, who sold twice, the successful purchaser being Charles F. Weisenfels. He sold to William J. Vredenburg, and he to Samuel Meredith of Philadelphia, all in 1790. McHarrie had discovered an ideal spot for his wilderness home. Fish and game abounded, and he found considerable occupation in

helping boats through the rifts on their up-river trips. Daniel Allen settled in 1793 a little farther up the river, and both contracted for land with Meredith. Allen received his deed for 100 acres in 1793.

During a number of years early in the century there was a road coming from the south which crossed straight down to the river bank in a northeasterly direction, passing through the present cemetery property and ending near the site of McHarrie's cabin. A ford crossed the river at that point. This road was resurveyed in 1814, but was abandoned a few years later. About 1806 the State road to Oswego was laid out, crossing the river at the rifts. Dr. Jonas Baldwin had at an earlier date purchased land on the north side of the river, and there laid the foundations of Baldwinsville. He built the toll bridge under authority of a legislative act of April 7, 1807, and later constructed a dam, canal, mills, etc. (See history of Lysander herein.) Meanwhile McHarrie died in 1807, not having received a deed of his 500 acre purchase. In 1808 the deed was given to his heirs. The State road having opened the land to settlement, several of the pioneers already mentioned, and others, took up tracts in that vicinity, but very little excepting farm improvements was accomplished in the hamlet until about 1820-25. Considerable travel centered at the Baldwin bridge, and as early as 1814 highways leading to the settlement at Ionia were established about where Canton street, Water street, and Downer street now lie.

During the period under consideration the families of Seth, Amos, and Heman Warner had given the name "Warners" to the settlement on lots 39 and 40, and in 1813 a school house was built at the corners on lot 39, and two years later the Baptist Society, the first religious organization in the town, came into existence, as noted further on.

The names of Samuel Beckworth, and Elisha and Peter Peck, on lot 41; Daniel Savage, in the same section, on lot 22, and David Cornell on lot 29, appear as pioneers of 1811. James Rogers, son of Moses, became a land owner on lot 19, in this year, and Thomas Marvin, with his sons, George, Morton, Joseph, Warren, Henry, and Ralph, settled on lot 40.

Some of the principal settlers of 1812 were John Ingelsbee, Moses Howe, Luther Seaver, and Phineas Meigs, in the "Sorrel Hill"¹ region; John Wright, who bought land near Ionia; Nathaniel Cor-

¹ Said to have been named in ridicule of the great quantity of the worthless weed, wild sorrel, that grew in the vicinity.

nell, sr., and Cyrus H. Kingsley, near Van Buren; Nicholas Vader, near the northwestern part of the town. In this year Thaddeus Sweet, Clark Eldred, Ephraim Smith, and Reuben Smith had land on lot 13, which they lost a little later, their titles proving worthless.

The records show that in 1813 James Clark and Ethan Daniels were on lot 8, and in that section were also located Elijah Barnes, Eli Ketchum, and one Walker. In the eastern part of the town were John Patch, Holder and John Cornell, Benjamin Parish, and on lot 41 John H. Lamerson and John Sears. In the northern part were Nathan Williams, lot 10; Chester Holby, lot 11; John Williams, lot 7, and Charles Turner, lot 14.

Settlement at this time received a considerable check in most parts of the county, through the effects of the war that had broken out in 1812. Sackett's Harbor, Oswego and other frontier posts had been garrisoned by the Americans, who in the winter of 1813-4 carried the struggle upon the lakes. When Oswego was threatened by the appearance of a British fleet in the harbor, the militia was called out for service. Onondaga county responded, and among the companies who hastened to the threatened post were those of Gabriel Tappen and Stephen Tappen, of Van Buren. The reader of the early chapters of this volume has learned that most of the militia from this region arrived at Oswego too late to be of much service, and generally returned home after a few days. In 1813 the militia of Van Buren section was a part of the 16th Regiment. Stephen Tappen was lieutenant-colonel of the 172d Regiment, organized in 1816, and Gabriel Tappen was colonel. On the old militia rolls prior to 1821 are found many other Van Buren names, as shown in the following list of officers:

Regimental staff—Abraham Rogers, quartermaster in 1809; Charles H. Toll, quartermaster in 1816, adjutant in 1819, major 1820; John McHarrie, paymaster in 1819; U. H. Dunning, surgeon in 1820.

Captains—Gabriel Tappen, 1809; Stephen Tappen, 1811; Henry B. Turner, 1812; David Parish, 1814; Seth Warner, 1816; John L. Cooper, Henry Warner, Levi Pad-dock, 1818; John Inglesbee, Richard Lusk, 1819; Delanson Foster, 1820.

Lieutenants—Seth Warner, Gabriel Tappen, 1806; David Parish, 1812; Josiah Parish, jr., Stephen Shead, 1814; Ira Barnes, John L. Cooper, 1816; James Wells, John Inglesbee, Richard Lusk, Jost C. Finck, 1818; Delanson Foster, 1819; Phineas Meigs, 1820; C. H. Kingsley, 1821.

Ensigns—Ira Barnes, 1819; Henry Warner, James Wells, 1816; Delanson Foster, James Rogers, Daniel Cornell, 1818; Phineas Meigs, Stephen Britton, 1819; Abram H. Hamblin, John Lakin, 1821.

With the close of the war settlements in new localities revived, and

progress was rapid. In 1814 Eleazer Dunham, Loami Wilcox, James and Jonathan Paddock, Robert Wilson, and Stephen Shead were located near Ionia, giving further prominence to that section. John Tappen had, a few years earlier, donated land a little west of the corners for the first burial ground in the town, and near by the first school house in town was built about 1813. When the State road was opened in about the same year, and became considerably traveled, and with a bridge crossing the Seneca, this hamlet, then known as "Barns's Corners," assumed still more prominence. A post route was opened over the new highway, and Charles H. Toll built and kept a tavern at the corners for the accommodation of the post-riders and other travelers. A justice's court was established in 1814, with Mr. Toll justice of the peace. He also opened a store, and about 1816 the first post-office in the town was established here with the name Ionia, and with Mr. Toll postmaster. These improvements brought in a further influx of settlers, among those of 1815 occurring the names of Pardon Hart, Peleg Taber, James Rice, Levi Carter, Thomas Smith, and Dr. Jonathan S. Buell, the first physician in the town. In 1816 the vicinity of Ionia was further populated by Henry Cook and Richard McLaury, and with the arrival in 1818 of Theodore Popell, the first lawyer, and about the same time of Dr. Uriah H. Dunning, the little village seemed to be on the high road to prosperity.

Henry Spores and Douw Smith settled on lot 20 in 1814; the latter died in 1841 at the great age of 104 years. John Morley and Rudolphus Auchampauch were on lot 28 in that year and David Tillotson on lot 40. In the eastern section Joshua S. Hulse was on lot 22, Josiah Hodges, and Vine Branch on lot 23, Elijah Waterman on lot 29, the Brewster and McAllister families on lot 15 and Jost C. Finck on lot 10. In 1815 Frederick Onderkirk and a family named McGee settled on lot 4.

The year 1816 saw a considerable increase in the land owners of the town, including Marcus Rice, Robert Rogers, Alfred Little, Isaac Saxton, John C. Weeks, and David Calkins on lot 9; Thomas W. Curtis and Simon Rouse on lot 19; Hazael Henderson, Samuel Howe and Waty Meigs on lot 20; Enos Talmage on lot 21; Thomas Bowen, Nicholas Lamerson and Benoni E. Danks on lot 22; John L. Cooper and Holden L. Albro on lot 23; John Savage and Zar Patch on lot 42; John Bowman and Daniel Nelson on lot 43.

It is manifestly impossible to follow the details of town settlement

after the date under consideration, though the arrival of many prominent families will be noted as we proceed. With all the settlement thus far made, the town was scarcely out of the frontier stage of growth in 1815. As late as 1814 Benoni Sherman was down on the list of those who were paid \$10 each for wolf scalps. His name is followed in 1816 by Jonathan Howe; in 1816 by David Cornell, William Lindsay, Benjamin Weaver, John Paddock, and Hiram Nichols, and in 1817 by Isaac Lindsay. In 1819 Abel Weaver and William Lavin were given a bounty for killing wildcats.

Under the law of June 19, 1812, which inaugurated the school district system in every town in this State, the school commissioners of the old town of Camillus reported their division of the town into districts on September 4, 1813. Of the seventeen districts seven were wholly or partly in Van Buren territory, and were described in the report as follows:

District No. 8, by Mr. Parish, comprehends the inhabitants on lots 14, 15, 22, 23, 29, 42, 43, the north part of lot 44, the northeast part of lot 55 to the Beavermeadow Brook and a part of lot 41, including Elihu Peck.

District No. 9, by Lieutenant Warner's, comprehends the inhabitants on lots 27, 39, 40, east on lot 41 to include Captain Peck's, south on lot 53 as far as the swamp, the east parts of lots 26 and 38 and fifty acres off the southeast corner of lot 19.

District No. 10, by Captain Robinson's, comprehends the inhabitants of lots 13, 20, 21, 28, and the east half of lot 12.

District No. 11, by Mr. Barns's, comprehends the inhabitants on lots 25, 37, 24, 35, 18, the west half of lots 26 and 38, the south third of lot 19, except fifty acres lying in the southeast corner of said lot, the north half of lot 51 and the farms of Elijah Lindsay and Richard McLaughry on lot 50.

District No. 14, by Captain Tappen's, comprehends the inhabitants on lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, the west half of lot 12, the east half of lot 10 and two-thirds of lot 19 on the north.

District No. 15, on lot 8, comprehends the inhabitants on lots 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 16, 17, and the west half of lot 10.

District No. 17, by Mr. Springsted's, comprehends the inhabitants on lot 66 and western 550 acres on lot 54, that part of lot 79 north of the cedar swamp and part of lot 41 to include Mr. Beckworth, John Lamerson and Captain Sears's farms.

Before 1816 school houses had been built in most of these districts, the one at Ionia, before mentioned, probably being the first one. That for District No. 9 was situated on lot 39 at the northeast corner of the junction of the roads. The land was deeded to the district by Henry Warner on January 1, 1814, for \$5. A little farther east, on lot 21 John Woodworth deeded land for the house of district No. 10. Still farther east at Van Buren Corners, on lot 22, was the house of dis-

trict No. 8. In the western part of the town on lot 8 was the district and house of No. 14.

In 1815 the creation of new districts began and changes in boundaries took place almost yearly, until the needs of the town are now supplied by sixteen districts with fifteen school houses. In 1830 there were nineteen districts. The first teacher in the town is said to have been Augustus Robinson, of whom very little is now known. There are at the present time (1895) about 650 children enrolled in the town. The first library in the town was established at a meeting held in April, 1816, in the old school house, and was called the Alexandrian Library. The first trustees were Stephen V. Barns, Phineas Barns, Levi Carter, Seth Cushman, and Charles H. Toll. The second church society, called the Christian church, was organized at Ionia in 1818.

Highways, too, had been considerably extended by 1816 and several important roads crossed this town. The first of these was probably the old State road to Oswego, ordered surveyed in 1804, crossing the eastern part of the town from Baldwinsville to Belle Isle. These State roads were popular in the early years of the century, and each successive Legislature made provision for more or less of them, some of which extended hundreds of miles. They were powerful aids in the development of the county and could not have been provided so early by any other means. The route of the old State road in question was stated in the act of Legislature simply as "From the court house in Onondaga to Ox Creek near where it empties into the Oswego River and from thence to the village of Oswego." It is believed that the highway was laid out over a nearly untraveled route, and it is traditionally related that the commissioners paid little attention to a quest for a desirable route, but laid it out from one settler's cabin directly to another, so as to be sure to reach a dwelling at each recurring meal time. At any rate, the road was of great importance, hastened the settlement of that section of the town, and became especially useful in the war of 1812. The old Camillus road-book shows that the portion south of the Seneca River was resurveyed in 1814, while other parts were resurveyed in 1830 and in later years.

Another State road which was ordered laid out by an act of March 29, 1811, was to run "from the bridge over Sodus Bay, on the most direct and eligible route, to the new bridge over the Seneca River, at Adams's Ferry and from thence, on the most direct and eligible route, to the house of Gideon Brockway in the town and county of Onon-

daga." The bridge mentioned was Snow's bridge which spanned the river from the town of Lysander to lot 9 on the Van Buren side. In the following year the northern terminus of the road was changed, and the survey was probably made in 1813. The road is the one that runs eastward from Ionia towards Warners and westward towards the river, and its opening brought through this town a great amount of travel and gave an impetus to the growth of the settlements of Ionia, Warners, and Van Buren. The construction of the Erie Canal diminished the usefulness of the highway, and ten years later the abandonment of the bridge over the Seneca ended its importance as far as this town is concerned.

Jonathan Wood is the first whose name appears signed to numerous surveys of 1813. Joseph White and Elijah White followed, the latter having laid out roads in the eastern and central parts of the town, while Wood worked in the western part. Squire Munro made some surveys in 1815 to 1819. Angustus Harris was a prominent surveyor after Van Buren was organized; others who surveyed prior to 1829 were James McClure, James Ransom, Daniel Reed, George W. Robinson, and Asa Baker. From the date of the beginning of the old Camillus road record, March 30, 1814, highway development was comparatively rapid. When the salt industry at Salina became extensive, about 1820, highways existed leading down to the boat landings along the river, to which wood was drawn for shipment. These have been abandoned in recent years, and many changes in other roads have been made for various reasons. When the town of Van Buren was created in 1829 it contained thirty-five road districts, with the following list of road overseers:

1, Elnathan McLaughlin; 2, Josiah Hodges; 3, Calvin Ford; 4, Peter H. Rogers; 5, Daniel Betts; 6, Russell Foster; 7, Justin S. Cornell; 8, David Scoville; 9, Darius Hunt; 10, George Marvin; 11, Philander W. Alcott; 12, Origen B. Herrick; 13, Benoni E. Danks; 14, Jabez Grippen; 15, William McLane; 16, Abel Weaver; 17, Oliver Nichols; 18, Ralph Russ; 19, Warren Russell; 20, Browning Nichols; 21, Phineas Barnes; 22, James Paddock; 23, George Hawley; 24, John H. Lamerson; 25, Joel S. Barnes; 26, Edmond Holcomb; 27, Peter McQueen; 28, William Jones; 29, John Griswold; 30, Jerome Sweet; 31, Amos Warner; 32, David D. Prouty; 33, Nathaniel S. Hungerford.

Following is a list of postmasters at the Corners:

1829, Charles Turner; 1830, James T. Hough; 1831, Adonijah White; 1837, Hezekiah Dow; 1840, Isaac Earll; 1842, Christopher C. Clapp; 1843, Asabel K. Clark; 1849, Lyman Peck; 1851, John Bowman; 1852, Solomon Keller; 1856, Horatio N.

Howe; 1856, Hezekiah R. Dow; 1861, Solomon Keller; 1862, Emeline Keller; 1866, office discontinued; 1867, Rufus Foster; 1871, Augustus W. Bingham.

Following is a list of postmasters at Memphis:

1828, Charles H. Toll; 1830, Oliver Nichols; 1835, Job Nichols; 1838, David C. Lytle; 1839, John D. Norton; 1843, Leonard Mason; 1849, Abel H. Toll; 1851, Charles H. Toll; 1853, John Lakin; 1857, Andrew B. Conover; 1858, Wilson Bates; 1861, Anson Dunham; 1866, Charles D. Barnes; 1867, David Shapley; 1869, Seabury M. Higgins; 1871, Henry Crouse; 1885, Irvin R. Burch; 1889, Dwight M. Warner; 1893, Irvin R. Burch.

Following is a list of postmasters at Warners:

1837, John Skinner; 1849, George W. Marvin; 1853, John Boley; 1854, Sherburne Noble; 1854, Stephen W. Betts; 1872, George W. Davis; 1884, Alvah L. Spaulding; 1885, Duane Van Alstyne; 1889, Thomas H. Marvin; 1894, Ann McAuliffe.

Frontier scenes and conditions were now passing away. Population poured into this region with a character that could not fail to promote the best interests of the community; and while the settlers had their trials, general advancement was made. The remarkable cold season of 1816 caused much distress in this vicinity and many families found themselves without food; but its effects were soon dispelled. The post-office at Ionia was established in 1816, or a little later, with a mail route on the State road, and in 1817 the new post-office at Baldwinsville placed another mail route on the eastern State road. The old town of Camillus was at this time an important member of the county group, and the bringing of the supervisorship into Van Buren territory in 1818 marks the growing importance of the latter. The villages of Camillus and Ionia were only second to Elbridge, while in later years Canton (Memphis) rivaled Elbridge. From 1814 to 1829 the town clerk's office was in the present Van Buren, Linus Squire holding the office of town clerk several years. He was chosen supervisor in 1818, the first representative from the northern part of the old town. His successors as town clerk down to 1829 were Charles H. Toll, 1818-20-22-24; Lewis Squires, 1825; David C. Lytle, 1826-27; Abel Lyon, 1828-29. Mr. Lyon was elected the first clerk of the new town of Van Buren.

Following is a list of the supervisors of Van Buren from its organization:

Gabriel Tappen, 1829-30; Cyrus H. Kingsley, 1831; Gabriel Tappen, 1832; John Bowman, 1833; John Lakin, 1834; Gabriel Tappen, 1835-6; David C. Lytle, 1837; (1838 to 1844, records not accessible); 1845-6, Belden Ressigue; 1847, Thaddeus Haynes; 1848, Cyrus H. Kingsley; 1849, Heber Wetherby; 1850, E. B. Wigent; 1851, Samuel Maltby; 1852-3, Thaddeus Haynes; 1854, Hezekiah R. Dow; 1855-6, De

Witt C. Greenfield; 1857, Wilson Bates; 1858-9, W. H. Downer; 1860, Rufus Sears; 1861, D. C. Greenfield; 1862-3, Warren S. White; 1864-5, Harvey Tappan; 1866-7, Asahel K. Clark; 1868-9, Charles G. Kenyon; 1870, H. Tappan; 1871, A. K. Clark; 1872, Hiram Bowman; 1873-5, Richard P. Newport; 1876-7, Augustus W. Bingham; 1878-9, A. T. Hotaling; 1880, Thomas O'Brien; 1881-2, D. M. Warner; 1883-4, Edwin McDowell; 1885-6, Willard L. Frazee; 1887-8, Chas. M. Snow; 1889, John J. Gibson; 1890-2, J. Edward Davis; 1893-5, Martin Harrington.

The rapid settlement of this town during the decade preceding 1830, like that in many other towns in Onondaga and other counties, was in a considerable degree due to the completion of the Erie Canal, the middle section of which was finished in 1819. The opening of the great waterway also changed to some extent the trade centers and the localities favored for settlement. The State road, and its traffic to which the settlements of Ionia, Warners and Van Buren were due, diminished in importance, and the same is true of the Seneca River and the old water route eastward. Canal villages sprang up with remarkable rapidity, and in Van Buren the older hamlets were soon deprived of much of their trade and importance by Canton (Memphis).

From 1820 to the town organization in 1819 the record shows continued prosperity. The forests were rapidly falling, to be converted into wood for the Salina salt boilers, or into lumber in the many saw mills noticed farther on. The hamlet of "Macksville" (Baldwinsville) was becoming a busy settlement. Baldwin and his associate capitalists built mills on the south side of the river, giving the place an impetus which twenty years later made it a successful rival of Canton.

The political life of the town in early times had its period of interest the same as in later years, and the old Federalist and Republican parties waged their warfare until the disbandment of the former in this county in 1817. Then followed the bitter strife between the Clintonians and the Bucktails, both claiming to be of the Republican party. The death of Clinton in 1828 deprived his faction of a leader and led to readjustment of party lines, and the old Republican party about this time took the familiar name of Democrats. In January, 1828, the Anti-Masonic party was organized in this town, and polled 59% votes in that year.

With the growth and changes thus briefly noticed, came the establishment of various industries, schools and churches. What was probably the first saw mill in Van Buren was built at "Bangall," in 1815, by Nathan Skeels and Solomon Paddock, on lot 18, on the little brook that later supplied power to other mills and shops. It did not long en-

ture and was succeeded in 1822 by the Elsworth mill a little further down the creek. The latter was built by Reuben, Levi and Daniel Elsworth. Reuben died about 1827, when his son-in-law, Horace Rewey, took the mill and operated it several years; Ira Barnes was associated with him. The pond here became a source of ill health, the site was abandoned, and about 1832 Ira Barnes built a mill on the old Paddock site. This was rebuilt in later years by George Wood, and was operated at different periods by various persons.

Bangall, on lot 18, once gave promise of becoming a considerable village. With excellent water power and its early mills, a numerous settlement was gathered there at an early day; but the later business attractions of other points destroyed the prospects of the place.

John McHarrie and Gabriel Tappen built an early mill on lot 7, outside of the present corporation line. It was abandoned about 1845, was rebuilt by others but was not operated very long.

The first grist mill was also built in the Bangall region on lot 19 about 1817 by James Paddock. It passed to Thomas W. Curtis in 1820 and to Robert M. Rogers in 1822. About 1825 it became the property of Calvin and Chauncey Goodrich who built and carried on a distillery in connection. They sold out to Charles H. Toll and Robert Rogers. It subsequently passed to Theodore Cook of Utica and did a thriving business. It did not run long after 1850. Another early grist mill was built after 1840 on lot 18, by Albion J. Larkin. This was later changed to a cotton mill.

In 1824 Stephen W. Baldwin bought from John McHarrie for \$511 a thirteen-acre tract including the land north of Water street and the whole river front. On this land he planned a canal similar to the one on the north side, a part of which was built in 1825, and at the same time Baldwin and Johnson built the saw mill on the site of the raw hide factory. The canal was never carried across the State road. Another purchase was made by Mr. Baldwin in 1825 for which he paid the McHarries \$613 for the tract now enclosed by Canton, Downer, and McHarrie streets.

The first grist mill at Baldwinsville on the south side was built on the site of the Mercer & Clark mill by Stephen W. Baldwin about 1827, and in the latter year John McHarrie bought a half interest. It has been rebuilt more than once. A second mill was built here in 1836 by Sandford S. Parker, on the site of the present stone mill, and was burned in the sixties. A small distillery was established on lot 20 about 1835 by Henry Strong; it was closed about two years later.

In the same year that Baldwin built the grist mill, John McHarrie laid out the first village lot on the south side and sold it to Amasa Scoville; it was on the southwest corner of Water and Syracuse streets. A little later Mr. Baldwin had surveyed a series of village lots on the east side of the State road, a part of which were sold.

About the year 1827 the McHarries built the old red school house on the corner of Canton and Downer streets; it was then some distance from the settlement. In January, 1828, McHarrie sold to James Johnson the tract now enclosed by Syracuse, Water, Canton and Downer streets excepting Scoville's lot for \$623. Water street was then the center of business, and James Johnson was an early storekeeper. He met with reverses in 1831 and his large property interests on the south side were sold, much of it to Reuben Smith, who soon took a leading place in the community. Mr. Smith died in 1878. In 1828 some effort was made to supersede the name "Macksville" with "Wellington," but it was not successful. In 1830 street names were introduced on both sides of the river, and continued as new ones were opened. Between 1830 and 1840, many lots had been sold on the south side, the principal residents of that period being:

Amasa Scoville, Ira Welch, Otis Bigelow, David S. Chapin, Walter D. Herrick, Russell B. Frisbie, Jonas C. Brewster, Austin Baldwin, George S. Wells, Reuben U. Smith, Stephen Prouty, James A. Scoville, Garret L. Cotton, Horace D. Putnam, Joseph W. Heath, Jonathan A. Ormsbee, Andrew Brown, Harlow Chapman, Patrick Carroll, Ebenezer Merrick, David Penoyer, Samuel L. Allen, Origen B. Herrick and Sandford C. Parker.

About 1832 a tavern long known as the "Travelers' Home," was built on Syracuse street, on the site of the Harder residence. The first town meeting held in Macksville was in that house in 1835. About 1838 it passed to George B. Parker, and after being conducted by various persons was torn down about 1855. A rival of the old tavern was built in 1839 on a corner of Water and Syracuse streets, by the McCabe family, and called "The Exchange." It was subsequently burned. Between 1830 and 1840, the old name of the south side began to take the title of Baldwinsville, and when the village charter was granted in 1848 it became legally a part of Baldwinsville. Sometime after 1830 the old south side academy was started in a building on Tappen street. The school was organized by Reuben U. Smith, and through his interest it became known to some extent as "Smith's Academy." From 1841 to 1843 it was managed by E. D. Barber, assisted by Miss Fosdick,

and later Lewis A. Miller was principal. It was closed before 1850. The old red school house was removed from its site and the white school house was built in its place. When this was abandoned the new brick building was erected. The south side was a part of old district No. 11 when Van Buren was taken from Camillus and at that time was re-numbered 18. So it remained until absorbed in the Baldwinsville Union Free School district in 1864.

Sandford C. Parker settled at Macksville about 1835 and for twenty years was a leading citizen. He was the first lawyer in the place and also carried on a store. In 1836 he built the old stone grist mill on the site of the Hotaling mill. Something of a politician, Mr. Parker was elected to the Assembly at the time he came to the place; was president of Baldwinsville village in 1853-4 and was a defeated nominee for Congress in the latter year. Later in life he met with business reverses and died April 26, 1861.

The early manufacture of potash was extensively followed, and until wood became more valuable was a source of considerable income to the settlers. Among those who carried on asheries were Luther Seaver, who had one on lot 27 in 1813; Abijah Hudson, who operated one at Warners settlement as early as 1825; Isaac Hill, about the same time had one at Canton, and there was one in the northwest part of the town.

A man named Mead started a tannery about 1807 at what became Ionia and sold out to Daniel Betts who operated it many years. An early tannery at Warners settlement was owned by David Tillotson who was succeeded by Amon Dayton and Ambrose S. Worden.

At an early date, probably about 1807, Alvin Bostwick had a shop on lot 27, where the brook crosses the road, which was carried by a large overshot wheel. There he made spinning wheels and other household devices until 1859.

Jonathan Birge had a wood turning shop at Bangall between 1830 and 1840, and in 1848 F. R. Nichols and John Boley began making grain cradles at Warners, which they successfully continued until 1853. Not long after 1830 O. B. Herrick established a wire sieve factory at Baldwinsville which he conducted many years. A small foundry was operated at Memphis by Levi Elsworth as early as 1829 and another was carried on south of Baldwinsville by John Gayetty and Alexander Rogers about 1845 and continued nearly twenty years.

The Darrow earthenware pottery, started at Baldwinsville on the

north side in 1845, and was removed to its later location near the sulphur springs in 1848, where it was operated by the firm of J. Darrow & Son, until 1876. In 1852 it was changed from an earthenware to a stoneware pottery.

Stephen Tincker, who came into Van Buren about 1830, built a saw mill at Bangall in 1839, which he sold to Timothy J. Handy. Subsequently it passed to Albion J. Larkin who transformed it into a grist mill. On Crooked Brook, lot 13, above the McHarrie and Tappen mill, before mentioned, Hiram H. and James A. Scoville built a saw mill about 1824. It afterward passed through the ownership of Charles Turner, one Healey, Peter Barber, John Hall, and finally to Augustus and Maynard Smith. Farther south on lot 21 Joseph Hopkins built a mill in early years which was operated until after 1850. On lot 39 Isaac Bentley built a saw mill about 1844 which was in operation until recent years by various persons. Another existed early on lot 23, which was long ago abandoned. James Johnson built a saw mill on the south side at Baldwinsville in 1825, which ran until later than 1850. West of Dead Creek on Lot 3 was the old Vader Mill, built about 1825 by Isaac Hill, the Canton merchant. His dam broke away before the end of the first year and he sold out to Nicholas Vader. This mill was quite successful and was operated at different periods by the Vaders, later by them for Col. James Voorhees and George W. Bowen, by Russell D. Bentley or his employees, Abram Cornell and John Pickard. Howard Tillotson bought it in 1859, improved it and added a cider mill. He sold to Philip Pelton in 1877, who later leased it in turn to Jacob Vader and Phineas Smith. It was closed up in 1886. With the disappearance of the forests these old saw mills were necessarily abandoned, many of them between 1850 and 1860. More recent manufactures are included in the history of Baldwinsville.

While these various industries were being established and carried on for the upbuilding of Van Buren, the town was advancing in other directions in corresponding ratio. The following list of property owners on each lot in Van Buren in 1825 is worthy of preservation in this connection:

Lot 1, Elihu Wright.

Lot 2, Thomas Chapman, Dunham Ely, Jacob Spore, Henry Spore, Nicholas Veeder.

Lot 3, Daniel Diltz, John Diltz, Maurice Diltz, John C. Finck, Joseph Ouderkirk, Nicholas Ouderkirk, David Prouty, John Tarpenny, Nicholas Veeder.

Lot 4, Frederick Howard, Margaret Mellin, Frederick Ouderkirk, Peter F. Ouderkirk, Richard B. Ouderkirk, Gabriel Tappen.

Lot 5, Elijah Lindsay, George Rouse, Jonathan Safford, Asher Tappen, Gabriel Tappen, John Wigent heirs, Samuel Wigent, John Williams.

Lot 6, Henry Clark, Nathan Gillet, William Malby, William Rouse, David Scoville, Gabriel Tappen.

Lot 7, Jonas C. Baldwin, Warren S. Baldwin, John McHarrie, Gabriel Tappen, James Wells.

Lot 8, James Clark, James Johnson, Eli S. Ketchum, Marcus Rice, Daniel Saxton, Levi Weston, Rufus Whitcomb, Joseph Wilson.

Lot 9, Phineas Barns heirs, Anna Calkins, William Calkins, George Kill, Sylvanus Marvin, John McGee, James Rice, Isaac Saxton, George Stephens, Calvin Taylor.

Lot 10, John C. Finck, James Sweet, Nicholas Veeder, John Wright.

Lot 11, Henry Clark, Chester Malby, Nathan Marvin, Jonathan Odell, Isabel Pelton, Belden Resseguie, Justus Wever, John Wigent heirs, Isaac Wilcox, James Williams.

Lot 12, John Brittin, jr., John G. Clark, David Haynes, Isaac Malby, Jacob Malby,

Lot 13, John L. Cooper, Assalum Culver, Ira Earll, Hawley & Patch, John Herrick, Stephen How, Oliver Leonard, David Penoyer, Levi Perry, James A. Scoville, Albert G. Wells.

Lot 14, Augustus Harris, Jacob F. Springsted, Charles Turner.

Lot 15, Decker & Crego, William Jones of Onondaga, Asahel Kingsley, Daniel Nelson, John H. Newberry, John Patch, Widow Starkweather, Amos Taft, Peter Taft, Nathaniel Tompkins.

Lot 16, owners' names unknown.

Lot 17, Dunham & Miller, Jonathan Foster, John Gridley, John Griswold, Horatio Griswold, Abraham H. Hamblin, Robert Parks, Daniel Stilson, Aaron Warner.

Lot 18, Edward B. Angel, Ira Barnes, Phineas Barns heirs, Obadiah Bates, Aaron Bell, Lyman Burrill, Ethan Campbell, George Casler, Moses Dunning, Daniel Elsworth, John C. Finck, Augustus Foster, Joel Foster, Jonathan Foster, Noah Marshall, Simon and Harlow Marshall, Solomon Rhoades, Marcus Rice, Thomas Smith, Amos Warner, Seth Warner, Benjamin Wever, Elijah White, Cornelius Young.

Lot 19, Ira Barnes, Pardon Hart, Stephen Hart, Phineas Meigs, James Paddock, Simon Rouse, James Rogers, Peter H. Rogers, Robert M. Rogers, Solomon Sutherland, Nathan Williams.

Lot 20, Amos Hall, Pardon Hart, David How, Samuel How, Phineas Meigs, jr., Simon Rouse, Amasa Scoville, Abijah Sears, Arza Sears, Augustus Smith, Nathan Weaver, Nathan Williams.

Lot 21, Darius Armstrong, William Bartholomew, Thomas Bowen, Nathaniel Cornell, jr., Joseph Hopkins, William Lindsay, Ebenezer Morley, John Morley, Philander Olcott, John Robinson, Henry Springsted, Enos Talmage, John R. Waterman.

Lot 22, John S. Allen, Roderick Burroughs, Nathaniel Cornell, Nathaniel Cornell, jr., Benoni E. Danks, Azor Daton, Isaac Earll, Asahel Kingsley, Cyrus H. Kingsley, John Patch, William Ware, Benjamin Wilkinson.

Lot 23, George Borden, Marcus Earll, Isaac Mann, William McClain, Mullet & Barber, David Munro, Jacob Orr, John Patch, Abijah Ware.

Lot 24, Levi Ross.

Lot 25, Ira Barnes, Phineas Barnes heirs, Daniel Betts, Joel Foster, Jonathan Foster, Joshua L. & L. Davis Hardy, Eber Hart, jr., Ezra Loomis, Stephen Mead, Stephen Ostrander, Horace Rewey, Marcus Rice, Amos Warner, Ezra Warner, Thomas Warner, William Welch, Reuben Woodard.

Lot 26, Jonathan Barney, Phineas Barnes heirs, Henry Cook, Asa Crossman, Archibald Green, Moses How, Asahel Hungerford, Levi Paddock, Loren Shead, Sylvester Shead, Aaron Steele, Joseph Wilcox.

Lot 27, Alvin Bostwick, John Clark, jr., John Crumb, Alpheus Earll, David How, Jonathan How, John Inglesbee, Michael Redman, Abijah Sears, Hiram Warner, Andrew Warner.

Lot 28, Asa Barnes, William Hall, Norton F. Marvin, Hiram Nichols, Dudley Norton, Holden L. Olbro, Isaac Peck, Benjamin Pulsopher, Warren Russell, Samuel Skinner, Eli Sprague, Joel Warner, James Williams.

Lot 29, David Cornell, Holder Cornell, John Cornell, Peleg Cornell, Augustus Harris, Isaac Lindsay, Isaac Peck, Peter Peck, Bennet Rusco, Calvin Waterman, Eleazer Waterman, Elijah Waterman, Thomas Waterman.

Lot 37, Edward B. Angel, Hiram Barnes, Phineas Barnes, jr., Daniel Betts, Daniel Calkins, John Conant, Eleazer Dunham, Uriah H. Dunning, Joshua L. and L. Davis Hardy, Isaac Hill, William Kester, John Laird, Abraham Lipe, Oliver Nichols, Abram Rogers, Benjamin Simpson heirs, Thomas Smith, Charles H. Toll, Loammi Wilcox.

Lot 38, William Caine, Henry Cook, John Cunningham, Robert B. Cunningham heirs, Dunning & Laughlin, Samuel Eaton (innkeeper), John Ford, Joshua Hardy, Isaac Hill, Samuel Hoat, Samuel How, Cyrus Ladd, John Lakin, David C. and Samuel Lytle, Francis D. Miner, Oliver Nichols, Alvah Scofield.

Lot 39, Isaac Bentley, James Drew, Samuel Nelson, Browning Nichols, Francis Nichols, Linus Squire, Henry Warner heirs, Jonathan Warner, Seth Warner.

Lot 40, Delanson Foster, William N. Higgins, Abijah Hudson, George W. Marvin, Dudley Norton, Isaac Peck, Aaron Quimby, Jonathan Skinner, Samuel Skinner, Truman Skinner, Linus Squire, David Tillotson.

Lot 41, John H. Lamerson, Almon Peck, Elihu Peck, Isaac Peck, Peter Peck, John Sears.

Lot 42, William Bartholomew, John Bowen, Henry Brand, John Curtis, David Dolph, Abel Dwight, Isaac Earll, Daniel Hay, David Parish, Elihu Peck, Joseph Robinson, Reuben Robinson.

Lot 43, Peter Bowman, John Bowman, Sylvenus Hodges, Daniel Loveless, Peter McQueen, Jonathan Parish, Stephen Robinson, George Schrader.

Another series of interesting facts is found in local records in the shape of references to town officers while Van Buren was a part of the old town of Camillus. The offices of supervisor and town clerk have already been noted. From scattered sources are gathered the following additional facts:

Benjamin Weaver was assessor in 1813, Gabriel Tappen in 1816 and 1817, Phineas Barnes in 1819, 1822, 1823 and 1824, and John Bowman in 1824.

Gabriel Tappen was trustee of the public lots in 1816, Seth Warner in 1822, 1823 and 1824, and Cyrus H. Kingsley in 1824.

Gabriel Tappen was commissioner of highways in 1813, Josiah Parish in 1814, Isaac Lindsay in 1814, James Paddock in 1815 and 1816, Phineas Barnes in 1816,

1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820, Henry Cook in 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824, Augustus Harris in 1821 and 1822, Enos Talmage in 1824, 1825 and 1826, Benjamin Weaver in 1826 and 1827, Cyrus H. Kingsley in 1828 and 1829.

Gabriel Tappen was commissioner of common schools in 1817 and 1819, Benjamin Weaver in 1824 and 1825, D. C. Lytle in 1824 and 1825, Adonijah White in 1827 and 1828.

Heman Warner was overseer of the poor in 1817, 1818 and 1819, Phineas Barnes in 1818.

Abram Rogers was constable in 1813 and 1814, Stephen Shead in 1818 and 1820, John Lakin in 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822 and 1825, John Patch in 1822, 1823 and 1824.

Justices of the peace were appointed from Albany up to 1827. Among those so appointed were Heman Warner about 1812, C. H. Toll in 1814, Isaac Earll in 1815, Phineas Barnes in 1815, Linus Squire in 1820. These held office for many years each. After 1827 justices were elected. John Lakin was chosen in that year, and held over until after Van Buren was created. John Patch was also elected in 1827, and re-elected in 1828.

The division of the old town of Camillus into three parts came before the Legislature in the winter of 1828-9. Hiram F. Mather, of Elbridge, was then State senator, and Herman Jenkins, of Jordan, was assemblyman. The law was finally passed on March 26, 1829. The section defined in the act for the town under consideration was given the name Van Buren in honor of Martin Van Buren, then governor of this State and afterward president of the United States. Following is a record of the proceedings of the first town meeting held March 26, 1829, the names of the overseers of highways as given on a preceding page, omitted:

At the Annual meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Vanburen held at the house of Elezer Dunham Agreeable to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York on the 26 Day of March 1829

The following persons were elected for the ensuing year, April 28th 1829. Viz.,
Gabriel Tappen Supervisor

Abel Lyon Town Clerk

Belding Resseguie Cyrus H Kingsley Asa Barnes Assessors

Charles Turner Henry Cook David Wiles Com of Highways

Daniel Betts Orvis Foot Isaac Earll Trustees of Public Lot

Elnathan McLaughlin Isaac Hill Adonijah White Com of Common Schools

Peter Peck & Amos Warner Overseers of the Poor

Wareham Root James Abrams Jr Thomas Warterman Inspectors of Common Schools

David Penoyer Collector

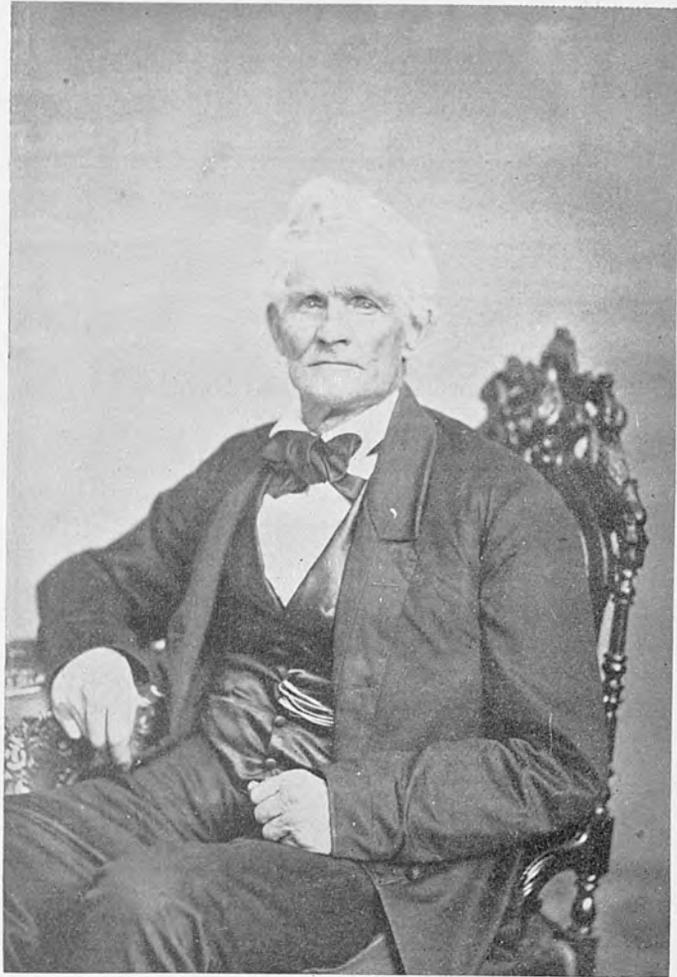
Voted that the Collector have three cents on the Dollar for Collecting the Tax

Voted that we have four constables in said Town The following persons were Chosen Constables

Henry Olds Joseph L Marvin Oliver Leonard and David Penoyer Constables

The following persons were chosen Overseers of the highways

[Names here follow.]



COL. GABRIEL TAPPEN.

Then Voted by Ballot for the place of holding town meeting next year

Carried by a Large majority to Eleser Dunhams

Then Adjourned to the third Tuesday of April next 1830 at the house of Elezer Dunhams In Van Buren

Most of these officers were farmers. Abel Lyon, was, however, a merchant of Ionia. Isaac Hill was a merchant at Canton, and Dr. Wareham Root was also from that village.

Justices of the Peace were elected under a special act in June of that year, when the following men were chosen: Isaac Earll of Van Buren, Jonathan Skinner of Warners and David Corkins of Memphis. The fourth justiceship was already held by John Lakin, who was superseded in the regular election in November by John McHarrie.

Gabriel Tappen, the first supervisor, was, during many years, one of the leading citizens of the town. He was born in Morristown, N. J., on June 20, 1783, and came to this town with his father, John Tappen, in 1796. He married a daughter of the elder John McHarrie. He took a company of militia to Oswego in the war of 1812; was conspicuous in organizing the schools and churches and held various town offices. He died on August 4, 1865.

The first Baptist church in the old town of Camillus was established in 1813 at Camillus, and the second Baptist church was organized around the corner on lot 39 in 1815. The old school house at the corners served for a meeting place for years, and meetings were also held in private dwellings. The growth of the village of Canton (Memphis) brought to the congregation an increase of members, and occasional meetings were held there. The first meeting held at Canton was in the village school house on February 25, 1826, and the society was organized March 30, 1830. The first trustees were Charles H. Toll, Chester Marshall, and Isaac Hill. After the organization meetings were held for a time alternately at Canton and Warners, and in the winter of 1833-4 a church was erected at Canton. People in the eastern part of this town aided in organizing a congregation at Belle Isle in 1830, although it was outside of the limits of the town. In 1844 it joined with the society at Camillus. The Baptist society at Baldwinsville dates its connection with the town of Van Buren from 1840. It had been organized since about 1818 in the town of Lysander, but was subsequently removed to Canton street, and in January, 1841, changed its name to the "First Baptist Society of Lysander and Van Buren." In 1865 a lot was purchased on Grove street and a brick parsonage

built, which was followed in 1871 by the purchase of the present site and the building of a new church.

Presbyterianism has never had a society of its own in this town, but one was formed in Baldwinsville in about 1813, and two years later it was incorporated as the "Lysander and Camillus First Religious Society." After a weak existence of about ten years it was reincorporated in October, 1826, at the school house in Baldwinsville. Two of the trustees, Gabriel Tappen and John Williams, were on the south side of the river. In 1840 another organization was effected, and Van Buren names are prominent in the work. The same is true of the society organized in 1817 at Camillus village. Presbyterians were numerous among the organizers of the Union Society at Warners in 1831. About 1841 they seceded and held separate meetings, and apparently made a formal organization as a Congregational society. In 1845 a Presbyterian society was organized at Amboy, and those Presbyterians at Warners went to it in a body.

The small denomination of the Christian connection followed the Baptists with an organization in this town in December, 1818. Thirty-five names were signed to an agreement in that connection. On January 26, 1829, the "Congregation of People called Christians" met in the Ionia school house and elected as trustees Henry McDowell, jr., Solomon Sutherland, Joel Foster, David Corkins, Robert Rogers, and John Ford. The incorporation papers were filed April 3, and a deed was passed for land on lot 37 south of Ionia. There the first church edifice in the town was built. After a long period of rather weak existence a reorganization was effected in 1854, and subsequently the old church was abandoned and the present one built at Memphis in 1868.

A Congregational society was in existence for a time at Ionia in early years, but died out. A meeting was held in the Ionia school house May 19, 1827, where the "Central Congregational Society of Camillus" was formed. The trustees chosen were Cyrus Ladd, James Rogers, and Jonathan Paddock. Another society that was Congregational in form was the Union Society, organized at the brick school house in Warners, January 18, 1831, Methodists, Universalists and Presbyterians uniting for the purpose. A church was at once built, and about 1841 the Presbyterian element seceded and organized "The First Congregational Society of the Town of Van Buren" on May 10, 1841. The trustees elected were Enos Peck, James Van Alstyne, and Henry L. Warner. This society probably never had an active existence. The

old Union society continued until 1846, when it was absorbed by the Methodists.

The early circuit preachers of Methodist doctrine held meetings throughout the towns of Camillus, Lysander and Marcellus. The Methodists were prominent in organizing the Union society mentioned, and about 1830 they began to organize at Warners and formed a class. The place probably became a permanent station in 1838, when William C. Mason was reported as the local preacher. In 1846 the Union society was reorganized in the Methodist faith, and in March Jacob Steves, Lawrence Lamerson, Aaron Quinby, Francis R. Nichols, and Ezra Nichols were chosen trustees. In 1869 the old church was rebuilt to its present form. A Methodist Protestant church was organized at Van Buren Corners in 1842, but it became weak and dissolved.

About 1849 the Catholics, who had become numerous in Baldwinsville, began to hold services at the corner of Water and Canton streets, pastors coming from Syracuse. In 1851 a society was organized, land was purchased and a church erected. In 1867 a permanent pastor was placed over the church, and it has since been a prosperous parish.

During the period since the close of the Civil war Van Buren has continued essentially an agricultural community. As such it has in common with many other interior towns shown very slow growth in population through the gradual exodus of its younger generation to more populous business centers, particularly Syracuse. As an agricultural district it is not behind any section of the county, and has met the gradual change in farming methods, the character of crops, etc., with success. It ranks with Lysander in growing tobacco and other crops, and dairying is successfully conducted. The Central Railroad skirting its southern side and the Oswego and Syracuse road its eastern side, give it ample shipping facilities reasonably near, but in other respects they cannot be said to have materially benefited the town; they make it easy for a large volume of trade to seek other points.

The population of Van Buren at different dates has been follows:

In 1830, 2,890; 1835, 2,963; 1840, 3,021; 1845, 3,057; 1850, 3,873; 1855, 3,085; 1860, 3,037; 1865, 3,031; 1870, 3,038; 1875, 3,074; 1880, 3,091; 1890, 3,444; 1892, 3,575.

CHAPTER XXXIV

THE TOWN OF LYSANDER.

In the twenty-five original townships of the Military Tract, No. 1 was called Lysander. It included what are now the civil towns of Granby and Hannibal in the county of Oswego. The erection of that county took away from Lysander thirty-three of its lots, numbered from one to thirty-three, leaving sixty-seven, numbered from thirty-four to one hundred. In the drawing of these lots for military service in the Revolution, they fell to the following persons, excepting numbers 34 and 35; the names of the grantees of these are not accessible:

36, Jonathan Palmore (Palmer);¹ 37, John Space; 38, Chapman Davis; 39, Adam Armstrong; 40, Lieutenant Christopher Hutton; 41, Abraham Dickerson; 42, John Stagg; 43, John Clarke; 44, John Campbell; 45, Richard Robinson; 46, Michael Harrin; 47, Solomon Meeker; 48, Captain Edward Dunscomb; 49, Samuel Abby; 50, Joseph Clift; 51, Christopher Leach; 52, Captain James Stewart; 53, John Stockbridge; 54, Captain Jonathan Titus; 55, Thomas Taber; 56, Thomas Cannon; 57, Joshua Bishop; 58, William Boyd; 59, Lieutenant Benjamin Gilbert; 60, John Cronck; 61, Nicholas Schuyler, surgeon; 62, Zacheus Kilburn; 63, Joseph Carman; 64, Captain Joseph Thomas; 65, Samuel Streel; 66, Reserved for Gospel, etc.; 67, Lieutenant John Burnside; 68, Robert Daily; 69, Ensign Samuel Dodge; 70, Captain George Sytez; 71, Captain Charles Newkerk; 72, Lieutenant Francis Brindley; 73, George Rider; 74, Henry Hawkey; 75, Lieutenant Levi Stockwell; 76, Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt; 77, Captain Dirck Hansen; 78, Captain D. P. Ten Eyck; 79, Captain Jonathan Titus; 80, Richard Davis; 81, Captain Charles Parsons; 82, Nicholas Keltz; 83, Captain Dirck Hansen; 84, John Laflure; 85, Pete Scriber; 86, Reserved for Gospel, etc.; 87, General James Clinton; 88, Lieutenant-Col. Marinus Willet; 89, John Van Atter; 90, Timothy Bennet; 91, Joseph Evans; 92, Gen. Alexander McDougall; 93, David Smith; 94, Henry Ash; 95, William Benson; 96, Henry Spring; 97, James Robertson; 98, Thomas Jackson; 99-100, Reserved for Gospel, etc.

The situation of these lots and the shape of some of them are peculiar owing to the long and winding river line of the eastern and southern boundary of the town. The surface of the town is generally level or slightly rolling, and the soil is a fertile sandy or gravelly loam. The beautiful Seneca River, which for many miles forms the town bound-

¹ These names are spelled as they appear in the records. Many of them are obviously wrong.

ary, has a fall of about nine feet at Baldwinsville, constituting a very valuable water power, which has been largely utilized from the first settlement to the present time. Cross Lake borders the southwestern part of the town, the town line passing through it, and the small Beaver or Mud Lake, with an area of 300 acres, is on lots 55 and 65. A few small streams exist in the northern and western parts, which in early years supplied power for saw mills; but they are now nearly dry in summer months.

With the erection of Onondaga county in 1794, Lysander kept its classical name and was given a large additional area of territory, including not only what are now Hannibal and Granby, but also what now constitute the civil towns of Cicero and Clay. The former of these was set off in 1807 and included the territory of Clay, which was not erected until 1827.

The town of Lysander came into being under somewhat untoward circumstances. The same causes, especially its comparative remoteness from the great east and west line of pioneer travel, which had prevented it from being a dwelling place or even a favorite resort for the Indians, contributed to postpone its settlement, while a period of extreme unhealthfulness in early years, caused some settlers to shun its borders. The Seneca and Oswego Rivers were often traveled by the Indians' canoes, and hunting parties of Onondagas and Cayugas came up into this region in summer months, but there is no evidence of their remaining here with any permanence. This part of the county escaped the distressing Indian wars, chiefly also on account of its situation, and after the arrival of settlers such Indians as were seen were generally friendly. The pioneers had to battle only with the wild animals, particularly wolves, which were very numerous and in many instances ferocious. The dense forests of pine and other trees abounded with game and the Seneca River with fish, both of which helped to supply the tables of the early settlers, and the fishing in the river became a source of considerable revenue.

Almost nothing was accomplished toward settlement in Lysander until about the beginning of the present century. Major Rial Bingham, who had settled near Fort Brewerton in 1791, went to Three River Point in 1793, but he can scarcely be considered a permanent settler of this town, for he removed to Salina not later than 1796, where he was the first justice of the peace and was identified with early salt making. Upon the erection of the civil town of Lysander, when the county was

formed, the first town meeting was ordered held at the house of Rial Bingham; but this was not done, and at the first town meeting in Onondaga Hollow the town was not represented. Neither was it at an adjourned meeting held at the house of Othniel Palmer, in the town of Onondaga on the 19th of August, 1794, but the board in its proceedings established the value of taxable property in the town at 400 pounds and assessed the tax at five pounds. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the clerk of the board notify the town of Lysander to organize themselves before the next session of the Court of Common Pleas to be held in and for the county of Onondaga on the last day of December, 1794, otherwise they may be deprived of the privilege of their sister towns, or perhaps the rigor of the law enforced upon them.

The next meeting was held at the house of Asa Phillips in the town of Scipio, on the first day of December, 1794, and again the town was not represented. The board thereupon ordered "the town to organize, on or before the next annual meeting agreeable to law, otherwise the penalty of the law shall be required of them." Without the fear of the law before their eyes the few settlers in the town still for a few years neglected to organize and sent no representative to the supervisors' meetings. On the 30th of May, 1797, a census was taken which showed the number of inhabitants in the then great town to be only fifteen and the taxable property with a value of \$1,500. In the next year (1798) Asa Rice, who had settled at Union Village, a few miles west of Oswego, in 1797, was elected supervisor, but if he attended any meeting of the board the records do not show it. The earliest records of this town of which there is any knowledge are for the year 1808, when Elijah Snow was elected supervisor; he was father of Elijah Snow, jr., who was uncle of Wallace Tappan. In the mean time the town of Hannibal was set off in 1806, and in the following year all the territory east of the Seneca River was taken off to form the town of Cicero. By this time settlement had considerably progressed.

Aside from Rial Bingham, before mentioned, it is probable that Jonathan Palmer was about the first settler in what is now the town of Lysander. He was a Revolutionary soldier, as were his six brothers, and drew lot 36 on which a part of the little village of Jacksonville stands. The early settlement at this point was given the name "Palmertown," afterward called Jacksonville, which name it retained until the post-office at Little Utica was removed there in the administration of James K. Polk, when it was named "Polkville." The post-office was removed back to Little Utica during the last administration

of President Lincoln, where it now remains. Descendants of Jonathan Palmer still live in the vicinity. Nathaniel Palmer, one of the brothers of Jonathan, was an early settler in the same locality; as also the Bogarduses, Fanchers, and Bakers, of which family Ezra Baker was a physician and had an extensive practice; several of their descendants now reside there. Later on it became the residence of Dr. Andrew P. Hamil, a prominent man in town matters and a skillful practitioner in his profession.

Between the date of Jonathan Palmer's settlement and the year 1800 a few other pioneers located in the town, among them Col. Thomas Farrington, Adam and Peter Emerick, Elijah and Solomon Hall, Abner and Manly Vickery, Job Loomis, John P. Schuyler, Ebenezer Wells, James Cowan, Elijah Mann. Of most of these little is known. The first ten years of the present century saw large accessions to the population of the town.

The reader has already been told in the history of Van Buren (Chapter XXXIII) of the settlement of John McHarrie, probably in 1792 and certainly before 1794, on the south side of the river on the site of Baldwinsville. There he built a cabin and found a little business in helping ascending boats up the rapids as they passed by the lands of Lysander in quest of more attractive fields farther west. The place became known as "McHarrie's Rifts." Daniel Allen settled on the river a little farther up in 1793. A road came from the south in a northeasterly direction and ended at McHarrie's cabin, where a ford crossed the river; this road was surveyed in 1814, but was soon afterward abandoned. The State road from Onondaga to Oswego, laid out in 1806-7, crossed the river at these rifts, and was ordered improved between the river and Oswego in 1811. In 1806 a mail route was established between Onondaga and Oswego. This brings us to the consideration of a very important event in the history of the town.

Among the heroes of the Revolution was Samuel Baldwin, son of a Boston clergyman. He was distinguished as well for his piety and benevolence as for gallantry in the army. He died at Windsor, Mass., at an advanced age. Jonas C. Baldwin, son of Samuel, was born in Windsor, June 3, 1768. He was educated at Williams College and finished medical study in Albany, where he also practiced a short time. While there he was appointed physician to the Inland Lock and Navigation Company, whose large force of laborers was then building

the canal at Little Falls. There Dr. Baldwin remained until the work was finished. Meanwhile he married and in 1797 started with his family for Ovid, Seneca county, where he owned a military lot, on which he settled and lived until 1801-2, when he removed to Onondaga East Hill. Dr. Baldwin had bought and improved a comfortable home in Little Falls, which Mrs. Baldwin left with regret; she was conciliated by her husband with a promise that he would purchase the first place on their route westward which she might select. It may be believed that they passed many beautiful spots in the wilderness along the Mohawk, Wood Creek, Oneida Lake and River, and the Seneca; but none presented to Mrs. Baldwin the loveliness of the scene at McHarrie's Rifts as they rounded the bend into the beautiful bay just below the village site on a bright autumnal morning. The lady was charmed and remarked to her husband that if their property was situated there she would be content to dwell there for life, lonely and remote as it seemed. They carefully explored the vicinity while getting their boats over the rapids, both becoming still more pleased with the situation, and lodged that night with Mr. McHarrie. Of him Dr. Baldwin learned the name of the owner of the land, and in the following year he went to Philadelphia and purchased it. Dr. Baldwin lived at Onondaga East Hill until 1807, when in the spring he received a memorial signed by many of the settlers within a number of miles of McHarrie's location, asking him to improve his valuable water power by the erection of much-needed mills. Previous to that time the nearest mills to the residents north of the river were at Nine Mile Creek (now Camillus.) Although Dr. Baldwin intended to carry out this proposition at some future time, he yielded to the request and promptly began work. Gathering a force of workmen he proceeded to the proposed site of the mills where he had already provided for the erection of the log cabins for the workmen. On arriving he found nothing done but the erection of the log cribs, which were without floors or roofs. These were soon made habitable and were the first buildings in that part of the town. It was his expectation that the small stream emptying into the river there, with the addition of what water might be thrown into it by a wing dam extending some distance into the river, would give him sufficient power for a grist and saw mill. The work was vigorously prosecuted until in about the middle of August, when a most distressing sickness prevailed among the workmen; this has since been designated as "the sickly season." Within one week every workman was attacked

with a malignant fever. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and a Revolutionary soldier called "Uncle Bill Johnson" were the only persons not stricken with the disease, and their whole time was devoted to caring for the sick, and burying the dead. A new corps of workmen was engaged as soon as possible, but they, too, were stricken down within a fortnight. The season being now far advanced the work was postponed until the following spring, when it was renewed with vigor, and before the sickness again came on the dam, mill and raceway were finished. Another difficulty now appeared. Through a mistake in laying out the level it was found that the water would not flow into the race, leaving only the small stream as a source of power. Dr. Baldwin faced the trouble with characteristic energy, and immediately began the extension of his dam clear across the river; but before it was completed the workmen were again attacked by the sickness, and it was not till in the



JONAS C. BALDWIN.

autumn that the work was accomplished and the mill supplied with plenty of water. While it supplied a much-needed convenience to the settlers, it had been a costly work in personal sacrifice; and during several years the same fatal disease prevailed, carrying many to their graves and seriously retarding settlement. The Seneca was a public highway and constituted a part of the Inland Navigation Company's system, on which account Dr. Baldwin was forced to provide a passage for boats around his dam. In 1808 he petitioned the Legislature for permission to build a canal

and locks. The State having already transferred such rights to the Navigation Company, could not grant his petition. He thereupon bought of the company their rights in the waters between the outlet of Oneida River and Cayuga Lake. In 1809 the State granted his petition and the extensive improvements were effected. Dr. Baldwin was given the right to levy certain tolls on passing boats for a period of twenty years. This arrangement was abrogated when the State took the system of internal improvement under its own control. The completion of the middle section of the Erie Canal cut off all revenue from this source. In 1809 a heavy freshet carried away the dam and a new one was constructed in the year following, and ere long Dr. Baldwin had six saw mills in operation under one roof. The pine forests of the town supplied these with logs, in turn giving the settlers ample lumber for building their homes.

In 1809 Dr. Baldwin built a toll bridge on the site of the present bridge. Baldwinsville, thus founded, soon became an active frontier place. Soon after building the new dam Dr. Baldwin erected a new and larger grist mill near the site of the subsequent woolen factory; this was afterwards converted into a woolen factory and burned. The village continued prosperous until about 1820, when the diversion of business to the Erie Canal temporarily checked its growth. Dr. Baldwin continued until near his death the active and liberal promoter of all public affairs.

There was a service which he rendered during the war of 1812 which ought not to be overlooked. Baldwinsville being on the direct route to the frontier, and only twenty-four miles distant, he, perceiving the great want of effective firearms, procured a loan from Governor Tompkins of several hundred stand, which he issued to such as were not provided, and who were on their way to meet the enemy, who were daily expected at Oswego, taking for each stand so delivered a receipt. This duty he continued to discharge without pay, and at the close of the war returned the arms to the government. He also built a large flotilla of boats, which were in the service of the United States during most of the war. He commanded a company of soldiers at the battle of Oswego, where he received a slight wound.¹

In 1819-20 such parts of the village site as had not already been sold, passed to Stephen W. and Harvey Baldwin, the two elder sons of Dr. Baldwin, and from them to later owners. They made many important improvements in the village, rebuilt the toll bridge, which stood until about the close of the war; enlarged the canal and locks, rebuilt the dam, purchased land on the south side of the river which they divided

¹ Clark's Onondaga, vol. II, p. 160.

into lots and sold; built mills on that side and otherwise carried out projects for the mutual advantage of the village as a whole. Dr. Baldwin died at Onondaga Hill, whither he had gone on a visit, on the 3d day of March, 1827.

When Dr. Baldwin arrived in 1807 the place, what there was of it, was called "Columbia," a name that clung to it until 1817, when a post-office was established with the name, "Baldwin's Bridge." This soon became shortened to the present name. Dr. Baldwin was the first post-master, and among his early successors were Stephen W. Baldwin, Otis Bigelow, Austin Baldwin, Dr. L. B. Hall, Dr. Daniel T. Jones, E. B. Wigent, Irvin Williams, and David S. Wilkins. Prior to 1817 mail went through from Onondaga to Oswego, but any person visiting Onondaga brought home mail for his neighbors. Otis Bigelow related that he used to get his mail in 1816 at Three River Point, where it was left with a Mr. Sweet who then kept a tavern on the Lysander side. After the establishment of the post-office stages began running to Onondaga or to Syracuse. Stephen W. Baldwin at one time ran a small boat to and from Syracuse, by way of the river, the outlet and Onondaga Lake, carrying passengers.

The first apple trees that were set out in the town of Lysander were planted on lot 57, about three and a half miles northwest of Baldwinsville, on the margin of Beaver Meadow. They were put out by John McHarrie, about the year 1798. They stood where they were planted until about 1886, and were then cut down. The first grass was cut in Lysander on Beaver Meadow by John McHarrie in about 1796. It was "wild grass," there being no other grass to be found in this section at that period. The cured grass was drawn to Macksville through the woods by ox teams, and afforded wild hay for cattle and sheep, instead of brush fodder.

Dr. Baldwin opened a store at Baldwinsville in 1807 and continued in trade until 1813. In the latter year Otis Bigelow opened a store and continued in business until 1863. Otis Bigelow was a native of Worcester, Mass., born Feb. 1, 1785. His father was Asahel Bigelow, a Revolutionary soldier. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 young Bigelow joined the army and served a year at Sackett's Harbor. In the spring of 1813 he settled at Baldwinsville and opened his store. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1821; was appointed post-master in 1828 and served twelve years. In 1828 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas and held the office ten years. In

1831 he was elected to the Assembly. He was a man of sterling character, excellent business capacity, and acquired wealth. He married in 1813 Mary Payne and they had ten children, among whom was the late Payne Bigelow, long a leading citizen of Baldwinsville. Judge Bigelow died June 21, 1864.

John Hamill opened a store in Baldwinsville in 1816; he was a prominent citizen, was supervisor at the time of his death in 1827 and held other public positions. Jonas C. Brewster was an early merchant, had a store in 1821, and at one period carried on business on both sides of the river.

Austin Baldwin, before mentioned, was a son of Dr. Jonas C., was postmaster at one time, and went to California during the gold excitement and was reported killed.

Reuben S. Orvis was the first lawyer to settle in Baldwinsville; he began practice in 1816, and his name appears in the list of Oswego county officers at the date of the erection of that county, 1816. In 1814 Dr. Cyrus Baldwin established himself as a physician, and two years later he was joined at the settlement by Dr. Silas Wallace.

During the period of growth enjoyed by Baldwinsville prior to the opening of the Erie Canal (1819-20) many other pioneers came there or settled in other parts of the town.

Jacobus De Puy arrived at Baldwinsville from Orange county in 1805, and bought a large tract of land just east of the village, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre in cash; tradition says he had just half a bushel of silver dollars left. He began clearing on the hill, known as the Cramer farm, cleared fifty acres the first year and sowed it to wheat the second; this field he cut with a sickle. It is related, as indicating the number and ferocity of wolves in those days, that Cobas and John, sons of the pioneer, went one night from their home to Baldwinsville, and on their return had to run for their lives from a pack of the ravenous animals. The boy who gained the door first, threw his weight against it, broke it in and fell his whole length on the floor with his brother on top of him.

Levi Calkins removed from Rutland county, Vt., in 1808 or 1809, and settled on lot 89, where he built a log house. Many of his descendants are resident in this section. In 1810 Jacob Dykeman settled on lot 90, made a clearing and set two orchards. The remains of his old house are still visible near the school house in district No. 20. Later he moved to the farm now owned by Jonathan Peacock, where he died.

George White came in 1811 with his parents and several brothers and settled on lot 86, where he came into possession of 200 acres of land which he cleared, selling the wood on the bank of the river for 50 cents a cord. Five generations of his family are still represented in this vicinity. Eliphalet Frazee, grandfather of Eliphalet Z. Frazee, the present tobacco dealer, became a settler prior to 1811 on the west side of the river at New Bridge (Belgium). He came from Schoharie county, whither he returned for his family and stock; but on his way to his new home he stopped at Oneida Castle, where he met a Dr. Carson, who had practiced along the Seneca River, and he advised Mr. Frazee to not bring his family here. He accordingly rented a farm, and stopped where he was for a period, but came later. Lyman McHuron came in 1817, and had been preceded by his father. He walked the journey from Vermont, carrying his personal property in a bundle on his back. He related that he reached Green Point with only a shilling in money, with which he bought a card of gingerbread, and he slept in a salt block. A few years later he owned the farm on which he lived and died, leaving numerous descendents. His brother Hiram came to the town at a little later date probably. Thomas Doolittle came with his wife from Middlebury, Vt., before 1820 and located just west of the Evans corners.

James Slauson removed from the western part of the town in 1826 and settled on lot 89, where he built a log house a little west of the residence of the late Lewis Calkins. He ultimately became the owner of about 400 acres of land, most of which he cleared. What has been known as Drake's Landing, east of Baldwinsville, was settled early, and took its name from a family of that name, the members of which numbered fifteen. The head of the family was named Otis Drake, and as each one of his children married he built a house for the young couple. This collection of dwellings took the name of "Drake's Settlement."

Among the earliest settlers on the site of Lysander village or in that vicinity were Richard Smith, Richard Lusk, Grover Buel, Abram Van Doren, John Slauson, and his brother Zalmon D. Slauson, John Halstead, George W. Brown, and Isaac and Alfred Smith.

One of the earliest of the arrivals (according to the reminiscences of Richard L. Smith) was a family named Starr, who settled near the site of Lysander village about the year 1804. They were possessed of peculiar characteristics, were guarded in their communications with neighbors, secretive in their affairs, and lived entirely to themselves.

The head of this family was grandfather of John Halstead, who was born in Ulster county in 1800, was brought to Geddes by his parents and taken to Ohio in the spring of 1804, where his father, Jonas, died. Very soon thereafter the lad went to live with his grandfather Starr. The latter died at the age of eighty, when Halstead purchased a farm on lot 53, built a log house, and there lived a lonely, self-contented bachelor's life, his whole energies given to making and saving money, until 1869; after that he removed to the residence of his niece, where he resided until his death. As far as success is determined by the gaining of wealth Mr. Halstead was successful, and at his death he willed his property for the benefit of the schools of the town; but the terms of the will were such and the succeeding litigation was so costly that the schools have not received the slightest benefit under the will.

Richard Smith, father of Richard L. Smith, settled in Pompey at the beginning of the century, and located in Lysander in 1808, purchasing 100 acres about a mile from Lysander village, built a log cabin and proceeded to clear his land. He and his family passed through all the vicissitudes of the pioneer's life, were successful in the best sense of the expression, and lived on his homestead until his death in 1865; the farm is still owned by his descendants. His son, Richard L. Smith, has long been a prominent citizen of the town, and a sketch of his life will be found in its proper place in these pages.

About 1810-11 a family named Vickery (probably Abijah and Manly) settled near the site of Lysander village, and from them the place took the name of "Vickery's Settlement." Little now is known of this family.

Richard Lusk was an early settler and a farmer; his son, De Witt C. Lusk, was in trade at Baldwinsville with C. H. Toll. On account of failing health he went to the Sandwich Islands and died there.

George Buell located on lot 43 at an early date, and might be properly said to be one of the pioneers. He was a man of no education, but of good natural ability and indomitable energy and a perseverance that enabled him to triumph over all obstacles, becoming the owner of 150 acres of land, cleared it off with his own hands, and at the time of his decease was the possessor of considerable wealth. He died February 18, 1874, aged seventy-nine years. His wife died September 22, 1879, aged eighty-two years. He had three daughters and a son, only one of whom is now living, Harriet, the wife of James Terwilleger. His son Simon was born on the farm in 1827, and died February 18, 1882.

Abram Van Doren was a successful farmer. Zalmon B. Slauson was blind, having become so at the age of seven years, but in the face of this great deprivation he carried on farming and cabinet making with success. In wood working he was an exceptionally fine workman, even in comparison with those who could see. John Slauson and George W. Brown were successful farmers, and lived a number of years near the village. Isaac and Alfred Smith were farmers north of the village.

In 1817 Chauncey Betts and his wife's brother Mr. Skinner, removed from Troy to Vickery's Settlement, and a year or two later Jared Betts, brother of Chauncey, and Nathan Betts, father of both and a Revolutionary soldier, located there. They were an energetic family and Chauncey Betts and Mr. Skinner built a log store, which was conducted by Mr. Skinner, while Mr. Betts built a potash manufactory, enabling the settlers to dispose of surplus wood and ashes. He also built a distillery to make the whisky that was then considered indispensable in most families. In Richard Smith's reminiscences it is stated that he had been told that the course followed in the distillery was to run off a pail of whisky during the day, bring it to the store in the evening, and then blow a tin horn to notify their customers that the article was on tap. The prominence of Mr. Betts in the little hamlet soon gave the place the new name of "Betts's Corners," which it remained until the post-office was established, when it was given its present name of Lysander. Mr. Betts was the first postmaster. He also was member of assembly in 1826-7.

About 1820 Cornelius C. Hubbard, from Montgomery county, settled in the village and opened a store where he carried on a successful trade; he built also a potashery and was postmaster. Thomas Ambler came there early and built a grist mill on the small stream near the village, which was a great convenience. The first physician in the village was Dr. Dennis Kennedy, who also built and kept the first tavern; the building now constitutes a part of the present hotel. In the latter part of his life he gave up medical practice and purchased the mill property near Lysander. He was father of the late Dennis M. Kennedy, and of Bradford Kennedy, prominent hardware merchants of Syracuse. Dr. Kennedy died April 24, 1863, aged 73 years. Dr. George Morley located there early, from Pompey, and was justice of the peace. Some others who settled early in this section and whose descendants in many instances still live in the town were Charles Royce, who held the office of justice of the peace; Aaron F. Vedder, a car-

penter and joiner, and many of the buildings in the village and vicinity are the work of his hands. Ralph Russ settled in 1827, father of Harvey H. and Chauncey Russ; the latter died in August, 1885; David L. Relyea, Alonzo North, George Curtis, Clark Berry, a wagon-maker, and at one time justice of the peace and supervisor, resided one and a half miles north at the place called Baird's Corners. Andrew W. Baird moved in there at an early day and put up a blacksmith shop, hence its name. Joseph P. Brown, a shoemaker, who held the office of justice of the peace; Willard P. Bump, who succeeded Cornelius C. Hubbard, and was at one time postmaster, and later on among those who held the office was George A. Allen, Barclay Wooster, H. W. Andrews, William Culver, Richard L. Smith, Sara C. Winchel, William C. Winchell, George S. Hayden, and James E. Decker, the present incumbent.

Samuel Richards was among the early settlers, who built a tannery and carried on the business for several years. Later on it was purchased and run by Leander Ballard & Co.

In the vicinity of what is now Plainville, in the southwestern part of the town, settlement was largely advanced during the period under consideration. Here William Wilson, the first of three or four generations of that name, settled in 1806, and the place took the name of "Wilson's Corners." Near by settled in 1810 Amasa B. and Silas Scofield; the former was a farmer north of the hamlet. Simon Town also settled in that year west of the village; he was father of J. W. Town. David Carroll was another pioneer of 1810 in that locality. In 1813 Peter Voorhees settled in that vicinity and died in 1816. His son, Col. James L. Voorhees, became a leading citizen and was prominently identified with the business interests of Baldwinsville and Syracuse; in the latter place he erected the Voorhees House, now the Empire House, of which he became sole owner in 1850. He held many town offices. Rulof (or Rulof) Schenck settled here in 1815, and was father of a conspicuous family. He died June 28, 1888, aged sixty years. His son, Dr. Benjamin Baird Schenck, was six years old when his parents settled in this town. Ill-health prompted him at the age of twenty-three years to take up the study of medicine, which he did with Dr. J. H. Skinner of Plainville; attended lectures at Fairfield, and graduated at Geneva in 1838. Until 1876 he practiced at Plainville, adopting homoeopathy in 1851. He was prominent in the militia; was postmaster from 1849 to 1853, was again appointed in 1863 and held the



WILLIAM WILSON.

office at his death March 22, 1883. John was a brother of Rulof and a leading farmer. Abram Daily settled here in 1815, as also did John Buck, who was an early merchant many years and postmaster. Marvin Adams located in 1815 south of the village, and in that vicinity John Bratt settled in 1816. A post-office was established here in 1821 and a weekly mail was received from Camillus, going on to Lysander. The office was kept at first a mile and a half south of Plainville, with a Mr. Stoddard postmaster. Lyman Norton was an early merchant and postmaster succeeding Dr. Schenck's first term; he engaged also in contracting and acquired wealth, and was member of Assembly in 1852. He left descendants in this town and elsewhere.

When William Wilson, the pioneer at Plainville, made his settlement in 1806, he brought with him a son of the same name who was then six years old. He grew to manhood, was twice married and had eleven children, the eldest, a son, receiving the name William and occupying the homestead.

Benajah C. Upson settled in the Plainville region in 1812 and was a prosperous farmer, and died July 24, 1894, aged eighty-four years; he was father of James W. Upson, builder of the Upson block, the Seneca Hotel, and other structures in Baldwinsville. Thomas S. Martin was a farmer of a later date near Plainville, and died in 1893 at the age of ninety years. Edmund Mills, another farmer of that vicinity, died December 16, 1894, aged ninety-four years; his son occupies the homestead.

Frederick W. Fenner, a native of Pompey, born in 1811, was brought by his parents to this town in 1817. He married a sister of Dr. Schenck, was a prominent citizen and died in February, 1875, leaving descendants in the town.

Amasa Fuller settled early on a farm at the point that took from him the name of "Fuller's Corners." He was a carpenter, and from him his son, William L., learned the trade and they built many of the early buildings of the town. William L. was born in Columbia county in 1819, and in 1850 he removed temporarily to Fulton where he erected numerous buildings. In 1860 he located in Baldwinsville, built many structures, and in 1866 joined with C. N. Bliss in manufacturing sash and doors.

The vicinity of Little Utica was first settled by Reuben Coffin who was collector in 1812, and whose descendants still live in that section, one of whom now bears the name of the pioneer; his mother was a cen-

tenarian at her death; John Butler, Benjamin Rathbun, Sanford Dunham, John H. Lamson, Elijah Fairbanks, who was the first merchant there, Peter Earll, Samuel White, Lucius Gunn, B. M. Ells, Nicholas and Carmi Harrington, a prominent family, Dr. Ezra Baker, a mile from the hamlet, and others.

The post-office was established in 1832, with Noah Payne postmaster, under the name of "Paynesville;" several years later the name was changed to Little Utica. Mr. Payne was long a merchant there and carried on farming also. He was prominent in the local militia, held several town offices and was a good citizen. Under the administration of James K. Polk the post-office was removed to Jacksonville and the name changed to Polkville, where it remained until the administration of President Lincoln when it was removed back to Little Utica and is still continued there.

Other early settlers of whom only brief notes can be made were Peter Emerick, who settled at the beginning of the century two miles west of Baldwinsville on lot 78, coming with Col. Thomas Farrington. The Emerick homestead has been noted for its beauty. John Petley settled three miles east of Baldwinsville, near Belgium, and died July 14, 1883, at the age of eighty-one years; John L. Fenner, who died May 11, 1885; William Fancher, died at Jacksonville June 11, 1886, aged seventy-eight; Sanford Dunham and his son, N. C. Dunham; the latter was born in the town and died in 1886 at the age of seventy-eight; P. M. Houghtaling, a farmer, who died in April, 1888, aged sixty-seven; David Haynes, a pioneer, and his son, James; the latter died in March, 1889, aged seventy-two; Josiah Butts, an early settler, whose son, James L., died April 18, 1892, aged eighty-three; Lewis Van Doren, a farmer, died July 24, 1894, aged eighty-four; Jeremiah Dunham, a native of this country, born in 1802, died in 1874; he was father of Joseph Dunham who married a daughter of De Witt C. Greenfield.

What had these numerous hardy and energetic pioneers accomplished in the first quarter of the century? First and, perhaps, most important of all, many of them who settled on farms, cleared and cultivated their lands, improved their dwellings and other buildings and laid the foundations of the many beautiful homes that now belong to their posterity. Others built mills, especially saw mills, which sprang up in great numbers on the Seneca and a few on the small streams of the town. They were of great importance until the forests were largely cleared away, when most of them fell into disuse. Others engaged in

trade, bringing their goods in early years from the east on long journeys by the well known water route, or in the winter by teams, and marketing such surplus products as the farmers could spare. And all labored to promote the general welfare.

At the first town meeting of which there are existing records, held on the first Tuesday in April, 1808, Cyrus Baldwin, moderator, the following officers were chosen:

Elijah Snow, supervisor; James Adams, town clerk; Henry Emerick, William Wilson, and James Clark, assessors; Thomas Clark, collector; Adam Emerick and Reuben Clark, poormasters; Job Loumis,¹ Abner Vickery, Adam Emerie, commissioners of highways; Fry Ferington, Thomas Clark, constables; William Wilson, Silas Scofield, Benjamin De Puy, fence viewers and poundmasters; Parmenis Adams, 1st ward, Adam Emerick, 2d ward, Thomas Farington, 3d ward, Reuben Clark, 4th ward, Abner Vickery, 5th ward, William Wilson, 6th ward, Job Loumis, 7th ward, Alexander Adams, 8th ward, overseers of highways; Adam Emerie, Cyrus Baldwin, commissioners of public lots.

It is worthy of notice that many of the names of the settlers heretofore mentioned are found in this list, and also, that there were so few of them in the town that some had to accept more than one office, although the town was then much larger than now. In those days the office usually hunted for the man.

To give the farmers all possible opportunity to produce pork, their grain crops being then insignificant, the meeting voted that hogs should run at large; but in 1813 the order was so modified that if the hogs weighed less than 60 lbs., they should be yoked. It was also voted at this meeting that "any person taking cattle to run on the commons shall be liable to ten dollars fine for each head." The record shows that the amount of license money due the town for 1807 was \$32.17. William Wilson paid a license of \$2.50, and others about the same amount. For support of the poor in 1807 \$60.00 were required, and \$250 for roads and bridges.

The record book gives information showing that in 1805 Elizur Brace was supervisor and he paid \$50 excise money to the town. In the proceedings of the meeting in 1809 it was voted to impose "ten dollars fine for cattle brought into town to feed in our woods." There was voted, also, a premium of "ten dollars on every wolf's scalp caught in town by an inhabitant of the town," indicating that the freeholders cared as much for keeping the revenue at home as they did for having the wolves exterminated. This wolf bounty was raised to \$20 in 1815,

¹The spelling found in the records is followed, though it is palpably wrong in some instances.

and \$5 on bears. A penalty was imposed in 1809 of \$5 "on any man letting Canada Thistles or burweed go to seed on his farm."

The meeting for 1810 was to be held at "Widow Emerie's," but nothing of importance is found in the proceedings. In 1811 the people met at the house of Abram and Peter Emerick. By this time the question of road construction was becoming an important one. The overseer of highways in those days had an exacting time if he did his duty. There were in 1811 thirteen road districts, with an overseer for each. This number was gradually increased to fifteen in 1812; nineteen in 1813; twenty-four in 1814; twenty six in 1816; twenty-eight in 1822; thirty in 1823; thirty-four in 1824; thirty-nine in 1825; forty-one in 1826; forty-five in 1827; forty-eight in 1828; fifty-one in 1830; fifty-nine in 1831; sixty-three in 1834; sixty-six in 1835; sixty-eight in 1836; seventy-two in 1838; the number continued to increase to ninety-one in 1860. In 1880 there were 100 districts. The records show that eight roads were surveyed in that year; three in 1810; five in 1811; twelve in 1812; eight in 1813; two in 1814; five in 1816; five in 1817; four in 1818; four in 1819; ten in 1822; twelve in 1823; seven in 1824, and four in 1825. A few were surveyed in nearly every year until about the beginning of the Civil war, since which time there has been little change in this respect. In 1818 the inhabitants were assessed for 974 days' work on the roads. Among the early surveyors of roads in the town are found the names of R. Burlingame, Joseph White, Asahel North, Henry B. Turner, William Moor, Elijah Colson, Amos Adams, Asa Baker, Jireh Baker, and George W. Robinson. Some of these were well known residents of the town.

Early in the history of the town, officials chosen for the purpose took up the matter of providing facilities for educating the children. School records in the early years are very meager. As far as indicated by them the first school inspectors (as they were then termed) were elected in 1814; Cyrus Baldwin, William Wilson, William Wilson, 2d, and John Butler. At the same time Cyrus Baldwin, William Wilson, 2d, and Seth Cushman were chosen commissioners of school funds. In 1815 these last named three persons are called commissioners of schools for the first time, and Thomas Rockwell, Stephen Tappen, and Jared Rundel were elected school inspectors. The school expenses in 1815 were about \$100. In 1817 eight inspectors were elected, and in 1820 the town voted to raise for schools double the sum paid by the State, a policy that prevailed many years. The earliest schools were

taught in diminutive log houses and sometimes in dwellings, and undoubtedly the first ones in the town were established at or near Baldwinsville. In the reminiscences of Bradley Abbott he says that district No. 1 was organized very early in the century, and that district No. 20 was organized in 1833 or 1834, taking in a part of No. 1. In 1819 a school house was built at Plainville, in which Amos Adams was the first teacher and Samuel Richards his successor. Between 1830 and 1835 a reorganization of school districts was effected. In 1845 the number was twenty-one and there has been little change since then, except to alter district boundaries. District No. 25, organized in 1834, comprising lots 74, 75, and parts of 63, 73, 76 and 84 was dissolved in 1849 and part annexed to No. 5, part to No. 8 and part to No. 9. District No. 10 (Clay and Lysander) was dissolved and part annexed to No. 20 and part to No. 1. The legislative act of March 30, 1864, erected the union school district in the towns of Lysander and Van Buren and created a board of education; it comprised districts No. 2 in Lysander and No. 18 in Van Buren, and was called Baldwinsville Union Free School District. James Frazee, John P. Shumway, Abel H. Toll, Henry Y. Allen, Silas H. Nichols, Payne Bigelow were made a corporation, the "Board of Education for the Baldwinsville Academy and Union Free School." Henry Y. Allen was chosen the first president of the board, with L. H. Cheney, clerk; Irvin Williams, treasurer; John J. Widrig, collector; J. C. B. Wallace, librarian. Tuition for non-residents was fixed at \$4 for the primary and intermediate departments, and \$5 for the higher department; classical studies, \$6. L. H. Cheney was appointed principal and superintendent at a salary of \$1,000, succeeding Dr. J. H. French, who had been principal before the new order. Seven teachers were appointed. In the application for visitation by the Regents, July 18, 1864, it is stated that "the academy stands on a lot 19 by 99 feet, which was purchased in 1846 by the trustees of Union school district number 2, town of Lysander, for \$600, the title of which is now vested in the Board of Education of Baldwinsville Academy." A further description of this school property it is stated that the academy building was 40 by 60 feet in size, two stories high with a basement, and valued at \$6,000. There were 416 books in the library, and the total value of academy property is given as \$7,371.40. In 1865 the principal was instructed to prepare a code of regulations and a course of study for the school. At a meeting held April 1, 1867, Wallace Tappan offered a resolution which was adopted, that a special act of Legislature

be procured under which \$17,500 should be raised on bonds, \$2,500 of which should be used in repairing the school house on the south side, and the remainder to buy a site and build a large and modern school house on the north side. The site now in use was purchased at a cost of \$7,000, toward which about \$1,000 was subscribed by citizens. The last of the bonds issued for this purpose was due and paid in January, 1884. In 1883 the upper room of the academy was finished for use at a cost of \$1,500. In the same year a resolution was adopted that application be made to the Legislature for passage of a bonding act under which \$10,000 could be raised for the erection of a new school building in the district on the south side. The building was erected in 1884 at a cost of \$8,000.

The following is a list of the presidents of the Board of Education and the dates of their election:

James Bolton, January, 1869; S. C. Suydam, 1870; John T. Skinner, 1873; S. C. Suydam, 1875; John T. Skinner, 1876; S. C. Suydam, 1877; W. F. Morris, 1879; F. A. Marvin, 1882; A. T. Hotaling, 1892; J. F. Williams, 1894-5. Other members of the present board are Otis M. Bigelow, S. J. Lonergan, Elijah P. Clark, John W. Petley, William McGann, N. E. Bartlet; M. H. Smith, clerk.

The school districts of the town at large in 1879 were thus described:

No. 1, Cold Spring, lot 42; No. 2, Little Utica, lot 38; No. 3, Hortontown, lot 56; No. 4, Spragueville, "Cross Lake," lot 92; No. 5, Plainville, lot 73; No. 6, John Halstead's (brick school house), lot 43; No. 7, Jacksonville, lot 46; No. 8, Fenner, lot 55; No. 9, Plank Road, lot 77; No. 10 (recorded, not organized), joint district, Lysander and Granby, lot 36; No. 12, joint district, Lysander and Cayuga county, lot 52; No. 13, Smoky Hollow, lot 68; No. 14, Stone Quarry, lot 67; No. 15, Chestnut Ridge, lot 82; No. 16, Baldwinsville, lot 85; No. 17, Lysander, lot 43; No. 18, Baird's Corners, lot 34; No. 19, Togg, lot 98; No. 20, Cold Spring (brick school house), lot 90; No. 21, Dingle Hole (Lamson's), lot 39; No. 22, Wright's Corners, lot 40; No. 23, lot 60, on lot 60; No. 24, West Phoenix, lot 42. There are in 1895 in the town twenty-one whole and two joint districts.

While these efforts were in progress to provide for the secular education of the young, no less efficient measures were early adopted for the organization of Christian churches and the inauguration of public worship among the inhabitants of the town. It was natural that the first church organization should be in the Presbyterian faith, as a missionary was sent into the town by an eastern Presbyterian association in the person of Rev. Ebenezer Lazelle, who held his first service in a barn near the north line of Baldwinsville village. A society was organized by him on July 13, 1813, which was comprised of the following fourteen members: Cyrus and Susan Baldwin, Thomas

and Betsey Farrington, George and Mary White, Eunice, Sarah, and Lucy Porter, Levi Manasseh and Levi, jr., Mary Calkins, and William Van Fleet. Cyrus Baldwin, Thomas Farrington and George White were chosen elders November 12, 1813. After the building of the school house in the village, meetings were held there many years. A union church building, afterwards Herrick's Hall, was finished in 1830. The building became the Presbyterian church. The present church edifice was built of brick in 1865, at a cost of about \$20,000.

In the vicinity of Lysander village were many early Presbyterians and some of the Dutch Reform faith. On the 20th of October, 1820, the "Second Presbyterian Church of Lysander" was there organized under direction of Rev. John Davenport, all uniting. The following were the first members: William Townsend, Aaron F. Vedder, Margaret Safford, Harvey Smith, Altie Voorhees, Thomas Ambler, Catharine Ambler, Henry Perine, and Charlotte Smith. Services were held in the school house and private dwellings. In the mean time the numbers of those who adhered to the Dutch Reform faith increased and on the 1st of March, 1828, the "First Protestant Dutch Church" was organized by Rev. James Stevenson. In the same year both these organizations united and erected a church. Difficulties arose, litigation was entered upon regarding the church property, and after several years the Dutch Reform organization were awarded the church. This society continued prosperous many years; but by 1877 its membership and efficiency had greatly decreased. The Presbyterians built a church for their use in 1833 and prospered many years, its membership at one time reaching about 300. But in course of time this society also became very much weakened and in 1877 under an order of the court the two organizations were united under the name of "The Congregational Church and Society of Lysander." This society is still in existence. The first pastor was Rev. Henry T. Sell; his successors have been Revs. John L. Franklin, Charles H. Curtis, Charles E. Hoyt and John L. Keedy, who is the present pastor.

The Baptist services began at Cold Spring in 1813, and in 1818 under Rev. Dudley Lamb, a society was organized called "The Second Baptist Church of Christ in Lysander." Services were held in the school house, but the society did not gain rapidly and in 1840 it removed to Baldwinsville; on the 3d of October of that year it took the name of "The Baldwinsville Baptist Church." A church edifice was built and dedicated on January 1, 1841. The present brick church was dedicated in December, 1871.

Methodist services were first held at Baldwinsville in 1821 on the south side of the river, by James Baldwin, an exhorter, where he formed a class. In 1828 Baldwinsville was transferred to the old Cayuga district and Lysander circuit.* In 1829 Baldwinsville and Lysander circuits were transferred to Oneida Conference, while in 1836 Baldwinsville and Lysander appear in the Oswego district of that conference. In 1838 the Baldwinsville class had twenty-five members, and in the next year meetings were held in the school house on the north side of the river. In 1840 Baldwinsville was placed in the Clay circuit and in 1843 was made a station, having then forty-five members, but no church property. On the 29th of August of that year, at a meeting called for the purpose, E. Hickok, A. Dayton, B. Nichols, T. Nichols, and D. Derbyshire were elected trustees of the First Methodist church. A lot was bought, a wooden church erected and dedicated in December, 1844. In June, 1869, the society having outgrown the old church, measures were taken to build a new one. The present building was dedicated October 20, 1870, and cost about \$32,000.

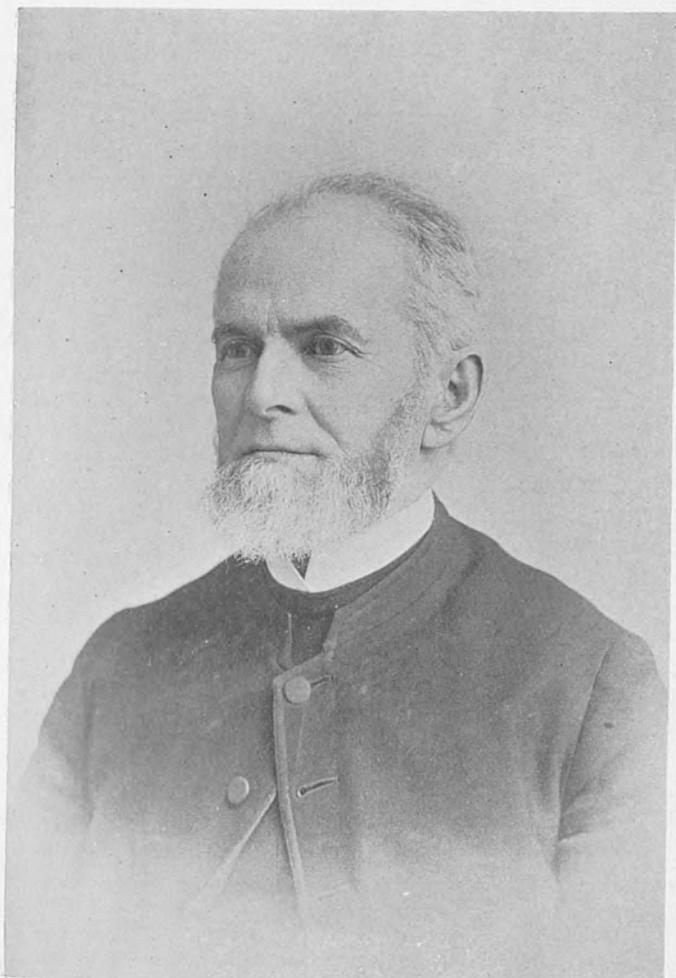
In 1830 or 1831 the Rev. Elijah Barnes and Rev. Benjamin Rider were appointed to the Lysander circuit, and through their efforts a class was organized at "Betts's Corners," as Lysander was then called. Previous to 1844 services were held in the school houses or in dwellings, but in that year a wooden church was built; in 1849 a parsonage was purchased. This church has several times been repaired and enlarged.

The origin of the Methodist church at Little Utica was a class formed in September, 1832, called the "Palmertown Class," with George Kellogg leader. A church was built in 1834, which was repaired and improved in 1857 and in 1875.

The White Chapel, at Cold Spring, takes its name from George White, under whose efforts services were held early in the century. A church was erected in 1861.

The Christian church at Plainville originated under the labor of Elder Obadiah E. Morrill in 1820. He continued with his flock about twenty years. A frame church was erected in 1831, which was burned in 1852, and was replaced by the present brick structure.

Grace Church (Episcopal), Baldwinsville, was organized July 27, 1835, with Rev. Richard Salmon, of Geddes, presiding. James D. Wallace and Norman Kellogg were elected wardens; Stephen W. Baldwin, Clarence S. Bayley, Nehemiah B. Northrop, Benjamin C. Jeffries, Isaac T. Minard, Horace Baldwin, E. Austin Baldwin, and Walter



REV. W. M. BEAUCHAMP.

D. Herrick, vestrymen. Services had been held by Mr. Salmon as early as the latter part of 1833, and were continued by him in the Union church, later Herrick's Hall, on the third Sunday of each month. With Mr. Salmon's removal, services were interrupted nearly three years, and were renewed in 1838 by Rev. George B. Engle, missionary, who held services on alternate Sundays. There were then only three communicants, one of whom was Mrs. Eliza M. Baldwin, to whom the parish was afterwards deeply indebted. Rev. Mr. Engle removed west in 1841, and again services were interrupted five years. Rev. Samuel G. Appleton officiated a short time in 1846, from which time to 1850 the only services were three visitations by Bishop De Lancey. In that year Rev. Theodore M. Bishop began holding services in a school house on the south side of the river, and continued until 1854. The corner stone of the present church edifice was laid in August, 1853, but owing to the falling of the frame in a high wind and other obstacles the building was not finished until 1860, when it was consecrated on the 13th of November. Rev. Henry Gregory, D.D., officiated in the pulpit until 1864, and on the 1st of July, 1865, Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, S. T. D., was chosen rector, and has officiated to the present time.

St. Mary's (Catholic) church, Baldwinsville, was built and consecrated in 1851, mainly through the efforts of Rev. Samuel Mulloy. Prior to that year services had been held in the village by Rev. Michael Hackett and Rev. Joseph Guerdet. The church property is now valuable and the membership large.

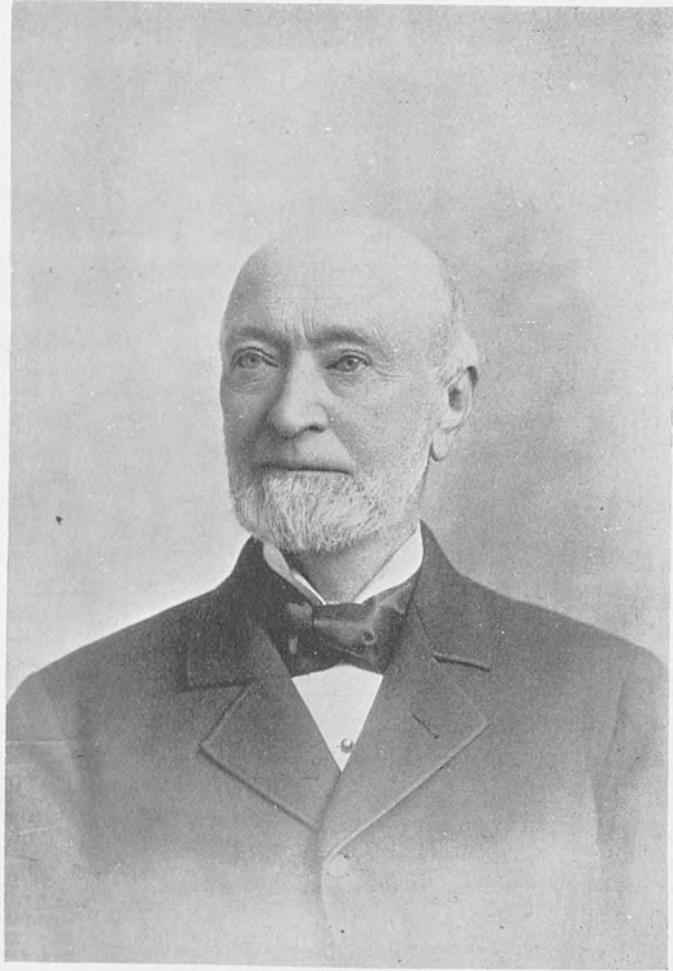
Slavery was abolished in this town in 1821, but all slaves were not free until 1830. There were quite a number of slaves brought into the town, and the last of them has not yet passed away. Two were brought in by William Renus Willett, a Methodist preacher who came from the South and settled after 1820 near Belgium, where he bought 1,000 acres of land and erected a typical southern homestead, which is still occupied.

By the year 1830 the population of the town had reached 3,228, its increase having been steady and healthful during the preceding decade. In 1835 it had grown to 3,838, and from that time to 1850 the increase in population was more marked than at any other period in the history of the town. In 1840 it was 4,306, and at the half century had reached 5,833, a figure that has never been exceeded. While general prosperity prevailed during most of this period, the several village communities of the town experienced their seasons of "hard times," particularly

those of 1837-8 and 1857, in common with larger commercial centers; but the situation of the town at a distance from the main thoroughfares of travel, which in its earliest years operated against its rapid settlement, now saved it from the consequence of expanded values and over-speculation; moreover the town possessed within itself natural resources which, with its manufacturing industries, rendered it largely independent of the business fluctuations that were disastrous to many places.

In the summer of 1839 the inhabitants of the town were pleasantly agitated by the formation of a company and the survey for a railroad to pass through Baldwinsville and the heart of the town. Syracuse already had a railroad running through it east and west, which was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, and which was of great benefit to the towns along its line—benefit from which Lysander was to a great extent excluded. But the railroad was not to come for several years, and it was not until 1847 that the company was finally formed and ready to begin work on the road bed. So energetically was the work prosecuted that the road—the Syracuse and Oswego—was opened for traffic in October, 1848. The tendency of railroads to sacrifice small villages to the building up of large ones and cities is well understood; but this is offset in large measure by the advantages of nearer and more active markets and the consequent general expansion of production. Baldwinsville and its vicinity has undoubtedly been benefited by the railroad passing through it. Besides the station at Baldwinsville, another was made called Lamson's (from a prominent family of that name) in the north part of the town. The large hotel at that place was built by Harvey Slauson.

At about the time when the railroad was approaching the town, another factor of prosperity was developing, the local influence of which was to prove inestimable. In 1845 the culture of tobacco was begun in a small way at Marcellus by Chester Moses and Nathan Grimes. In 1846 Mars Nearing had ten acres in Salina, and others followed in the work to such an extent that in 1855 there were 554,987 pounds grown in this county. The culture of tobacco in Lysander began in 1850, and during the succeeding quarter of a century it grew to a great industry, and continues so to the present time. Lysander and Van Buren are now the leading towns of the county in this industry. Among the many who have been large and successful growers in this town are James Selleck, E. W. Tucker, Daniel Cramer and his brothers, J. B. Munn, John Palmer, William Wilson and his son (producers of the celebrated



James Frazer

Wilson hybrid), James Decker, Millard Smith, John H. Monroe, Charles Selleck, and many others who are perhaps equally worthy of mention.

The establishment of the various institutions and enterprises noticed in preceding pages, the development of agricultural interests throughout the town, the business needs of the several hamlets described, all of which depended for many years upon Baldwinsville for their supplies as well as for a market for surplus products, and the great value of its water power, combined and contributed to give that village a commanding position in the northwestern part of the county—a position which it still retains. Its progress has been gradual and steady from the time when it recovered from the adverse effects of the Erie Canal (about 1825), and the village has never given stronger evidence of thrift, enterprise among its citizens, and future growth than at present. The early stores and mills of the village established by Dr. Baldwin and his pioneer contemporaries have been mentioned. They were rapidly followed by other mills that were demanded for the reduction of the valuable forests. In 1824 Start & Mott built a mill with two saws and carriages. Two years later James Johnson erected one with four saws, and Stephen W. and Harvey Baldwin built one with a gang of fifteen saws. Start & Mott's mill burned in 1834 and was rebuilt in 1847 by Richard M. Beach. In 1839 Thomas P. Campbell built a mill with two saws and in 1848 Howard & Cook erected one of the same capacity. In 1836-7 Sandford C. Parker built a grist mill 100 by 60 feet and four stories high with basement, for ten runs of stone, six of which were at first put in operation. The mill was burned in 1861 and rebuilt in the next year by Johnson, Cook & Co. In 1870 it passed to G. H. & A. T. Hotaling, who changed the mill to the roller process and otherwise improved it. The present firm is Hotaling & Co. On the site of the present Amos mills was erected what was known as the red mill in about 1835 by James Johnson. The present mill was built by Jacob Amos in 1868 and is now owned by his son, Jacob. The red mill was burned with the first woolen factory in 1842. W. L. Wilkins built a flour and feed mill in 1854, which he operated more than twenty years; it is now run by John Bellen. The mill now operated by the James Frazee Milling Company (incorporated 1892) was built in 1859-60 by James Frazee, and has a capacity of 500 barrels per day.¹ What

¹ James Frazee is a son of Jacob, who came to Lysander in 1822 and died in 1888 at the age of

was long known as "the Farmers' Mill of Van Buren" is on the south side and was formerly operated by D. & G. Morris, from whom it passed to E. P. Clark and in 1880 to Clark, Mercer & Co; it has a capacity of 100 barrels.

In writing of the village in 1849, Clark says:

There are at present over two thousand inhabitants in the village of Baldwinsville, seven stores, four taverns, seven lawyers, seven physicians, three clergymen, three meeting houses. There is an extensive woolen factory, called Kellogg's Woolen Factory, two tanneries, a set of planing machines and sash factory, two furnaces, two plaster mills, four carriage making shops, seven blacksmith shops, etc.

In 1866 Fuller & Bliss established a planing mill and sash, door and blind factory, the partners being William L. Fuller and C. N. Bliss. This is a large industry and still in operation by Bliss & Suydam. In 1862 Johnson, Cook & Co. built a structure for use as a distillery in connection with their grist mill. In this in 1874 Schoonmaker & Co. (Andrew S. Schoonmaker, now deceased, Theodore Haines, and Jacob C. Kenyon), began the manufacture of straw wrapping paper. This mill is now in operation by the Kenyon Paper Company and manufactures tissue paper only.

In 1850 Ezekiel Morris, an edge tool maker, removed from Little Falls to Baldwinsville and established a factory for his business. He died in 1869 at the age of sixty-five years, and was succeeded in the business by his sons, H. D. and William F. Morris, in 1860, and in 1869 William F. withdrew from the business and was chosen cashier of the First National Bank. In 1870 he bought out the centrifugal pump manufactory of Heald, Sisco & Co., which had established a successful business, and later bought up the entire establishment. A large business was done, and the manufacture of steam engines and general machine work added. In 1892 the works were taken by the Morris Machine Works, which was incorporated with a capital of \$300,000. It is a very large and prosperous industry.

In June, 1876, White, Clark & Co. established the centrifugal pump works in the building in which was formerly the axe factory. The pump works were subsequently removed to Syracuse.

The only saw mill in Baldwinsville at the present time, of all those that have been erected, is operated by Fairbanks & Taggart.

The New Process Rawhide Company was organized by Syracuse men

(90). James Frazee settled in Baldwinsville in 1845, and built his mills in 1859, which he remodeled in 1893 and increased their capacity. Mr. Frazee is a prominent citizen of the town and was a member of the Legislature in 1857.

and occupies a factory built for their purpose. It is a successful industry and manufactures various articles, among which are superior pinions for electric motors.

The knitting mill now conducted by J. C. & J. C. Miller, was established in 1876 by J. C. Miller. About 200 hands are employed chiefly in the production of white underwear.

Mercantile operations in the village kept pace with these manufactures. In the same year that John Hamill opened his store (1816), Parker & Wallace began trade, and were followed by Jonas C. Brewster in 1821, Luther Badger in 1823, Robins & Wells in 1832, Sandford C. Parker in 1835 (president of the village in 1853-4), John H. Tomlinson & Co. in 1838, D. C. Lusk & Co. in 1846, and John Tomlinson, 1838, on the north side. All this time and for nearly twenty years later Otis Bigelow was a leading merchant. Others who have been prominent in business in later years are S. M. Dunbar, Isaac Dixon, M. Donovan, Alanson Fancher, John Hax, Irvin S. Williams, Alex. Hamill, G. N. Luckey, S. C. Suydam, Wallace Tappan.

The professions received accessions to their representatives in the persons of Samuel H. Hammond in 1826, Cornelius Pugsley soon afterward, Col. Isaac T. Minard, 1833, and De Witt C. Greenfield in 1848; the latter still in practice. These were attorneys, and in later years lawyers Le Roy Morgan, George Hall, N. M. White (late police justice of Syracuse), F. A. Marvin, J. R. Shea, C. M. West and others settled here. In 1814 Dr. Cyrus Baldwin began practice, and Dr. Silas Wallace in 1816. Dr. Philip Sharp settled a little west of the village as early as 1823, and later physicians have been Drs. H. J. Shumway, — Farnsworth, — Lee, Elijah Lawrence, John Briggs, Henry B. Allen, J. V. Kendall (still in practice), J. C. B. Wallace, J. F. Wells, A. H. Marks, L. V. Flint and others.

To provide financial facilities for these various business interests, the First National Bank of Baldwinsville was organized February 2, 1864, with James Frazee, president; D. C. Greenfield, vice-president; Irvin Williams, cashier. In 1866 the bank erected its own building at a cost of \$8,000, which it has since occupied. The capital of the bank was made \$140,000. It has been successfully conducted and on a plan of liberality which has received the commendation of the public. In 1879 Mr. Frazee having resigned, Richard L. Smith was chosen president; W. F. Morris, vice-president, and Walter McMullin, cashier, who are in office at the present time; the capital stock was reduced to \$100,000 in 1880.

The Baldwinsville State Bank was organized in May, 1875, with a capital of \$50,000, with George Hawley, president; G. A. Bigelow, vice-president; S. S. Quivey, cashier. On the death of George Hawley Payne Bigelow was chosen president, and at his death Otis M. Bigelow was chosen and holds the position at the present time; G. A. Bigelow being vice-president and S. S. Quivey cashier. The capital stock has been increased to \$60,000.

The proximity of Baldwinsville to Syracuse undoubtedly delayed the publication of a newspaper in the village until a comparatively recent date. The first paper was started in the spring of 1844 by Samuel B. West, and was called the Baldwinsville Republican. In October, 1846, it passed to C. Mark Hosmer, who changed the name to the Onondaga Gazette. In January, 1848, the publishers were Shepard & Hosmer, who sold to J. M. Clark. He was a successful editor and during many years his paper was popular. He sold out to J. F. Davis, but ere long repurchased the establishment and in 1869 sold to X. Haywood, who enlarged the paper. In 1871 George S. Clark purchased the business, and on the 1st of January, 1878, it was again sold to John F. Greene, who changed the name of the paper to the Baldwinsville Gazette. Under Mr. Greene's management the paper rapidly improved in both make-up and news matter. In 1888 Mr. Greene admitted as partners Charles B. Baldwin and James A. Ward, and the title of the firm was changed to the Gazette Publishing Company, Mr. Greene largely devoting his attention to other affairs. In January, 1894, Greene sold his interest to W. F. Morris, and in May Ward retired from the firm. In May, 1895, the Gazette business was incorporated with a capital of \$30,000, under the title of the W. F. Morris Publishing Company, with the following officers: William F. Morris, president; Charles G. Baldwin, vice-president; Willard W. Lewis, secretary and treasurer.

The Baldwinsville Era was established in November, 1885, by its present publisher and editor, Charles P. Cornell. After six months in the Fitzgerald block, the office was removed to M. H. Smith's block, where it remained five years and six months, when it was removed to the new Nettleton block. Mr. Cornell has made the Era successful in a business way and influential in the community.

Baldwinsville was incorporated on June 3, 1848, and the first election thereafter was held on the 24th of that month. Le Roy Morgan was chosen president of the village; E. A. Baldwin, Elisha Hickok, Irvin Williams, and Almon Farr, trustees; E. B. Wigent, clerk. The usual

by-laws and ordinances for the government of similar villages were adopted. On the 18th of June, 1850, a police constable was elected in the person of D. C. Toll, and Hiram Hull, Irvin Williams, and Henry Y. Allen were elected street commissioners. At the same meeting the trustees were authorized to build a watch house, or to lease one, and \$75 were appropriated for the repair of the fire engine and the purchase of hose. A board of health was created in June, 1850, and in the next year \$100 were voted for making a village map; the map was made by John A. Crawford. In 1853 a watch house was leased for \$40 for the year.

Down to the time under consideration the facilities for extinguishing fires in the village had been rather meager. On the 18th of March, 1853, Isaac T. Minard, Seth Dunbar, and S. C. Fancher were appointed a committee to procure a fire engine, and on the 22d of September Colonel Minard was made a committee to buy 200 feet of hose. On the 1st of April, 1854, John E. Todd, James G. Smith and James F. Wells were appointed a committee on hose cart, with Colonel Minard, James B. Wells, and James G. Smith, committee on engine house. In April, of that year Colonel Minard was sent to New York, where he paid for the new engine and 248 feet of hose. A special meeting was held on May 17, 1854, to act upon the matter of appropriating \$200 for a lot for an engine house, watch house, etc., \$600 for erecting such a building, \$50 for a hose cart, and \$130 for additional hose. Definite action was not concluded at this meeting, but on June 10, \$300 were appropriated for buying a lot, \$700 for a building, \$25 for hooks and ladders, and the other sums as above mentioned. On the 27th of May a fire company was formed consisting of forty-four members. On the 29th of June a lot was purchased of Stephen W. Baldwin on Canal street, on which was a building, at a cost of \$600. This building was converted to the purposes intended and with some modifications is still in use. The second story was not finished until 1857. In February, 1875, a steam fire engine was purchased for the village, and in 1889 the department was equipped with 1,000 feet of hose and an extension ladder. John M. Scoville was chosen chief engineer of the steamer. Since the establishment of the water works the fire apparatus with the exception of the hose carts, is almost useless. The water system is one of the best in the State, and hydrants are so located that danger from fire is very small.

Baldwinsville and the town of Lysander responded promptly to the

calls of the government during the civil war, as related in Chapter XXII. The local newspapers of that period are filled with accounts of patriotic meetings held in Baldwinsville and the various smaller villages, the prevailing enthusiasm, and the generous acts of hundreds of citizens in aid of the Union cause. Measures were adopted in special town meetings for raising the large sums of money paid in bounties to volunteers, of whom the town sent out her full complement, many of whom gave up their lives for their country, or came home maimed and disfigured.

Since the war no town in the county, probably, has met with a greater degree of general prosperity than Lysander, while the village of Baldwinsville has, particularly in quite recent years, advanced with rapid strides. Among the important improvements made during this period are the rebuilding of the iron bridge across the Seneca River in 1866-67 substantially as it now appears, at a cost of about \$18,000; the rebuilding of the dam in stone in the most substantial manner, by the State, in 1895, at a cost of more than \$60,000; the building of the Howard Opera House in 1881 by H. Howard, and the erection of a large number of handsome modern brick blocks during the past ten years.

About the year 1886 the question of a better water supply for Baldwinsville became a subject of discussion among leading citizens, and various plans were proposed. Action was finally taken by the purchase of two acres of ground of Reuben Ham, the employment of a civil engineer, and the sinking of a large well, from which water of excellent quality and unlimited in quantity is pumped into a stand pipe situated on Cramer Hill east of the village. The first board of water commissioners was appointed June 18, 1889, composed of C. N. Bliss, C. B. Baldwin, J. E. Connell, R. Kratzer, J. C. Kenyon, G. G. Mercer, and E. Fairbanks. Mr. Bliss was chosen president of the board. The village was bonded for \$50,000 and work on the plant was commenced August 19, 1889, by Brown Brothers, of Mohawk. The works were tested on January 27, 1890, and accepted by the village authorities. The issue of bonds was not quite sufficient for the undertaking and an additional loan of \$8,000 was procured. A pumping house and requisite machinery were erected and William Rodgers chosen chief engineer and superintendent at a salary of \$50 a month. All of the principal streets were piped and sufficient hydrants put in to provide adequate fire protection.



Jas. V. Kendall

The village is now lighted by electricity. A special election was held on October 13, 1887, to act upon two propositions which had been received from lighting companies, and to appropriate \$500 for street lighting. The Edison company's proposition to supply eighty-five incandescent lights to run all of every night for \$1,000 was accepted and the plant installed.

The centennial of the county was appropriately celebrated on May 30, 1894, Lysander and Van Buren joining for the purpose. E. P. Clark was chosen chief marshal of the exercises, and full committees were appointed. Dr. J. V. Kendall was president of the day. Interesting historical papers were read by Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, Richard L. Smith, Wallace Tappan, Justus Stevens, Edwin F. Nichols, Bradley Abbott and others. A poem was read by C. B. Baldwin.

Following is a list of the village presidents from the date of incorporation to the present time:

1849-51, Henry Case, jr.; 1852, Samuel Bisdee; 1853-54, Sandford C. Parker; 1855, E. B. Wigent; 1856, John Boley; 1857, D. D. Norton; 1858, Samuel Avery; 1859, D. C. Greenfield; 1860, Stephen W. Baldwin; 1861, James Hamill; 1862, J. O. Slocum; 1863, Eli Perry; 1864-65, W. W. Perkins; 1866, L. H. Cheney; 1867, J. P. Shumway; 1868-70, J. J. Kaulback; 1871-72, Wallace Tappan; 1873, I. M. Baldwin; 1874, Erwin Fairbanks; 1876-78, William F. Morris; 1879, Wells A. Allen; 1880-81, J. R. Blanchard; 1882, E. Fairbanks; 1883-84, W. W. Downer; 1885, Michael Donovan; 1886, Marcellus Johnson; 1887, W. W. Downer; 1888, F. P. Suydam; 1889, J. R. Blanchard; 1890, Willard H. Tappan; 1891, E. P. Clark; 1892-94, L. F. Buck.

Following is a list of village officers in 1895:

Hiram Howard, president; Marcellus Johnson, clerk; Newton E. Bartlett, treasurer; John H. Russell, chief police; William J. Bellen, village attorney; trustees: Homer Failing, Martin Handle, Joseph H. Sawyer, Stephen F. Wilcox, William B. Trowbridge, William J. Sullivan; assessors: Andrew R. Failing, Eliphalet Z. Frazee, Charles J. Kruesse; water commissioners: Charles N. Bliss, president; James E. Connell, treasurer; Gardner G. Mercer, secretary; Erwin Fairbanks, Jacob C. Kenyon, Rumont Kratzer, Kirby C. Munro; William Rogers, superintendent of system; street commissioners: Edward T. Smith, John C. King; fire department: Alexander Hosler, chief engineer; fire wardens, Andrew Larkin, John T. Wilkins, Herbert Rogers; board of health: Hiram Howard, president; M. Johnson, clerk and registrar; Dr. G. M. Wasse, physician; commissioners, Edward Huntoon, Richard Platt, Charles Casper.

Figures showing the population of Lysander from 1830 to 1892:

1830, 3,228; 1835, 3,838; 1840, 4,306; 1845, 4,506; 1850, 5,833; 1855, 5,060; 1860, 4,741; 1865, 4,813; 1870, 4,944; 1875, 4,900; 1880, 4,903; 1890, 5,163; 1892, 5,012.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE TOWN OF MANLIUS.

Among the original twenty-five townships into which the Military Tract was divided, No. 7 was named Manlius. It embraced the territory of the present civil town of the same name, with that of the present town of Dewitt, and parts of Salina and Onondaga. In other words, it was bounded on the north by the military township of Cicero, on the east by the Oneida Reservation, on the south by military township No. 10 (Pompey), and on the west by Onondaga Creek and Lake, and embraced all of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation north of the old Genesee Road and east of Onondaga Creek, besides the territory above mentioned. The township originally contained 100 lots, but lot No. 7, which was drawn for gospel and school purposes, was transferred to Cicero, which through an error had been given only 99 lots, and numbered 100 in that township. This gave the soldier who had drawn lot 100 in Cicero his proper grant of land, without depriving a Manlius grantee of his rights. The later reduction of the area of Manlius, through the erection of Onondaga in 1798, the erection of Salina in 1809, and of Dewitt in 1835, left it with the following numbered lots of the original 100:

Nos. 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 26, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 74 (in part), 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 84 (in part), 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 95 (in part), 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100, the last named lot lying in the southeast corner of the town.

In the drawing of lots in this township for military service the foregoing numbers were drawn by the following named persons:

No. 6, William Putnam; 13, Peter Tappan; 14, William Robinson; 15, James Akins; 16, Lieut.-Col. Jacobus S. Bruyn; 24, Capt. Joseph Thomas; 25, John Pulles; 26, Reuben Callum; 33, Philip Reddinger; 34, Capt. Daniel Niven; 35, Stephen Chacy; 36, Francis Elliott; 37, Thomas Featherby; 38, Patrick Morrow; 39, Peter Shultz; 44, John Luster; 45, Capt. James Gregg; 46, John Wilcox; 47, Lieut. James Bradford; 48, Capt. Aaron Aronson; 53, John Stake, cornet; 54, John M. Charlesworth; 55, Nicholas Schuyler, surgeon; 56, reserved for gospel and schools; 57, Samuel Eggs; 58, Samuel Cook, surgeon; 64, George St. Lawrence; 65, Samuel Barick; 66, Cornelius Van de Marken; 67, Peter Van Vleeck; 68, Col. John Lamb; 69, Baruch

Wright; 74, reserved for gospels and schools; 75, Andrew Dowling; 76, Levi Bishop; 77, Bartholomew Broughton; 78, Peter Boise; 79, Jacob Walter; 84, John Kennedy; 85, John Anthony; 86, John Lovett; 87, William Hunt; 88, Joshua Griffin; 89, Lieut.-Col. Cornelius Van Dyck; 95, Thomas Bills; 96, Richard Brown; 97, Albert Bloom; 98, Teunis Van Wagenen; 99, Lieut. Abraham Hyatt; 100, Joseph Shelden.

It is certain that very few, if any, of these men who served in some capacity in the Revolutionary war ever occupied the lands granted to them. As a rule they sold or traded their land warrants for trifling sums in money or for other even less valuable consideration. The first sales were mostly to speculators through whom they subsequently reached the possession of the pioneers of the town. By reference to Chapter XV it will be found that forty-three Revolutionary soldiers lived at some period in the old town of Manlius. The civil town of Manlius came into existence with the erection of Onondaga county in 1794, its original territory remaining a few years coextensive with that of the military township.

Many of the important natural features of the town are described in Chapter II. The surface of the northern half is generally level, while that of the southern half is rolling or hilly. The soil is largely a fertile alluvium in the north part. Limestone Creek flows northerly through nearly the center of the town. The stream supplies excellent water power, and the falls occurring along its course add to the many natural beauties. This is further enhanced by the celebrated Green Lakes, the Deep Spring,¹ and other picturesque attractions. In the western part of the town are extensive quarries from which have been taken immense quantities of stone for waterlime, quicklime, and gypsum, a business once very prosperous and profitable, that is still carried on to some extent.

Settlement on Manlius territory had progressed considerably prior to the civil organization of the town and began only two years after Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler made their first permanent white man's settlement in Onondaga county at Onondaga Valley, excepting that of Ephraim Webster. This fact and the advancement made in the town during the closing years of the last century and first quarter of the pres-

¹ This notable geological feature of the town is of Indian notoriety; it lies on the county line east of Manlius village. Near it passes the trail of the Oneidas and Onondagas, and being on the earliest route of travel westward the trees surrounding its banks were carved with names, initials, and dates. It was the starting point of the old surveys of the Oneida Reservation, and here during the war of the Revolution a scouting party of six white men from Fort Schuyler was surprised and killed by the Indians. A number of sulphur springs also exist in town, and on lot 60 is a cavern known as the "Ice Hole."

ent century give to its history a prominent place in the records of the county.

Benjamin Morehouse was the first settler in the original township, but in the present town of Dewitt, on the Morehouse flats. He came in 1789, almost coincident with Danforth and Tyler, and kept the earliest tavern in the county, in which many public gatherings were held. (See history of Dewitt, Chapter XLVI.) In the next year (1790) David Tripp migrated from Ballston, N. Y., and made the first permanent settlement within the present limits of the town. He built his log cabin about a mile northwest from the site of Manlius village. His aged father came in with him, died in 1792, and was buried near by the home; this was the first death and burial in the town. Mr. Tripp's nearest neighbors were Morehouse, Danforth, and Tyler, and he suffered many privations while waiting for the first fruits of his labor to come from the ground. Hunger lingered near the door and the family is said to have lived three months on wild roots, milk, and a bushel of corn; the latter Mr. Tripp carried home from Herkimer on his back.

But the pioneer soon had nearer neighbors. In 1790 James Foster settled on the site of Eagle Village, where he at once opened a tavern; and in 1791 Joshua Knowlton and Origen Eaton located on the site of Fayetteville and began clearing their lands. They were followed in the same locality in 1792 by Cyrus Kinne, who at once opened a shop in which he followed his trade of blacksmithing, to the great convenience of his fellow pioneers.

Conrad Lour (or Lower) settled in the neighborhood of Mr. Tripp in 1792 and the same year built the first frame house in the town. A part of his lumber he brought from Palatine, and the remainder he obtained at Asa Danforth's little mill on Butternut Creek. His son lives in Fayetteville. Mr. Tripp's son tramped to Oriskany for nails and carried back forty-six pounds.

In 1792 John A. Shaeffer made the first settlement on the site of Manlius village, where he built a log house near the site of the Episcopal church. He was a German and soon utilized his dwelling for a public house. It was at this house that Baron Steuben stopped over night in 1794, while on his way eastward from Salina, and was kept awake by commotion in the house to such a degree that he roundly abused his host in the morning for permitting it. When a nurse brought before the Baron a new-born babe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shaeffer, he

was deeply chagrined and profuse in apologies. The delighted parents thereupon agreed that the child should be named Baron Steuben Shaef-fer, upon which the Baron gave his namesake a deed for 250 acres of land. This child was the first one born in the town.

Nicholas Phillips was a settler on the Manlius village site before 1793, and on the 14th of January of that year was married to Caty (or Katy) Garlock, thus solemnizing the first marriage in the town. They were both of German extraction and lived long in the community, the husband surviving until 1854, when he died at eighty-three years of age. He retained his vigor until near the end and in the fall previous to his death plowed the land and sowed a field of wheat. His wife died in 1824.¹

Col. Elijah Phillips came to Manlius undoubtedly as early as 1792, for in that year or the next he appears to have leased the property known as the "old mills," at Edwards Falls, and adjacent land, etc., of a Mr. Hamilton, of Albany, for a term of sixty years. In association with David Williams, Aaron Wood and Walter Worden, he at once erected a saw mill, which was the first one in the present town. Mr. Williams soon traded his one-fourth interest in the mill to Phineas Stevens for sixty acres of land. Around these mills were soon established other industries. Mr. Hamilton had already provided mill stones and gearing for a grist mill, and in 1796 Butler & Phillips built a mill. Deacon Dunham afterward established a cloth works and an oil mill; William Warner opened a store and a Mr. Jones another.

At other points, too, settlement was increasing and infant industries and trading places were coming into existence. In the early years the site of Eagle Village was an attractive one for settlement, long rivaling Manlius. Charles Moseley opened a store there where Giles Everson (the later successful Syracuse merchant) afterwards lived, and a Mr. Staniford began keeping a tavern there. Mr. Mosely closed his store ere long, removed to Manlius village, and was long in trade there.

With the simultaneous erection of the county and the town in 1794, steps were taken to set in motion the simple machinery of the town government. The first town meeting was held at the house of Benjamin Morehouse on the 1st of April, 1794. Cyrus Kinne was chosen chair-

¹ I knew Nicholas Phillips well, having had an acquaintance with him for twenty years. He was a man of great simplicity of character in every point of view; and probably had a much larger share of the virtue which is said to be a distinguishing trait of his Dutch ancestry than ordinarily falls to the lot of unsophisticated man.—"History of Manlius Village," by H. C. Van Schaack.

man, and Levi Jerome, secretary. It was resolved to choose a supervisor and a town clerk by ballot, and the remaining officers by holding up the right hand. Forty-two voters were present, probably very nearly every person entitled to a vote from the then large territory of the town. As a result of the balloting Comfort Tyler (the prominent citizen of the town of Onondaga after its later erection) was elected supervisor and Levi Jerome town clerk. In the further proceedings of the meeting the following officers were chosen:

David Williams and Benjamin Morehouse, overseers of the poor; Charles Merriam, Elijah Phillips and Rial Bingham, commissioners of roads; Reuben Patterson, Ichabod Lathrop, Isaac Van Vleck, William Ward, and Timothy Teall, assessors; Caleb Pratt and David Baker, constables and collectors; Libbens Foster, William Ward, Ichabod Lathrop, Reuben Patterson, Cyrus Kinne, Rial Bingham, Jeremiah Jackson, Gershom Breed and Lemuel Hall, overseers of roads; Aaron Wood, Elijah Phillips, John Danforth and Jeremiah Jackson, fence viewers.

The town records of Manlius, unlike those of many of the towns of the county, are all in existence and well preserved; but for many years a few lines in a small book sufficed to record the acts of the officials. One of the most difficult problems the pioneers had to solve was the extermination of the numerous wild animals, especially the wolves, which made havoc among the domestic animals long after the coming of the first settlers. At the first town meeting it was voted "that an additional bounty of three pounds be given on each wolf killed within the town—full grown wolf, and thirty shillings on each whelp." Besides this, the State was paying a bounty for the same purpose. The amount of the wolf bounty was frequently changed, probably as their annual depredations were more or less destructive, but it remained apparently large during many years, when the scarcity of money is considered. As late as 1815 it was \$20.

A large share of the attention of the early town officers was necessarily given to the construction of roads. It must be borne in mind that when the first settlers came in there were almost no thoroughfares. Indian trails crossed the country in various directions, one of the more important of which extended east and west across this town, about a mile south of the Manlius village site, thence over ground now covered by the north end of the Jamesville reservoir, up the gulf west of the old stone school house, and so on towards Onondaga Creek across lands on which Major Danforth located, and on west. The first attempt to make a white man's road to run across this town was by a party of emigrants in 1790 or 1791, and extended from Whitestown to Canandaigua,

most of the way through a dense wilderness. It was little more than an opening cleared of trees and brush, but afterwards improved and became known as "the old State road," and later as "the Genesee road," although the route was considerably changed from the one first followed. It ran through Eagle Village and Manlius village, crossed the Butternut Creek near the site of Jamesville, and on westward. Under the acts of the Legislature of 1794 and 1796 about \$5,000 were expended under direction of commissioners in improving this highway within the limits of Onondaga county, and of course Manlius received its share of the benefit. Between 1800 and 1810 the Seneca Road Company prosecuted its operations, a part of which were devoted to the construction of the turnpike which crosses this town from east to west and passes through Fayetteville, thus giving immigrants to the town reasonably easy access to the lands for those times. In 1797 the town was divided into seven road districts, the resolution continuing, "if the reservation is not set off as a town, divide it into two districts, the north bridge for the division." The number of road districts in Manlius in 1806 was thirty, with a pathmaster chosen for each; and this number was increased from time to time until in one year it reached seventy-four, after which the number was gradually reduced. This small army of pathmasters, moreover, found the duties of their office sufficiently exacting until the system of roads in the town reached the proportions of recent years. Among the names of the early surveyors of this town we find those of Enos Cushing, A. C. Bliss, Isaac W. Brewster, A. Yelverton, jr., Jonathan Worden, and James Olcott. About 140 roads or separate surveyed sections had been laid out down to 1835; changes since that time have been comparatively few.

After a few years the place for holding town meetings was changed. Thus, in 1797, the people met "at the house of John De Lany," Comfort Tyler still remaining supervisor. In 1800 Timothy Teall, one of the earliest physicians, father of Oliver Teall, later a prominent citizen of Syracuse, was chosen town clerk and held the office several years. In 1800 John Sweeting, supervisor, and Dr. Teall were by vote directed to take charge of the gospel and school lands on lot 74, with a view to leasing them to settlers; but the result was not very remunerative, and the lot was ultimately sold by the town May 2, 1814, for \$12,114.42. Of this sum Dewitt received \$7,752.42 when that town was erected.

The inhabitants of Manlius began early to provide means for educating their children. The first school commissioners were chosen in 1797

in the persons of Charles Moseley, Daniel Campbell, and Isaac Van Vleck, the latter of whom was one of the very early and later a large salt manufacturer at Salina. To act with these in the division of the town into school districts a special committee was appointed, consisting of Gershom Breed, Elijah Phillips, Jeremiah Jackson (the prominent Jamesville pioneer and miller), and Caleb Pratt. The early school records, if any were kept, are not now in existence, and it is only known that an imperfect division of the town was first made in 1810, after Onondaga had been set off. But schools existed almost from the first. Samuel Edwards was teaching a school in the town in the building where Ebenezer Calkins sold goods to the settlers and the Indians before 1798, and in that year the first log school house in the town was built on the site of Manlius village. At about the same time, probably a little earlier, he taught in James Foster's barn at Eagle Village. The town meeting of 1804 was directed to be held "at the school house near Cyrus Kinney's"; as he had settled on the site of Fayetteville, we know that there was a school house there in that year; it stood near the site of the present Blackman dwelling. There was not much system in the conduct of the schools until 1835, although the number of school houses had considerably increased. In 1836 the sum of \$300 only was raised in support of the schools of the town. The districts in the town in 1837, as described in the records, were as follows:

No. 1, southeast corner; No. 2, Oran; No. 3, Eagle Village; No. 4, Fillmore's (the records name a second No. 4 as at North Manlius); No. 5, East Manlius; No. 6, Middle Manlius; No. 7, West Manlius; No. 8, Nettleton's; No. 9, High Bridge; No. 10, West Fayetteville (consolidated with No. 11 in 1839); No. 12, East Fayetteville; No. 13, David Collin (also consolidated with No. 11 in 1840); No. 14, William Walters; No. 15, Hartsville; No. 16, Jonathan Worden's; No. 17, Kirkville; No. 18, Satan's Kingdom; No. 19, Manlius Center; No. 20, West of Center; No. 21, Stone School House; No. 22, Matthews's Mills; No. 23, Asa Cook's; No. 24, Northwest Corner (changed to No. 12, and in 1844 made a joint district with No. 9 in Dewitt).

At the present time the number of districts in the town is twenty-one.

While these measures were in progress for the general advancement of the town, other pioneers were added to the few already located, and soon the wilderness began to assume the appearance of civilization. On the site of Manlius village Charles Mulholland, a native of Ireland, settled next after Mr. Shaeffer, built a log house, and later became a considerable landholder, including the greater part of lot 98, while a Mr. Leonard purchased a large part of lot 87, which was occupied by

Aaron Wood. The northeast corner of lot 86 was occupied by a Mr. Cunningham, and William Ward owned the whole of lot 97. Jabez Cobb came in early, purchased 150 acres in the southwest corner of lot 87, and kept the tavern for Mr. Shaeffer a number of years. Mr. Cobb sold to Charles Moseley¹ in 1802-03, and from him later owners purchased the greater part of the lots on Pleasant and Seneca streets east of the line of the original lot. A Mr. Dickout opened the first permanent store in the village in 1795 in the first frame building erected. Dr. Sturtevant settled in the village in 1796, and Alva Marsh, the first lawyer, in 1798. Other lawyers after Marsh were R. R. Phelps, Abijah Yelverton, James O. Wattles, Nathan P. Randall, and Samuel L. Edwards, and later H. C. Van Schaack and N. R. Chapman.

To Charles Mulholland is given the credit of naming the little hamlet "Liberty Square"² in 1800, and the first post-office was established in the same year under this name and with Luther Bingham, postmaster. He was succeeded by Robert Wilson³ in 1803, and he and Dr. Hezekiah L. Granger, Nathan Williams, D. B. Bickford, Joseph Rhoades, John Grinnell, and others. The name "Liberty Square" did not please the people long, and the place soon became generally known as Manlius Square, a name which still clings to it to some extent. In the first year of the present century there were only six dwellings in the place, with one store and a few shops; but the next decade saw far more rapid progress in all parts of the town.

Sylvanus Tousley began blacksmithing in 1800, and Merritt Clark and Moses Johnson opened stores in or before 1806. Mr. Tousley con-

¹ Mr. Moseley at one time held a conspicuous and honorable place in the military service, having been commissioned in 1810 as captain of a company of riflemen in Col. Thaddeus M. Wood's regiment, afterward the 147th. In May, 1812, a battalion of riflemen was organized in the 27th Brigade, of which Captain Moseley was commissioned major-commandant, and in July of that year was placed in command at Oswego of that battalion, which was engaged during the entire summer and autumn in the defense of that important post. He continued in the service for two years and was succeeded by Capt. C. B. Bristol. He lived in Manlius village and owned a valuable part of the site of that place, which was laid out by him into village lots and sold at a large profit on the original purchase.

² It was at the raising of Mr. McLaren's barn. After the frame was up those who assisted at the raising paraded themselves on the front plate, named the village Liberty Square, gave three hearty cheers, and threw off a corked bottle of spirits. This is what was called in those days the christening of a place or building.—[Clark's Onondaga.

³ Robert Wilson was also a justice of the peace, and one of his old subpoenas is extant, directed to Joel Huntington, Reuben Squires, Thomas McClethen, Sylvanus Tousley, and Youngs Ledyard. Wilson was a nephew of Captain Gregg and was with him at Fort Schuyler in the Revolutionary war. Wilson was then only thirteen years old. Captain Gregg was shot and scalped while Wilson was in the fort. At eighteen Wilson was appointed ensign, was promoted to captain, and served through the war.—[Clark's Onondaga, p. 215.

tracted to do the iron work on the old court house at Onondaga Hill. He was supervisor of Manlius in 1808, and 1812 was a judge and justice of the peace. Later in his life he removed to Syracuse and built a brick dwelling on the site of the John Crouse residence. He was prominent in the early militia, and in 1809 was promoted from ensign to captain, and later was a paymaster.



AZARIAH SMITH.

In 1807 Azariah Smith settled in the village and during forty years was the foremost citizen of the town. He was a native of Massachusetts, and in April, 1807, went to Onondaga Hill, where he served a few weeks as clerk for his cousin, Calvin Smith. He then received a proposition from John Meeker, who had stores at several places in the county, to open another in Manlius, for Meeker was to furnish the capital and Mr. Smith have charge of the business and share in the profits. On the 3d of June the store was opened on the south side of the turn-

pike nearly opposite the brick store afterwards built and long occupied by Mr. Smith, and which is still standing. This partnership continued until 1810, and was so far successful that at the end of that period Mr. Smith found himself with sufficient capital to start in business for himself. In August, 1811, he married Zilpha Mack, and about that time opened the store which he conducted many years. Later he engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Manlius, which he continued to about the time of his death. He was a man of strong mental powers, the highest integrity, untiring energy, and outside of his own varied affairs identified himself with all public matters that promised benefit to the community. All of the local churches, the academy and

many other institutions were practically promoted by him. He was a presidential elector in 1824 and a member of the Legislature in 1838, 1839, and 1840, serving in the first named year on the committee on claims. Mr. Smith died November 12, 1846, while seeking medical aid in New Haven, Conn. Dr. William Manlius Smith, now of Syracuse, is a son of Azariah.

A local paper of 1809 gives account of a disastrous flood in this town, caused by long and copious rains. Not a bridge was left standing on Limestone Creek, and mills and dams were swept away. The account says that the dam and part of the grist mill of Mr. Sayles were destroyed and the grist mill and saw mill of Clark & Jackson near Manlius village were partly wrecked.

In 1805-6 Manlius village contained about thirty houses, and from that time until the opening of the Erie Canal it grew quite rapidly in population and business activity; the same statement applies with a little less force to other parts of the town. In 1806, at a time when, for some inscrutable reason, the village was given the name "Derne," the first newspaper published in Onondaga county, called *The Derne Gazette*, was issued in the village by Abram Romeyn, of whom or his paper very little is now known. He was an ardent Federalist and there being no other paper in the county, he is said to have made his journal unpopular by publishing partisan articles and closing his columns to the opposite party. The paper lived a little more than a year. It is believed that the unpopularity of the paper with the name of "Derne" attached to it, and its final extinction were largely instrumental in changing the name of the village to Manlius. The inhabitants of the town were not long without a newspaper, for the first number of the *Herald of the Times* was issued on May 24, 1808, by Leonard Kellogg; it was a sheet about 10 by 17 inches in size, and Mr. Kellogg evidently profited by the error of his predecessor, for he gave up one page to the effusions of the Democrats and another to the Federals. This plan might not succeed with a modern newspaper, but with Mr. Kellogg's enterprise it was a fortunate stroke. When Thomas Crittenden Fay started his newspaper, *The Lynx*, at Onondaga Valley, in 1811, Mr. Kellogg changed the name of his journal to the *Manlius Times*. Mr. Kellogg was a man of broad ideas and made his paper an influential factor for those times. He commanded an independent rifle corps in the war of 1812, which won distinction at Queenston; most of its members were from Manlius. Mr. Kellogg ultimately took

James Beardsley into partnership, and finally retired and was succeeded by Seneca Hale. Soon afterwards the office was transferred to Daniel Clark, whose first number was dated October 28, 1818, with the name of Onondaga Herald. It was continued about three years longer, a part of the time under the name of The Times. On June 21, 1821, the first number of the Onondaga County Republican was issued by Thurlow Weed, who had learned his trade at Onondaga Valley and was destined to become one of the leading journalists and politicians of the country. On the 27th of October, 1824, William L. Dewey took the paper, but after a few numbers it again changed hands and name, the first number of the Manlius Repository being dated January 12, 1825. Luman A. Miller was the publisher until October, 1830; Leonard Stillson took it for a year and sold to L. A. Miller & Co., who continued the paper until July 9, 1833, when Mr. Miller took it alone and discontinued it about two years later. On March 20, 1835, James J. Fonda issued the first number of Our Flag, but it died a few years later. C. W. Mason & Co. started the Manlius Star on October 14, 1835, but how long its publication was continued can not be determined. The next paper established in Manlius was the Weekly Monitor on August 7, 1879, by S. A. Bryant. He was succeeded by Frank Clark, who had been employed in the office. The publication died at the close of the volume. On the 21st of December, 1887, F. L. Maine, a practical printer, who had managed the Fayetteville Recorder five years for a stock company, issued the first number of the Manlius Eagle, which he has since published with gratifying success. Mr. Maine is a native of Madison county, is a graduate of the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., and fitted himself for the law. He practiced only four years with N. R. Chapman of Fayetteville. He was for one term "side justice" in the County Court.

Hezekiah L. Granger, a physician and brother of Gen. Amos P. Granger, a prominent early citizen and business man of Syracuse, was an early settler in Manlius and became prominent in public and private life. He was president of the village in 1816, was member of assembly in 1815, and was appointed sheriff of the county in 1819. An old shinplaster dated May 16, 1816, bears Mr. Granger's signature as village president, and agrees that the corporation will "pay the bearer six and a quarter cents in current ban(k) bills, on demand." The letter "k" was inadvertently left off from the word "bank," another of the many peculiar errors of the press. The old document is signed by

J. O. Wattles, treasurer. He was an early settler in the village, a good lawyer, and a respected citizen. He held the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, removed to Indiana about 1823, and was there appointed circuit judge. His brother, Simeon D. Wattles, also an early settler in Manlius, joined the frontier army in the war of 1812 and was killed at the Fort Erie sortie, September 17, 1814, at the age of thirty-three; he held the post of captain. Jasper Wood, another Manlius pioneer, was also on the Niagara frontier in 1813-14.

Physicians who came in after Dr. Sturtevant were Drs. James Jackson, Walter Colton, William Taylor, H. B. Moore, and Deodatus Clark; the latter was in Manlius in 1812, but afterwards removed to Oswego and became prominent. Dr. William Taylor was not only a leading physician of the county, but was conspicuous in public affairs. For six successive years he was a member of the Legislature and he received other evidence of the confidence of his fellow citizens. Miss Laura Taylor, now of Syracuse, is a daughter of Dr. Taylor.

Other early residents in or near Manlius village who are entitled to mention were John Grinnell, who was an early postmaster and took part in local politics, died January 26, 1862, being the father of John Grinnell, jr., who lives in the town; Ashbel Norton, a carpenter and a settler near the beginning of the century, died August 31, 1861, at the age of eighty-one, at which time he was the oldest citizen of the place; Benjamin Darling, a Revolutionary soldier, died March 2, 1851, aged ninety; Jesse Smith, a farmer, died June 12, 1864, aged seventy-eight; Samuel Wilcox, a Revolutionary soldier who fought at Bunker Hill, settled in the town in 1798, on land that is now in the town of Dewitt, near Lyndon, and died in 1827, having a son Asel, who was father of Asel F. Wilcox, a well known citizen; John Calvin Worden, father of Palmer who occupies the homestead, died in 1878; Joseph Williams, born in 1799, a farmer and many years keeper of a temperance house on the Cazenovia road two miles from Oran, died in 1874; Isaac Carhart, born 1789, came to this town in 1827, was a tanner, and his son Peter, born 1826, was a millwright and inventor; Henry Harter, came to Manlius with his father, Lawrence, in 1802, where the latter bought 300 acres on lot 46, and died in 1832. Henry Harter held various town offices and was father of James, born in 1822, and now living on the farm which he has occupied thirty-eight years.

Among prominent settlers of a later period were Levett Sherwood, Orrin Goodrich, Charles Mead, A. H. Morgan, Allen H. Avery, Reu-

ben Butts, William Blanchard, David Hinsdale, John Wilkie, Rufus Dunham, Andrew Morehouse, John Persy, nearly or quite all of whom were leading farmers and men of energy and public spirit. Judge Samuel L. Edwards was long a distinguished citizen of the town.

The firm of James & Cummings began trading as merchants in 1805 and continued several years. One of their clerks was William Malcolm, later a successful business man of Syracuse. The building in which James & Cummings carried on business, and in which Elijah Tryon was a merchant in 1850, was erected by Moses Johnson, who built also the Red Mills in 1804. His interest in these mills passed to William Gardner, well known as "Deacon" Gardner. He was an active and energetic citizen, purchased the right under a patent to manufacture nails by machinery, and built quite an extensive factory, in which he was succeeded by his sons, William and Charles. Another son, Addison, was lieutenant-governor of the State in 1844, and a daughter married Elijah Rhoades.

Arnold Remington was born in Warwick, R. I., in 1795, and married to Nancy Lewis of Lynn, Conn., in 1816. He was one of the four brothers who came to Manlius in 1821, and resided there till his death in 1885. He was engaged in the cotton manufacturing business for several years, afterwards in the mowing machine business, and still later in a foundry and machine shop. He was a reliant, methodical man, whose word could always be trusted, and whose advice in business was often sought; was a member and officer in the M. E. church for over fifty years, a Mason and treasurer of Military Lodge for a long time. In later years he retired from all business, and died at the advanced age of ninety-one. Of his immediate family only one is now living, Mrs. Theodore Stevens of Syracuse.

Joshua V. H. Clark, historian of Onondaga county and long a resident of this town, was born in the town of Cazenovia, N. Y., February 6, 1803. He was a son of Thomas Clark, whose ancestor of the same name probably came from England to Plymouth in July, 1623. Joshua passed his boyhood and early manhood on the parental farm, his education being gained in the district schools, a short term in Pompey Academy and six months in the Geneva Academy. This was broadened by wide reading and close observation, and he became especially well versed in theoretical knowledge of agriculture, as well as in its practical application. This led him to become a welcome and frequent contributor to the leading agricultural journals. When twenty-five years

old he removed to Eagle Village, about which time he was married to Phoebe A. Sims of Simsbury, Conn. Here he was attracted to historical research and all the remainder of his life he devoted much of his leisure to gathering material and writing. In 1847, after having collected much data, he purchased from Rev. John Watson Adams, of Syracuse, for \$100, the material accumulated by the latter in anticipation of publishing the "Annals of the Onondaga Valley." With this as a foundation Mr. Clark began his labor on the historical work which constitutes his best and most enduring monument. The work appeared in 1849 and caused the author considerable loss in money. He was the pioneer in local history, and his volumes have always been a storehouse from which all classes of writers have drawn, some of them giving him grateful credit and many taking the results of his painstaking toil without recognition. Besides his history of this county Mr. Clark published "Lights and Lives of Indian and Pioneer Life," a work of real value; he also wrote voluminously upon local history and other topics for the public press. He was nearly thirty years a trustee of Manlius Academy, to which village he removed in 1838; was a member of the Legislature in 1855; was several years president of Manlius village and the first president of the Onondaga County Historical Association; he was also corresponding member of other historical bodies. He was a sincere Christian and after several years of suffering from cancer died on June 18, 1869. Two of Mr. Clark's sons were educated in Geneva College, and his daughters, one of whom is now a resident of Syracuse, were educated in Manlius Academy and at boarding school.

The first Masonic lodge in Onondaga county was organized in Manlius, on June 30, 1802, and numbered 93. The first officers were Caleb B. Merrill, W. M.; Timothy Teall, S. W.; David Williams, J. W. The first meeting under the charter was held November 4, 1802. After Azariah Smith erected his building in the village in 1816, the lodge meetings were held there under a perpetual lease of one grain of barley annually. On the 25th of December, 1830, when opposition to Masonry was sweeping over the country, this lodge was closed and the property was walled up in brick in the building where the meetings were held. There the valuables remained in safety until March 25, 1851, when they were taken out and the lodge was opened with Illustrious Remington, W. M.; Lloyd Remington, S. W.; S. J. Wilcox, J. W. The lodge was rechartered as Military Lodge No. 215 on the 6th of June, 1851, and on June 26, 1877, the old number was restored. It still occupies the old brick building.

One of the early State Gazetteers, published in 1824, gives the following description of this town:

The south part is moderately hilly, the north part more level and the soil of the whole is very fertile of grain, grass, fruit, &c. In this town are abundance of mill seats, on Limestone, Chittenango and Butternut creeks, and a great number of mills.

The inhabitants are immigrant Yankees, or German and Dutch, from the Mohawk river, industrious and prosperous. . . . There are four post-offices and five "villages" known by local names. Manlius, a Post Borough [or incorporated village with a post-office of same name,] is situated on Limestone creek at the junction of three or four turnpikes. It contains 100 dwellings, and about 200 buildings of all kinds, 3 churches, a Masonic Lodge, a printing office, a cotton factory, and has a



MANLIUS VILLAGE ABOUT 1840.

[From an old print.]

great deal of hydraulic, mechanical and trading business. The Post Village of Fayetteville, 2 miles north of Manlius, on the north branch of the Seneca turnpike, has 25 houses. The Post Village of Orville, 5 miles northwest of Manlius, on the same turnpike, has about 20 houses, a church, and a side cut to the Erie canal. Eagleville, 1½ miles east of Manlius, has about 20 houses. The Post Village of Jamesville, 5 miles west of Manlius, is on Butternut creek and has mills and about 35 houses.

Within two miles of Manlius village (which is on the border of a deep gulf, through which flows Limestone creek) are four grain mills, 5 saw mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 2 nail factories, an oil mill, and a cotton and woolen factory.

This clearly indicates that the vicinity of Manlius village seventy years ago was a busy and prosperous section. As contrasting somewhat with the foregoing and showing early growth in the town, the following is quoted from a Gazetteer published fifteen years after the one above mentioned:

Manlius contains in 1840 5,509 inhabitants. . . . Manlius, Fayetteville, Hartville, Kirkville and Manlius Center are post-offices. Manlius village situated on Cherry

Valley turnpike was incorporated in 1813 and now contains about 1,200 inhabitants. 200 dwellings, 5 churches, 1 incorporated academy, 3 taverns, 7 stores, 3 cotton factories, 3 grist mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 saw mills, 1 tannery, 2 carriage factories, and 1 plaster mill. Fayetteville is situated near the Erie canal, with which it is connected by a feeder; contains about 800 inhabitants, 120 dwellings, 3 churches, an incorporated academy, 4 taverns, 6 stores, 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills, and 1 tannery.

It is an evidence of the prospective importance of Manlius village, that in March, 1816, a memorial was presented to the State Senate asking for the location of the State prison here, which finally went to Auburn. Nicholas P. Randall was one of a committee who went to Albany to promote the object, and he wrote back to Azariah Smith: "If the business had been timely attended to, I have no doubt we might have prevailed in our application, and I am now not without strong hopes of success. . . I feel almost certain that Utica cannot get it." Thus Manlius was early in direct competition with Utica and Auburn.

One of the noted landmarks of the town was the so-called "stone house," in Manlius village. It was erected in the early years for business purposes and between 1820 and 1830 was fully occupied with stores and offices and was the principal business building in the village. As its name indicates, it was built of stone in the rough and was two stories high. In 1824 it was transformed into the academy.

The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, as we have before hinted, was paralyzing to the village of Manlius, but in a general way was of inestimable benefit to the town at large. Upon the banks of the new water way sprang up settlements at Hull's Landing, Manlius Center, Kirkville and Fayetteville, and much of the business of the town soon centered at those points. Transportation of farm products, theretofore done by land, now chiefly found their way eastward by water, inspiring the agricultural community to greater zeal, while numerous packet boats found liberal passenger patronage from this section.

One means of possibly reviving and retaining business in Manlius village was the procuring of an act of Legislature May 14, 1828, providing that Azariah Smith, Sylvanus Tousley, Nathan Williams, Thomas J. Gilbert, John Sprague, and Nicholas P. Randall, all foremost citizens of the town, and others who might associate with them, should be a corporate body under the name of the Manlius Canal Company. The six men named were made commissioners to receive subscriptions to stock, and when \$15,000 were subscribed, nine directors were to be chosen. The object of the company was to provide for slack water navigation between the Erie Canal and Manlius village in

or near Limestone Creek. This project was prominently favored with subscriptions, but for some unexplained reason it was permitted to die. Fayetteville was at that time noticed as a "village having four taverns and no meeting house."

Again in 1830 a notice was published in the *Manlius Repository* of December 18, that application would be made at the next legislative session for an act to incorporate a company to build a railroad from the canal to the village. It was this company that constructed the Fayetteville feeder from the canal to Fayetteville, which has since been used for boating purposes.

In 1828 was held in Manlius village the first public meeting in the United States at which, in advance of the great presidential contest of that year, De Witt Clinton was put forward as a presidential candidate. The meeting was held in Bickford's Hotel, and Dr. Taylor, Nicholas P. Randall and Col. John Sprague were the principal participants. The proceedings of this meeting were given a national circulation. A few weeks later Governor Clinton died in Albany, and many of his former supporters went over to Jackson.

At that time the voting in this State occupied three days, and the whole town of Manlius was one election district. On Monday morning the polls were held at Jamesville, in the afternoon at Orville, on Tuesday at Britton's Settlement (now Collamer), in the afternoon at Manlius Center, Wednesday morning at Manlius village, and in the afternoon at Fayetteville. This method gave opportunity for much fraudulent voting.

In 1834 prominent citizens adopted measures for the establishment of an academy. The project crystallized in the appointment of a temporary board of trustees, consisting of Azariah Smith, Nicholas P. Randall and Dr. Taylor. An act of Legislature was procured under date of April 13, 1835, incorporating the Manlius Academy with the following trustees: The three above named and Silas Williams, Peter R. Reed, Algernon S. Hollister, Carlos Smith, David Bellamy and R. Houghton; the last four were clergymen. A sum of money was raised by subscription, and the grounds were purchased and the "stone house" transformed, to some extent, to adapt it to its new purpose. Azariah Smith was the foremost beneficiary of the institution, paying off indebtedness and enabling it to come under jurisdiction of the Board of Regents. Instruction began in May, 1835, with fifty male and sixty female students. The academy was very prosperous for a number of years,

and in 1840 had 274 students. Ultimately the same causes that have caused the decline and extinction of so many other academies, conspired against this one. Multiplication of similar institutions, consolidation of school districts and the establishment of graded schools, increased salaries demanded by good teachers, and other causes were sufficient to cause the abandonment of the school.

Under the graded school system Manlius village was fortunate. Hayden W. Wheeler, a former resident and a supporter of the academy, who became a business man of New York city, donated in 1870 about \$1,800 for the enlargement and improvement of the Union School building, and later gave it a valuable collection of philosophical apparatus.

An act of Legislature was passed April 8, 1834, which authorized the commissioners of the land office to

"Release the site owned by the State for a gun house in the village of Manlius, whenever the captain or commandant of the company having charge of the gun for which said gun house was erected, shall select a suitable site for the said gun house and procure a title of the said site to the people of the State."

The old cotton factory, erected in Manlius in 1813, was burned in later years, and about 1830 a paper mill was built in which a part of the foundation of the cotton factory was utilized. This mill was operated a number of years by Edwin Russell and by Charles Tremain, and later by Candee & Wells in the manufacture of straw paper. It was soon afterward closed up, and since burned. It stood about on the site of the present store of Frank P. Emmons, and connected with it was a store, long conducted by Franklin May and his nephew, Elijah May.

The stone mills were built in 1827 and were burned in 1850. Three years later they were rebuilt. They have been operated at different times by Ewers & Rowling, John Rowling, Hamlin & Son, and by the father of the present proprietor, who is William J. Phillips. The latter took the mills about ten years ago.

The early tannery which stood on the site of S. Cheney & Son's upper foundry was owned by Roger Stillwell, and later by his son Leonard; it was subsequently burned.

On the site of E. U. Scoville's present works was formerly a foundry which was established by Sumner Whitney. He sold in 1844 to Alvah Woodworth, who settled in Manlius in 1837, and who continued the business until 1875, when he sold to Scoville.

In 1863 K. H. C. Preston began manufacturing the Preston harvester

in Manlius, and ten years later established his own factory. This was burned, and on the site S. Cheney & Son built their present upper foundry. At a later date they purchased the lower foundry, where in early years stood a brewery, and later a cotton factory, which was operated many years by Azariah Smith. Soon after the organization of the Star Foundry Company it passed to Cheney & Son, who now carry on the three establishments, in the extensive manufacture of furnaces, stoves and general work, employing 200 men.

In 1876 the Wood Manufacturing Company, of which C. W. H. Wood was proprietor, was removed to Manlius from Pompey, where the works were established in 1844, for the manufacture of wagonmaker's and carpenter's tools. The business is still in existence.

In 1872 Russell Morgan established the Empire Yarn Mill, where for a time about 30,000 pounds of knitting yarn was made annually. The business was ultimately closed up and the building now constitutes the lower foundry of S. Cheney & Son.

The cement and lime works, situated about a mile from Manlius village, and now a part of the James Beahan estate, were established in 1872 by George J. Champlin and Henry N. Burhans.

Edwin P. Russell was a native of this town, son of Anson Russell. He was a builder by trade, and carried on the furniture business in Belleville, Canada, about ten years. Returning to Manlius he and Porter Tremain purchased the rights to the Preston mower and manufactured it in what is now Cheney & Son's lower foundry. Later he manufactured clothes wringers. He died in Manlius in September, 1877.

Among the postmasters of Manlius have been Mr. Bickford, John Grinnell, Dr. Horace Nims, who carried on a drug business forty years and is succeeded by his son, Hiram Smith (twelve years), Abner Duell, William Candee, John O'Neil, and the present official, Frank P. Emmons.

Among early merchants of the village were Elijah and Joseph Rhoades, Azariah Smith and his son John, Franklin and Elijah May, Robert Gilmor, and a Mr. Farr, jeweler. Later merchants are Wattle Smith, son of Joseph, the Fox Brothers, Whitney & Hibbard, succeeded by Theodore Simons and he by Adsit & Fowler now in trade; Frank P. Emmons, G. M. Bell, Charles Cole, John O'Neil, and Charles Brown, now in trade.

St. John's Military School for Boys was founded in 1869 by the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Central New York. The religious services and teaching conform to the order of the Episcopal church. The buildings are located near Manlius village in the center of one hundred acres of beautiful woodlands, having a splendid elevation. Twenty acres of the tract have been laid in a highly artistic manner, in lawns and parades, and specially graded grounds for foot ball, base ball, lawn tennis, and other athletic sports. The buildings are constructed of brick and stone. The main building is 100 by 70 feet, four stories high. The gymnasium is 120 by 60 feet. Another building, erected for the primary department in 1894, is 115 by 37 feet in size. These afford ample accommodations for school and boarding purposes. The school is under the direct patronage of the War Department, and the secretary of war details an officer of the Army on full pay to take charge of the military department. Special honors are conferred upon the graduates. The names of such students as have shown special diligence in their work are sent by the adjutant-general of the army to the adjutants-general of the different States. The names of the three most distinguished students are inserted on the the United States Army Register and published in "General Orders" at Washington. The courses of study in the academic department are five: Civil engineering, classical, special, practical business, and brief business course. One of the very enjoyable features of St. John's School is the summer session, which has been in vogue for eight years. It begins in June and is open for three months. Col. William Verbeck, president of the institution, is a man of ripe scholarship and deep culture, and his successful management of boys has won for his school a name in every part of the country.

Manlius village was incorporated on April 30, 1842, and the following officers were chosen: Robert Fleming (who was elected president of the Board of Trustees), Azariah Smith, William Taylor, James Midlar, Hiram Hopkins, trustees; Edward Boylston, overseer of highways; Alvah B. McClenthen, constable. The presidents of the village since its incorporation have been as follows:

Hiram Fleming, 1842; Hiram Hopkins, 1843; Jonathan G. Rowling, 1844; J. V. H. Clark, 1845-46; E. E. May, 1847; Edward Boylston, 1848; Lloyd Remington, 1849-51; A. H. Jerome, 1852-54; Robert Gilmore, 1855; Joseph Baker, 1856; E. P. Russell, 1857-62, inclusive; D. Higley, 1863-64; E. P. Russell, 1865; A. H. Jerome, 1866-67; A. A. Wood, 1868; R. Rotenbury, 1869; E. P. Russell, 1870-71; Henry Whitney, 1872; E. P. Russell, 1873; Joseph Baker, 1874; E. U. Scoville, 1875; George J.



ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MANLIUS, N. Y.

Champlin, 1876-77; G. J. Champlin, 1878; Charles Hubbard, 1879-81; Charles Hart, 1882-83; Walter W. Cheney, 1884-85; John W. Boylston, 1886-87; Frank P. Emons, 1888-89; Elizah U. Scoville, 1890-91; Wesley E. Ackerman, 1892-93; W. J. Phillips, 1894-95.

Of the foregoing list of presidents of the village, Edward Boylston was a farmer, brother of John W.; Hiram Hopkins was a wagonmaker; Jonathan G. Rowling was in the stone mill; Elijah E. May was a merchant and son of Franklin, also a merchant; others are living and noticed elsewhere.

At an adjourned meeting of the trustees held May 7, 1842, J. V. H. Clark was chosen clerk; Abner Duell, John Merritt, fire wardens; Joseph Smith, treasurer; William Warner, collector; Lyman Benson, pound master, and it was voted "that his yard be a pound for the village." The fire company was placed on a more efficient basis by the appointment of twenty members, among whom were Jonathan G. Rowling, N. N. Phillips, Hiram Remington, Stephen V. Barnes, E. E. May, A. H. Jerome, H. D. June, Israel Remington, Jonas P. Ellis, and William T. Washburn. The name of the company was Torrent No. 1. A re-organization took place in April, 1877, and a new engine purchased. Associated with the fire company was Eagle Hose Company.

The new village government began the inauguration of various other improvements for the general welfare of the place. In May, 1843, the slaughter house on Limestone Creek, occupied by William H. Warner, was declared "a nuisance." Several new streets were opened and many sidewalks laid within a few years after the incorporation. In June, 1850, the village was divided into four fire districts, and the trustees were required to visit each district to inspect any deficiencies in protection against fire that might be reported by the fire wardens. At about the same time a fire engine house was erected.

The corporation expenses for the first year were \$317.48; they were only about \$400 in 1874, \$280 of which was for fire purposes. From these figures they have gradually increased, until now they are about \$1,400.

At a public meeting held April 25, 1882, a committee previously appointed on a new charter reported that the report was accepted. Walter W. Cheney and J. Baker were appointed as a committee to procure the new charter. On May 16 the re-incorporation was effected under new by-laws through a special election, at which the vote was 101 in favor and 95 against the measure.

A fine water supply system for the village was put in operation in

1894, for which bonds to the amount of \$20,000 were issued. The water is taken from springs about one and one-half miles south of the village. This gives the inhabitants an ample supply of pure water and under such pressure as to make it available in cases of fire.

An opera house was completed in the village early in 1895 by F. D. Gardner, an enterprising citizen who feels a deep interest in the development of the place.

An electric light system for the village has recently been completed by W. J. Phillips.

While these various energetic pioneers were building up the village of Manlius and giving it the position which it held many years of the leading business center of the county, or clearing the lands on contiguous homesteads, similar growth was noticeable at other points in the town. Following the first settlers on the site of Fayetteville, already mentioned, Carey Coats opened a tavern there in 1801 and applied for a license. John Delamater opened a store in 1802 and the little hamlet that gathered about them took the name of "the Corners," or "Manlius Four Corners," which it held until the establishment of the post-office, when it was given its present name. Gershom Breed settled there at an early date and was a prominent citizen. Others who located near by were Daniel Campbell, Lewis Sweeting, John Jones, Zopher Knowlton, William Allen, Palmer Breed, Washington Worden, the Collin family, and others. David Collin, a native of Dutchess county, bought a large tract of land near Fayetteville in 1797 and the family have been prominent in the town ever since. His grandson, also named David, was given 400 acres, which, with large additions, he has transformed into a splendid property and still occupies it. Reuben Bangs settled in Fayetteville in 1813 and began manufacturing lime in the vicinity of Eagle Village; he took part in the war of 1812, was a large contractor on the canal and in 1824 was appointed a division superintendent on one division. He married in 1815 Clarissa Teall, daughter of Dr. Timothy Teall, and died in 1872. Dr. Teall settled in the town about 1791, soon after which his wife died, leaving him with two sons and four daughters. His son, Oliver, subsequently prominent in private and public life in Syracuse, remained on the home farm until he was about eighteen, after which he was engaged in making lime, in the tanning and currying business, and other undertakings; he commanded a company in the war of 1812, which marched to Oswego when that port was threatened.

Col. John Sprague was a prominent early settler at Fayetteville, a successful farmer, and a respected citizen. He also commanded a company at Oswego and afterwards through promotion earned his well known militia title. He was connected with the Bank of Fayetteville many years and died on May 30, 1861, aged eighty-one years.

It is well known that the parents of Grover Cleveland lived at one period in Fayetteville. The father's name was Richard F. Cleveland and the family residence was across the street from the old academy. There were four sons, two of whom, Fred and Cecil, were drowned while on their way to Florida. The others were William and Grover. The family removed to Holland Patent.

Harvey Edwards was an early merchant on the corner of Salt Springs and Manlius streets. Most of the early business interests were located at the upper end of the village. A Mr. Stillson had a prosperous mercantile business about 1840 on the site of the Tremain property. At the lower end in what is now the Matthews block (built about 1824), Flint & Platt, and Elijah Paine were located. The Raymond Hotel stood just east of the present Tremain House, and was burned with the store about 1840. At that time there were three other hotels at the upper end—the Goodrich House, where is now the Wands House; the Cottage Hotel, on the site of the new school house and the site of the former Kinne tavern. The Cottage Hotel was early known as the Ward tavern. The old Eagle Hotel, of which Walter Worden, Samuel Luce, and others were proprietors, stood on the site of the Catholic church.

There was an early brick yard on the flats of what is now the Palmer farm, where most of the brick used in the village were made. Another was on the Huntley farm, on the opposite side of the road; both were long ago discontinued.

In early years there was a wool carding and cloth dressing mill conducted by Darling Thompson, about on the site of the present Snook knife factory. After doing business many years it was torn down. Later Mr. Thompson built another similar mill, which subsequently became the grain cradle factory of Russell Morgan.

There have been four tanneries in Fayetteville. Of these, one on the site of the Beard block, operated by Thomas Starr, who made boots and shoes in connection; one on the site and south of the present Tillotson grocery, which was operated by George L. Taylor many years; he had also a shoe factory and store there and employed quite a

number of hands. Abandoning this place, he built quite an extensive tannery on Bishop's brook, just below the Morgan cradle factory, where he continued some years and was succeeded by others; it finally went to decay.

One of the early asheries stood on the east line of the Tremain lot, just in the rear of the present house.

Just above Thompson's first fulling mill, Riley (John G.) & Treat had a saw mill, which is still standing and was bought by Burhans & Blanchard who established a planing mill there. Another saw mill was situated where the Bangs & Gaynor plaster mill now is, and there was a small grist mill there at one time. A mill is now operated by C. L. Collin on the Ledyard canal.

Some of the Fayetteville merchants of the past have been Jewett & Blanchard, and H. H. Gage (husband of Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage), both in the Beard block. Nichols & Austin, succeeded by Volney H. Nichols & Son, who are still in business. Snell & Smith, across the street from the Beard block, burned out in 1893. John McVicker, drugs, for whom Grover Cleveland was clerk about a year. Walden Tibbitts, who was succeeded by Coon & Potter, now in trade. Beach C. and Huntington Beard, who built the Beard block and were in trade many years.

Others who have been in business or mechanics in Fayetteville are a Mr. Logan, an early tailor at the upper end. Henry Ecker, tailor, whose shop was on the site of the Beard block, later in that block; he was long postmaster and his shop became known as Tammany Hall, on account of its popularity as a place for political discussion; he was father of John Ecker, the present popular postmaster of the village. Blacksmiths were Benson and Kieff at the upper end; John Allen, who became proprietor of the Allen House at Oneida; Anson Young at the lower end; Graham Brothers, who were also wagon makers; Deacon Robert Stewart, wagon maker opposite the Presbyterian church. Harness makers, Daniel Griffin till shortly before his death; Van Slyke & Frazer; Abraham Hoag, who was succeeded by Mr. Bristol, now in business.

The Worden family has been a prominent one in Fayetteville. Capt. Walter Worden, born in 1757, came into the town of Manlius and to Fayetteville from Hoosack, N. Y., about 1803-4, and settled adjoining the northwest corner of the present village cemetery. He died of fever near Buffalo, September 20, 1814, while on service in the war of 1812.

He raised a company for the army, of which he was captain; they marched on foot to the Niagara frontier. He married Lucretia Hicks, born 1756 and died May 10, 1834. Their children were Major Walter, born 1778, died April 25, 1820; Jonathan, born March 20, 1780; Major Jesse, born October 14, 1781, was at Oswego in the war of 1812, died February 10, 1853; James, born April 15, 1783, died in his native town; Washington, born September 26, 1785; Jabish, born May 15, 1787; Mrs. Lucretia Halsted, born 1789, and died in Michigan; Mrs. Hannah Park, born in 1790, and died in 1814; Varnum, born August 20, 1791; Danforth, born March 30, 1794, and Weed H., born in 1799, and died in 1836, in Camillus where he was a clothier.

Jonathan Worden served several years as a magistrate; built the grist mill on Pool's Brook at Kirkville and operated it several years, where he had also a saw mill.

Maj. Jesse Worden was a millwright, and married Catharine Halsted, who died in 1807, leaving two children, Morgan L. and Polly M. He married second Abiah Sweeting, who settled in town with her uncle, John Sweeting, in 1794. Their children were Sweeting W., De Witt C., Tompkins D., and Monroe P.; the latter is still living in Fayetteville.

A large business has been done in the vicinity of Fayetteville in past years in the manufacture of cement. The works of Bangs & Gaynor, which were first founded in 1818 in the outskirts of the village are still in operation, with a capacity of more than 1,000 barrels a day. A cooper shop is in connection in which barrels are made for shipment of the product. In February, 1878, the Onondaga Gypsum Company was organized for the manufacture of crude plaster. Several prominent citizens were members of the company, but the manufacture was not long continued. T. W. Sheedy has a plaster mill about a mile north of the village.

In 1851 John McVicker built the grist mill known in later years as the Pearl Mills. R. C. Hatch took the property in 1854 and ran the mill many years. It was finally burned and a feed mill now occupies the site. Pearl barley was manufactured, besides the regular milling business. The so-called Fayetteville mills, for making pearl barley and flouring, was established in 1863 by Edward Johnson and were afterwards operated by Northrup & Johnson. The mill was burned and succeeded by the Snook knife factory.

The old paper mill, which has had a varied career under different

owners and occupants, is now operated under lease to the Fayetteville Paper Company, which took possession October 23, 1894, from the Beard estate. M. B. Kelly, and J. W. Hurlbut constitute the active company. The mill was long operated by Beard, Crouse & Co.

Burhans & Blanchard carried on a large business in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds for many years. The business was founded in 1855. The establishment is now idle.

The National Bank of Fayetteville was organized as a State bank in 1854, with a capital of \$115,000. Harvey Edwards, president; Porter Tremain, vice-president; Hiram Eaton, cashier. It was converted into a national bank, with a capital of \$140,000 in 1865. In 1887 the capital was reduced to \$60,000 and O. D. Blanchard was chosen president; M. L. Peck, vice-president; R. W. Eaton, cashier. In December, 1894, the bank went into liquidation, P. H. Smith being chosen cashier.

The Farmers' Bank, a State bank, was organized in 1870, with capital of \$100,000. Myron Bangs was president, and F. M. Severance, cashier. The institution failed and was closed up.

In the Beard block, to which reference has been made, is and has been many years the Beard Hotel; it is now conducted by Morris Griffin. On the site of the Grove Hotel a public house has been kept many years and by various proprietors. Horace Grove took the property in 1874 and ten years later rebuilt the house in its present form, and still conducts it.

The Fayetteville Recorder was established in 1866 by F. A. Darling. In 1874 it passed to possession of the Recorder Printing Association, and was edited and managed by various persons until June 1, 1894, when H. C. Beauchamp became its owner, and has continued its publication to the present time, making an interesting and useful newspaper, well patronized and thoroughly satisfactory to its patrons.

The village of Fayetteville was incorporated by act of Legislature May 6, 1844. It was reincorporated under the general law of April 2, 1870, and January 28, 1871. The first Board of Trustees were John Sprague, president; Porter Tremain, Frederick Pratt, jr., George S. Taylor, and Joseph Fitch. For the years following to the present time the following have served as presidents of the village board:

Porter Tremain, 1845; John Watson, 1846; Caleb Whitford, 1847-49; Reuben H. Bangs, 1850-51; William Parker, jr., 1852; James Mead, 1853; Jeremiah Decker, 1854; John G. Reilly, 1855; Hiram Eaton, 1856; Nathan Seward, 1857; Hiram Eaton, 1858; R. H. Bangs, 1859; Hirm Eaton, 1860; R. H. Bangs, 1861-62; Hiram Eaton, 1863-64-65; Lewis H. Eaton, 1866-67; Joseph L. Mathews, 1868; Daniel Burhans,

1869-70; Henry L. Beard, 1871; Daniel Burhans, 1872; William Hurd, 1873; F. M. Severance, 1874-75-76; Edward Collin, 1877-78; Charles Baker, 1879-82; T. E. Quinby, 1883; John L. Boynton, 1884-86; Thurlow W. Carr, 1887; T. E. Quinby, 1888-90; Elisha Steadman, 1891; William Austin, 1892; Henry J. Knapp, 1893; Abram Sarg, 1894; Amos W. Close, 1895. John Ecker has been village clerk since 1883.

On May 3, 1892, the village voted to bond for \$29,000 for a water supply. An excellent plant was established, the water being taken from living springs about one and one-half miles east of the village. The system was placed in operation in the fall of 1892. The village is now supplied with forty-four hydrants and the schedule of rates to consumers is made so reasonable that the water is freely used.

A fire company was organized in the village August 30, 1845, and was reorganized as Fire Company No. 1 in January, 1854. Hydra Fire Company (fire and hose) was organized in 1861, and sufficed for fire extinguishment until the organization of the new water system.

The village of Fayetteville is in Union School district No. 11, the boundaries of the district extending somewhat outside the village. The present commodious and imposing brick school building was erected in 1889, the village bonding itself for \$20,000 for the purpose. This sum was afterwards increased, as the building and lot cost about \$26,000. Frank J. House is the principal and is assisted by nine teachers.

With the opening of the Erie Canal a hamlet began to gather on the site of Kirkville. In 1822 Edward Kirkland, son of Joseph Kirkland, a prominent early citizen of Utica, settled on a farm a little northeast of the hamlet, and in 1824 was appointed postmaster. Both the office and the hamlet took their name from him. He was an enterprising man, and constructed the canal basin at his own expense, put up a large store, and carried on considerable trade. A hotel was opened by a Mr. Cunningham, and in course of time churches and other institutions were established.

Among early settlers in the vicinity of Kirkville were Austin Smith, a little southwest of the village, and Eliakim Smith, his brother; David Wilcox, Silas Bell, Edward French, Oliver Mabee, Mr. Cunningham, father of Cortland Cunningham; David Dominick, Stephen Wilcox, Patrick Harter, David Bartlett, Liberty and America Worden (brothers), and Leander Worden, Asahel Bell, brother of Silas; Parsons Halstead, Jacob Phillips and David Hess. Many other families of this and other sections of the town are noticed in later pages.

One of the early merchants here was Lorenzo Adams, whose widow

is still a resident. In late years his store building was used as a wagon shop, and is now occupied as a dwelling by Asa Ballou. A grocery, hotel and canal barn were kept by Pardon Austin. Both of these were on the old Erie Canal, and were the principal business concerns until after the canal was straightened. Later Joseph Hoag had a shoe shop many years. When the new canal was constructed Benson, Wakely & Davis opened a store, which was subsequently occupied by George Brown & Son, and still later by James A. Brown, son of George; it was burned, and rebuilt by Mr. Brown, who is still in business. Others who have carried on business there are Duane Kent, Northrup & Johnson, William B. Dean and Byron Cobern, grocers; Joseph Hoag, boots and shoes, succeeded by his son, Charles Hoag, who is still in business; E. C. Walrath, who built and occupied the store now conducted by L. A. Hakes; Sackett & Worden, Orrin Dean and L. M. Bartlett & Son.

On the tow path of the present canal a hotel was kept early by a Mr. Steele, who was succeeded by Daniel McNeil, and he by James Snow, under whose conduct it was burned and rebuilt as at present. After passing through several changes in proprietors it was taken, and is now conducted by Charles Plopper. The Carr House was built by William Denny in 1886, and kept by him a few years; it is now owned by Mrs. Carr. The Kirkville House was built in 1895.

On Lake Brook, near the Central Railroad, was an early saw mill, run by a Mr. Hibbard; it was long ago abandoned. Near by its site Joseph Greiner built his present cider mill.

Blacksmithing has been carried on at Kirkville by a Mr. Folts, Thomas Brown, many years; Lawrence Delaney (who was the first station agent there), and Andrew Bloss. The Moses brothers were wagonmakers.

The post-office has been in charge of Joseph Hoag, Charles Hoag, A. D. Moses, Charles Hoag, again; James A. Brown, Charles Hoag, the third time; James A. Brown, and now Mr. Hoag.

Dr. Avery was an early physician at Kirkville, and Dr. George W. Palmer has practiced continuously about fifty years, and is still in active business. Dr. Milton A. Curtis began practice in 1878, and still continues.

On the 14th of March, 1836, the Fayetteville Hydraulic Company was incorporated by David Collin, Albert Neeley, John Watson, Hervey Edwards, John McVicker, Jacob De Puy and John Yelverton. The purpose of this company was to "conduct the waters of the Limestone Creek, in the town of Manlius, the county of Onondaga, from a place

called Hall's Mills, or any point below the same, on said creek, to the village of Fayetteville, for supplying said village with water and for hydraulic purposes." The capital of the company was \$70,000. The result of this legislation was the construction of what is known as the Ledyard Canal, so named from one of the men connected with its building. The canal has a fall of about 100 feet, and gives extensive water-power. It is now the property of Edward and Charles L. Collin.

Eagle Village early assumed considerable business importance, and during quite a period was an active rival of Manlius and Fayetteville. The tavern before mentioned as kept by James Foster in 1790, was succeeded by one kept by Libbeus Foster in 1794, which became famous over a large section. In the building was a Masonic Hall, and it was afterwards used as a dwelling by Gershom Sherwood. Jared Ludington was shoemaking there in 1800, and in 1804 Charles B. Bristol opened a store. During the war of 1812 he acted as distributing commissary, and in 1809 built a stone distillery, set up the first thrashing machine in the county, and for many years was one of the foremost men of the town. Amos P. Granger, many years a leading citizen and prosperous business man in Syracuse, first began trade at Eagle Village. A Mr. Walker opened a law office there in 1804, and Asa Rice another a little later; with the latter James R. Lawrence served as clerk. Early physicians were Dr. Ward, Dr. T. A. Moore, Dr. Fisk and Dr. Washburne. The healthy advancement of the village is indicated by the establishment of the Eagle Village Library in 1811, and its incorporation. About 250 volumes were purchased, and some additions were made. The library continued in existence nearly fifty years.¹

The opening of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad in 1839 gave a new impetus to the hamlet of Manlius Station, which in 1836 comprised but two or three log cabins and a blacksmith shop. Its principal growth, however, has occurred within more recent years. Among the prominent business men may be mentioned J. H. Fisher, general merchant; Joseph Helfer, grocer and hotel keeper, who died in January, 1896;

¹ At this place occurred one of the most singular weddings on record. It was upon a training day, first Monday in June, 1795. A company training was held at Foster's tavern. The company was paraded in the open yard in front of Foster's house, a hollow square was formed, within which the wedding party marched and stood, and Cyrus Kinne, esq., united in the bonds of holy wedlock Mr. Billy McKee and Miss Jenny Mulholland. Considering the simplicity of the times, the rare occurrence of such an event, the elevated position of the high contracting parties, and the practices then prevalent on such occasions, we cannot but infer that the witnesses and all present must have had a most splendid jollification.

Edward Weaver, druggist; Ephraim E. Woodard and R. W. McKinley, postmasters, and the late Hon. Conrad Shoemaker, once a member of Assembly and an enterprising man in his wide business relations.

Before concluding the general history of this important town, it is necessary to mention briefly many other settlers who have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the community.

James O. Rockwell, who became distinguished, was an early resident of the town. He learned the printing business, became assistant editor of a Boston journal and later sole editor of the Providence Patriot. He died in Providence, June 4, 1831. He was a poet of ability and at his death received a tribute from Whittier. Augustus Rockwell, brother of James O., became a portrait painter of celebrity and lived in Buffalo.

David Hibbard was a prominent farmer who was born in the town of Pompey in March, 1803, and settled on the farm where he long lived about 1828. He was connected with the two banks in Fayetteville, and was largely instrumental in promoting the building of the town hall in Manlius village.

Ambrose Clark was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., where he was born in September, 1809. He settled on the farm near Fayetteville, where he passed the remainder of his life, in 1835. He was a prominent citizen and father of Ambrose, jr.

Garrett Cole was an early resident of the town and father of Charles M. Cole, who was born in Manlius in 1821. He learned the mason's trade and afterwards kept a grocery in Fayetteville. Later in life he followed farming in the vicinity of Kirkville. His wife was Catharine Maybee, whose father, David Maybee, was an early resident of the town.

Reuben Hallet Bangs was born at Williamsburgh, Franklin county, Mass., in the year 1788; died December 10, 1872; a descendant from ancestors who came to this country from Chichester, England, in one of the Pilgrim ships named Anne, in the year 1633. When about twelve years of age his father removed with his family to Hanstead, Canada, where he remained until coming to the town of Manlius in 1813 and engaged in business. January 1, 1815, he was married to Clarissa Teall, daughter of Dr. Timothy Teall; she was a native of the town of Manlius; born May 13, 1793 and died November 8, 1877. To them were born five children: Anson Bangs, born October 15, 1815; died August 22, 1880. Caroline L. Bangs, born January 10, 1821. Celestia Bangs, born May 28, 1823; died December 31, 1892. Myron Bangs, born August 7, 1824. Eli T. Bangs, born December 29, 1825. Eli T. Bangs is the well known contractor of Fayetteville.

William L. Knapp, who was born at Onondaga Hill, was a son of Joel Knapp, a hatter, and settled early in Manlius as a farmer. His son, Henry J., who has been in the furniture business in Fayetteville since 1869, now owns the homstead.

Jabez Lewis came early from Montgomery county, became owner of a large tract of land and carried on a store at Manlius Center. He held the offices of assessor and supervisor, and was father of Edward, an engineer on the Central Railroad.

David Maybee, before alluded to, came to Manlius with his father, Abram Maybee, and settled early at Hartsville (Mycenae), where he purchased 100 acres of land. Oliver Maybee, born in 1826, was a son of David. The family has been prominent in the community.

John Everson, whose ancestry came from Holland, was one of the earliest settlers in the town. His son, David, was born here in 1799, and was father of David, who now lives on a large farm on lots 89 and 79.

John Snook and family settled in Manlius in 1800, where his son, Clark, was born in 1813. The latter is one of the leading citizens, a large land owner, conducted a plaster mill forty years, and has wielded considerable influence in local politics.

Lorenzo W. Adams, born in Pompey in 1813, settled at Kirkville in 1835, and died in 1858. He was a merchant, and held the office of supervisor and other positions.

Amasa Scoville, who was born in Pompey in 1800, was father of Elijah U. Scoville, who settled at Manlius village, where he bought an interest in the agricultural works, and afterwards in 1879 became sole proprietor. He carries on the manufacture of a patent faucet of which he is the owner. He has been president of the village three terms, and is now president of the Board of Education.

Socrates Townsend was born in Manlius in 1810, his father being a pioneer. He died in 1880 and was father of Lemuel S.

There have been a number of prominent lawyers who practiced in this town, most of whom have already been mentioned. N. R. Chapman, who is still in practice in Fayetteville, and the oldest practicing attorney in Onondaga county, was born in 1809, studied with Nicholas P. Randall, and is a graduate of Hamilton College. While pursuing his law study he taught school, and for two years was principal of an academy in Fayetteville.

Among the prominent physicians of the town were Dr. Judson H.

Graves and Dr. Horace Nims, both of whom are properly noticed in the chapter devoted to that profession.

Some other prominent citizens who can only be mentioned are Frederick Clement, who was father of Ozias and lived near Manlius Station; Caleb Pratt, a settler of 1793, one of the first constables and a captain in the early militia; Peter Wormwood, who died recently; Beach C. and Huntington Beard, of Fayetteville; Rowland Cadwell, Daniel C. McClenthen, John Wilkie, Henry W. Ewers, A. B. McClenthen, Richard H. Hopkins, Charles Williams, Charles C. Richardson, J. V. H. Clark, historian of Onondaga county, Joseph Williams, Elihu Ewers, D. B. Bickford, and Mr. Warren, tavern keeper at Manlius; the Remington family and others.

In late years the character of agricultural pursuits has changed to a considerable extent, as it has in most other towns of the county. The chief interests are now hops, tobacco, small fruits and milk and butter. Several of the finest fruit farms in the the county are in this town, a business in which Samuel J. Wells, O. H. Perry, Mortimer and Palmer Worden, George Putnam, William Collin, and others are prominent. Other leading farmers are Oliver and D. W. Gridley, Duane Kent, Clark Snook, Eli T. Bangs, Allen H. Avery and others.

The people of Manlius joined heartily with those of Pompey and Dewitt in celebrating the County Centennial, the ceremonies taking place on May 30, 1894. A parade was held in the forenoon, and in the the afternoon the following programme of exercises was carried out:

Martial music. Prayer. Singing, America. Manlius history, Rev. Theo. Babcock, Rev. C. P. Osborne. Music, band. Dewitt history, H. K. Edwards, W. H. Peck. Music, band. Pompey history, W. W. Van Brocklin. Music, band. Reminiscences by old people. Singing, Star Spangled Banner. Benediction. "A Song of Ye Olden Time" written for the occasion by Mrs. Cordelia Young Willard was also rendered.

The following were the officers in charge of the celebration:

President, E. U. Scoville. Vice-presidents, Manlius—A. C. Palmer, Alvah Woodworth, Dr. Horace Nims, D. Collin, N. R. Chapman, O. D. Blanchard, Charles Peck, A. F. Platto, Clark Snook and George Brown. Dewitt—Charles Hiscock, C. C. Bagg, P. P. Midler, Henry Dixon, Samuel Sherwood and Elbridge Kinney. Pompey—M. R. Dyer, Victor Birdseye, C. C. Midler, S. C. Lewis, R. Murray, Homer Billings, Mathias Ackerman; secretaries, H. C. Beauchamp, F. L. Maine, J. L. Kyne and M. W. Russell. Committee on decorations—George Cadwell, A. B. Knight, George Fowler, Horace Nims, James Tuttle, jr., Arthur Allen, George Armstrong, jr., and Joe Topp.

Following is a list of the supervisors of Manlius from its organization to the present time, with the years of their service:

1794-7, Comfort Tyler; 1798-9, Elijah Rust; 1800-1807, John Sweeting; 1808, Sylvanus Tousley; 1809, John Phillips; 1810, Hezekiah Ketchum; 1811, Jared Luddington; 1812, Hezekiah Ketchum; 1813, Prentice Kinne; 1814, Elias Gumaer, jr.; 1815, Nathan Williams; 1816, James O. Wattles; 1817-20, Nathan Williams; 1821-22, John Fleming; 1823-25, Azariah Smith; 1826, Samuel L. Edwards; 1827-29, Thomas Starr; 1830-31, John Watson; 1832-35, Thomas J. Gilbert; 1836, John Watson; 1837, Hicks Worden; 1838, John Watson; 1839-40, William Taylor; 1841, Hicks Worden; 1842, Hiram Smith; 1843, William Taylor; 1844, Charles H. Mead; 1845, Jabez Lewis; 1846, Charles H. Mead; 1847-48, Samuel L. Edwards; 1849, Ambrose Clark; 1850-51, John Merritt; 1852-53, Jabez Lewis; 1854-55, Lorenzo W. Adams; 1856, Charles H. Mead; 1857-58, Porter Tremain; 1859, Thomas O. Basset; 1860-61, Conrad Shoemaker; 1862, Charles N. Lewis; 1863, Conrad Shoemaker; 1864, Joseph Baker; 1865, Harvey Edwards; 1866, Charles Peck; 1867, Augustus Tremain; 1868-69, Albert B. Northrup; 1870-71, Ozias Clement; 1872, Charles Peck; 1873-76, William Austin; 1877-79, Anson Sweet; 1880-81, Ozias Clement; 1882, Hollon D. Van Schaack; 1883-85, A. Cady Palmer; 1886-87, Walter W. Cheney; 1888-90, John A. Ecker; 1891, T. E. Quimby; 1892-95, A. Cady Palmer.

The population of the town at various dates from 1830 is shown as follows:

In 1830, 7,375; 1835, 5,594; 1840, 5,509; 1845, 5,602; 1850, 6,298; 1855, 6,228; 1860, 6,028; 1865, 6,276; 1870, 5,833; 1875, 6,340; 1880, 5,954; 1890, 5,453; 1892, 5,518.

Among the pioneers of this town were many families of strong religious faith who began public worship in each other's dwellings in the latter years of the preceding century and continued thus until their church buildings were erected. A Baptist society was formed at Fayetteville as early as 1800, over which Rev. Daniel Campbell was one of the first pastors; Elder Breed was also an early worker. The meetings were usually held in the school house of the upper district. A council was called in 1804 at which Father Bennett and Elder John Peck were present, and about twenty persons, men and women, were recognized as a church.

Among the first members were Gershom Breed, Jabish York, Daniel Campbell, Cyrus Kinne, John Jones, William Breed, Lewis Sweeting, Zopher Knowlton, Allen Breed, Orris Hopkins, Washington Worden, Palmer Breed, Susannah Ward, Amelia and Hannah Breed, Mary Terrill, Elizabeth Hopkins, Walter Worden and Mrs. Kinne.

Gershom Breed was licensed as a preacher, and was assisted by Elder Nathan Baker of Pompey. In 1812 Mr. Breed was ordained, and continued in charge of this church until his death in 1815. His son, Allen, was converted under the father and succeeded him as preacher, as a licentiate, and was ordained in 1829. A church was built at a cost of about \$3,000 and dedicated in July, 1831. In 1843 the society was

divided, and the Second Baptist church of Fayetteville was formed, with Rev. W. Kingsley, pastor. About 1870 the handsome brick church now in use was erected at a cost of \$30,000, the parsonage reconstructed, and a sexton's house built.

The oldest church in the town is Christ church (Episcopalian) in Manlius village. Several families of this faith held meetings before 1800, some of them living in the town of Pompey; the meetings were generally held in private houses. Rev. Davenport Phelps came as a missionary almost at the first and preached not only here but at various surrounding points. A church society was formally organized in January, 1804, under his ministration, and in 1813 the church edifice was built on the hill at the east end of the village. That location was chosen, doubtless, in conformity with the early prevailing practice of placing churches in slightly and commanding places, often in disregard of public convenience. The building was removed to its later and more eligible situation in 1832. The church had formerly a gallery on three sides, which has been removed, and the building has undergone other important changes. It now contains several beautiful memorial windows, all but two of which have been presented in memory of the dead. One of these is in memory of Dr. William Taylor, who was a lifelong vestryman of the church. The first rector was Rev. Parker Adams in 1810. The number of families now connected with the church is about thirty, and Rev. Dr. Theodore Babcock is rector, having assumed the position in January, 1882.

Trinity Presbyterian church of Manlius was formed in the Franklin school house on August 29, 1815. Meetings had been held in that house and elsewhere a long time previous. The formal organization took place October 24, 1815, Rev. Hugh Wallace, presiding. There were only eight original members, half of whom were women, viz.: William Gardner, Caleb Remington, Isaac Hall and wife, Horace Hunt, Mrs. Sarah L. Pomeroy, Mrs. Rebecca Wood and Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson. William Gardner was the first deacon, thus gaining the familiar title by which he was always known. The first elders were Isaac Hall, Jacob L. Sherwood and Horace Hunt, chosen May 21, 1817. Services were held for a period in the "stone house" on the corner of Seneca and South streets in Manlius village, and in 1819 the church edifice was built. With many subsequent alterations and improvements it is still in use. The first pastor was Rev. Ira M. Olds, in December, 1815; the present one is Rev. Matthew Gaffney.

There were many early Baptists in the southern part of the present Manlius and the northern part of Pompey, who began holding meetings about the beginning of the century, and some kind of an organization was effected by them as early as 1805. Later, meetings were held in the academy building in Manlius village, and in 1813 the existing organization was formed under the name of the "Pompey and Manlius Baptist church." Among the early members were Elder Nathan Baker, Willoughby Millard, Elijah Weston, Isaac Ketchum, Samuel Sherman, Joseph Williams, Jacob Cleveland, James Jones, Samuel Edwards, Jonathan Ball, Thomas H. Gridley and William Fillmore. In 1828 an old fashioned church building was erected, from which, through various alterations, the present church has grown. The original building cost \$3,000; extensive improvements were made in 1867. Rev. E. M. Barber was pastor of this church for several years, resigning in 1895.

Two early organizations of a religious character were instituted by the people of Manlius village, and for a time exerted an important influence upon the community. The first of these was the Auxiliary Bible and Common Prayer Book Society for the western district of the State, which was formed by the Episcopalians on January 18, 1815, with Rev. W. A. Clark, a resident pastor, recording secretary; Azariah Smith, treasurer; and James O. Wattles, Ralph R. Phelps, and eight others, board of managers. On May 21, 1821, the Manlius Branch Bible Society was organized at the Presbyterian church with Rev. H. N. Woodruff, president; Samuel L. Edwards, secretary; John Watson, treasurer; Eben Williams, Allen Breed and William Eager, vice-presidents.

The date of the formation of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Manlius is lost, but it was early in the century. A lot occupying the middle of the street on which the church edifice now fronts was deeded to Daniel P. Williams, Luther Buell, Samuel Brown, Origen Eaton, Jedediah Caswell, Ezekiel Root, John Peck, John Johnson, and Ebenezer Conner, trustees, in 1822, in which year the edifice was erected. It was removed to its present situation in June, 1844, and has been very much changed since; it formerly had a high spire. Peter Wormwood, Arnold and Mary Remington, and Rowland Caldwell were long members of this church.

Early meetings of the Presbyterians living in and near Fayetteville were held in the upper district school house, and in 1830 a society was formed, many of the members being from the Manlius society.

Through the combined efforts of Christians of several denominations a church edifice was erected in 1829. John McVicker, James Stewart, and Philip Flint were the first ruling elders and the original membership was twenty-three. The first regular pastor was Rev. Amos C Tuttle, installed June 22, 1837. The present church edifice was remodeled and rededicated under the pastorate of Rev. Lewis H. Reid on June 22, 1857, and cost about \$10,000.

Trinity church, Episcopal, of Fayetteville, was organized in the year 1830, and in the following year a church building was erected, which was consecrated in 1832. The church was for several years a missionary charge, and the first resident missionary was Rev. J. B. Engle, who was sent there in 1837. The first church became entirely inadequate and in 1870 the present beautiful stone edifice was erected at a cost of \$14,000.

Among churches that have been organized in the town in later years is the Church of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic) in Fayetteville. The nucleus of this society was formed of several families of Manlius and Fayetteville between 1846 and 1855. About 1851 the first Catholic mass was celebrated at Manlius by Father McCallion. Father Cahill was the first priest to visit Fayetteville, and held the first service in the house of John Farrell. In 1845 Father Cahill purchased a lot and raised a small sum towards the erection of a church. This was deposited with the bishop, and in 1861 amounted to \$315. Father Rooney attended the mission a short time after Father Cahill's departure, and was succeeded by Father Lawrence Schneider, pastor at Manlius Station in 1856. In 1857 Rev. James A. O'Hara, then of Oneida, visited the mission. Rev. Father Maurus being appointed to Manlius Station, the Catholics of Fayetteville in 1859 determined to build a church. The attempt failed after the foundations were partly laid. A second attempt was also abortive in 1861-2, after part of the materials had been delivered. These were afterwards sold and in the fall of 1869 the present brick church was erected. The corner stone was laid November 25. The interior decorations were not completed until 1872, when on November 26, the church was dedicated.

St. Mary's Catholic church is on the road from Manlius to Bridgeport and was organized in 1833 in a school house. A small frame church was erected in 1834, which was subsequently burned and the present frame building erected.

On the 28th of December, 1848, citizens of Kirkville met to take the

first steps towards organizing a religious society and building a house of worship. The organization was perfected on January 16, 1849, with the following trustees: David Dominick, and George Huntley, for three years; William Gilman and Joseph Hoag, two years; William Cunningham and Cortland Cunningham, one year. The society was formed on a union basis and in 1850 a church was erected. The society arranged for services by Universalists every fourth Sunday; Baptists every fourth Sunday; Presbyterians every second Sunday; Methodist Episcopal every second Sunday; and Wesleyan Methodists every second Sunday at 4 p. m. In 1893 a Congregational society was organized with about thirty-eight members and the church is now occupied by them.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Kirkville, which formerly worshiped in the Union church just described, originally constituted a part of the North Manlius circuit. It was made a station in 1872 and immediately afterward the present church was erected. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Maxwell. The society at first comprised about thirty-eight members.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Manlius Station first met for worship in the school house. In 1862 the church and parsonage were erected, under the pastorate of Rev. Gideon Jones.

The Methodists of North Manlius are connected with the society that has a church building over the line in Madison county. The same may be said of the Baptists, who also worship with a society in that county.

The town of Manlius is not remarkably strong in historic characteristics. On coming from the east travelers found the first stopping-place at Manlius village, which, as has already been said, promised at one time to be, as it was then, the more important village in the county for some time to come. It had the advantages which one of the earliest turnpikes conferred on places through which they passed; but when the "north branch" of the Genesee turnpike was constructed it lost much of the travel from the east to the west, of course crippling its resources to some extent, for these stage lines gave much of life and thrift to the villages through which they passed. There was less of early settling, too, in various parts of the towns than was the case elsewhere, the main part of the population seeming to prefer life in communities. Then, too, there were other localities which were then deemed more desirable, which was a mistaken idea, and to those the adventurers more generally went and the growth of the town was therefore rather slow. The lands in the northern part were covered with dense swamps,

wholly uninviting, and not until within more recent years were they habitable, after they had been in large degree cleared to supply wood to the locomotives of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, for which Conrad Shoemaker was a very extensive contractor. He was also at one time largely interested in the Syracuse and Chenango Railroad, and president of the company, to aid in the construction of which the town, through which it passes, was heavily bonded. The town of Manlius has always been a strong and prominent factor in both the civil and political affairs of the county, and some very able men have died in or gone out from it.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE TOWN OF CICERO.

The original military township of Cicero, No. 6, comprising the present civil towns of Cicero and Clay, formed the extreme northeast corner of the great Military Tract, and like similar subdivisions of that vast territory was surveyed into 100 lots, which were reserved or drawn by soldiers for services in the Revolutionary war as follows:

No. 1, reserved for gospel, etc.; 2, Capt. Guy Young; 3, Capt. Theodore Bliss; 4, Evert Slouter; 5, reserved for gospel, etc.; 6, Jesse Gardner; 7, James Johnston; 8, Jacob Squirrel; 9, John Babbit; 10, John Smith; 11, Capt. John Shepard; 12, Lieut. Barent S. Salisbury; 13, Joseph Lewis; 14, Reserved for Gospel, etc.; 15, Edward Painter; 16, Reserved for Gospel, etc.; 17, Lieut. Palmer Cadey; 18, Michael Burges; 19, Adam Counts; 20, Abraham Van Deuson; 21, Peter Elkenburgh; 22, Lieut.-Col. Cornelius Van Dyck; 23, John D. Crimshire; 24, John Peck; 25, John Whitehead; 26, Gilbert Richards; 27, Capt. Silas Gray; 28, Lieut. Henry Dodge; 29, Capt. Jonathan Titus; 30, John Ten Eyck; 31, Michael Flemming; 32, George Norton; 33, Capt. John C. Ten Broeck; 34, Thomas Gardner; 35, Ensign John Fondy; 36, Henry Bass; 37, John Padder; 38, John Venice; 39, Capt. Henry Tiebout; 40, Lockhard Lewis; 41, David Johnston; 42, Jonathan Patterson; 43, William Patterson; 44, Capt. Peter Talman; 45, Thomas Keating; 46, John Mc Dallow; 47, Morris Bartoe; 48, Capt. Benjamin Hicks; 49, Neal McClean; 50, Peter Van Dyck; 51, Reserved for Gospel, etc.; 52, William Harris; 53, William Cator; 54, John Feathersby; 55, Cyrus Shelly; 56, Capt. Charles Graham; 57, John Bartholomew; 58, Lieut. Samuel English; 59, Patrick O'Donohy; 60, Gysbert Van Der Marken; 61, Thomas Cochren; 62, Isaac Lamb; 63, Charles Williams; 64, John Lightfall; 65, Henry Plimley; 66, Myndert Dennis; 67, Peter Gross; 68, John Sullivan; 69, Capt. Edward Dunscomb;

70, Benjamin Peck; 71, Dr. John Mason; 72, Jacob Sluyter; 73, James Sherwood; 74, Lieut. Henry A. Williams; 75, Samuel Hebard; 76, Lieut. John L. Hardenbergh; 77, Thomas Harwood; 78, Adam Price; 79, Nicholas Dill; 80, Lieut. Wilhelmus Ryckman; 81, John Garrison; 82, Cornelius Hendrickson; 83, Caleb Knapp; 84, John Hoaksley; 85, Gottlieb Krack; 86, John Smith; 87, Moses Snedeker; 88, Ensign Garret Lansing; 89, John Gage; 90, Reserved for Gospel, etc.; 91, Peter Talman; 92, Mathew Bolton; 93, Capt. Henry Tiebout; 94, Ambrose Ladow; 95, Lewis Soso; 96, Peter Barret; 97, James Humphrey; 98, Gen. George Clinton; 99, Joseph Clinton; 100, Selah Brush.

When the county of Onondaga was organized in 1794 the whole of this military township, for civil and judicial purposes, was included in the town of Lysander, and so remained until February 20, 1807, when it received independent governmental privileges by a special act of the State Legislature. In April, 1827, as detailed in another chapter, the present town of Clay was set off by legislative enactment, leaving Cicero as now constituted with fifty of the foregoing lots, viz.: Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100, the whole comprising about 29,000 acres of assessed land.

These lots contained about 600 acres each, and were drawn as bounty lands by veterans of the Revolution, as noticed at length in a previous chapter of this work. Out of the original 100 lots six (Nos. 1, 5, 14, 16, 51, and 90) were reserved for gospel and school purposes, but not one of them fell within the limits of the present town—a somewhat singular circumstance, and one that distinctly marks this among the civil divisions of the county.

One or more settlements had been made within the bounds of the territory under consideration when it was surveyed and named by Simeon De Witt, whose penchant for the classical is here again aptly illustrated; and although it was nominally annexed to Lysander, it nevertheless retained the surveyor-general's designation, Cicero, from an illustrious Roman orator. In Indian history the town, with one exception, occupies no conspicuous place, yet outside of the swampy sections it was for many years the haunt of hunting parties and the scene of warlike and other excursions, especially along the shores of Oneida Lake and River, which constitute the northern boundary. At the foot of the lake the Indians had a famous fishing village, which Le Moyne mentions in 1654 as being on the south side of the Oneida River, but which Charlevoix, on a map published in 1744, locates on the north bank on or near the site of Fort Brewerton. The village was called

Techiroguen, while the locality was known as Oh-saha-u-ny-tak se-ugh-kah ("where the waters run out of Oneida Lake").

The site of the village of Brewerton, situated as it is on what was then the traveled route between Oswego and the Mohawk valley, was of considerable importance in the French and English war. After the erection of Fort Stanwix (Rome) in 1758, and the reduction of Fort Frontenac by Colonel Bradstreet in the same year, he retook the forts at Oswego. During the period from 1755 to 1763 the war was vigorously prosecuted, and Abercrombie, the English general, determined to build a work to command the entrance to Oneida Lake on the west as Fort Stanwix commanded it on the east. Accordingly in 1759 a detachment was sent from Oswego which co-operated with another from Fort Stanwix, and the earthwork was constructed, the outlines of which are still clearly visible on the north side of the river. It was named Fort Brewerton, in honor of Captain Brewerton, a gallant officer of the army, and although situated just outside the bounds of Onondaga county and the town of Cicero, the early importance of this military post is sufficient to justify its mention here.

It was a regular octagon, about 350 feet in diameter, surrounded by a wall of earth about five feet high above the interior area of the works. In front of this wall was a ditch about ten feet deep, from the top of the inside wall, encompassing the whole. In front of the ditch, encircling the whole, was another embankment, not quite as high as the interior one, corresponding to it in all its lines and angles, with a covered gateway on the south side facing the river. In the interior embankment was set a row of palisades, about twenty feet high, with loop-holes and embrasures. It is situated on a gentle elevation, about forty rods from the river; and when garrisoned and armed for war could easily command the passage of the river, and must have presented a formidable barrier.

A little east of the fort was built, at the same time with the fort, a mole of huge rocks, about ten rods into the river, at the end of which was placed a sentry's box, where a sentinel was continually posted to watch for enemies passing up the river. From the extremity of this mole the river could be commanded by view for many miles and the lake as far as the eye could reach. . . . More than a hundred acres of the land around the fort was cleared of a heavy growth of timber, which gave a clear prospect of the shore for more than a mile in extent.

Clark relates an interesting tradition which hovered about a certain spot on the State road, some five miles north of Salina, where a band of Indians having a few prisoners resolved upon an *auto da fé*. He says:

One poor fellow, bound hand and foot, was compelled to run the gauntlet, with the promise, if successful, of being restored to liberty. Two parallel lines were arranged and the prisoner started to run, as best he could, between them. He made several surprising leaps, bound as he was, and finally succeeded in passing, amid sundry

blows, beyond the lines to the goal of promised safety. At this moment a young warrior drew up his rifle and shot him dead; who, for his treachery, was instantly pierced by more than twenty balls from the rifles of his companions. For several years the Indians returned to this spot, renewed the tracks made in the sand by the murdered prisoner, held a war dance, and returned to their homes. This practice was continued long after the white people settled in the neighborhood. The last time they visited the spot they got into a quarrel among themselves, and, it is said, two of the party were killed and several badly wounded.

Returning to the narrative of this chapter we may note briefly the topography and natural features of the territory under consideration, and follow its growth and development down to the present time. The town bears the same geographical position in the county of Onondaga that it bore to the Military Tract—the northeast corner—and is bounded on the north by Oneida Lake and River, on the west by Clay, on the south by Salina, Dewitt and Manlius, and on the east by Madison county. The surface is approximately level, the soil being a clayey and sandy loam. In the southern and southeastern part is an extensive swamp, embracing about 4,000 acres, which originally covered nearly one-third of the town, and on which large sums of money have been expended for drainage. This was called by the Indians Ka-nugh-wa-ka ("where the rabbits run"). There are no considerable streams or bodies of water in Cicero. Chittenango Creek forms the eastern boundary of the town, and affords valuable water-power at the hamlet of Bridgeport, which is situated on both sides of the stream, largely in Madison county. The original forests consisted chiefly of pine, hemlock, beech and maple, with some cedar and tamarack in the swamps, and for many years gave employment to lumbermen, choppers and coopers.

The first white settler in Cicero was a blacksmith named Dexter, who located opposite Fort Brewerton, on the site of Brewerton village, in 1790, and lived there many years. Oliver Stevens had already resided about a year on the north side of the river and had a garden on the south side in this town, whither he removed soon afterward, and died in 1813. Mr. Stevens located at this point through representations of its natural beauty made by his two brothers, who had been in the garrison of the fort, carried on trade with the Indians and kept a boatmen's tavern. In the exciting times from 1790 to 1794, when there was general fear of Indian troubles, Mr. Stevens was commissioned by Governor Clinton to build a block-house, which was used for a dwelling in later years until 1811. In 1798 he was appointed the first clerk of the great town of Mexico, in Oswego county. In his isolated situation he

was forced to endure many hardships and privations, and his life in the wilderness was replete with incident. His experience on a journey to Mexico to town meeting in March, 1792, is thus related by Clark:

He started off early in the morning with his gun in hand and a knapsack of provisions on his back. There was no road, nor scarcely a path; he relied mainly on his skill as a woodsman and his knowledge of the sun to guide him safely through his journey. He traveled on, unconscious of harm, till near the middle of the afternoon, when he found himself in the vicinity of a pack of wolves. By their howling he was aroused not only to a sense of his danger, but to the fact that he had lost his way, and that he had no means of recovering it. He set forward with vigor in hope of coming out at a "clearing" in the vicinity of the place of his destination, but all to no purpose; the more he exerted himself the more he became convinced of the peril of his situation. The wolves drew nearer and nearer, and seemed by their boldness to be meditating an attack. At length one, bolder than his companions, a large black one, advanced to within a few paces of him, upon which he fired and killed him dead. The scent of the blood of the dead wolf seemed to increase the voracity of the survivors, and for a time he thought he should in turn be slain. Nothing daunted, he stood at bay looking them firmly in the eye, and after awhile they retired a respectful distance, sitting around on their haunches, as if holding a council of war. During this cessation of hostilities Mr. Stevens struck a fire and kindled it, reloaded his gun, and sallied forth, dragging the dead wolf by the heels to his fiery fortress. * * * Here the solitary wanderer stood all night, not daring to refresh himself with sleep, amid the din and howlings of the hungry wolves. Towards morning he was relieved from his anxiety by the retreat of the wolves, who left and disturbed him no more. He now prepared a hasty meal at the fire, partook of it, and concluded to retrace his steps. Packing up his wolf-skin he proceeded homeward. The sun rose to meridian, and still he traveled on; night came, and for aught he could tell he was no nearer home than when he started in the morning. Being weary with his day's journey he again kindled a fire, laid himself down to rest, and slept soundly till morning. At early dawn he again set forward in quest of home, and about ten in the morning, to his indescribable joy, discovered the British flag flying at the fort at Oswego. * * * The day following, being the fifth from his departure, he arrived safely to the bosom of his family, who had already become somewhat alarmed for his safety. The bounty then paid by the State for a full-grown wolf was \$40, which he in due time received.

Mr. Stevens passed some of the winter seasons in Salina, and there in 1802 was born his son, John L. Stevens, who became a judge and justice of the peace in Onondaga county, and died in 1874.

In 1791 Rial Bingham and Patrick McGee settled at Brewerton, whence the former subsequently removed to Salina, where he became a prominent citizen. McGee built the first frame house, in which he kept the first tavern in town, and which stood on the site of the later Brewerton House, which was burned in 1836. This pioneer hostelry was a popular resort for boatmen and others and was kept from about

1812 by Jonathan Emmons. In 1793 McGee became the first white settler in the town of Clay at Three River Point, where he died. The same year (1791) John Thayer, an acquaintance of Oliver Stevens, arrived at Salina, and learning there that his friend had settled in Brewerton resolved to visit him. It was mid-winter. He was directed to follow the Indian trail and the blazed trees, but he lost his way, became bewildered, and wandered hopelessly in the woods three days and two nights without food or shelter. Finally, striking Oneida River three and one-half miles west of the fort, he started to cross on the ice, but broke through, and before he reached his friend's dwelling his feet were badly frozen. Mortification set in, and he was conveyed to Cherry Valley, N. Y., on a handsled, where both of his feet were amputated. He afterwards lived in Palermo, Oswego county.

The first settlement on the site of Cicero Corners was made in 1802 by John Leach, who for several years kept tavern in a log house. He was the grandfather of T. J. Leach, of Syracuse. Elijah Loomis was the first settler at South Bay, where he purchased land in 1804. He was a Revolutionary soldier and drew a pension. Near him Martin Woodruff settled in the same year, and their nearest neighbors were at Brewerton, five miles distant.

The Emmons family has always been conspicuous in the history of the town, especially in Brewerton, where members have lived for five generations. Jonathan Emmons and Mary, his wife, came here in 1804 from Nassau, Rensselaer county, and settled on lot 10, purchasing 600 acres of land, a part of which has ever since been vested in the name. They had eighteen children. Their sixth child, Samuel, born in Nassau in February, 1794, lived to be the oldest settler in Cicero, dying aged nearly 100 years, and had six children, of whom Jonathan, the youngest, succeeded to the homestead, while another son, Leonard Franklin, was for eighteen years janitor of the court house in Syracuse. A legislative act of 1813 gave Jonathan Emmons, father of Benjamin, and great-grandfather of Edward N. Emmons, the exclusive privilege of conducting a ferry across the river at Brewerton, which he continued many years.

When Jonathan Emmons made his settlement at Brewerton the site of the present village contained only a few log cabins. There were no roads in the town. The nearest physician was Dr. Gordon Needham at Onondaga Valley. There was no mill nearer than those on the south and at Rotterdam (Constantia) on the east, the latter

being built in 1800 by George Scriba, the great landed proprietor of Oswego county. Mr. Emmons hollowed the top of a white oak stump in the usual pioneer manner, and with a large pestle on a spring pole pounded his corn and that of his neighbors into coarse meal.

Capt. John Shepard was the only grantee among the fifty (previously mentioned) Revolutionary soldiers who drew lots in the present town who became an actual resident of Cicero. He settled at an early day on his claim (lot 11) between Brewerton and the lake, but sold a part of it, and cleared and improved the remainder, where he lived with his family until his death in 1824. He became a Presbyterian preacher in the later years of his life and was one of the first justices of the peace in the town.

All the early settlers in this town located along Oneida Lake and River, and they found it an unwholesome locality, like many others that in later years became healthful. The pioneers suffered much from fever and ague and other diseases common to the miasmatic influences of new countries, and some of them were at times distressed for food. The lack of water power postponed the erection of saw mills, the first one not being built until 1823 by Moses and Freeman Hotchkiss. The absence of grist mills long compelled the inhabitants to go great distances for their flour, while the clearing of land was unremunerative because of no early saw mills to convert the forests into lumber. These drawbacks involved the loss of time and money, militated against the rapid development of the town, and are the chief reasons why the inhabitants were less prosperous in early years than those of other localities. As the settlements advanced, however, in the western and northern parts, a source of income was developed which greatly benefited later comers. This was through the manufacture of barrels for the salt industry at Salina. For many years Cicero and Clay supplied a large portion of the salt packages used, and employed so large a part of the men and boys in the town that agriculture was generally neglected. This brought a revenue, but it was not conducive to permanent settlement nor to the best interests of the community. When the timber had been cut and made into barrels the people turned their attention to farm improvement and inaugurated the period of prosperity that has ever since continued.

Oneida Lake and River presented a busy scene in early years with the passage of the many boats of the Inland Lock and Navigation Company, which was chartered in 1792. By the improvements made by

this company Durham boats, sixty feet or more in length, carrying twenty tons, and drawing two feet of water, passed from Schenectady to Seneca Lake or Oswego with only short portages. As many as three hundred boats passed the Rome portage in a single year. It was over this route that nearly all the early settlers of this section of the State arrived.

On the 20th of February, 1807, the civil town of Cicero, comprising military township No. 6, of the same name, and including the present town of Clay, was erected into a separate town by an act of the State Legislature, and soon afterward the first town meeting convened at the house of Patrick McGee at Three River Point, the moderator being Moses Kinne. The first officers were Thomas Pool, supervisor, and Elijah Loomis, town clerk. The town records were burned in 1851, with the store of Charles H. Carr, who was at that time town clerk, and it is therefore impossible to preserve in these pages the many names and interesting items of local history which they would necessarily contain.

One of the earliest roads of much importance in Cicero was authorized by the State Legislature in 1812 and opened soon afterward direct from Salina to Brewerton. This became well known as the "Salt Road." The money necessary for the poor thoroughfare that resulted was advanced by the State, and a tax levied on contiguous lands to repay it, and along the route of this highway the first plank road in the United States was constructed in 1846, extending from Salina to Central Square (Oswego county), at a cost of about \$1,500 per mile. In 1873 this plank road was abandoned from Central Square to Brewerton and in 1876 from Brewerton to Cicero Corners, and from the latter point to Salina is still maintained.

The war of 1812-15 caused much excitement throughout the settled portions of the town, not only from the sight of soldiers passing down the lake and river to Oswego, but from alarming reports which spread among the inhabitants from time to time. Many settlers joined in the defense of Oswego and Sackett's Harbor, while nearly the entire male population was kept in readiness to march in case of emergency. No sooner had this struggle ceased than the famous "cold season" of 1816 swept over the country, bringing with the following winter a universal scarcity of provisions and causing great suffering to both man and beast. But from these two events the pioneers soon recovered, and thenceforward general prosperity prevailed.

At this point we may briefly refer again to the settlements and name some citizens whose public spirit and enterprise contributed materially to the development of not only this territory, but the entire county north of Syracuse. The following list of early settlers, pioneers, and prominent men, residents of the present towns of Cicero, Clay and Salina between the years 1795 and 1824, was preserved by Lewis H. Redfield, editor of the Onondaga Register from 1814 to 1831:

Dioclesian and Elisha Alvord, Dr. William Kirkpatrick, Benjamin Byington, Ashbel Kellogg, Daniel Gilbert, Thomas McCarthy, John G. Forbes, James Lynch, William Clark, Fisher Curtis, Dr. Daniels, Thomas Wheeler, Matthew Van Vleck, John Leach, Oliver Stevens, Patrick McGee (the first settler of Clay), Isaac Cody, Jonathan Emmons, Moses Kinne, Elijah Loomis, Dr. Oreutt, William Wheadon, David Hamlin, Abraham Van Vleck, Ira Gilchrist, John O'Biennis, Amos P. Granger, John Wilkinson, Archy Kasson, Timothy Gilchrist, Rufus Stanton, Cornelius Scouten, Mars Nearing, Dr. Brace, Judge Stevens, Rev. John Shepard, James and Orsamus Johnson, Asa Eastwood, Judah Gage, Dean Richmond, Moses D. Burnet, Thomas Pool, James Bogardus, Rev. Mr. Barlow, Dr. David S. Colvin, Richard Adams, E. W. Leavenworth, S. W. Cadwell, Dr. Mather Williams, John Durnford, Stephen Smith, Philo D. Mickles, Matthew M. Davis, Thomas Spencer, Harvey Baldwin, Joseph Slocum, William D. Stewart, John Rogers, A. N. Van Patten, Schuyler Strong, Rev. J. Watson Adams, Henry Davis, jr., Gen. Jonas Mann, Homer Wheaton, Thomas G. Alvord, Elihu L. Phillips, John F. Wyman, Henry Gifford, Paschal Thurbor, Henry Newton, Sterling Cossit, Charles A. Baker, Dr. Jonathan Day, Ichabod Brackett, Columbus C. Bradley, Hathaway Richmond, David Stewart, Sampson Jaqueth, William Winton, and David S. Earl.

Many of these will be remembered as very prominent in Onondaga history. Asa Eastwood, born in Allentown, N. J., in 1781, came to Cicero in 1817, bringing the first wagon and threshing machine into the town. He was particularly interested in the welfare of the county agricultural society. March 13, 1821, he was appointed a justice of the peace and the same year was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. From 1822 to 1825 he lived in New York city, and afterward was engaged for a short time in the salt business at Salina. In 1832, he was elected to the Assembly. He was a Democrat until 1856, when, being opposed to slavery, he affiliated with the Republican party, and died in this town February 25, 1870. Orsamus Johnson was born in Massachusetts in 1800, and for a time followed merchandising in Brewerton. He held several town offices, and took the Albany Journal for over sixty years. Dr. Daniel Olcott, the first physician in Cicero village, located there in 1817.

By 1818 Cicero Corners had assumed sufficient proportions as to warrant Mrs. Isaac Cody opening a store there, and when the post-office

was established in 1820 her husband became the first postmaster. At that time mail was carried once a week on horseback. Mrs. Cody visited New York twice a year to buy goods, which were brought by sloop or schooner to Albany and thence by wagon to Cicero. On these trips she wore a bombazine dress, then a fashionable fabric, and carried her money in gold in a belt about her person. Her small store was in the building which was also the tavern, the latter being kept by her husband. From them the place was called "Cody's Corners." Mrs. Cody was the first "new woman" in Onondaga county, as well as the first female to engage in mercantile business. The second merchant was Samuel Warren in 1825. In 1841 Alexander Cook became the first practicing attorney. The first church in the town was built here by the Presbyterian society in 1819. It was of logs and in 1830 gave place to a frame structure. The first settled pastor was Rev. Truman Baldwin. In 1832 this society was changed to a Reformed church having such members as Isaac Coonley, Lot Hamilton, Ezra and Calvin Hart, Noah Merriam, and Peter Collier. The church was burned in the fall of 1881, and on the same site a new edifice was erected and dedicated in 1882 at a cost of about \$3,000.

Dr. Hezekiah Joslyn settled in Cicero in 1823 and for many years was the principal physician in town. Having completed his medical studies he left Sandville, Oneida county, on horseback, and traveled around Oneida Lake to Cicero, where he found Dr. Orcutt, who wished to sell his practice, which he purchased. Two years later Dr. Joslyn married Helen, youngest daughter of Sir George Leslie, a Scotch gentleman, and a half-sister of Mrs. Cody. They began housekeeping in a style quite beyond that of the ordinary pioneer. Mrs. Joslyn was a fine musician, and besides carpets and handsome furniture, possessed a piano, the first or one of the first in Onondaga county. It was made in London by G. Astor, a brother of John Jacob Astor, and is now in the possession of Dr. Joslyn's daughter, Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, of Fayetteville. Generous, kindly and hospitable, Dr. Joslyn at different times gave a home to homeless ones. The first Baptist minister in Cicero was Elder Samuel Thompson, an Englishman, who, against her father's consent, had married a lovely English girl, the daughter of an English gentleman of wealth and high position. So unforgiving was the father for the marriage of his daughter with a dissenting minister, that the young couple sailed away from the old country, eventually drifting to Cicero. There, far from all the luxuries of her early life

this tenderly reared woman died, and no lot for a cemetery having been laid out, was buried in a field belonging to Mr. Cody, by the side of a son of his own. After the death of his wife Elder Thompson found a home for a year with Dr. Joslyn. The doctor's father, a Revolutionary soldier, died at his house in 1836.

Dr. Joslyn was a staunch Abolitionist, one of the founders of the "Liberty Party," and always a profound thinker and liberal supporter of every good movement. His ride extended throughout the surrounding country, often to a distance of fifty miles. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. J. Gage, in Fayetteville, in 1865.

In 1824 the first bridge across the Oneida River at Brewerton was erected, and in 1847 gave place to a new structure. The opening of the Erie Canal through Syracuse in 1825 inaugurated a new era of prosperity among the settlers of Cicero, chiefly because of its placing distant markets for their produce within what was then considered easy reach. Three years later the Oswego Canal was opened and also imparted a wholesome impulse to local industries, which derived an outlet through the established water route between Brewerton and Three River Point. In 1827 the town of Cicero was reduced to its present limits by the erection of Clay, and at the first available census, taken in 1830, this territory contained 1,808 inhabitants, while both towns together in 1825 had a population of 2,462.

According to a State Gazetteer published in 1836 Cicero contained 235 militia, 439 voters, 6,289 acres of improved land, 1,620 cattle, 550 horses, 2,011 sheep, 1,278 swine, six saw-mills, three asheries, one tannery, thirteen school districts, 714 school children, public money, including teacher's wages, expended for school purposes, \$822; assessed value of real estate, \$309,337; personal property, \$2,730. At this time there were in Cicero Corners one Presbyterian and one Baptist church, a post-office, two stores, two taverns, and fifteen dwellings.

In early days the village of Cicero was known as Cody's Corner's from Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cody, as previously mentioned, who moved away about 1833, after building a part of the Parker House, in which Samuel Cushing at one time had a store. This hostelry was rebuilt under Judson Settle and was kept by Ebenezer Crowell, Ira Colson, A. S. Auburn, George Crownhart and his father, Spencer Hawn, and others. Asa Eastwood and son Enos erected what was long known as the "old yellow store," which, after them, was kept by Julius Dunham, Allen Merriam, Irving Coonley, Horace D. Parks, and James Van Alstine. Other merchants in the place were Samuel Warren, Harry and Lewis Gage, Joseph Carr (under whom the "brick store" was burned

and rebuilt), John Hamilton, Sylvester Brunt, Lorenzo Brown, William Youngs, Robert Lower, John Kloshien, A. L. Shepard, Frank Coville, and Mr. Bettinger. The village has also had as blacksmiths Cyrus Chapman, John R. Cook, Adam Kirshenbaum and sons, and John Kloshein, sr.; wagonmakers, Mr. Littlefield, George W. Stevens, and H. A. Moyer; tailors, William Andrews and Nicholas Rector. Another early tavern stood on the corner east of Mrs. Electa Fox's dwelling and was kept by Albro Leach, Ebenezer Crowell, John Van Bramer, Noah C. Frary, and Lester Herrick and their widows, James Anderson, and James Robinson, under whom it burned. In the village was also at one time a saw mill owned by Josiah H. Young and a stave mill run by Sylvester Brunt.

Among other settlers before 1840 the following are still remembered:

Alexander and Quartus Cushing, David Shepard, Hiram and John R. Wright, Charles Wright, Myrick and Emery Moulton, sr., Joseph Douglass, Cornelius Van Alstine and sons Daniel and James, Isaac Brown, Gibbs Skiff, Ira Hall, James Anderson, Bartholomew Andrews, Noah Merriam, Nathan Botsford, Isaac Myers, William Hill, Dr. H. Joslyn, John Slosson, Jonathan E. Pierce, Nathan Allen, James Lynn, Allen Merriam (brother of Noah), Guernsey Andrews, Lot Hamilton, Waterbury Fancher, William McKinley, Simon Bort, John Mead, Horace Cole, Alonzo Plant (brother of Lauren), William White, Timothy Loomis, the Babcock and Gillett families, David Hoyt, Isaac and Daniel Baum, George Butler, sr., Burr Hackett, Benjamin Eastwood, Zebulon Weaver.

Chester Loomis came to Cicero in 1823 and purchased the farm of 150 acres upon which a Mr. Lynch had built a substantial dwelling in 1809. Here he died September 5, 1851, aged sixty-six years. His son Addison J. succeeded to the homestead. Another son, Henry H., the youngest of his twelve children, was born here April 20, 1833, served as county superintendent of the poor from 1875 to 1881, and finally became a partner of Hoyt H. Freeman, of Syracuse, in manufacturing willow baskets on an extensive scale. In 1877 he associated himself with others in the erection of a large canning factory in Cicero village, which is now owned by Loomis, Allen & Co.

Lauren Plant, born in Benson, Vt., March 7, 1817, came to this town in 1833 and for thirty-five years served as constable. He was also collector and town clerk, carried on butchering for a quarter of a century, manufactured salt barrels, and being a carpenter by trade assisted in erecting many of the buildings standing in Cicero and vicinity. His son Byron is the present town clerk (January, 1896).

David H. Hoyt, born in 1813, migrated to Cicero in 1836, and with

his brother Jacob purchased 136 acres of land. He married a daughter of Bartholomew Andrews, who was born here in 1823 and died in 1877.

Isaac Coonley, great-grandson of John Coonley, who emigrated from Germany to Dutchess county, N. Y., about 1750, was born in Albany county in 1810, taught school and learned the weaver's trade, and in 1838 settled in Jamesville, whence he moved to this town in 1849, where he died November 16, 1876. He was supervisor four terms, justice of the peace four years, and the father of Irving Coonley, who for sixteen years was postmaster and long a merchant at Cicero, being in partnership with Isaac Merriam and later with Russell Z. Sadler.

The village of Brewerton, meanwhile, had received many additional settlers and business enterprises. In 1836 the site was systematically laid out into lots by Orsamus Johnson, Daniel Wardwell, Miles W. Bennett, and Harvey Baldwin, and a few years later the place became noted for its extensive eel fisheries, in which Asa U. Emmons was largely identified. As many as 3,000 eels were taken from the river in a single night, but the business ceased about 1845, when the channel was deepened for navigation purposes. A large cooperage trade also contributed to the growth of the village. In 1846 four steamboats, named Oneida, Oswego, Madison, and Onondaga, were put upon the lake and river by an Oswego company, for which Henry Guest was local agent. He was followed by William H. Carter, who subsequently became one of the company's successors and continued the enterprise many years. Among the old-time merchants were John L. Stevens, Asa U. Emmons, Isaac Cody, Alexander Cushing, J. R. Loomis, E. E. Blinn, F. C. & A. A. Cushing, Edward N. Emmons, John W. Emmons, George Carter, and David H. Waterbury, jeweler and druggist, who was succeeded by his sons. Of the postmasters there were George Walkup, Orsamus Johnson, Asa U. Emmons, William H. Carter, Edward N. Emmons, W. W. Dority, Modestus Holbrook, and Mrs. E. C. Holbrook, incumbent. Edward N. Emmons served as deputy postmaster under Johnson, Asa U. Emmons, and Carter and afterward held the office for seventeen consecutive years until the second year of Cleveland's first administration. He was also in mercantile trade here from 1858 to 1895. The village has had as carriagemakers Joseph Livingston, father of James E. and grandfather of Charles H., and Robert McChesney, whose son Elmer is an undertaker; tailors, Cornell J. Wood, who lost a leg at Chancellorsville in the 149th N. Y. Vols., and Adelbert Wood, his son, who succeeded him; and blacksmiths, George Walkup,

followed by his sons, Christopher D. and Andrew, Noel Kenyon, and Charles Stokes. Dr. Henry F. Marks was an early physician. The old Brewerton House was long an important feature of the village. It was kept at one time by John Van Bramer, father of William, and also by Harvey Bennett, L. W. Marsh, Cyrus Chapman, Henry Shute, and others. The brick hotel was built about 1868 by Charles E. Washburn, the present proprietor. Besides the establishments carried on by the foregoing citizens there was a tannery built by Philip Carter which was burned under the ownership of his son H. K.; a large saw mill near by, having upright and circular saws, which was also destroyed by fire; another saw mill on the lake shore erected by John B. Kathan, run several years by Hopkins & Benson, and burned while operated by a Mr. Foster; and a patent meat block factory and feed mill conducted by F. A. Strong and L. C. Pierce.

In fostering the two important elements of local advancement—schools and religious worship—the inhabitants of Brewerton as well as those of the town were from the first zealously inclined towards the highest excellence and regularity. Educational advantages were inaugurated in 1793 by Dea. George Ramsey, a Scotch Presbyterian, who passed the remainder of his life in the village. This pioneer teacher planted a standard that has ever since been maintained. As the village advanced schools were correspondingly increased in size and courses of study until 1855 a graded school house was built of brick at a cost of \$1,000. This was torn down in 1892 and a new structure costing \$3,500 erected on the same site. While religion flourished during the early history of the village it had no stated or separate place of communion until 1849, when a union church was erected by the combined efforts of Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Universalists, among whom were Orsamus Johnson, Asa U. Emmons, J. B. Kathan, William Milton, Stephen Markham, William Bailey, and Alexander Cushing. The building cost about \$1,700 and after 1869 was occupied exclusively by the Methodist Episcopal Society, which was organized in that year under the pastorate of Rev. Ebenezer Arnold. In 1851 the First Church of the Disciples erected another edifice at an expense of \$1,500, and upon this \$700 were spent in 1875 and \$800 in 1894 in repairs. This society was organized in 1835 by Elder Josiah I. Lowell with George Walkup and Lewis Fancher as elders, and with such members as John L. Stevens, James Spire, Ephraim Smedley, Mrs. Ann Emmons, and Mrs. George Walkup. E. N. Emmons was superintendent of the Sunday school for many years.

In other portions of the town three more religious societies sprang into existence about the same time as those just mentioned. The Stone Arabia M. E. church was organized at a school house about one mile west of Cicero Center in January, 1845, among its members being William S. Fuller, Harrison and Seth Hall, Solomon Wheeler, Palmer Brown, William Van Alstine, John Wilcox, Daniel Terpenney, John Salter, Conrad Brought, Simon Drusbeck, Mary Benedict, Jonathan Houghtaling, and Samuel Sizer. In 1847 the society erected a church edifice that was rebuilt in 1869 at a cost of \$2,200. In the Taft neighborhood a Methodist class had existed from a comparative early day. In 1847 the Taft M. E. church was organized by Rev. Barnard Peck with John Richmond, John Bennett, John Taft, and others as members. For several years this church was a part of the North Manlius district, which included six congregations. In 1857 the society built an edifice on the lot donated by David Tompkins. The Cicero M. E. church was formed in 1850 by Rev. Browning Nichols, being a reorganization of a small society that had sustained occasional services for several years. In the same year a church was erected at an expense of \$1,300. The only Roman Catholic church in town was built at this point in 1889.

Besides the churches previously mentioned there was one erected by the Baptists in Cicero village in 1832. The society finally disbanded and the edifice passed to Hezekiah Joslyn, John Leach, and John L. Stevens, who subsequently sold it to the First Congregation of Disciples, an organization composed mainly of members of the foregoing Baptist church. In 1867 it was transferred by legislative act to the First Universalist church, which had been organized as a society by Rev. A. A. Thayer in 1859 and as a church by Rev. John M. Austin in 1867. In 1871 the edifice was rebuilt at a cost of \$3,000. Among the members of the Universalist Society were Warren Wright, the first superintendent of the Sunday school, and John R. Wright, John McCulloch, Mrs. Ambrose Sadler, Mrs. Robert Lower, and Mrs. J. A. Dunham.

Cicero swamp became the subject of legislative action as early as 1836, when, on January 21, an act was passed naming Hezekiah Joslyn, John Leach, jr., and Benjamin French, commissioners to cause a map to be made and estimate the cost of systematic drainage, the expense to be assessed to the lands benefited. On March 3, 1852, the Legislature appointed Seth Spencer, of Manlius, and John W. Devoe and John S. Blodgett, of Dewitt, commissioners to drain wet lands in Manlius,

Dewitt, and Cicero, by removing floodwood, bars, etc. They were also authorized to employ a surveyor and engineer and have accurate maps and surveys made, the cost being assessed as before. This act was repealed July 18, 1853, and on April 16, 1858, another act was passed designating Mars Nearing, John B. Kathan, and Freeman Sadler as commissioners to drain the wet land in lots 11, 12, 20, and 21, locally known as "Muskrat Swamp," between South Bay and Brewerton. The result of these various acts was the construction of ditches which have redeemed considerable portions of the swampy lands to cultivation.

In 1845 the town contained 223 militia, 597 voters, 624 school children, 8,192 acres of improved land, one saw mill, two asheries, three tanneries, three churches (Baptist, M. E., and Dutch Reformed), sixteen common schools, four taverns, six stores, 450 farmers, seven merchants, fifty mechanics, two physicians, and two lawyers. Contrast these with the following statistics of 1860:

Acres of improved land, 14,376; valuation of real estate, \$628,523, and personal property, \$42,200; dwellings, 642; families, 689; freeholders, 529; school districts, 15; school children, 1,305; horses, 901; oxen and calves, 1,274; cows, 1,324; sheep, 2,253; swine, 1,552; winter wheat, 1,920 bushels; spring wheat, 113,649 bushels; hay, 3,391 tons; potatoes, 24,842 bushels; apples, 20,131 bushels; butter, 129,140 pounds; cheese, 28,035 pounds; domestic cloths, 2,905 yards.

Referring once more to the settlers and residents of the town, whose enterprise and energy contributed to local development, it is pertinent to notice briefly such men as Capt. Valentine Dunham, who was born in Hamilton, N. Y., in 1816, finally located on Dunham's Island in Oneida Lake, later moved to South Bay, and kept a boat livery there some thirty years; Benjamin French, who built a saw mill on the west bank of Chittenango Creek near Bridgeport in 1825 and carried it on until 1854, when he was succeeded by Oney Sayles, who continued it a long time; James Terpenny, proprietor of the South Bay Hotel, who died February 3, 1847, aged sixty; Elijah Everson, father of A. Nelson and grandfather of William, who settled adjoining Frank Emmons; Joseph M. Moulton, father of Charles, William, and Alfred, who was president of the Cicero Turnpike Company and a large farmer south of Brewerton; Dr. M. H. Blynn, brevet lieutenant-colonel in the Rebellion, and long an active physician in Cicero; Henry C. Hart, a cavalryman at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812, whose wife, Eva Bellinger, was born in January, 1777, and died July 1, 1890, aged 113 years, and who had children John, Henry, Daniel, Jacob, William, and

Peter Hart, and Mrs. Mary A. Nelson; Jesse Daniels, who started the first hop yard in 1874; and William H. Sherwood, Daniel Van Alstine, Benjamin F. Sweet (long a justice of the peace), Asahel Saunders, Noah Merriam, Ambrose Sadler, Robert Lower, Joseph Douglass (father-in-law of Dr. Blynn), John R. Wright, Barney Rawley, John and Emory Moulton (sons of Emory, sr.), William Van Bramer (who built a cheese factory in 1863), William H. Merritt, and John Baum. Hector B. Johnson, born in Germany in 1844, was first a farmer and later a merchant in Brewerton, and served as supervisor (being chairman of the board), member of assembly in 1887 and 1888, sheriff of the county in 1887-91, and commissioner of public works of Syracuse from March, 1892, until his death August 24, 1895.

During the war of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865 the town contributed a large number of brave and heroic soldiers to the Union armies, responding promptly to every call. Patriotism and excitement ran high. Numerous war meetings were held, notably one on May 4, 1861, at Brewerton, when the names of fifty-four citizens were enrolled with Henry Emmons as captain. Cicero's record in that eventful struggle is pre-eminently a brilliant one and will forever illuminate the pages of history.

Among the various industries that sprang up and contributed to local prosperity was the old Bridgeport tannery, which was built as early as 1825 and continued successfully until 1869. In 1855 a cheese factory was started one mile north of Cicero village, which is still running, the owner being Addison J. Loomis, while in 1867 another was erected in Cicero Center by William Sternberg, which afterward passed into the possession of O. J. Daniels. There are now four cheese factories in town. In 1870 a steam flour, saw, and stave mill was built in Cicero village by the Cicero Mill Company, capitalized at \$25,000, at a cost of \$23,000. The present owner is A. J. Loomis, who also manufactures cheese boxes.

On November 9, 1871, the Syracuse Northern Railroad was opened through Brewerton and the northwest corner of the town, and again all local industries received a wholesome impulse. In 1875 it became a part of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg system, and is now operated by the New York Central under lease.

The village of Brewerton was incorporated in 1872, the first officers, elected September 9 of that year, being John L. Stevens, president; E. N. Emmons, clerk; William H. Carter, D. H. Waterbury, William

H. Sherwood, and William H. Merritt, trustees. Here in 1852, on January 10, Fort Brewerton Lodge, No. 256, F. & A. M., was chartered with thirteen members, the charter officers being John Baum, W. M.; H. V. Keller, S. W.; and James J. Anderson, J. W. In August, 1874, the Weekly Visitor, the first and only newspaper, was started in the village, but very soon discontinued publication.

The hamlets of Cicero Center and South Bay were the scenes of some activity before the beginning of the last half of this century. The former in later years obtained a post-office, an M. E. church, and one or two stores, while the latter had its first settler in the person of Elijah Loomis, a Revolutionary soldier, as early as 1804. South Bay has more recently sprung into prominence as a summer resort and also as the northern terminal of the Syracuse and South Bay Railroad lately projected. A little to the north, in Oneida Lake, is Frenchman's Island, so named from its original white settler, a Frenchman named Desvatines, commonly known as Count St. Hiliary, who with his wife, a daughter of the noble house of Clermont, sought refuge here about 1793, where he was discovered by Chancellor Livingston. After Bonaparte had put an end to the reign of terror these titled exiles returned to France. The island belongs to Constantia in Oswego county and within the past twenty-five or thirty years has developed into quite a popular summer resort. The hamlet of Centerville or North Syracuse is noticed fully in the chapter devoted to Clay.

In closing this narrative brief allusion may be made to the agricultural products which enhance the revenue of the town and distinguish it somewhat from other towns in the county. Among the important crops are tobacco, potatoes, and vegetables, especially cabbage, while fruit is also grown in abundance. Dairying has within recent years become one of the leading industries, the milk being both manufactured into cheese and butter and sold in Syracuse to consumers. Hay, grain, hops, etc., are also produced in considerable quantities.

Oneida Lake has always been exceedingly productive of several species of fish, it being remarkable for fish breeding. Vast quantities of fish have been shipped from it to home and eastern markets, in other years, giving employment and profit to large numbers of men. After the Northern railway was built Brewerton became the chief point of shipment, and for many years Hector B. Johnson was an extensive shipper. Since State laws for the protection of fish were enacted and passed, the catch has been comparatively light. The lake was mainly

fed with the very best of water from the Adirondack regions, until saw mills were established along the stream to pollute the water. There are still many streams of pure spring water entering from the north shore, so that the water of the lake is still unsurpassed for the breeding of fish.

Owing to the burning of the town records in 1851, as previously noted, it is impossible to give a complete list of the supervisors of Cicero. The following are all that can be ascertained:

Judson Gage, 1825-28; Hezekiah Joslyn, 1829-31; Truman Rathburn, 1832-33; Benjamin French, 1834; Judson Gage, 1835-36; Hezekiah Joslyn, 1837; Judson Carr, 1838-40; blank, 1841; Benjamin French, 1842; blank, 1843-44; Isaac Baum, 1845-47; James B. Benedict, 1848; Orsamus Johnson, 1849; Fernando C. Cushing, 1850-52; John B. Kathau, 1853; Josiah H. Young, 1854-55; Oney Sayles, 1856; Josiah H. Young, 1857; Byron D. Benson, 1858-59; Isaac Coonley, 1860-61; Daniel Becker, 1862-63; Benjamin F. Sweet, 1864; Josiah H. Young, 1865-66; Isaac Coonley, 1867-68; Henry H. Loomis, 1869; William McKinley, 1870-71; Frank A. Strong, 1872-73; Addison J. Loomis, 1874-75; Nelson P. Eastwood, 1876-78; William Van Bramer, 1879-82; Hector B. Johnson, 1883-86; Irving Coonley, 1887-89; Melville Jackson, 1890; Walstein J. Snyder, 1891-93; Jacob Sneller, jr., 1894-95. Byron Plant has been town clerk since 1839.

The population of the town has been as follows:

In 1820, 1,303; 1825, 2,462; 1830, 1,808; 1835, 2,191; 1840, 2,464; 1845, 2,651; 1850, 2,980; 1855, 3,388; 1860, 3,277; 1865, 3,166; 1870, 2,902; 1875, 2,800; 1880, 2,934; 1890, 2,636; 1892, State count, 2,553.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE TOWN OF CLAY.

The town of Clay is advantageously situated in the center of the north part of Onondaga county, and originally formed a portion of military township No. 6, Cicero, which comprised one hundred lots of six hundred acres each. These lots, as described in a previous chapter, were drawn as bounty lands by veterans of the Revolutionary war, and like nearly all survey-divisions of that great tract, passed again and again into the possession of non-residents or actual settlers, often for ridiculous remuneration, until many of the titles became involved in protracted and costly litigation. Few of the original grantees ever

occupied their claims; few indeed ever saw them. This then unbroken wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and more or less by Indians, had no charms to lure those veteran soldiers from eastern homes. Actual settlement, therefore, remained largely for that class of resolute men and women who are characteristic of pioneer communities.

The present limits of Clay comprise fifty lots of the old military township of Cicero, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 88, 89, 99 and 91. These were drawn as follows;

1, Reserved for gospel, etc.; 2, Capt. Guy Young; 3, Capt. Theodore Bliss; 4, Evert Slouter; 5, Reserved for gospel, etc.; 6, Jesse Gardner; 7, James Johnston; 8, Jacob Squirrel; 13, Joseph Lewis; 14, Reserved for gospel, etc.; 15, Edward Painter; 16, Reserved for gospel, etc.; 17, Lieut. Palmer Cadey; 18, Michael Burgess; 19, Adam Counts; 22, Lieut.-Col. Cornelius Van Dyck; 23, John D. Crimshire; 24, John Peck; 25, John Whitehead; 26, Gilbert Richards; 27, Capt. Silas Gray; 28, Lieut. Henry Dodge; 34, Thomas Gardner; 35, Ensign John Fondy; 36, Henry Bass; 37, John Padder; 38, John Venice; 39, Capt. Henry Tiebout; 40, Lockhard Lewis; 48, Capt. Benjamin Hicks; 49, Neal McClean; 50, Peter Van Dyck; 51, Reserved for gospel, etc.; 52, William Harris; 53, William Cator; 61, Thomas Cochren; 62, Isaac Lamb; 63, Charles Williams; 64, John Lightfall; 65, Henry Plimley; 74, Lieut. Henry A. Williams; 75, Samuel Hebard; 76, Lieut. John L. Hardenbergh; 77, Thomas Harwood; 78, Adam Price; 79, Nicholas Dill; 88, Ensign Garret Lansing; 89, John Gage; 90, Reserved for gospel, etc.; 91, Peter Talman, Captain.

Out of every one hundred lots six were reserved for gospel and school purposes, and it is a noteworthy fact that all thus designated in the military township of Cicero fell within the limits of the present town of Clay, which left for this territory but forty-four grantees.

The surface of the town is generally level and slightly elevated above Oneida Lake. Oneida River on the north and Seneca River on the west unite at Three River Point, forming the headwaters of Oswego River, and into these two streams flow several small brooks, which afford excellent drainage. Along Oneida River the pioneers, coming in from the east, found their first homes. The entire town was covered with a heavy growth of timber, comprising hemlock, beech, birch, pine, and maple, which for many years gave lucrative employment to scores of lumbermen. The soil is mainly clay and light, sandy loam, except in the swampy portion, which consists of decayed vegetable matter and peat. The peat beds have been worked to a considerable extent for fuel.

The first white settler in Clay was Patrick McGee, and the circum-

stances of his coming are interestingly romantic. In 1780 he was a prisoner of war in the hands of the British on his way to Fort Oswego and Canada. Pausing for a night at Three River Point he observed with pleasure an extensive clearing, handsomely laid in grass, for a mile or more along the banks of each river. While tied to a tree McGee vowed that if ever he obtained his liberty he would settle on that beautiful spot, which is noted in Indian history as having been appropriated on various occasions to the great councils of the Iroquois Confederacy. In 1791 he came to Brewerton, and in 1793 he fulfilled his vow made thirteen years before by permanently locating at Three River Point (so named from the junction of the three rivers), where he erected a log cabin, the first building of any kind in town. He lived there during the remainder of his life and was buried on the premises. About 1808 he built the first frame house in Clay.

It is impossible to ascertain the names of any other settlers before 1798, and indeed but few can be obtained as having arrived prior to 1810. Evidently the increase of settlement was very slow during the first two decades of the town's history, notwithstanding the fact that it was favored by Oneida Lake and River, then and for many years the principal routh of westward travel. In 1798 Adam Coon settled in the northeast corner of Clay, and the next year Simeon Baker located on Seneca River. Thenceforward to 1807 no reliable evidence of settlements can be gleaned. The interior of the town was largely a primeval wilderness, untouched by the woodman's axe, as those already recorded made their locations along the two boundary rivers.

In 1807 Joshua Kinne, Elijah Pinckney, and others came in, and in 1808 or earlier John Lynn located at what has long been known as "Lynn Settlement," where he was subsequently joined by the Young, Dutcher, and other families. At Clay Corners, now Euclid, a log school house, the first in town, was built about 1808 and the first teacher in it was a Mr. Hall. The next year a second log school house was erected at Belgium, near Seneca River, and in it Moses Kinne, who had previously taught a school in his house, became the first teacher. This was superseded by a frame school building in 1812.

About 1810 the population began to increase quite rapidly. The steady tide of incoming settlers inaugurated the first era of prosperity and laid the foundations for several hamlets and villages. On and around the sites of Euclid, Belgium, Oak Orchard, and perhaps one or two other points active settlements sprang into existence, and a few

years later these became the scenes of considerable activity. At Oak Orchard reefs, near the bank of Oneida River, the pioneers as well as later residents found evidence of an extensive burying ground, which, tradition says, was populated with the bodies of massacred Indians sometime in the eighteenth century, and from which scores of skulls, bones, and relics have been removed.

The first settlers procured their breadstuffs from Jackson's mill near Jamesville until mills were erected near Syracuse, and it was customary for men to carry a bushel or more of grain on their backs the entire distance, guiding themselves by blazed trees and consuming two or three days in making the journey. After roads were cut through neighbors would alternate in performing the service for the whole community. Mail was brought in the same way from Onondaga Hollow and later from nearer post-offices. Soon after the first settlements were made a lively trade in salt barrels sprang up and continued for many years. The heavy growth of timber which covered the entire surface of the town furnished employment to scores of coopers. Almost every male inhabitant at one time followed some branch of this business, and while the forests remained it constituted one of the chief occupations of the people. Large quantities of timber were manufactured into barrels for the Syracuse salt trade or for the Oswego flour market on the premises, and in many instances this industry proved a source of individual wealth. The land, when cleared, was found to be very fertile, and agricultural pursuits rapidly superseded all other interests.

Abraham Young erected the first saw mill in Clay on a small brook in the northeast part of the town, but it was a rude affair and lacked sufficient water except in spring and fall. The interior of the town never afforded good mill privileges. The principal water powers were at Oak Orchard and Caughdenoy (Oswego county), on the Oneida River; the last named place was long noted for its eel fishing, which at one time formed an important industry.

The war of 1812-15 seriously retarded the settlement of the town and caused no little excitement among those who had already located within its limits. Many of the able-bodied inhabitants were called to the defense of the military posts at Oswego and Sackett's Harbor, leaving their pioneer homes and families largely unprotected. This struggle ceased only to be followed by the celebrated "cold season" of 1816, when ice formed every month in the year and practically ruined all growing crops. The sufferings which ensued, especially during the

following winter, were widespread and intense; family supplies were often unobtainable and stock was "browsed" in the neighboring forests. But the succeeding years produced an abundance of all necessities and frontier life assumed a cheerful aspect. Long before and after this, however, the miasmatic influences of the timbered lands, especially the swampy sections, affected the health of the settlers, spreading ague, fever, and other complaints among them at times with relentless fury; but these conditions permanently disappeared with the forests.

Among the arrivals during the second decade of this century were Jacob I. Young; Ira Sheffield and his brother, who came in 1814; and Dr. Olcott, the first resident physician, who arrived a little later. During this period roads were opened and made passable. Brewerton, Belgium, and Salina were all connected by thoroughfares, which afforded convenient ingress and egress to the settlers.

In 1822 Hosea Crandall became a resident of the town. His grandfather, George, who died aged 103, had two sons who lived to be over 100 and a daughter who reached the age of 116. Hosea was the father of five daughters and three sons; he owned at one time 300 acres of land, and gave to each of his children a home. His mother died at the age of 101 years and six months.

In 1824 the Sodus Bay and Westmoreland Turnpike Company commenced the construction of a bridge across Seneca River at Belgium. The bridge was completed by Col. J. L. Voorhees, who obtained a charter in his own name, and was tolled until 1843, when it was rebuilt as a free bridge, the State appropriating \$850 and the towns of Lysander and Clay each \$1,000 for the purpose. In 1827 there were only four dwelling houses at this point.

About 1825 a post-office called "West Cicero" was established at what is locally known as Belgium. On the organization of the town in 1827 it was given the name of Clay, which it has ever since borne. The first postmaster was Nathan Teall, who was followed by William Hale, James Little (many years), Hial Crandall, Orris Barnes, William Lee, Mrs. John Walter, and perhaps others.

By the year 1826 the inhabitants of the territory under consideration had become sufficiently numerous to justify a separate government, and on the 16th of April, 1827, the State Legislature passed a bill setting off the present town of Clay from the then civil and old military township of Cicero (which see). The new town was named in honor of Henry Clay, the distinguished statesman of Kentucky, and at the first

town meeting held in the same month Andrew Johnson was elected supervisor and Jacob Terrill town clerk.¹ In this year (1827) a post-office was established at Euclid, the postmaster being the same Andrew Johnson, who was also a grocer and tavernkeeper there.

The period between 1825 and 1830 marked an important epoch in the history of Clay. It not only witnessed the formation of the town, the establishment of post-offices and churches, and the arrival of large numbers of settlers, but it saw the completion of two great water routes which inaugurated a new era of prosperity. These were the Erie and Oswego Canals, opened respectively in 1825 and 1828. The former was scarcely finished when the construction of the latter was commenced. The Oswego Canal, utilizing a little more than that portion of Seneca River bordering this town, had a direct and wholesome influence upon all local industries, and especially upon the growth of the hamlet of Belgium. In connection with this water way the Oneida River Improvement afforded another improved route of travel along the northern boundary of Clay and also aided in developing the resources of adjacent territory.

The hamlet of Belgium grew rapidly upon both sides of Seneca River and for several years was the busiest place in town. In 1828 James Little's was the only family on the Lysander side, but he was joined about that time by the families of Henry S. McMechan, Oliver Bigsbee, Garnett C. Sweet, Sylvanus Bigsbee, and the Rev. William M. Willett, son of Col. Marinus Willett, of Revolutionary fame. The same year Martin Luther opened the first store and Sylvanus Bigsbee & Co. started another very soon afterward. Jonas C. Brewster and James Little² became merchants here in 1829 and 1830 respectively. Philip Farrington established still another store in 1831 and Dr. A. P. Adams started one in 1838. In 1832 the Wesleyan Methodist Society erected a meeting house on the west side of the river—the building now used as the M. E. church. Among the early physicians were Drs. A. P. Adams, Hays McKinley, J. V. Kendall, Daniel W. Bailey (botanic), and Ira Richardson.

The early settlers of Clay banded themselves together for religious

¹The fact that the early town records prior to about 1850 have been destroyed precludes the possibility of giving a more complete list of the first officers and the mention of other names which they certainly would contain. Careful inquiry was made for the old books, but without avail; it is believed the records were burned.

²James Little was a prominent citizen of this section. He served as member of assembly in 1848 and 1850, was for many years a justice of the peace, supervisor, and justice of sessions, and died January 22, 1877. He settled in Clay in 1830.

worship even before the territory merged from its wilderness condition. About 1826 an English Evangelical Lutheran society was formed in the neighborhood of Clay Station by such thrifty pioneers as Jacob I. Young, Jacob Ottman, Richard Hiller, John Ainslie, Henry Becker, John Summers, John Becker, and others. In 1832 the church was reorganized by Rev. William Ottman, who became the first pastor, and between that year and 1834 an edifice was erected and dedicated in the eastern center of the town. This society was followed by the Christians or Unitarians, who about 1837 built a church in Euclid, the builders being Dr. E. L. Soule, Hosea Crandall, Moses Kinne, Judge Nathan Soule, and others. It was used by different denominations until about 1850, when the Methodist Episcopal Society purchased the property. The building, after serving its purpose for many years, is now utilized as a town hall and warehouse. Among the prominent members of this M. E. church, of which Rev. William Morse was the first resident pastor, were Daniel Schoolcraft, John Flagler, Jacob Siterley, Cornelius Cronkhite, Cornelius and John Mogg, Abram and Irving Moyer, E. P. Abbott, Willis Gregg, Loami Rumsey, Dr. J. L. Brown, Mrs. A. V. R. Snyder, William and Mary Meredith, Chauncey Bailey, Tunis Siterley, and James Hamlin. About 1835 an M. E. church society was also started at Morgan Settlement, on the road leading from Euclid to Liverpool, the principal founder being Rev. Abram Morgan. The society is still flourishing and owns a neat frame edifice.

Meanwhile the hamlet of Euclid, locally known for many years as Clay Corners, was springing into prominence as a place of some activity. Among its earliest settlers was Latin Soule, father of Judge Nathan and grandfather of the late Harvey L. Soule. Judge Nathan Soule came here from Minden, Montgomery county, in 1831, and from then until his death in 1858 was a very prominent and influential citizen. He had served as congressman from the Montgomery district, and after coming here was elected to the State Legislature, serving in the session of 1837. He was also associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1832 succeeded Andrew Johnson as postmaster. Other early settlers of Euclid were Hosea Crandall, John Patrie, Gideon Palmer, John Ainslie, and Jefferson Freeman. Mr. Freeman became the first general merchant in the village in 1831 and carried on the principal business until 1860, when he moved to Syracuse, where he died about 1868. He was succeeded by his brother Levi, who for several years was a leading resident, and who also removed to and died in Syracuse.

In 1830 Clay contained 2,095 inhabitants. A State Gazetteer published six years later informs us that about "two-thirds of the town is settled and settlers are fast coming into this and the town of Cicero."

In 1836 Clay Corners or Euclid had a post-office, store, tavern, and several dwellings, while the town contained about 2,538 inhabitants, 285 militia, 513 voters, 8,678 acres of improved land, real estate assessed at \$377,604 and personal property at \$2,945, four saw mills, one tannery, an ashery, 2,111 cattle, 2,717 sheep, 705 horses, 1,864 swine, 12 school districts, and 711 scholars. The public money expended for school purposes amounted to \$229, teachers' wages (besides) \$246; town tax, \$452, and county tax \$829. About ten years later (1845) it contained 267 militia, 619 voters, 531 children attending school, 12,776 acres of improved land, four saw mills, a Baptist church, one Dutch Reformed church, eighteen common schools, one select school, four taverns, three general stores, five groceries, 435 farmers, nine manufacturers, fifty-five mechanics, and three physicians. In 1860 there were 19,535 acres of improved land, 638 dwellings, 576 families, 511 freeholders, 21 school districts, 1,536 school children, 1,177 horses, 1,688 oxen and calves, 1,363 cows, 4,292 sheep, 1,992 swine, and real estate valued at \$964,205 and personal property at \$37,850, while the productions amounted to 4,909 bushels winter wheat, 150,909 bushels spring wheat, 4,672 tons hay, 34,011 bushels potatoes, 27,578 bushels apples, 120,907 pounds butter, 11,535 pounds cheese, and 3,318 yards domestic cloth.

A number of the early settlers have already been mentioned, but it is proper to record here the names of others and of later comers. John Walter moved into Clay from Herkimer county in 1829 and died here leaving five children: Martin A., John, Gertrude Ann (Mrs. Orrin Barnes), Angeline (wife of Dr. A. V. R. Snyder), and Charles. Stewart Scott came to this town from Albany county in 1830 and died here in 1850, aged fifty years. Among other residents were Dr. James F. Johnson, Samuel N. Burleigh, John Lintz, A. J. Soule, Harlow Eno, Dr. Church, Jacob Tyrrell, Dr. E. L. Soule (botanic physician), Wilburn Hale, Henry R. Warren, Ephraim Morehouse, James V. Randall, James Millard (about 1810), Adolph Botsford, James Lynn (who died in October, 1895, aged about eighty-five), Dow West (died in October, 1895), Japhet Kinne, Nathaniel Palmer, Gideon M. Palmer (son of Nathaniel, died in October, 1895), Giles Barnes, Andrew Patrie, Noah-diah Marshall, the Abbott family, French Fairchild, Adam Coon, David Wise, William Duffaney, Jacob Moyer, Peter Wise, Jacob Bettinger, the Weller family, Moseley Dunham, Nathaniel Woodward (who came in 1818 and died here April 18, 1863), Samuel Ferguson, William H. Collins, George Loop, James Chesebro, John F. Hicks (through whose kitchen the Clay and Cicero town line was run), James Beebe, Cornelius Auringer, Mr. Pierce, Peter Connell, John Dickinson, Edward R. Barrus, Peter Wisner, and Stephen Knowles. William Weller, an old

settler, died here in January, 1896, leaving two sons, William F. and Jesse A. Nearly or quite all of these came in before 1850.

An interesting list of the residents and pioneers of the towns of Clay, Cicero and Salina between 1795 and 1825 is printed in the chapter devoted to Cicero, to which the reader is referred.

Between the years 1840 and 1850 the hamlet of Belgium attained its greatest importance, for it was during that period that it enjoyed the distinction of being the busiest place in town. In 1848 it contained one hundred and sixty inhabitants, twenty-eight dwellings, three dry goods stores, four grocery and provision stores, two hotels, one tailor, three blacksmith shops, a shoemaker, etc., and also the celebrated "Oriental Balm Pill" manufactory, which generally employed from thirty to fifty persons. This establishment subsequently moved to Euclid, where Dr. E. L. Soule made the "Oriental Sovereign Balm Pill" for several years, doing quite an extensive business. Belgium finally declined as a business center, but still retains the activity of a small country hamlet.

About the middle of this century Euclid became a popular trading point for the town, or at least the northern and western portions, and around the pioneer store of Jefferson Freeman there clustered a respectable collection of dwelling houses and mercantile interests.

Among the merchants may be mentioned H. K. Warren, William Warner, Cyrus Warner, John Walter, Albert Kinne, Richard Platt, Horace Pritchard, Elias Sloat, James Hamlin, O. A. Rice, Ruel Wetzel, Chauncey M. Soule, Nathaniel W. Pool, Edward Ladd, and Mrs. Smith Lewis. There have also been harnessmakers, James and Charles Brown and William Carpenter; shoemakers, Philo Brewer, James Truesdell, Henry Fox, Ira Schoolcraft, Joseph A. Hughes, and Cyrus and O. A. Rice; wagonmakers, John Lints, Isaac Lints, Joseph A. Hughes, Nicholas Bunzy, Robert McChesney, and A. J. McArthur; blacksmiths, Adam Wise, John Lintz, Hiram Fox, Hiram Leonard, Henry Hughes, and Fred Dents; tailor, William Warner. The postmasters who succeeded Judge Nathan Soule have been Levi Freeman, Dr. A. V. R. Snyder, David Moyer, Cyrus Warner, Richard Platt, John J. Barrus, O. A. Rice, James Hamlin, Chauncey M. Soule, and Andrew J. McArthur, incumbent. Among the physicians may be noted the names of Drs. James Frisbie, James F. Johnson, Henry B. Allen, Horace Pritchard, A. V. R. Snyder,¹ and G. L. Brown.

The first tavern in Euclid was erected on the site of the present hotel barns, and the old sheds stood where the hotel now stands. This

¹ Dr. Allen Van Rensselaer Snyder was born in Conquest, Cayuga Co., Sept. 7, 1825, studied medicine in Memphis (then Canton) with Dr. Amos Fowler, was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York city in March, 1851, and began practice in Euclid, where he has since resided. In 1861 he retired on account of failing eyesight and since 1862 has been totally blind.



AMBROSE SADLER.

inn was kept for a time by Col. William Coon and later became a dwelling. Finally the positions of the tavern and sheds were reversed. The present hotel was rebuilt from the old structure about 1853 by James M. Rouse, and among the later landlords were John Wallace, Peter I. Quackenbush, Horace Lawrence, Charles Hayden, James R. Lynn, Manley Hughes, and Smith Soule. A second hotel stood about where O. A. Rice now lives, and was kept by Andrew Johnson, Peter I. Quackenbush, and perhaps others. It was subsequently moved and converted into a wagon shop, became a cheese factory, and burned.

About 1846 the Syracuse and Central Square plank road, the first of the kind in the United States, was opened and ran through the southeastern corner of this town. It inaugurated a new impetus to the prosperity of the eastern part of the territory under consideration, particularly in giving existence to the hamlet of Centerville, or North Syracuse, locally known for many years as "Podunk," which is situated partly in Clay and partly in Cicero. In this neighborhood several settlers had arrived, notably Rowland Stafford, John Slosson, Eli Myers about 1826, Alfred Tilly in 1827, and Peter Weaver, who built the "old red tavern," and who gave the ground for the cemetery, in which one Blewe was the first to be buried. But about 1850 Centerville began to assume the activity incident to a country business center. James Wallen, the first postmaster, kept the post-office in the old Dean tavern, and his successors have been Joseph Palmer, Jacob Kincaid, Dr. Skinner, Ralph Hirsch, Granville Baum, John Flagler, William H. Collins, G. R. Crampton, and Eva McChesney, incumbent. The first to carry on mercantile business here was Asa H. Stearns, who had a small stock of goods in the basement of the tavern which he built, and which stood on the site of Jacob Kincaid's house. But the first store of any note was kept by Jacob Kincaid, who erected the building now occupied by Edwin Carey. He was followed by Look & Son (Judson W.), Ralph Hirsch, and John Hirsch. John Flagler built the store occupied by his successors, Crampton & Newcomb. Other merchants are Silas S. Ball, E. B. Vollmer, Vollmer & Dunham, and Robert R. Flynn. Asa H. Stearns also kept the "old red tavern" about twelve years, and Charles Cotton was another early landlord. Among the blacksmiths were a Mr. Lull, Joshua Slocum, John A. Stebbins, and Adam Rupp. Thomas Smith was a wagonmaker here and also built for a dwelling a part of the present Wilber House, through which the town line passes. A little west of the Centerville House a steam saw mill was operated

for several years, both before and after 1846, one of the early owners being Anthony Curry. The first resident physician was Dr. L. B. Skinner. About 1844 Rev. William H. Delano commenced holding religious meetings in this vicinity, and in 1847 he organized the Plank Road Baptist church with seven members: Earl P. Saulsbury, James Pierce, Mary C. Smith, Nancy Slocum, Clarissa Delano, and Kilburn and Laura Ives. Rev. Mr. Delano became the first pastor. In 1853 a frame church was erected at a cost of \$1,500.

In 1854 the Methodist Episcopal society built an edifice just west of the Clay-Cicero town line; in 1892 it was moved over on the east side and rebuilt at a cost of about \$2,200.

In July, 1867, Centerville Lodge, No. 648, F. & A. M., was chartered with Isaac Baum, W. M.; C. H. Carpenter, S. W.; and Joseph Palmer, J. W.

Educational interests were likewise fostered in various parts of the town, as previously noticed, and in this respect the early inhabitants kept well abreast of the times, losing no opportunity of establishing convenient school districts and building comfortable school houses. In Euclid as well as in other localities the place in which the English branches were first taught was also a place of worship, and the old structure used for these purposes there now forms a part of the M. E. parsonage. Here Jared Baker, Henry Soule, James H. Barrus, Moses Abbott, Marion Averill, and others were early teachers. About 1879 the present school house was erected in that village. At Centerville a union school district was formed in 1869, when the school house was built at a cost of about \$3,000. The town now has seventeen school districts with a school house in each.

During the war of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865 Clay contributed its full quota of men to the Union army, many of whom laid their lives upon their country's altar. The record of the town and of its brave soldiers in that sanguinary struggle graces with peculiar brilliancy the pages of local history. Great credit is also due to those patriotic citizens, both men and women, who at home bore a worthy part in supporting and encouraging the national cause, and especially to those who by their heroic efforts and self-denial aided in alleviating distress and want at the front.

The decade following the civil war was one of general prosperity. Agriculture flourished as never before, and with it many other enterprises common to a farming community were successfully inaugurated,

but this applies to the entire town rather than to any special locality. Pioneer industries, such as lumbering, manufacturing salt barrels, etc., had largely disappeared, and henceforward the territory here considered was to be noted mainly for the products of its soil, which, as cultivation advanced, were destined to become as varied as they are excellent. In more recent years considerable attention has been devoted to growing tobacco, in many instances on quite a large scale. The grains, hay, corn, etc., are also produced with profit, and occasionally dairying forms an important branch of the farmer's business.

Three years after the war closed a Baptist church was built in Euclid, at a cost of \$3,000, by the society that was organized by Rev. Horatio Warner about 1845. Among the early members of this church were Deacon Elijah and Francis Carter, William Spencer, Hiram Leonard, Sherman Waterbury, W. H. Eckert, Dr. James F. Johnson, and Laurus Patchin. The Methodists, in 1886, erected a new church in Euclid on the site of the old structure, which was moved; it cost about \$3,000 and was dedicated in December of that year.

On the 9th of November, 1871, the Syracuse Northern (now the R., W. & O.) was formally opened from Syracuse to Sandy Creek, and sometime later the "Phoenix branch" running to Oswego was also placed in operation. The opening of these lines was hailed as an important improvement and marked the last notable event in the town's history. Converging in the form of a letter Y in the south part of Clay they gave existence to the settlement and post-office of Woodard and made the entire town tributary to the markets of Syracuse and other large cities. The Northern road also gave rise to the hamlet of Cigarville (Clay Station), about midway between Cicero and Euclid. This place was so named from its cigar manufacturing and tobacco interests, which were carried on for some time by John W. Coughtry, and contains a post-office, several stores and shops, and a small collection of dwellings. The "Phoenix branch" crosses Oneida River at Three River Point, which has recently sprung into considerable popularity as a favorite summer resort, having accommodations for picnic parties and a few cottages.

The population of the town has been as follows:

In 1830, 1,095; 1835, 2,538; 1840, 2,852; 1845, 2,876; 1850, 3,402; 1855, 3,326; 1860, 3,583; 1865, 3,069; 1870, 3,156; 1875, 3,018; 1880, 2,910; 1890, 2,630; 1892, 2,498.

The supervisors of Clay from 1828 to the present time, as far as it is possible to obtain them, have been:

Andrew Johnson, 1827; Jacob Tyrrell, 1828-29; Moses Kinne, 1830-34; William Hale, 1835-37; Stephen Rice, 1839; Charles N. Sweet, 1840-42; Henry K. Warren, 1845-46; Ephraim Morehouse, 1847; James Little, 1848; Jefferson Freeman, 1849; J. V. Randall, 1850; Henry Cronkhite, 1851; Philander Childs, 1852; Henry Cronkhite, 1853; James Little, 1854-55; Jefferson Freeman, 1856; James V. Randall, 1857; William Strever, 1858; Cyrus C. Warner, 1859; John F. Moschell, 1860-61; Levi Freeman, 1862-64; Cyrus C. Warner, 1865; James Little, 1866; John F. Moschell, 1867-69; Thomas H. Scott, 1870-75; Laomi Rumsey, 1876; John W. Coughtry, 1877-79; De Forest Verplanck, 1880-81; John W. Coughtry, 1882-83; Charles Stearns, 1884; Artemas L. Sommers, 1885; E. P. Abbott, 1886; Edward R. Barrus, 1887-88; Smith Soule, 1888-90; John Mogg, 1891; Clarence E. Hart, 1892-93; J. Wesley Shepard, 1894-95.

Sherman S. Waterbury has served as town clerk since 1885, excepting one year, 1892. The town has sixty-five road districts.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE TOWN OF ONONDAGA.

Situated in the interior and immediately south of the center of the county, on the old Indian trails and original overland thoroughfares of westward travel, and in and adjoining it, the ancestral homes of the Onondagas and the central council of the great Iroquois Confederacy, the town of Onondaga is rich in historic interest, both ancient and modern, and holds out to the narrator a wealth of tradition, legend, and fact. Here and near by in the aboriginal times the red men assembled on state occasions from every point of the compass; dusky warriors and brawny braves planned their expeditions, transacted their governmental affairs, and lived for generations on the soil of their forefathers; here the white pioneers of all this region pitched their cabins and commenced improvements in an unbroken wilderness; here amid the forest primeval arose those industries and institutions which promised to eclipse the first ambitions of Syracuse and become the chief center of Central New York; and here time and circumstances set at naught the plans and aspirations of man and evolved an apparently brilliant future into a prosaic reality. Near by, too, under the shadow of the "Great Mountain," lives the remnant of that once powerful tribe, the Onondagas, whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the territory to

which this work and chapter are devoted. Ceremonies, traditions, and customs, centuries old, still obtain, though in modified forms; usages of the past are strangely mingled with practices of to-day; and side by side flourish ancient and modern life in the unrelenting embrace of civilization.

The locality under consideration was formerly the very heart of the Onondagas' country, which guarded the western entrance to the "long house" of the Iroquois, and which once included the site of their principal village. It abounds in historical lore—in stories of French invasion, of Jesuit missionary visitations, of the existence of forts, fortifications, and Indian orchards, of the discovery of ancient relics, tools, utensils, and implements or appurtenances of war, and of the remains of Indian burial grounds and human skeletons. But these are fully detailed in a previous chapter, more interesting than the space allotted to this article could embrace, and in the following pages account is taken only of those facts which pertain to the present civil town, and which depict its growth and development from the first white settlement to the present time.

In 1743 John Bartram, an Englishman, journeyed from Philadelphia to the Onondaga country on a mission to the Indians, and after staying at the council house two or three days passed on to Oswego. He returned by the same route, down the Susquehanna River, and left to posterity a glowing narrative of his travels, in which he speaks of Onondaga Creek as being "very full of trees fallen across, or drove in heaps by the torrents."

The town [he continues] in its present state, is about 2 or 3 miles long, yet the scattered cabins on both sides the water are not above 40 in number; many of them hold two families, but all stand single, and rarely above 4 or 5 near one another; so that the whole town is a strange mixture of cabins, interspersed with great patches of grass, bushes, and shrubs, some of pease, corn, and squashes, limestone bottom composed of fossils and sea shells.

Unlike most towns in the county, the town of Onondaga formed no part of the great Military Tract, but constituted the major portion of the original Onondaga Reservation. The treaty of July 28, 1795, gave the State exclusive control of the Salt Springs Reservation and also ceded much of the territory comprising this town. On March 9, 1798, the Legislature passed an act which reads, in part:

That from and after the first Monday in April next, all that part of the county of Onondaga as is contained within the limits and bounds of the two tracts of land known by the names of the late Onondaga and Salt Springs Reservations; be, and

the same hereby is, erected into a separate town by the name of *Onondaga*, and the first town meeting shall be held at the dwelling house of Allen Beach in said town.

Besides nearly all of the present town this tract embraced the most of what is now the city of Syracuse, the south part of the town of Geddes, and the southeast corner, on lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52, of Camillus—all forming a part of the Salt Springs Reservation, which contained about 100,000 acres. The portions now included in Geddes and the city were taken off March 27, 1809, to form a part of the town of Salina, while the above named lots were annexed to Camillus in 1834. On February 25, 1817, the State purchased from the Indians lots 1 to 12 inclusive, on the east side of the Onondaga Reservation, and annexed them to this town. These several changes reduced Onondaga to its present limits, or about 41,000 acres. Excepting the State's purchase of 1817, the town was subdivided by John Randel, jr., in 1821-24, into lots numbered from 66 to 221 inclusive. It is bounded on the north by Camillus, Geddes, and the city of Syracuse, on the east by Dewitt, La Fayette, and the Indian Reservation, on the south by La Fayette, the Onondaga Reservation, and Otisco, and on the west by Marcellus and Camillus.

After the close of the Revolutionary war the whites who visited the country of the Onondagas were of the class known as Indian traders, who came well supplied with trinkets, blankets, arms, and ammunition, together with the wholly indispensable cask of rum. The first trader among the Indians of this locality was Ephraim Webster, though to his honor be it said he was never charged with debauching the natives with liquor. He pitched his camp on the west bank of Onondaga Creek, near its mouth. Accompanying him was Benjamin Newkerk, who was his partner, but the latter died soon afterward and was buried near the trading post. Webster was a native of New Hampshire, and served three years in the army during the Revolution. After the war he became an Indian trader, and on account of his knowledge of the Indian language was frequently employed as interpreter. He came to the Onondaga country in 1786 and continued his traffic here several years. He married an Indian maiden and became so great a favorite with the tribe that he was presented with a mile square tract of land, and was also granted 300 acres in the northwest corner of the present reservation. His wife became addicted to drink, in consequence of which, with the approbation of the tribe, he divorced her. One of the

children of this marriage was Harry Webster, known to the Indians as Ato-tar-hos, who became one of the chiefs of the tribe. After the death of his divorced wife Webster married a white woman named Danks, by whom he had several children, and to them his property descended. Mr. Webster was a brave man and fond of adventure. He found himself in several trying situations, but his great courage always stood him in good stead. On one occasion, having offended the Indians, he was condemned to death, and being already bound was asked if he had any request to make, upon which he called for a drink of water. That he might drink, one hand was released, with which, taking the cup, he drank to the health of the chiefs, warriors, and women of the Onondagas. This action proved his salvation and he was at once set free. Later Webster was employed by the government as a spy and interpreter during the Indian troubles that followed the Revolution; he was in active service in the last war with Great Britain and held a captain's commission in the State militia. For many years he was Indian agent and had greater influence with the Onondagas than any other white man. Mr. Webster was the first supervisor of this town, in 1798, and was justice of the peace in 1805. He died at Tuscarora in 1825 and was buried at Onondaga.

Soon after Webster two other traders came to the region, locating at Teuaheughwa, or, as afterwards called by the whites, Onondaga Hollow. The newcomers were Adam Campbell and Alexander Mabie, and as subsequent events proved, they were unwelcome visitors. They carried a good stock of goods for barter, but their chief article of trade was rum, dispensed with unstinted hand, and the cause of strifes, dissensions, and not infrequently murder among the men of the Onondagas. Never before in all their history had the hand of the Indian been raised against his own brother. While the chiefs and sober men of the tribe were much opposed to the residence of these traders they were powerless, for the adventurers had purchased the friendship of the warriors and liquor was the consideration. Their hold upon the Indians was so great that at their instigation the natives made several attempts upon the life of Captain Webster and that other worthy pioneer, Major Asa Danforth.

Major Asa Danforth was emphatically the pioneer of this town and the founder of Onondaga civilization. He was practically the second and most substantial white settler in the county, and to him is largely due the inception and development of those attributes of frontier

life which form the beginnings of a prosperous community. He came here through the influence and representations of Ephraim Webster, who obtained from the Indians permission for him to settle in their territory. Early in May, 1788, Danforth left his former home in Mayfield, Montgomery county, and proceeded with his family and effects to the new country. Two flat bottomed boats were loaded and headed west up the Mohawk, through Oneida Lake and River, and thence through Onondaga Lake to the mouth of the creek, where he found the trading post of Captain Webster. Asa Danforth, jr., and Comfort Tyler, both of the Danforth household, had also come at the same time, though journeying overland and having in charge several head of cattle. On May 22 the entire party proceeded up Onondaga Creek and made a settlement south of the locality known as Onondaga Hollow, and here, through the kind offices of Webster, the family was welcomed by chief Cawhidota and the warriors and women of the tribe. Between the chief and Major Danforth there soon grew a firm friendship. Major Danforth was styled by the Indians, Hatecolhotwas ("he plows the ground"). He was an active, earnest man, and one whose influence was only for good; and during the many years of privation which followed the first settlement, his cabin was always open to the distressed settlers. With the Indian chief he endeavored to stop the rum-selling traders in their nefarious operations, and thus incurred the enmity of the latter as well as that of the natives under their control. They often conspired to murder him, but the friendship of Cawhidota as frequently saved his life and also that of his family.

Before the close of the year Comfort Tyler and Asa Danforth, jr., returned east, married, and soon afterward brought their brides to this then wild and almost unbroken region. On October 14, 1789, a daughter was born to the latter and named Amanda, being the first white birth in Onondaga county. She married Col. Elijah Phillips, the popular stage agent, became the mother of Mrs. Peter Outwater, of Syracuse, and died in 1826.

For several years after Major Danforth settled at Onondaga Hollow there were no mills of any kind nearer than Whitestown, and to supply the needs of himself and family he hollowed out the stump of a white oak tree, in which grain was placed and then pounded with a large wooden pestle attached to a long spring pole, working on much the same principle as the old well-sweep. While on a visit to Herkimer county he purchased a negro boy, to whom was assigned the duty of pounding

grain with this novel contrivance, and "Jack" at his work gave rise to the oft-quoted expression, "niggering corn." In 1791 he became possessed of lot 81, in Manlius (now Dewitt), and there on Butternut Creek, about a mile north of Jamesville, where the Dunlop flour and plaster mills now stand, he built in 1792 a saw mill and in the next year a grist mill, the first in the county. At the mill raising, in accordance with custom, there were the usual festivities and the necessary jug of rum, but the drink provided by Major Danforth was the superior St. Croix article instead of the ordinary New England stock. Sweetening of any sort was not to be had, hence meal was used as a substitute. Sixty-four whites and Indians were at the raising. These mills afforded the earliest means of providing flour and lumber to the settlers for miles around.

In May, 1788, very soon after his arrival, Major Danforth obtained a pound of salt from the Indians, who offered to show him and Comfort Tyler the location of the salt springs. Shortly afterward Tyler, with an Indian guide, a fifteen-gallon kettle, and a canoe, visited the spot and made some "thirteen bushels of salt of inferior quality in about nine hours." In the same year Danforth also made his first salt, carrying a five-pail kettle on his head across the country for the purpose. These were the beginnings of the immense salt industry. In 1798 he became a member of the "Federal Company" at "Salt Point," which engaged in the then stupendous enterprise of manufacturing.

Major Danforth was born in Worcester, Mass., July 6, 1746, and at the age of fourteen enrolled himself in the militia. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he entered the service as captain of his company and participated in the battle of Lexington under Col. Danforth Keys. He was then the owner of extensive iron works, which he sold, taking his pay in Continental money, which so depreciated that he found himself destitute. He held a major's commission in the regular army during the war, and afterward removed to Mayfield, Montgomery county, whence he came here. He was a very prominent figure in the early history of Onondaga, a man whose influence permeated every enterprise and elevated the standards of morality, benevolence, and civilization. With true heroism he and his faithful wife endured all the sufferings and privations incident to pioneer life, even to annoyance by Indians. He was a justice of the peace from 1791 to 1799, member of assembly in 1800-02, State senator in 1803-06, and superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs in 1802-05. In State militia circles

he ranked high and was advanced to the rank of major-general. He died at Onondaga Hollow on September 2, 1818.

Col. Comfort Tyler, the associate of Major Danforth, was born in Ashford, Conn., February 22, 1764, and entered the Revolutionary army at the age of fourteen. In 1783 he became a surveyor and school teacher at Caughnawaga on the Mohawk River, accompanied Gen.



COMFORT TYLER.

James Clinton while establishing the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and later joined the famous "Lessee Company." In May, 1788, he came to the Onondaga country in company with Asa Danforth, jr., the two joining Major Danforth at Webster's trading post. Colonel Tyler felled the first tree in this section, assisted in manufacturing the first salt, and constructed the first piece of turnpike in the State west of Fort Stanwix (Rome). Being a favorite with the Indians they named him To-whau-ta-qua, meaning one capable of work and at the same time a

gentleman. He assisted in surveying the Military Tract and surveyed the Cayuga Reservation, and bore a conspicuous part in all the early improvements of the county. He was active in opening roads, improving streams, and establishing schools and churches, and being a man of sterling worth was early selected for important offices of trust. In 1794 he was appointed a justice of the peace for Manlius and one of the coroners of the county, and in 1797 received the appointment of sheriff. From 1799 till 1802 he held the office of

county clerk, and for two years prior to this served in the State Legislature. He was also the first supervisor of the town of Manlius. His connection with the so-called conspiracy of Aaron Burr not only impaired his private fortune, but forever destroyed his prospects as a public man. His great influence, however, made a lasting impression upon the early life of Onondaga and entitles him to a foremost place as a worthy, active, and enterprising pioneer. His brother Job came here at an early day and died March 10, 1836, aged sixty-nine, leaving two sons, Orin and Asher. In 1811 Colonel Tyler moved with his family to Montezuma, where he became deeply interested in the Cayuga Manufacturing Company, which had been organized for the purpose of making salt. He served as assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel, during the war of 1812-15, and afterwards took a deep interest in promoting and constructing the Erie Canal. He died in Montezuma on August 5, 1827. His first wife was Deborah Wemple, half-sister of General Herkimer. She died soon after their marriage, leaving one daughter, Deborah, who became the wife of Cornelius Longstreet, and the mother of the late Cornelius Tyler Longstreet, of Syracuse. Colonel Tyler married, second, Betsey Brown.

Closely following the Danforths and Colonel Tyler came John Brown and his family, Abijah Earl, Levi Hiscock, and Roderick Adams, all as early as 1789. Among other very early settlers were Job Tyler, Nicholas Mickles, Peter Ten Broeck, Joseph Forman, John Adams, Peter Young, General Lewis, George Kibbe, William H. Sabine, Dr. William Needham, Dr. Gordon Needham, Aaron Bellows, Joseph Swan, and George Hall, all of whom located at the Hollow. Nicholas Mickles was a noteworthy character in the pioneer history of Onondaga, and was especially distinguished for his public spirit and benevolence. He established the famous Onondaga furnace, one of the earliest enterprises of the kind in this region; and conducted it until his death in August, 1827. It stood on land now embraced in Elmwood Park. During the war of 1812 Mickles was employed to cast shot and shell for the army and navy, and on one occasion an order from the Secretary of War demanded that a vessel be dispatched from Oswego to the furnace to carry away a large quantity of this necessary ammunition. The reader will readily see the laughable mistake the secretary committed.

Many of the settlers previously mentioned came into the town before the treaty of 1793 had transferred the land from Indian to State own-

ership. They held their improvements by sufferance of the Onondagas. In 1796 John Cantine, assisted by Gideon Seeley, surveyed the territory and thenceforward titles to the soil were obtained. In the fall of the same year Gideon Seeley and Comfort Tyler went to Albany and bid off at auction twenty-one lots of 250 acres each at \$2 per acre. Seeley also opened a road to the south line of the town and built a bridge across the west branch of Onondaga Creek. On this stream Turner Fenner built the first saw mill in what is now Onondaga in 1793, and in the next year Major Danforth erected a saw and grist mill on the subsequent Kirk farm. Dr. William Needham settled at the Hollow in 1793, becoming one of the earliest physicians in the county; his brother, Dr. Gordon Needham, located there in 1795 and opened the first school in town in 1796. They constructed what is now the dyke and the creek, and Dr. William also kept a store where Leonard Church recently took up his residence. In 1794 the first post-office in the county was established at Onondaga Hollow with Comfort Tyler as postmaster, and so late as 1812 mail was distributed from there to residents of Pompey, Manlius, Lysander, Camillus, Marcellus, Spafford, and Otisco. Colonel Tyler was succeeded by George Kibbe in 1801, George Hall in 1802, and Jasper Hopper in 1803. Mr. Kibbe opened the first store here in 1800; it was just below the site of the old arsenal.

Originally settlers found their way into this town by means of the Onondaga Creek, or over the old Indian trails, which ran through the valley as well as east and west. The first roads were attempted as early as 1791, when the first General Wadsworth and a party of immigrants opened in a crude manner what became the old State Road. It ran through Manlius village, entered the Onondaga valley at Danforth's, and thence passed westward up the hill south of St. Agnes cemetery. In 1797 the State took the road from Fort Schuyler to Geneva under its patronage, and on September 30 of that year it was so far improved that a stage leaving Fort Schuyler arrived in Geneva on the afternoon of the third day with four passengers. Three lotteries were authorized to raise \$45,000 for the improvement of this thoroughfare, of which \$13,000 should be expended between the two points named. In various acts this is designated "the Great Genesee Road," and in 1800 the Seneca Road Company was chartered for the purpose of maintaining it. At this time Comfort Tyler kept the tavern at the Hollow; it stood on the site of the present hotel on the east side of the valley. The road was tolled for many years and in early days presented a scene of

of great activity. It was long the chief thoroughfare between Albany and Buffalo, and over it passed innumerable stages, teams, and passengers. Several teams would often congregate at the foot of Onondaga hill waiting for assistance up that incline by a team kept there for that purpose. The road imparted a powerful influence to the growth of this town and its settled communities, and in fact inaugurated and maintained that period of prosperity which promised such brilliant achievements. On May 19, 1798, James Geddes, Nehemiah Earll, and Elisha Alvord, as commissioners, began the survey of a road from the salt springs along the east bank of the creek to the reservation, following an Indian trail. Soon afterward the old "cinder road," conforming to what is now West Onondaga street and Onondaga avenue in Syracuse and running up the west side of the stream, was opened; this subsequently became a part of the Chenango and Salina Turnpike, which was incorporated in 1807.

On the organization of the county in March, 1794, the town of Onondaga, as defined by an act passed four years later, formed parts of the civil towns of Marcellus, Pompey and Manlius, as then constituted. The subsequent changes in its territorial construction have already been noticed. In that year Thaddeus M. Wood opened at the Hollow the first law office in Onondaga county. He arrived in time to become associated with Asa Danforth, Comfort Tyler, William Laird, Medad Curtis, Parley Howlett, Judge Stevens, John Ellis and others in selecting a suitable location for the county seat. The Hollow had already attained the respectable proportions of a thriving village, but it was avoided for this ambitious project on account of the supposed greater healthfulness of Onondaga Hill, which duly received the coveted prize. This company of men made purchases on the Hill and employed Judge James Geddes to lay out the proposed village into lots and streets, with a suitable site reserved for a court house and jail. As early as 1795 William Laird became the first settler there, on lot 114, and also kept a tavern in his log house. He committed suicide by hanging in October, 1802. Jabez Webb and Nehemiah Earll located on the Hill in 1796, and later Mr. Earll built the large dwelling subsequently occupied by William P. Walker, a lawyer, and more recently by Oscar Britton; he was the first purchaser of lot 118, and in 1800 became the first postmaster. His brother, Jones, was a merchant in the old stone store there, and served as county sheriff, canal commissioner and State senator. Both were very prominent in the early life of the town, and the

family is also intimately identified with the history of Skaneateles. Jabez Webb was killed by a falling tree in 1806.

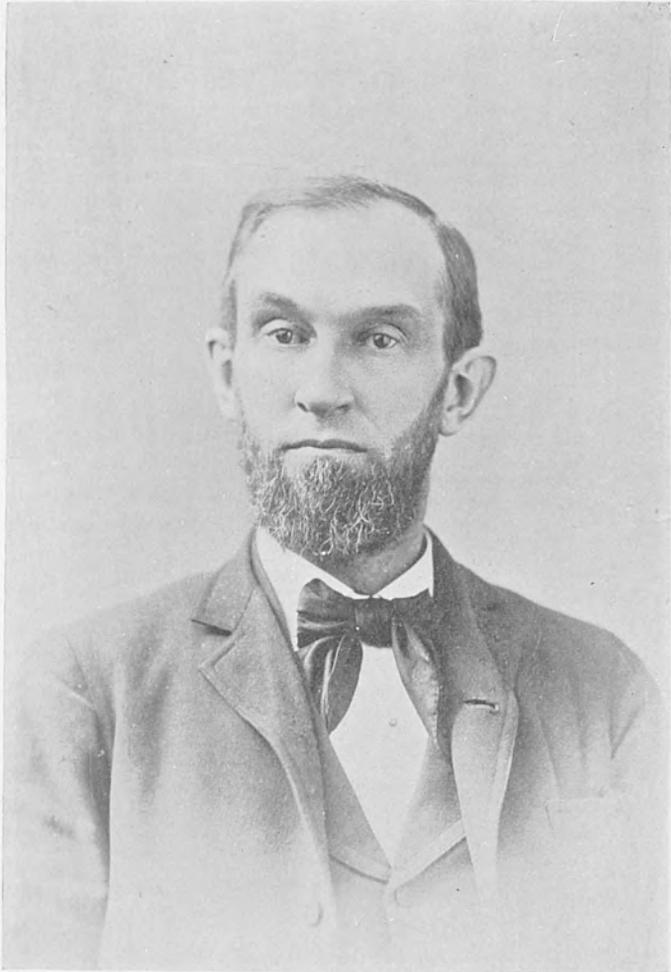
The act creating this town authorized the first town meeting to be held at the house of Dr. Allen Beach, but for some unaccountable reason it convened at the dwelling of Major Danforth, who presided, in April, 1798. The first officers elected were:

Ephraim Webster, supervisor; Jabez Webb, town clerk; Samuel Searing, Daniel Earll and Seir Curtis, assessors; Elisha Alvord, Nehemiah Earll and Elijah Lawrence, commissioners of roads; William Gilleheis and Phineas Tyler, overseers of the poor; Cornelius Schouten, collector; Abijah Earll and Cornelius Schouten, constables; William Tyler and Josiah Allen, fence viewers; Joseph Hard, poundmaster; James Geddes, Leonard Bacon and Seir Curtis, school committee (evidently meant to be commissioners of schools). At this meeting the territory of the town was divided into six road districts and overseers selected from each, viz.: First, William Gilleheis; second, Levi Hiscock; third, Allen Beach; fourth, Grove Church; fifth, Josiah Allen; sixth, Gideon Sellers.

The only public measure acted on at this time related to swine, and it was voted, "in open meeting," that all swine be sufficiently yoked and allowed to run on the common. As early as 1803 a bounty of \$5, in addition to the county bounty, was offered for every wolf killed. In 1807 fifty cents was offered for each fox and \$10 for every panther slain, while in 1809 dogs were taxed \$1. On April 29 of the latter year a special town meeting voted that every owner of land "cut to the center of the road the weeds commonly called 'tory' under a penalty of \$5." Venomous reptiles, especially rattlesnakes, were also a source of much annoyance.

The supervisors of Onondaga have been as follows:

Ephraim Webster, 1798; James Geddes, 1799; Seir Curtis, 1800-04; Reuben Humphrey, 1805; Jabez Webb, 1806; George W. Olmsted, 1807-09; Reuben Humphrey, 1810; George Hall, 1811-12; James Webb, 1813-14; Medad Curtis, 1815-16; George Hall, 1817-18; Hezekiah Strong, 1819-24; George Hall, 1825; Hezekiah Strong, 1826-27; Samuel Forman, 1828; Orrin Hutchinson, 1829-30; Rufus Cossit, 1831; Timothy Baker, 1832-34; Hiram King, 1835; Albion Jackson, 1836-37; Rufus Cossit, 1838-39; Abner Chapman, 1840; Benjamin S. Avery, 1841; James Longstreet, 1842; Seth Hutchinson, 1843; Orrin Boggs, 1844; Rufus Cossit, 1845; James Longstreet, 1846; Ariel L. Taylor, 1847; David Lyon, 1848; Rufus Cossit, 1849; James Betts, 1850; Cicero Baker, 1851; Seth Hutchinson, 1852-53; Anson W. Evans, 1854; Jesse Salmon, 1855; Abner Chapman, 1856; John J. Hopper, 1857; Matthias Britton, 1858; Horace Hitchins, 1859; Rufus Cossit, 1860; John J. Hopper, 1861; Jared W. Parsons, 1862; John F. Clark, 1863; George Raynor, 1864-65; Erastus B. Phillips, 1866; Jared W. Parsons, 1867; John M. Strong, 1868-69; Davis Cossitt, 1870-72; Harvey P. Tolman, 1873; Matthias Britton, 1874; Pulaski Fellows, 1875; George W. Spaulding, 1876; Joshua K. Comstock, 1877; James C. Rann, 1878-80; Frank N. Dickinson, 1881-83;



JONATHAN WYCKOFF.

Jonathan Wyckoff, 1884-85; James Hunter, 1886; John Q. Fellows, 1887-90; Elmer J. Clark, 1891-92; William H. Turner, 1893-95.

Notwithstanding the fact that Onondaga Hill was the authorized capital of the county, and that a site had been reserved there for the court house and jail, the first movement inaugurated for the purpose of securing these last named buildings was not made until 1801, when, on April 7, the Board of Supervisors was empowered by the Legislature to raise \$3,000 for their erection. A fierce spirit of rivalry had already been awakened between this village and that in the valley, where the county records were kept, and for some time the inhabitants of the two places urged their claims for the county seat with an earnestness that would appear almost amusing did we not realize that it was then a very serious matter. Each settlement goodnaturedly determined to secure the structures and their attendant advantages, but that on the Hill finally triumphed over its neighbor below and acquired the distinction of becoming the scene of the first regular seat of justice in the county. The act of 1794, creating the county of Onondaga, made provision for holding courts alternately at the house of Reuben Patterson in Manlius (now in this town) and the house of Seth Phelps in Scipio. Accordingly the first Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace was held in what is now Onondaga—not at the dwelling of Reuben Patterson, but in the corn house of Asa Danforth, in May, 1794. From then until 1803 courts were held at the houses of Major Danforth, Samuel Tyler, John Adams and Reuben Patterson, the latter being an innkeeper at the Hollow. In 1801 Elisha Lewis, Medad Curtis and Thaddeus M. Wood, as commissioners, determined upon a site in the village of Onondaga Hill for the county buildings and let the contract to William Bostwick of Auburn, who finished his work in 1802. The structure stood on lot 104, cost \$10,000, and was entirely completed in 1810. The first jailor was James Beebe, a Revolutionary soldier, who was succeeded by Mason Butts. The building, containing both court room and jail, was used for its original purposes until 1829, and after being gradually denuded of boards, windows, etc., was finally torn down. Meantime the county clerk kept the records pertaining to his office at the Hollow, but in 1813 the supervisors, by authority of the Legislature, caused the erection on the Hill of a fire-proof clerk's office at a cost of \$1,000. This structure was built of stone, and after the county records were taken to Syracuse it was torn down, the material being used in erecting the present stone school

house, which stands just north of the old office. The court house stood still farther north, very near to or partly in the road leading northward from the main street. This road was opened after the public offices were moved to the city.

The village of Onondaga Hollow seemed to lose very little if any of its thrift and prosperity. It continued for a time to increase in size, influence, and enterprise, and had the proud distinction of claiming many prominent citizens of the town and county as residents. Thaddeus M. Wood, the pioneer lawyer in all this region, located and opened an office there in 1794. He was born in Lenox, Mass., March 9, 1772, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1790, became a lieutenant-colonel in 1809, and served with honor during the war of 1812. He was made brigadier-general in 1818 and a major-general in 1820, owned great tracts of land in the county, and died at the Hollow on January 10, 1836. He made the address of welcome to La Fayette at the Hill in June, 1825. General Wood, in 1800, married Patty Danforth, daughter of Major Danforth, and the first white child to settle in Onondaga county. She died in 1854, aged seventy-four years. They had four sons and four daughters, of whom Maria married Charles A. Baker, whose youngest child, Miss Cornelia A. Baker, resides in Syracuse.

Joshua Forman, the subsequent founder of the city of Syracuse, came to Onondaga Valley (as the Hollow was afterwards called) in the spring of 1800, and for twenty-five years was one of the foremost men in the locality. He was born in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., September 6, 1777, was educated at Union College, and having been admitted to the bar opened a law office here immediately after his arrival. In 1803 he induced his father, Joseph Forman, and wife, and their sons Samuel, John, Ward, and Owen, to come here and settle. Joseph Forman purchased 400 acres of land on the west side of the creek and south of Card's Hotel, where he built a mill that was burned in 1888, and where he died January 15, 1824, aged seventy-two. Joshua Forman located in what was then the larger settlement on the east side, and having seen his father settled proceeded to build up the intervening space. He erected a tavern and the later Searl house and also the dwelling afterward owned by his law partner, William H. Sabine, who came here about 1801. Judge Forman also owned a large tract of land between the valley and Salina. He was very active in the organization and support of churches and the academy, and influenced every im-

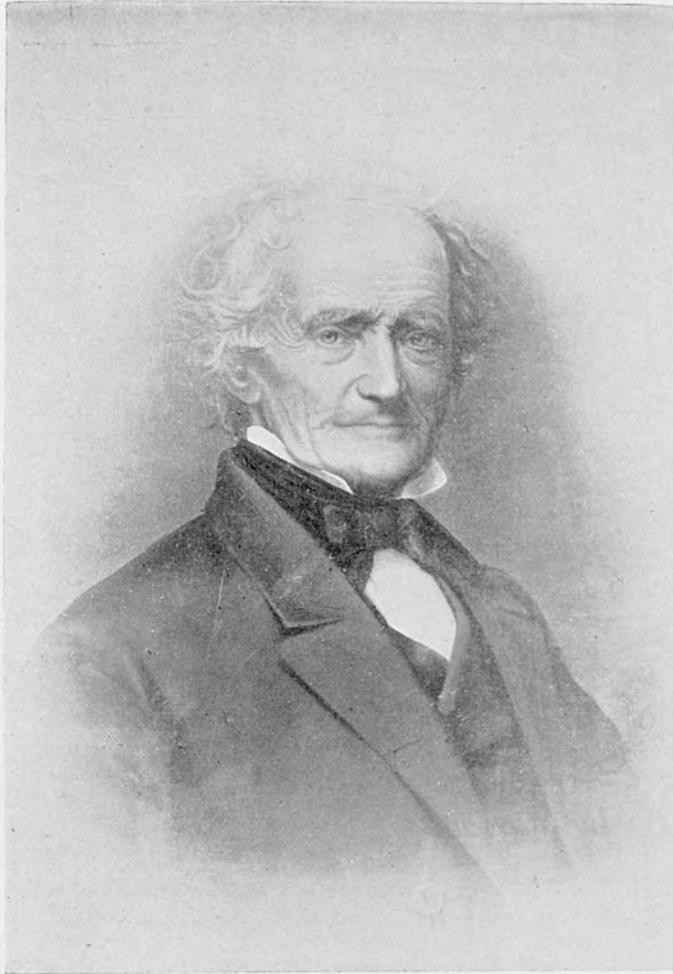
portant enterprise for miles around. In 1807 he leased from the surveyor-general a water privilege at Oswego Falls and built the first grist mill between Salina and Oswego. In 1808 he founded the plaster company which developed the plaster beds of Camillus. In 1813 he was made first judge of the Onondaga Common Pleas and filled that office for ten years. In the same year he constructed a dyke at the valley, excavated for the pond, and erected an excellent grist mill there. In 1819 Judge Forman removed to Syracuse and later to New Jersey, whence he went in 1829 to North Carolina, where he died August 4, 1848. His many other public acts and enterprises are noticed elsewhere in this work. Owen Forman became a surveyor and accompanied the judge to his Southern home. On the land which John Forman purchased, on the west bank of the creek, was a tannery that had been established by John Adams, a prominent figure in the early history of the Valley. Mr. Forman was a successful tanner and produced leather that gained a wide reputation. He long kept the tavern at the foot of the hill, which was presided over by his wife and four daughters, one of whom became the wife of Lyman C. Dorwin's father, who died July 17, 1825, aged sixty-nine, and whose son Richard died April 19, 1871, at the age of seventy-eight. John Forman died September 17, 1852, aged sixty-six. One of his daughters married William Forman, son of Samuel. Samuel Forman, a lawyer, built the brick house more recently owned by William Hamilton, and died September 7, 1852, aged sixty-four years. Ward Forman was also a lawyer and lived on the Marlette place, but finally moved to Seneca Falls and died there.

The designation of Onondaga as the shire town of the county brought to the two villages a number of lawyers whose influence was felt throughout the entire region. They were men of character and worth, of the strictest integrity, and in the court house, the office, or the tavern, the lights of the profession burned brightly. Among the other noteworthy practitioners were George Hall, who settled at the Valley in 1802 and for more than twenty years was a partner of Thaddeus M. Wood; William H. Sabine, who died September 4, 1863, leaving three sons, Joseph, William, and Joshua R.; Medad Curtis, who first located at the Valley, but moved to the Hill in 1803, became surrogate in 1810, and held various town offices; Jasper Hopper, noticed a little later on; Daniel Moseley, a student of Forman & Sabine, who came to the Hill in 1818, lived where John Q. Fellows resides, became

judge of the Supreme Court, and died October 3, 1851, leaving sons Charles and William T., the latter an early merchant there; B. Davis Noxon, who settled at the Hill about 1812, moved with the county buildings to Syracuse in 1829, and died May 13, 1869, being the father of five sons, of whom James was elevated to the Supreme Court bench; and Rufus Cossit, who came to the town in 1818 and soon located on the farm now occupied by Maj. Davis Cossitt. Mr. Cossit was a brother-in-law of B. Davis Noxon and died at the Hill on August 27, 1878. Jasper Hopper of Holland Dutch descent, was born in New York city on June 10, 1770, and served as deputy secretary of state from 1791 to 1802, when he was appointed clerk of Onondaga county, an office he filled, except one year, until 1818. He was military storekeeper at the arsenal during and after the war of 1812, one of the founders and an original and lifelong trustee of the old academy, and served as postmaster at Onondaga Hollow for nineteen years, dying there June 30, 1848. He was a man of rare moral worth and ability and an influential citizen in early Onondaga.

The two villages, meanwhile, were not without other interests than those mentioned in the foregoing pages. George Kibbe became the first regular merchant at the Hollow in 1800, while James Rowland had one of the first blacksmith shops. Morehouse Hickok was also an early cabinet-maker and a merchant, his store being west of the west road. Two of his daughters married, respectively, the late Earl Alvord and the father of Henry E. Warne, of Syracuse. Reuben Patterson, a very early settler, kept what was called "The Owl's Head" tavern on the west side. He originally located on the place of Asa Danforth, whose daughter he married, and had two sons, Sier and Alvord. Roger Ten Broeck was another early merchant where the Edward Fuller house now stands. Two very early physicians were Drs. Daniel Huntington and Joseph W. Brewster, who died, the former July 17, 1839, and the latter September 6, 1849. In 1803 the village contained only eight frame houses and a log school house situated near the academy site. A frame school house was built there about 1805 and is still standing, being utilized now as a town hall. On January 21 of that year Onondaga Lodge No. 98, F. & A. M., was chartered with Jasper Hopper, W. M.; Walter Colton, S. W.; and George W. Olmstead, J. W. This lodge ceased work during the Morgan excitement of 1826.

In 1802 Joseph Wadsworth bought about 200 acres of land between



RUFUS COSSITT.

Onondaga Hill and the present poorhouse. His son Ambrose was a cooper, while Ambrose S., a son of the latter, became a carpenter and builder, and assisted in the erection of a large number of buildings in the village.

Oliver R. Strong came to the Hill in 1802, and in November of that year opened the first school in a log structure which stood near the old court house site. The school was continued there during three winter terms. He became county judge, deputy sheriff, etc., and died in Syracuse, October 3, 1873. He lived opposite the old hotel, recently burned, on the place latterly occupied by Charles Bryant. His brother, Hezekiah Strong, kept a store for several years in a building afterward used as a horse barn, directly opposite the tavern site. This store was afterward conducted by Charles Potter, and still later by Edward Strong, a son of Hezekiah. He was father of Col. John M. Strong, now living in Syracuse.

On November 26, 1803, St. John's church was organized at the Hill by Rev. Davenport, the pioneer missionary of Central and Western New York. It was the first Episcopal parish formed in the county. Services were continued until 1840, and it was here that Abram La Fort was married in 1828. On January 3, 1816, St. John's was succeeded by Zion's church. Several years ago the building was removed, the bell going to Syracuse and the organ to Christ church, Jordan. Rev. Mr. Geer, better known as Father Geer, was long a rector here, and often preached to the Indians.

The old hotel was built and kept for a time by Josiah Bronson, sr., father of Josiah, jr., and grandfather of Mrs. Dr. Tefft. Other landlords were a Mr. Ingalls, Mr. Giddings, Zebulon Rust, George Rust, Philo N. Rust (afterwards a noted landlord in Syracuse), Allen Taylor, Jonathan Stanley, jr., Augustus Norton, Charles Potter, Jonathan Langworthy and John W. Stackhouse. It was on the piazza of this well known hostelry that General La Fayette stood in June, 1825, to listen to the address of welcome from Thaddeus M. Wood, before going to the city to meet a similar welcome. The building was burned in 1884, under the ownership of Major Davis Cossitt.

Zebulon Rust was the first butcher in the village, and was the father of George, Philo N. and Charles, the latter being a cabinet maker, having his shop on the site of the George Curtis house, which he built.

Captain James Beebe, who was drowned September 12, 1812, aged sixty years, kept a tavern near the court house; subsequently Judge

Jonathan Stanley and Major William A. Cook were its landlords, and more recently John Wright occupied it as a dwelling. Daniel Case had another hotel, and later had a wagon shop, and died October 20, 1840. Still another public house was kept by a Mr. Cheney, who was a hatter by trade.

The location of the court house at the Hill gave a great impetus to settlement and business operations. Lawyers, doctors, merchants and others came in rapidly, until, at one time, it is said, the place contained seven public houses, eight stores and numerous shops, etc. About 1810 the village consisted of about forty houses, stores and other buildings, while the Hollow comprised some sixty-five such structures, "an elegant meeting house," an "air furnace" and 350 inhabitants, principally mechanics. At this time the whole town contained 3,745 population, including seventeen slaves and 201 electors.

Education and religion were two elements of civilization to which the early settlers of Onondaga gave practical and earnest attention. From documents it is learned that four societies were organized in the county and perhaps in this town during the first decade of this century, as follows: Onondaga Religious Society, April 19, 1802; Onondaga Religious Society, June 4, 1804; Onondaga Religious Society, August 5, 1805, and Onondaga Hollow Religious Society, November 8, 1809. Of the first three little or nothing is known.

The First Presbyterian church was organized at the Hill prior to 1806 by Joshua Forman, Jasper Hopper, John Ellis, Jonas C. Baldwin, Oliver R. Strong, Jonah Ellis and John Adams, who met in the log tavern kept by Daniel Earll. Their first pastors were Revs. Higgins and Healy. Rev. Dirck C. Lansing was called and settled in 1806, and Rev. Jabez Chadwick in 1811. In 1819 an edifice was erected and is still standing. The inception of this church is believed to have been due to the missionary labors of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, who, it is also believed, was the first minister to preach the gospel in this county. The Onondaga Hollow Religious Society (Presbyterian) had for its first trustees John Adams, Aaron Bellows, Nicholas Mickles, Joshua Forman and Thaddeus M. Wood. At the organization George Hall and Joseph Swan presided; the latter was chosen secretary, and held that office until as late as 1850. Henry Bogardus and Mr. Bellows were the first deacons, and among other original members were Judson Webb, Charlotte Hopper, Sally Mickles, Hannah Danforth, Sally Sabine, Agnes Conklin, William C. Gazley, Joseph W. Brewster, Richard Lord,

Deborah Longstreet, Sarah Leavenworth, Polly Raynor, Julia Pattison, John Ainsley and William H. Sabine. In February, 1810, Rev. Dirck C. Lansing was installed their first pastor, and remained in charge until May, 1814. Subsequent early pastors were Revs. Ebenezer J. Leavenworth, Samuel T. Mills, James H. Mills, Washington Thatcher, Elijah Buck, Moses Ingalls, Abel Cutler, Mr. Howell, George H. Hulin and William C. Collins. The church edifice was built in 1810, and has been in constant use ever since. The site was donated by William H. Sabine, as was also the academy lot in the rear.

In the preceding narrative mention is made of many early settlers to whose energy and perseverance the development of this region is largely due, but so far attention has been confined almost wholly to the village on the hill and that in the valley. While these centers of activity were coming into existence other portions of the town were filling up with an equally energetic class of citizens, many of whom or whose children became prominent in local and county affairs. The pioneers of Onondaga found themselves in a heavy and almost unbroken forest, consisting of maple, birch, beech, hemlock, pine, elm, oak, hickory, ash, etc. Here and there, notably on the Lewis and Young farms, they discovered Indian clearings, while on West Hill was an old orchard. These, together with the interesting historical associations, the discovery of evidences of former occupation, the rare picturesqueness of lofty hills and graceful valleys, and the fertile resources on every hand, made the locality particularly attractive. But the lowlands were first sought by incoming settlers, the higher elevations being left for later arrivals. The first few years were devoted to clearing off the timber, which was at first burned to ashes, from which potash or blacksalts was manufactured, and later into lumber, and as the forests receded agriculture gradually became the leading occupation of the people, the soil, a clayey, sandy, and gravelly loam, being peculiarly adapted to the purpose. At one time, however, in the early days of salt manufacture, coopering formed quite an important interest, and many of the earlier salt barrels were supplied from this vicinity. But the industries of the town, as will be seen by these pages, were for many years both varied and extensive.

Slavery, which at that time was common almost throughout the State, existed here until about 1830, though in only isolated instances. The negro Jack, brought in and owned by Major Danforth, has been noticed. In 1810 there were seventeen slaves in the town. In 1815 John Ellis filed

this declaration: "I am the owner of a negro boy named Peter Baker, the said boy being the son of Cries Baker (so called), a female slave also owned by me, of which I require registry to be made." On April 11, 1826, the overseers of the poor, Charles Barber and Israel Kenyon, certified that application had been duly made to them "for the purpose of manumitting a colored male slave named Thomas," formerly the property of Jasper Hopper. Again, on May 22 following, emancipation was likewise granted to Anthony, man slave of William H. Sabine. As early as 1814 Judge Geddes declared on the public records that James De Groat and William Sisco, both colored, were to be regarded as free men. In 1816 Judge Joshua Forman certified William Day to be a free man.

In the south part of the town settlement began before 1800, and there came such pioneers as Ebenezer Conklin, Phineas Sparks, Gideon Seeley, Gilbert Pinckney, Turner Fenner, and Amasa Chapman. Later settlers were John Clark, Obadiah Nichols, John Carpenter, Zebulon Rust, Henry Frost, Oliver Cummings, Joseph Warner, Isaac Parmater, and Daniel Chafee, all before 1805. In this locality occurred a grand wolf hunt and "round up" in 1807, when Zebulon Rust and Melancthon Danks, father-in-law of Ephraim Webster, led their respective parties. The entire mountain side off toward Navarino was scoured in the search for game, and although one full night and day were occupied by the hunters they captured just two half-starved wolves. After this the local authorities increased the bounty from \$5 to \$10, and one spectator, a lawyer, declared that if it took twenty-two sound and hearty men a night and a day to capture two wolves the resources of the town would not be seriously taxed.

In various parts of the town the following may be mentioned as noteworthy settlers:

In 1797, Moses Fowler, from Connecticut, who died in 1868. In 1800, John P. Robinson, died in 1870. In 1801, J. Hunt, from Connecticut; Levi Pitts, uncle to Levi, of Syracuse, died January 20, 1856, aged ninety-one. In 1802, John Henderson. In 1804, Chester Fellows, died in 1865; John F. Clark, from Massachusetts. In 1805, Lewis Amidon, died in 1876; William Metcalf Clarke, from Massachusetts; and David Chafee, George Hull, and Volney King. In 1806, Elisha D. Sabin, from Vermont; Samuel Kingsley, from Massachusetts; and Clark W. Kenyon. In 1807, David Hunt, died in 1874. In 1808, Nathan C. Eaton, Eli Anderson, Josiah T. Northway, and William Rose. In 1810, George B. Cornish, died 1867. In 1811, C. C. Conklin. In 1812, J. De Witt Rose, Augustus Reed (died in 1875). In 1813, William Raynor, Jonathan Kneeland, and Orrin Green. In 1814, George C. Hopper, Marcus G. Clark. Closely following these came Nathan Coveil (died in 1876), Enoch

Kenyon, Russell L. Kenyon (died in 1877), Reuben W. Lincoln (died in 1875), Augustus C. Kenyon, Joshua Chafee, George Anderson, Lemuel G. Clark (died in 1870), Cicero Baker (died in 1870), and Chauncey P. Cornish.

Among other pioneers and early settlers were Arthur Pattison, Samuel Tyler, Peter Young, Elijah Lawrence, Jabez Webb, Seir Curtis, William Gilleheis, Phineas Tyler, Cornelius Schouten, Allen Beach, Grove Church, Josiah Allen, Joseph Hard, Leonard Bacon; and Nathaniel Potter, who died July 12, 1869, father of Lyman; Bensley Mann, father of Enoch; Joseph and Ezra Bryant, two miles south of Onondaga Hill; Levi Huntington, father of Lewis, Andrew, and Jeremiah (father of Edward and Asa); Silas Carpenter, father of Charles Carpenter and Mrs. John Wright; Walker and Noah Knapp, son of Eben K.; William Partridge, on the De Witt Randall farm, father of Edwin, Bidwell, Theodore, and George B.; James Hutchinson, father of Orrin (father of Capt. Charles), James, and Seth, died March 24, 1826; Porter D. Lawrence, opposite Hutchinson; Ebenezer White, died April 10, 1839, father of Royal, who died May 10, 1871, both aged about seventy-four; John Morse who died in 1816; John Raynor, father of William, Jacob, and John; Giles Cornish, a justice of the peace and long a surveyor; and Parley Howlett, jr., father of Alfred A. Howlett, of Syracuse.

Parley Howlett, sr., came to Onondaga Hollow in 1797, but immediately settled in the northwest corner of the town on what has ever since been known as Howlett Hill. He died there six years later. Parley, jr., was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., June 1, 1784. At one time he owned 300 acres of land in this locality, his deed for a part of it being one of the first ever recorded in the county clerk's office. He engaged also in manufacturing salt at Geddes, having finally thirty-two kettle-blocks, and was the first to ship salt west, boating it down the rivers to Oswego, thence by the lake, and drawing it around Niagara Falls by teams. Exchanging his salt for horses and cattle he would kill the latter and pack the meat for eastern markets. He shipped the first beef and pork in barrels, by the Erie Canal, that was sent east from this county. He died May 18, 1861.

Cornelius Longstreet came from New Jersey to Onondaga Hill about 1802 and opened a general store. He died about 1814. In 1805 he married Deborah, daughter of Comfort Tyler, whose death occurred in 1826. His son, the late Cornelius T., was the youngest of their five children. Another son, James, who died May 22, 1873, had a plaster mill where the old Mickles furnace stood and was superintendent of the poor for many years. He was the father of Rev. Joseph B., Rev. Oliver, and Cornelius.

At least thirty-seven soldiers of the Revolutionary war were at different times residents of the town of Onondaga, among them being:

William Abbe, John Balch, Jesse Bannister, Richard Caton, Ebenezer Covil, Sol-

omon Huntley, Ebenezer Moore, William McCracken, Ozias Northway (tavernkeeper), Gideon Pitts, Richard Reed, Benjamin Robinson, Simeon Smith, Samuel Stone, John Walter, Elisha Waters, Capt. James Beebe, Jonathan Belding, George Clarke, Jabez Cole, Jonathan Conkling, Major Asa Danforth, William Evans, John Ellis, Major-Gen. Ephraim Hall, Justus Johnson, David Lawrence, Caleb Potter, Simeon Phares, Daniel Peck, Benoni Reynolds, Jacob Sammons, Gideon Seeley, Comfort Tyler, Peter Ten Broeck, and Ephraim Webster.

Captain Beebe owned and kept a tavern near the court house, and in the war of 1812 kept the arsenal at the valley. While returning from a trip to Oswego he was drowned near Lysander. His children were Hepsibah, Lewis, Electa (wife of Victory Birdseye), Betsey, and another daughter. Benoni Reynolds died in his one hundredth year and was buried at South Onondaga, where Gideon Seeley and David Lawrence are also interred.

The war of 1812-15 created, perhaps, greater excitement and laid events for more local history in this town than in any other subdivision of Onondaga county. An act of 1808 authorized the governor of New York to deposit here five hundred stand of arms and such other military stores as would be necessary in case of an invasion. Four years passed, however, before a suitable place for storing such munitions was secured. In 1812 the old stone arsenal, the walls of which are now crumbling away, was erected on the hillside east of and overlooking the valley and village. During the war it served as a military storehouse, but soon afterward fell into disuse. It is one of the oldest and most interesting landmarks in Central New York, and recently some people historically inclined have seriously suggested that it be restored and preserved. Its presence here made this an important center while the struggle raged along the Canadian border; and at the same time it aroused great patriotism among the inhabitants of the region. General Wood mustered a command and went to Oswego; Major Moseley took his battalion to Sackett's Harbor; Captain Kellogg left with a company of rifles for Chippewa; and Capt. Ephraim Webster, with La Fort, the brave, and three hundred Onondagas, started for Niagara, where La-Fort was mortally wounded. Immediately after the war came the famous "cold season" of 1816, which caused no little suffering from a general scarcity of provisions. There was frost every month in the year and nearly every crop was ruined.

While these events transpired a project was consummated which had not only immediate influence upon the town, but which has ever since been a useful and noble factor in the moral and social life of the

county. This was the Onondaga Academy—an institution that sent out from its now ancient walls a host of men and women into every field of activity, many of them to fill prominent stations in civil and public affairs. The academy had its inception at a meeting held in the Hollow ¹ on August 15, 1812, when subscriptions to both a building and an endowment fund were started. Among the principal subscribers to these funds were Joshua Forman, John Adams, Thaddeus M. Wood, Nicholas Mickles, Joseph Forman, Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, William H. Sabine, Cornelius Longstreet, Jasper Hopper, Joseph Swan, Judson Webb, and George Hall. The institution was incorporated by the Regents on April 10, 1813, the first board of trustees being Rev. Caleb Alexander, president; Jasper Hopper, secretary; Joseph Forman, Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, William H. Sabine, Joseph Swan, Thaddeus M. Wood, Dr. Gordon Needham, Jacobus De Puy, Cornelius Longstreet, Judson Webb, George Hall, Dan Bradley, Oliver R. Strong, Nicholas Mickles, and John Adams. The building was erected in 1814 on land donated by William H. Sabine, and endowed by the State with literature lot No. 9, Lysander. Rev. Caleb Alexander, a man of extensive learning and varied acquirements, and the author of several educational works, etc., became the first principal, and died here in April, 1828, aged seventy-two years. He had been elected first president of Hamilton College, but declined the honor, and was largely instrumental in founding Fairfield Academy. It is to him that the inception and successful establishment of the old Onondaga institution is mainly due. He and Rev. Mr. Lansing cherished the hope of founding here a theological seminary and their views were shared in part by the other originators, but the plan failed to materialize and the continuance of the academy resulted. After the removal of the county seat to Syracuse and the existence of our present public school system its old-time prestige waned, and under an act passed April 28, 1866, a union free school was organized with George B. Clark, M. Roland Markham, James Longstreet, Ralph Chaffe, Thomas K. Clark, Richard R. Slocum, Cornell Crysler, Nathaniel Bostwick, and Truman K. Fuller as trustees. On May 15 of that year the prudential board transferred the entire control of the academy to the new board of education. The

¹ The terms "Hollow" and "Valley" are synonymous. In early days the locality was invariably called Onondaga Hollow in contra-distinction to Onondaga Hill, but in more recent years it has been known as Onondaga Valley. The Hollow was called by the Indians Teuaheughwa, "where the path crosses the road."

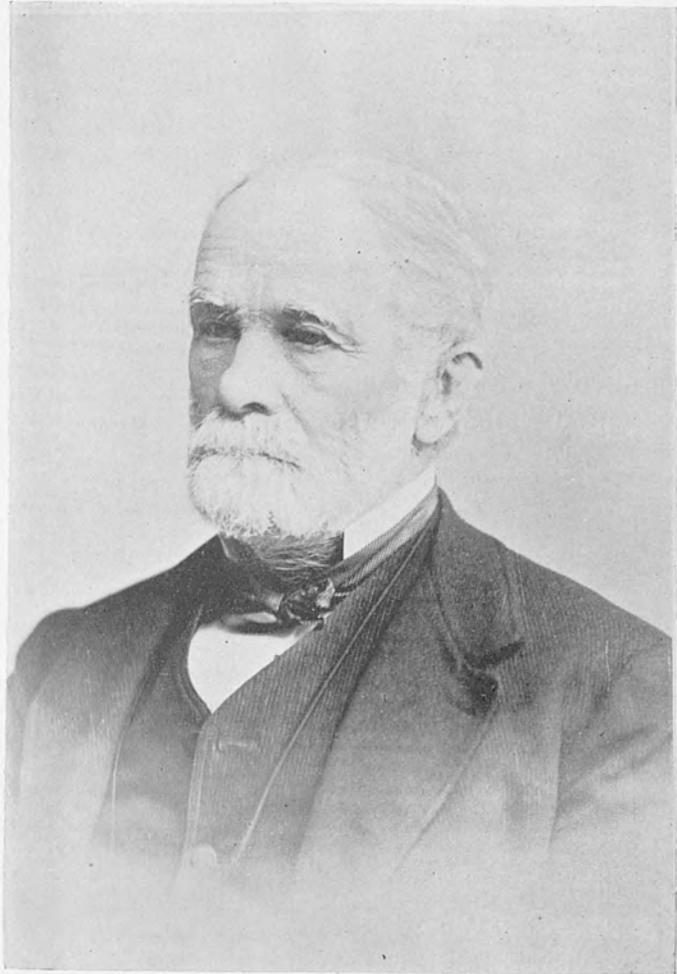
name Onondaga Academy is retained; the academic department has never lost its identity and is still under the direction of the Regents.

The first public school inspectors, elected in 1812, were Oliver R. Strong, Charles J. Merriman, Medad Curtis, Pulaski Wing, Reuben Humphrey, and Rev. Caleb Alexander. In 1813 the town comprised eighteen school districts, which in 1830 numbered thirty-four, in 1845 thirty-four, in 1860 twenty-eight, and at the present time twenty-seven.

The first two newspapers in the county were established in Manlius and the third had its home at Onondaga Hollow. This was the *Lynx*, which was started in December, 1811, by Thomas Crittenden Fay, who took for his motto "Liberty and My Native Country," and closed his prospectus with the words: "I shall endeavor to promote the nation's interest with the industry of a Beaver, while I watch its interests with the eyes of a Lynx." In Fay's office Thurlow Weed gained his first knowledge of the printer's art, serving within the space of a year as devil, printer, journeyman, editor, and proprietor. On the 17th of September, 1814, by which time the *Lynx* had ceased publication, Lewis H. Redfield issued the first number of the *Onondaga Register*, a weekly of Federal proclivities, which he successfully continued at the Valley until May, 1829, when he moved it with his family to Syracuse. Mr. Redfield was a powerful political writer and commanded wide respect. He is regarded as the Nestor of Onondaga journalism. He built in 1812 the present M. E. parsonage for a family dwelling. The only other paper founded at the Valley was the *Citizens' Press*, which was started in 1832 by Russell Webb and James S. Castle, but which after about six months was discontinued.

In 1816 Evander Morse established the *Onondaga Gazette* at the Hill and intrusted its editorial charge to William Ray, who was also a poet. Cyprias McConnell afterward became proprietor and in August, 1821, changed its name to the *Onondaga Journal*. In 1827 Vivus W. Smith, father of Hon. Carroll E. Smith, of Syracuse, took possession and two years later moved it with the county seat to the city.

In 1819, on May 4, the first agricultural society in the county was formed at the Hill with Dan Bradley, president; Squire Munro, Martin Cossitt and Augustus Wheaton, vice-presidents; Job Tyler, recording secretary; George Hall and E. Yelverton, corresponding secretaries; Leonard Bacon, treasurer. The first fair was held at the Hollow on November 2 of that year, when premiums amounting to over \$200 were awarded.



NATHAN R. TEFFT, M. D.

The Hill village has had as merchants Reuben West, who came here with Simeon West in 1805 and in 1826 built the stone store; James Mann, a partner at one time of Joel Dickinson, they being burned out in October 1820, after which Mr. Mann kept a tavern; John Meeker, who had several other stores in the county; Mrs. William McLauren, whose husband died soon after their arrival, but who completed the store and continued business some time; Sylvester Munger, a jeweler; Maj. John Ellis, who built a carding mill and saw mill on the brook; Charles and Harry Easton, whose store became the dwelling of Andrew J. Betts; and William T. Moseley, John W. Stackhouse, Hezekiah and Oliver Strong, Charles Potter, and Samuel Howe. Among the physicians were Drs. Mann and Healey, partners; Drs. Salmon Thayer, Stewart, Jared Parker, George Smith, John Miller, N. R. Tefft, and E. W. Phillips. There were blacksmiths Augustus and Roger Billings; wagonmakers, Roger Billings, and William P. Morse; harnessmakers, Silas Ames and Franklin S. Hovey; shoemaker, a Mr. Rowland; tailors, C. A. H. Wells, familiarly known as "Alphabet" Wells, and Harry Dodge, who became famous in the Mississippi Valley and throughout the country as "Duplee" Dodge, the gambler. Moses Johnson and Ebenezer Wilson early built a wagon shop, carried on a store, and had a distillery. Moses was the father of John Holland Johnson, who owned a large tract of land on West Onondaga street and died in 1868. Recent merchants are Thomas Mansfield and Charles N. Bryant, a grandson of Ezra Bryant. Simeon West built the present hotel.

In and around the valley village lived John F. Clark, Allen Searles, Henry Huntington, "Priest" Pomeroy, Bates King, Josiah Hines, and Charles Hudson, all farmers. In 1851 John Wells built the brick house now owned by Francis E. Everingham. The post-office for many years alternated between the east and west sides. The old "Tyler" stand, for many years one of the leading taverns between Utica and Auburn, and still standing, was erected about the beginning of this century, the timbers used in its construction being partly hewn and partly sawed at Danforth's mill on Butternut Creek. It was remodeled in 1895. The First M. E. church of Onondaga Valley had its inception in about the year 1816, when Rev. George Densmore came here and began preaching. A society was formed by Arthur Pattison, Clark W. Brownell, Ezra and Ada Hoyt, Moses Hoyt, Ruth and Keeler Hoyt, Caleb and Bishop White, Benjamin Gardner, Nelson Palmer, Jonathan and Sylvester Nott, Nathaniel Root, Sally Rich, Phebe Vroman, Alonzo Webster and

others. The early pastors were Revs. George Densmore, Manley Tooker and Eben L. North. About 1825 an edifice was erected, which was replaced by the present structure in 1885, the latter being dedicated November 16.

During the first quarter of this century the villages of Onondaga Hill and Hollow were thrifty and prosperous centers of activity. Each had its important interests, and while there existed a spirit of good natured rivalry between their inhabitants, there was never that feeling of bitterness, even before or during the location of the county seat, which has been ascribed by some writers. Many prominent citizens were financially as well as socially interested in the welfare of both places. When Judge Forman first became interested in the Erie Canal it is said that he endeavored to interest the people of the Valley with the view of turning the course of that ditch through their village, but, like the inhabitants of Salina, they met the scheme with ridicule, and forever lost the one grand opportunity of becoming a city. After the completion of the canal, and the incorporation of Syracuse village in 1825, the two villages waned, and thenceforward never regained their former prestige nor commercial importance. The removal of the county seat to Syracuse in 1829 blasted every ambition which the Hill may have entertained. Then followed a general exodus of professional and business men to the future city, leaving the original shire town of the county shorn of its prospects, of its once promising features, and of its proud distinction. The Hill suffered more from this event than its sister village in the valley, yet the latter soon experienced a gradual decline, although it had the academy to give it prominence. The canal had less influence upon the farming sections of this town than upon those of other towns in the county.

In 1835 the Hill contained two churches, the old court house and clerk's office, two taverns, four stores, and about forty-five dwellings, while the Hollow comprised two churches, a grist and saw mill, the academy, three taverns, one store and about sixty dwellings.

Attention is now directed to the south and west parts of Onondaga, which had become prosperous localities even before many of the preceding events took shape. In the vicinity of South Onondaga, known in early days as South Onondaga Hollow, were such pioneers as Gideon Seeley, Phineas Sparks, Ebenezer Conklin, Turner Fenner, Gilbert Pinckney, Amasa Chapman, Obadiah Nichols, John Clark, Henry Frost, John Carpenter, John F. Clark (member of assembly in 1851),

Silas Field (father of Leonard P.), John Hitchings (father of Horace, who died in 1870), Thomas Fowler (father of Moses, a soldier of 1812, whose sons were Maxwell T., Gideon D. and Moses, jr.), Abner Chapman, Daniel Chafee, Joseph Warner, Oliver Cummings and Isaac Parmater. Abner Chapman was a captain in the State militia, nearly thirty years a justice of the peace, member of assembly in 1861, and died June 18, 1873, aged seventy-five. The settlement of these and others gave existence to the hamlet of South Onondaga, which in 1835 contained a Presbyterian church, about thirty-five dwellings and the following business interests: Oliver Jones, tavern; A. H. Bradley and Elijah Lawrence, merchants; Elijah Welch, miller; Orlando Fuller, cloth manufacturer; Stephen Betts, tanner; Amasa Chapman, sr., brick manufacturer; Allen Rice and Stephen Field, blacksmiths; Himas Wood, tailor; Dr. Samuel Kingsley, physician and postmaster; Olmsted Quick, shoemaker; Amasa Chapman, jr., mason; Ira Rue, wagon-maker; Leonard Hodgkins and Volney Ring, cabinet makers; Abner Chapman, justice and school teacher; Alanson West, constable, and E. L. North, M. E. preacher. In 1845 the place contained two meeting houses, two grist mills, two saw mills, clothing works, post-office, etc. The old Presbyterian church is now used as a public hall, and the grist mills are operated by Martin Mason and Adelbert Hulbert. Day Brothers and Lyman P. Judson are merchants. The M. E. church was organized about 1816, and among its early members were Wilson Newman, Volney and Salina King, Phebe Bradley, Joseph O. Seeley, Francis Hamilton, Roswell Kenyon and Sterling Cole. In 1827 an edifice was erected by the united efforts of citizens, and some ten years later the Methodists built a brick church of their own. A temperance society was organized here about 1836 and continued in existence for more than forty years, one of its leading members and long-time president being Abner Chapman. Daniel Pinckney, Indian agent, W. W. Newman, a prominent educator, and Dr. Jonathan Kneeland, almost the oldest physician in the county, are prominent among the citizenship of to-day.

In the southwest part of the town a little rural hamlet sprung up through the manufacture of grain cradles, which gave it the name of Cradleville. Here members of the Chafee family made that popular and useful implement for many years. This family has been numerous and prominent in Onondaga history. There were David, sr., David, jr., Ralph, Abner, Comfort T., Guy, George, William H., Joshua,

another George, Byron R., another David, and Daniel, who settled on lot 199 in 1800. Cradleville was originally called East Navarino. The Onondaga Baptist church of this place was organized in the barn of Ephraim Hall, at Hall's Corners (Navarino), in June, 1812, with twenty-four members, Silas Church and Sylvester Olney being the first deacons. Among the early pastors were Elders Elkannah Comstock, Israel Hodge, Solomon Gardner, D. D. Chittenden, E. P. Dye and William Powers. An edifice was built in 1822-23 and is still in use, having been remodeled in 1871. The parsonage was erected in 1834.

The site of Navarino was settled in 1799 by Shubael and Sarah Hall, who built their log house about one-half mile south of the corners. They owned 250 acres of land, upon which their sons, Shubael, jr., and George, afterward lived. Here the old State road and the road from Marcellus to Amber intersected, and the cross-roads hamlet early took the name of Hall's Corners. In 1835 it contained these business enterprises; Freeman North, tavern; Andrew Cummings, merchant; Morris Wells, tailor; Jehiel Hall & Son, foundry; Clark Bentley, shoemaker; William Weed, gunsmith; George Andrews, blacksmith; George Enney, harnessmaker; Bradley Curtis, broom factory; Dr. A. B. Edwards, physician; Oren Hall, postmaster. William Briggs was long a prominent citizen here, and "Uncle" Joshua Chafee labored assiduously to secure a passable road over the "Hogback" hill, so earnestly in fact that it was popularly termed his "hobby." The broom factory has been operated many years, and more recently there were three or four shops, an M. E. church, a saw and cider mill and the stores of Mark H. Fellows and Martin L. Gardner. Lee A. Cummings succeeded Byron C. Grinnell as postmaster. Before these Theophilus Hall held the office.

The hamlet of Cedarvale is of later existence, its chief features being a large roller flour and feed mill owned by John Balcomb and the store of William Hull. The M. E. church here was organized and built about 1840. Among its early members were Ezra Lounsbury, Volney King, John Evans and wife, the Kenyon family, and Alexander Browning.

E. F. Lounsbury was appointed postmaster May 13, 1873; others are Willis G. Hull and Miss R. A. Lounsbury.

Howlett Hill became a post-office prior to 1835, in which year B. H. Case was postmaster. Here in January, 1804, was organized the first Baptist church in the town under the name of the First Baptist church of Onondaga. It commenced with six male and seven female members

and Samuel Stone and Jacob Lawrence as deacons. Soon afterward Elder Ebenezer Harrington became the pastor. In 1814 Elder Joseph Moore was settled over the church and remained in charge for thirteen years at an annual salary of \$100. In 1821 an edifice was built and dedicated, and about 1848 the society moved to Camillus village. In 1830 and again in 1833 members were dismissed to form Baptist churches at Belle Isle and Onondaga Hill respectively. The lot on which this church stood was deeded to the society by Leonard Caton upon the condition that it revert to him or his heirs when they abandoned it. After the removal he redeeded the property to the Universalists, who had formed an organization with John T. Robinson, president; Wheeler Truesdell, secretary; John and B. H. Case, J. Q. and David Robinson, Eliphas and Giles Case, Charles Land, Eusephus Lawrence, and others. Rev. Nelson Brown was the first pastor.

At a comparatively early day Eleazer Loomis settled upon and gave his name to Loomis hill, in the west part of the town, where about 1845 he built an M. E. church, on the spire of which was placed a life-sized figure of an angel, in brass. The whole was an enterprise of the founder. Meanwhile an M. E. society had been formed at Reservation hill as early as 1820 by Aaron Preston, a local preacher, among the first members being Aaron Cornell, Thorn Dubois, Benjamin Snow, Cornelius Miller, and John Woodward and their wives, and Mrs. Mary Barnum. In 1847 a meeting house was erected at a cost of about \$1,600.

Among other residents of the town may be mentioned Cypean Hebard, who died September 28, 1863, aged seventy-eight; L. Wiard Marsh, son of Capt. Elisha Marsh, a captain in the war of 1812, and the father of Prof. Grove L. Marsh, of Syracuse; he was born at Onondaga Hill on May 4, 1821, and died November 6, 1895; Henry Card, postmaster at the Valley; Benjamin F. Churchill, a merchant there; John Q. Fellows, son of Chester, who was born on the Fellows homestead in 1841 and is both farmer and surveyor; Ezekiel Newman, father of William Wilson Newman, and for nearly forty years class-leader in the South Onondaga M. E. church; William Carpenter, father of Judge Charles; Dr. George T. Clark, son of Levi Clark and Martha, daughter of Capt. Turner Fenner, his wife; Elias B. Bradley, who died in 1858; Theophilus Hall, grandson of Azariah and son of Oren; Jeremiah Eversingham, father of Mrs. Abner Chapman and five other children; Jared W. Parsons, son of Jared and Electa; A. G. Wyckoff, son of Jonathan, of Skaneateles; and Dea. Jerathmael Hunt, son of John. Levi

Clark made the first "grapevine" cradle ever used, and for many years he and his sons manufactured this article of husbandry.

In 1845 the town contained 1,050 voters, 441 militia, 79 paupers (poorhouse included), 1,324 school children, 30,898 acres of improved land, five grist mills, eight saw mills, a fulling mill, one carding machine, a woolen factory, an iron foundry, two asheries, one tannery, ten churches, eight taverns, eight stores, two groceries, 609 farmers, 129 mechanics, seven physicians, and two attorneys. The county poor farm, located on lot 87, originally contained about 145 acres and was purchased of Josiah Bronson in 1826. The poor house was built in 1827, the main building erected in 1854, and a stone structure for the asylum put up in 1860 (replaced by another stone building in 1868). Extensive improvements were added in 1866, 1867, 1871, 1873, and since.

During the war of the Rebellion (1861-65) the town of Onondaga made a most brilliant record. A large number of her patriotic sons enlisted in the Union army and navy, and served with both honor and distinction. Many of them were killed in battle or died of disease, but to one and all is due that gratitude which characterizes true American liberty.

The remaining history of Onondaga is brief. On December 21, 1874, the village of Danforth, so named in honor of Asa Danforth, was incorporated with Edward Abeel, president; he was succeeded by Truman K. Fuller, and after five years the latter was followed by Edward P. Glass. The principal owners of this tract were Charles A. Baker, George Raynor, and Mrs. Robert Furman. In February, 1887, the village became a part of the city of Syracuse, as did also a portion of Oakwood Cemetery.

In 1872 Rev. Dr. O'Hara purchased about forty acres of land near Elmwood for burial purposes, and soon afterward St. Agnes Roman Catholic cemetery was incorporated with Robert McCarthy as president. In 1874 the First M. E. church and society of Onondaga Hill were organized and a church built the same year, while about this time St. Michael's Roman Catholic parish was instituted as an out mission from Marcellus; services are held in a building formerly occupied as a store.

The business of the Solvay Process Company led to the much more extensive development of the old Split Rock quarries in the north part of Onondaga. In June, 1888, the Split Rock Cable Road Company was organized for the purpose of constructing a cable line to convey

stone from this point to the works, and since May, 1889, the line has been in operation. This enterprise gave existence to quite a hamlet, and in 1891 St. Peter's Roman Catholic parish, comprising about 500 communicants, was formed by Rev. William A. Ryan, of Camillus. Prior to this mass had been said in a frame chapel, the site for which was purchased as early as 1848. In May, 1892, the present church was completed at a cost of about \$3,500.

The town of Onondaga has some of the finest quarries of blue and gray limestone in the world; and just across its southern border, on the Indian Reservation, is also an excellent quarry. All of the foundation stone for buildings in Syracuse and the cut stone for the Onondaga County Savings Bank building, the Government building, St. Paul's Cathedral, and several other fine buildings came from these quarries.

On the west bank of the creek and immediately south of the road which crosses Onondaga Valley, the Syracuse Water Company, in 1888, made an interesting discovery. The company drove some thirty tubes six inches in diameter to varying depths of from thirty to forty feet, until they entered and passed through a stratum of gravel some ten feet in thickness. These wells were connected on the surface of the ground and with powerful pumping machinery it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the company that there was a subterranean flow of water from the south toward the north through a strip of land twelve hundred feet wide at that point of twenty millions of gallons each twenty-four hours. It was estimated that several times this quantity flowed through the entire valley between the hills. The water stood at a uniform temperature of 48 degrees, and was of extreme purity, except that it was "hard." The investigation was made with the view to a water supply for the city, but the project came to naught because of the strong agitation in the city of the question of the municipal ownership of the water works, which, a little later, was accomplished.

The village of Elmwood, incorporated recently, has sprung into existence within the past five years, largely through the energy and enterprise of its president, Enoch M. Chafee, who owns a grist mill, cradle factory, and woodworking establishment. The postmaster is W. W. Norris; merchants, Norris Brothers, George Mannering and others; florist, Henry Morris. The park here has contributed materially to the growth of the place, which is somewhat of a resort for Syracusans, Hopper's Glen, in the valley, is also noted in this respect.

The centennial anniversary of the formation of Onondaga county and the 106th anniversary of the settlement of this town by Asa Danforth were fittingly celebrated in May, 1894, by an immense assemblage at the Valley. Descendants of pioneers, representative business and professional men, and prominent citizens from all over Central New York gathered to honor the occasion, and for one brief day the historic Hollow contained more inhabitants than the two villages combined ever boasted.

The population of the town has been as follows:

In 1810, 3,745; 1820, 5,502; 1830, 5,668; 1835, 4,789; 1840, 5,662; 1845, 5,145; 1850, 5,694; 1855, 5,400; 1860, 5,113; 1865, 5,312; 1870, 5,530; 1875, 6,193; 1880, 6,358; 1890, 5,135; 1892, 5,011.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE TOWN OF FABIUS.

The original township of Fabius was designated No. 15 of the Military Tract, and embraced the present town of that name and nearly all of the towns of Truxton and Cuyler in Cortland county. On the formation of the county the whole of this territory, together with Tully, Preble, Scott, and the southern parts of Otisco and Spafford, forming the military township of Tully, No. 14, was included in the civil town of Pompey, from which Fabius, including all of the towns and parts of towns just mentioned, was set off by act of the Legislature on March 9, 1798. On the 4th of April, 1803, Tully, including Scott and Preble and portions of Spafford and Otisco, was erected into a separate civil town, leaving the then civil town of Fabius with the territory comprising the original military township of the same name. The organization of Cortland county on April 8, 1808, left the present Fabius with fifty lots, or the north half of township 15 of the Military Tract.

The town of Fabius, as now constituted, contains 32,000 acres, or fifty square miles of land, and occupies the southeast corner of the county of Onondaga, being bounded on the south by Cortland county, on the east by Madison county, on the north by Pompey and La Fayette, and on the west by Tully. It has a general elevation of from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the Erie Canal at Syracuse.

The old township of Fabius, in common with other subdivisions of the great Military Tract, was surveyed into 100 lots of about 600 acres each, as described in a preceding chapter of this work, and those lying within the present civil town are numbered from one to fifty inclusive. These lots, with four exceptions, were drawn as bounty lands by soldiers for services in the Revolutionary war, as follows:

1, Willet Carman; 2, Lieut. William Strahan; 3, reserved for Gospel, school, etc.; 4, Capt. Theodore Bliss; 5, Peter Osterhout; 6, Philip Lacey; 7, Maj. James Rosekrans; 8, Andrew Flim; 9, Garrit Cronck; 10, Andrew Bradley; 11, Philip Cotelte; 12, Patrick Wall; 13, Capt. Joseph Savage; 14, Nathan Reed; 15, Thomas Bunting; 16, John Ferdon; 17, Lieut. Josiah Bagley; 18, James Ferguson; 19, Nicholas Schuyler, surgeon; 20, William Kynion; 21, Charles Parsons, captain; 22, Francis Courtney; 23, John Linnigar; 24, Robert Bardin; 25, John Craig; 26, Martin Flick; 27, Cornelius Van Ness; 28, John Wheeler; 29, Lieut. Abraham Leggett; 30, Lieut. Thomas Williams; 31, Lieut. John Burnett; 32, John Davis; 33, Ebenezer Slason; 34, Jonathan Pinckney; 35, Hunlock Woodruff, surgeon; 36, reserved for Gospel, etc.; 37, Col. Goose Van Schaick; 38, Lieut. John L. Hardenbergh; 39, Lieut. Alender Dow; 40, William Gilbert; 41, reserved for Gospel, etc.; 42, Coral Rennee; 43, Lieut. Henry Demlar; 44, reserved for Gospel, etc.; 45, Robert Ellison; 46, David Fletcher; 47, Lieut. Thomas Warner; 48, Samuel Becannon; 49, James Robinson; 50, Henry Depau.

Four lots, Nos. 3, 36, 41, and 44, were reserved by law for gospel and school purposes, which left forty-six for grantees, of whom twelve became actual settlers or residents, as will presently appear.

The territory here considered was for many years the abiding place or hunting grounds of the Indians, principally the Onondagas, whose central point of assemblage occupied the valley lying a short distance northwest. It is adjacent, also, to the historic town of Pompey, where numerous evidences of aboriginal habitation still exist, and in view of these facts it is not surprising that antiquarians have here found a fertile field for investigation. But the purpose of this chapter is to record briefly the local growth and development from the earliest white settlement to the present time.

The pioneers found this a most picturesque section, a locality richly endowed with all the beauty of nature, and one that proved in after years as productive as any in the State. As the pioneers coursed up and down the rich valleys, seeking future homes, they felt an inspiration more attractive, more enchanting, than usually falls to the lot of man. Here on either hand stood, in all their grandeur and beauty, the old hills in majestic silence where they, like sentinels, had kept watch and ward for unnumbered ages. Broken into a series of ridges sepa-

rated by narrow valleys, and entirely canopied with billowy forests of evergreen and deciduous trees, it presented to the observer an unusual scene of primitive grandeur at once attractive and impressive. A portion of the town forms a part of the great watershed which divides the streams flowing north into the St. Lawrence from those emptying their contents in the Susquehanna and other large rivers on the south. The most important watercourse is a branch of the Tioughnioga River, which flows southerly through the eastern center of Fabius. On the Madison county line is the De Ruyter reservoir, while near the foot of South Hill—one of the loftiest elevations in the county—near Tully, lies a small lake known as Labrador Pond. The timber which comprised the dense forests consisted mainly of beech, maple, hemlock, elm, ash, and basswood, with a sprinkling of birch, pine, and oak. In the more depressed portions of the valley near the center of the town are swampy lands originally covered with valuable cedars. Nearly the entire territory is susceptible of cultivation, the soil being a fine quality of gravelly loam admixed with more or less clay and sand, and being well watered, is peculiarly adapted to grass and pasturage.

Settlement in Fabius was nearly or quite contemporaneous with the formation of Onondaga county. In the spring of 1794 Timothy Jerome and Josiah Moore, from Stockbridge, Mass., moved in and erected log cabins. During the same spring Simon Keeney, father of the late John Keeney, came, and with the assistance of one man cleared land, erected a log house, and planted corn and potatoes, preparatory to bringing his family the following year. William Clark, father of the present Henry H. Clark, and Col. Elijah St. John were among the pioneers. Timothy Jerome settled on lot 5, in the northern part of the town. He was the first supervisor, and the first and for many years the only justice of the peace. He died May 9, 1802, and was buried in the open square in the center of the village of Pompey, whence the remains were subsequently removed to the cemetery on the high ground east of that village. Josiah Moore settled on lot 15, on the old Chenango road. He sowed the first wheat, brought the first farm implements into this section, became the first town clerk, built the first frame house in 1800, and died there April 29, 1802; he being the first one of the pioneers to cross to the other shore. The remains were buried in the woods west of the dwelling house, on the premises now owned by Hiram and Anson Rowley. In the old burying ground back of the Baptist church stands a monument with the following inscription:

Erected to the memory of Josiah Moore, Jr., Esqr. He was the earliest settler of this town. Emigrated from New Hartford, Conn., Mar. 15, 1795, and died April 29, 1802, Aged 36 years.¹

His son, Charles Moore, born in 1796, was the first white child born in town, and died in 1862.

Simon Keeney was the first one to establish a home in the valley now known as Keeney's Settlement. In 1795 he, Benjamin Brown, Samuel Fox, and Gurden Woodruff, with their families and a part of the family of Samuel Webster, in all twenty-eight persons, established themselves in the log house erected the previous year by Simon Keeney. In June they were followed by Samuel Webster, who had been detained by sickness. This house was on lot 47, on the premises now owned by Henry H. Clark. The other families soon settled in other parts of the valley, a portion of which by subsequent subdivisions became a part of Truxton and Cuyler in Cortland county. Simon Keeney died September 17, 1831, at the age of sixty-five years, and was buried in the old cemetery at Fabius village. He had a daughter, Lydia Keeney, who was married in 1798 to Abel Webster, which was the first marriage in town. The first person buried in the town, after its settlement by the whites, was a colored man named Joy—a servant of Simon Keeney—who died in April, 1798, from drinking too much maple syrup. Tradition says that the remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of the settlers. The first white person buried was a child of Elijah Keeney, two or three years old, who was accidentally killed by the fall of a woodpile in April, 1798. The first white adult laid away in the grave was the wife of Major Joseph Strong. Hers was the second burial in the Keeney Settlement Cemetery.

William Clark, who settled on lot 25, was one of the twelve Revolutionary soldiers who took up their residence here. He enlisted May 1, 1777, in Weathersfield, Conn., in Captain Tallman's company and Col. Elisha Sheldon's regiment of dragoons, and served five years and two months. He had a son, Lewis, who in 1823 was "put out to a trade." In 1795 Col. Elijah St. John arrived from Massachusetts, and established a home in the western part of the town. He was the first settler there.

The first settlers of this town were a class of hardy, resolute men and women, endowed with noble traits of New England parentage, and well

¹ The date of his immigration, and the place from which he emigrated inscribed on the monument, does not agree with the date and place given in Clark's History of Onondaga County, and obtained also from many other sources. It is believed he came from Stockbridge, Mass., and that the date, 1794, is the correct one.

qualified by nature to subdue a primitive wilderness. They brought to their new abodes unflinching courage and sterling characters, which they firmly implanted in the pioneer communities. It was these same attributes that subsequently brought so many prominent men of the town into wider prominence and usefulness. The pioneers endured all the privations and hardships incident to a new country, but with true heroism mastered the situation and carved comfortable homes out of the dense forests. They were harassed by wild beasts and suffered from the prevailing miasma, and subsisted at times on game and such meager supplies as distant markets afforded. With no roads save the paths marked by blazed trees, they lived in rude log cabins far from centers of activity and luxury, yet the day soon came when the conveniences of civilization were brought to their very doors. Their log dwellings were then replaced by more imposing frame structures, and life in the wilderness was shorn of its uninviting features.

Between 1796 and 1798 the population was augmented by the arrival of such settlers as Captain Ebenezer Belden, Jonathan Stanley, Thomas Miles, James Harris, John Wallace, Thomas Keeney, Abel Webster, Jacob Penoyer, Abel Pixley, Ezekiel Dunham, Benjamin Brown and William Blanchard. In 1797 Josiah Tubbs opened the first tavern in town near the Tully line, and it was at his inn that many of the early town meetings were held.

On March 9, 1798, the civil town of Fabius was formed, and embraced all of the present towns of Fabius, Tully, Preble and Scott, nearly all of Truxton and Cuyler and the south parts of Otisco and Spafford—a territory ten by twenty miles in extent. The first town meeting was held at the public house of Josiah Tubbs, on the 3d of April of the same year, and the following officers were elected: Timothy Jerome, supervisor; Josiah Moore, town clerk; Benjamin Brown, Timothy Walker and Elijah St. John, assessors; Josiah Tubbs, James Cravath and William Blanchard, commissioners of highways; Ezekiel Dunham, constable. At the town meeting held April 2, 1799, at the same place, Benjamin Brown was chosen town clerk and Timothy Jerome re-elected supervisor.

Unfortunately the town records prior to 1854 were burned with Lewis Bramer's hardware store in Fabius village in December, 1882. This loss precludes the possibility of obtaining the names of others who are worthy of mention in local history, but tradition says that the entire population was in community of sentiment and action for the public

good. As settlements increased, closer communication, new institutions and better local accommodations were established and maintained. Major Joseph Strong built the first barn in town in 1799. In 1800 Thomas Miles started a saw mill on Butternut Creek and manufactured lumber, to the great convenience of the inhabitants. About 1802 or 1803 schools were taught by Benjamin Brown in the Keeney neighborhood; by Miss Jerome, later the wife of Judge James Geddes, and Eunice Fowler, near Apulia; thenceforward the subject of education received constant and careful attention.

On April 4, 1803, the original military township of Tully, No. 14, including the present towns of Tully, Preble and Scott and portions of Spafford and Otisco, was given independent privileges as a civil town bearing the same name, and on the 8th of April, 1808, Fabius was reduced to its present limits by the formation of Cortland county, which took off nearly all of the towns of Truxton and Cuyler. In 1810 the territory under consideration contained about 1,900 inhabitants. Its settlement during the first decade of this century was very rapid. Joseph Simons had opened a second tavern near the center of the town and Colonel St. John started a third at Apulia. Mail was obtained from Truxton, the post-office there being established about 1804. In 1805 Lyman Smith constructed a tannery on Simon Keeney's farm, which was burned in 1812 and rebuilt by George Pettit, who added a shoemaking department, the first of its kind in the region. Previous to this it had been the custom of traveling cobblers to go from house to house repairing and making boots and shoes. In 1808 Thomas Miles erected a grist mill on Butternut Creek, west of Apulia, prior to which the settlers carried their grain through the forests to Danforth's at Onondaga. About the same time Joel Daniels started a blacksmith shop in the town, while Morton and Cady opened the first store. These various enterprises gave a marked impulse to local growth and prosperity, added materially to the comforts and conveniences of the inhabitants and contributed largely towards subsequent and steady development. The settlers were no longer obliged to go long distances to trade, to mill or to market their produce, but enjoyed these privileges nearer home, notwithstanding the fact that the country was still mainly a primitive wilderness. A few years later, however, the pioneer conditions passed into history, and on every hand were to be seen fruitful farms and thriving industries.

Religion, meanwhile, had taken deep root among the several com-

munities, which seem to have been composed largely of adherents of the Baptist faith. One authority says that a society of this denomination was organized at "Fabius Center, or Franklinville, as it was then called," in 1803, with Richard Wheat, Simon Keeney, jr., Samuel Moray, Lewis Howell and Jasper Partridge, as trustees. "This association," he states, "drooped and declined." Another writer, quoting "from official documents," gives the "First Society in Fabius, May 28, 1805," the "First Baptist Society in the town of Fabius, November 21, 1806," the "First Congregational Society in Fabius, August 9, 1808," the "United Presbyterian Society (Tully and Fabius), December 9, 1814," and the "First Baptist Church and Society of Fabius, January 25, 1817." The earliest Baptist society, of which we have authentic information, was organized in 1803, and was known as the Baptist church of Fabius. On the 24th of August of the same year the society was recognized by a council consisting of six ministers and nine lay members from the Baptist churches at Hamilton, Cazenovia, Pompey and De Ruyter, who convened in a barn owned by Samuel Webster, three miles south of the village. Elder Ashbel Hosmer was chosen moderator, and Dr. James Pettit, clerk; the constituent membership numbered twenty, among whom were Thomas and Elijah Keeney, Gurden Woodruff, Samuel Webster and Samuel Stone. The first pastor was Rev. Rufus Freeman. In 1807 Rev. Peter P. Roots, a missionary from Hamilton, located at Keeney's Settlement and ministered to this society for several years.

The First Baptist Church and Society of Fabius, the present organization, was incorporated August 24, 1819. The first trustees were Elijah St. John, Jonathan Stanley, Aaron Benedict, John Phelps, Stephen Tripp, Simon Keeney, Nathaniel Bacon, Benjamin Lewis, jr., and George Pettit. Marcus, Chauncy, and Oliver Andrews leased to the society a site, the consideration being an annual rental of twenty-five cents, "for one hundred years, or for so long a term of time as the said piece or parcel of ground, or any part thereof, shall be used or occupied for the purpose of a meeting house." In 1818 Rev. Mr. Blakesley was engaged as pastor for three years, for \$1,000, and members of the society went to Connecticut with their teams to bring his family and goods. During the same year a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$5,000, and 123 converts were baptized. In 1870, during the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Tollman, the original edifice was rebuilt and enlarged at a cost of several thousand dollars. The following

are a few of the pastors who have labored with the society: Revs. John Upford, Eliada Blakesley, Horace Griswold, H. V. Jones, Peter P. Brown, Walter G. Dye, L. L. Livermore, Elijah G. Blount, J. D. Webster, J. M. Tollman, Ira Clark, M. F. Negus, Matthews, Perkins, and Decker.

The first settlers in the west part of the present town were a cultured and religious people, and in 1804 a Presbyterian church was organized and regular services maintained. In 1830 the government of the church was changed to Congregational, a large house of worship erected at Apulia, and the First Congregational Society of Fabius incorporated. The Methodist Episcopal church also had a meeting house at that place, which, in 1870, they removed to Summit Station. This left the Congregational church in a too feeble condition, with respect to membership, to maintain regular preaching, and in 1876, the church having become extinct, a Baptist society was organized and chose Rev. S. A. Beeman for their first pastor. In 1889 the latter body was reorganized as the Apulia Baptist church, which has been duly incorporated, and by courtesy of the First Congregational Society occupies its real estate and edifice. Rev. A. R. Palmer, of Collingwood, has been pastor since September, 1891. The M. E. church at Summit Station still maintains a flourishing existence.

About the year 1812 Fabius Center, as it was then known, began to assume some business activity, an ashery being erected in the east end of the present village. In 1814 a tavern was opened to the public, and about the same time a store was started by Aaron Benedict. The war of 1812-15 was raging at this period along the Canadian frontier, and in a measure affected the settlements under consideration. Here and there a settler joined in the defense of Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, or Niagara, leaving his home largely unprotected, yet the territory was so distant from the scenes of conflict that little of interest save the general excitement occurred within its borders. Two respected, lifelong residents of the town, Edmund Harris and Orange Cadwell, who recently died at Fabius, were soldiers of this war. Following this came the celebrated "cold season" of 1816, which caused considerable suffering from a dearth of provisions to both man and beast. From these drawbacks, however, the pioneers quickly recovered, and during the succeeding years universal prosperity prevailed.

The Skaneateles and Hamilton turnpike was completed about this period by a company bearing that name, among the promoters being

such public-spirited and enterprising men as Col. Elijah St. John, Josiah Tubbs, Benjamin Brown,* John Wallace, and William Clark. This thoroughfare traversed the town from east to west, and permanently influenced all local industries as well as the various settled communities. It was long a busy route for stages, teaming, and travel, and gave the first important impulse to the hamlets of Fabius and Apulia, the former of which for nearly half a century enjoyed uninterrupted growth and influence.

The completion of the turnpike was the signal for systematically laying out and building up the village of Fabius, and a few years later that thrifty center contained one parallel street, four cross streets, about 600 inhabitants, and a number of flourishing industries. The main street, broad and straight, was adorned on either side with sugar maples, which stand to this day as living monuments to the foresight and taste of the generous founders, among whom were Jare Benedict, John Wilson, Abijah Otis, Aaron Benedict, and Mark and Lucas Andrews. To Jare Benedict and John Wilson may be ascribed the original conception of the village and plan of its streets. In fact, the former gentleman was the founder of the Center. He built the house which, for more than sixty years, was in possession of the Sprague family; the grist mill now owned and run by Clark & Powers; the tavern which used to stand on the corner occupied by Du Portal S. Sprague's residence; the saw mill formerly owned by the late William Johnson; and many other structures. Soon after the opening of the turnpike a post-office was established here, and among the postmasters are remembered the names of Thadeus Archer, William Frink, George Pettit, Sherman H. Corbin, James O. Hulburt, and others. The tavern which was erected in 1814 was subsequently known for many years as the Cadwell House, and is still standing, being occupied as a dwelling and owned by the Cadwell estate. The present Vincent House, built a little later, was kept by Enoch Ely, Delos H. Johnson, Charles Hobart, and others.

The hamlet of Apulia likewise dates its inception as a business center from the completion of the turnpike, or a little later, and for several years it was the scene of some activity. Here Miles B. Hackett, Mr. Hapgood, William H. Hotaling, and others were general merchants, the latter being now in business, the first two mentioned being also postmasters.

By the year 1821 the Methodists had gathered sufficient numerical



W. H. HOTALING.

strength to form a society from a previously organized class, and to build a house of worship near the village of Fabius. The edifice was removed to its present location in 1835 and rebuilt in 1860. Among the early members of this church were Anson and Sally Cadwell, David and Daniel Porter, Carlson Hodgson, and Catherine Hubbard. In October, 1826, the Freewill Baptists began to hold meetings in a school house near Stephen Tripp's, and the next year a society of that faith was formed by David and Polly Coats, Charles and Hannah Moore, Roland and Experience Sears, Joshua and Sally Sanders, John and Polly Smith, Celestia Connable, and others. In 1830 a church was erected, which in 1855 was removed to the present site in Fabius village, where it was rebuilt in 1869. Within the last twenty-five years the society has materially decreased in membership until now it contains scarcely that many persons.

The completion of the Erie Canal through Syracuse in 1825 had a perceptible influence upon the prosperity of this town, notwithstanding its distance (about twenty miles) from the center of activity. Bringing, as it did, the eastern markets into closer proximity, it afforded enlarged means of communication and inaugurated a new era of local development, which continued without interruption for many years.

In the foregoing pages mention has been made of numerous pioneers to whose thrift and enterprise is due, in large measure, the conversion of a primitive wilderness into a productive section, but those names were not alone in performing the arduous labors necessary for the complete accomplishment of that herculean task. They had many noble associates whose names will forever escape permanent record, but whose deeds live on as silent memorials to their worth and character, gracing the picturesque valleys and hillsides if not the pages of history. At this point in the narrative of Fabius it is appropriate to give such settlers as have not been lost to recollection, but are remembered by one or two contemporaries still living. First, the remaining eleven of the twelve original grantees, soldiers of the Revolutionary war, who became residents of this town, may be here recorded. They were Jonathan Brooks, Hartwell Barnes, John Cadwell, Daniel Conner, Nathan Goodale, John Ives, Rufus Carter, Daniel Hills, Ebenezer Foot, Ambrose Gron, and Manuel Truair. Barnes served in Captain Judd's company of Col. Samuel Wylly's regiment of General Parsons's brigade of the Connecticut line, and was a laborer. Cadwell died here March 3, 1834. Conner enlisted four times from Massachusetts, serv-

ing from the night of Paul Revere's ride to Lexington and Concord to the close of the war in 1783. Goodale enlisted in the same State in January, 1777, and was also discharged in June, 1783. He settled on lot 11 in Fabius. Ives served three years from Connecticut, a part of the time in Washington's lifeguard.

Among the settlers of this town prior to 1850 were the following, east and south of Fabius village:

Mr. Curtis (farmer and hotel keeper, died in 1833), Ephraim Wallace, Martin Lewis, Edward Merrills, Orel Pope, the Bacon family, George Pettit, Elizur Andrews, John Keeney, Eli Webster, Champion Keeney, Abner Brown, James Andrews, Thomas Keeney, Isaac Case, the Osborn and Hicks families, Humphrey Fosmer, Amos Tenny, Gideon Beebe, Orrin Fox, and the families of Vincent, Dean, Bump and Stockham. East and north of the village: John Beach, Benjamin Wallace, Martin Wallace, Mr. Howe, George Wallace, Allen F. Locke, John Conklin, Mr. Pendell, John Tobin, Stutson Benson, Oliver Williams, Horace Tuller, Jonathan Hoar, Benjamin Webster, Abel Webster, John Crandall, John Daniels, and Benson whose house stood on the Fabius and Pompey line. South and west: John Doubleday, Abel Negus, Abel Clough, Jonathan Swift, Harry Lewis, Joseph Waters, Nathaniel Waters, Worthy Waters, Squire Joslyn (long a justice of the peace), Daniel Hill, Bennett Adams, Samuel Rowley, Benjamin Haswell, Newell Rowley, Orsemus Hills, Thomas Dunn, Isaac Horton, and the Newcomb, Winegar and St. John families. North and west of the Center: Elisha Sprague, Buton and Russell (who had a saw mill, now run by Charles Johnson), Edmund Harris, Stephen Hill (who also owned a saw mill), Norman Hall, Jackson Ellis, John Jerome, David Connable, Mr. Coats, Stephen Coville, John Cadwell, and Joseph Hill, a wagonmaker, who came from De Ruyter and settled in Fabius village about 1830, and died in Dansville, N. Y., in 1835.

Fabius has had many prominent citizens, men who have done noble work for their day and generation. Their lives are not to be measured by the time they lived; these reach forward to the moulding of future events and generations. Justice demands that they should have more than a passing notice on the historical page. The following are a few of the early settlers, or later residents, who are conspicuous in this class:

Hon. George Pettit, of New England stock, was born January 13, 1780. He came to Fabius and located in Keeney's Settlement in 1800. A few years later he moved to a large farm just south of Fabius village. He was a member of assembly from his assembly district for 1821, 1835, and 1836, associate judge of the old Court of Common Pleas of the county during 1823, 1828, and 1838, for a long time postmaster at Fabius, justice of the peace for many years, and a soldier of the war of 1812. For many years he was the most noted and eminent citizen in the town of Fabius. He was a man of more than ordinary ability. In

his intercourse and controversy with his fellow townsmen he invariably carried his point and maintained his position. He demolished all adversaries and opposition. He had a will of iron, and a firmness seldom equaled. He deliberately reached a conclusion, and then he could not be shaken from it. It was said that his extended information gave him the mastery on all occasions. He was a popular man, took an interest in all town and public matters, and his judgment and advice were usually relied upon and followed. On a legal question his opinion had much weight, and few lawyers could render a better one. In religious matters he took a broad interest. For a quarter of a century he was the bone and sinew of the Baptist church in Fabius village. Heart, hand and purse were freely given to the cause; and the church, during this time, was virtually under his control. No dishonorable or unmanly act was ever charged to George Pettit. Through his long life, midst all his varied occupations, he escaped damaging errors as well as the vile breath of the calumniator. His long life ended, he sank to rest on the 9th day of August, 1866, and his remains were placed in the family burial lot in Fabius Evergreen Cemetery, beside one who brightened his home existence for many years. George Pettit married three wives, one of whom survived at the time of his death. He had a large family of children. Jonathan E. Pettit was one of the oldest, and possessed many of his father's characteristics.

Jonathan worked his father's farm many years; but his devotion to country and unbounded generosity could not withstand the adverse pressure which fell upon the country at the breaking out of the Rebellion. This in a measure ruined his finances, and he sank beneath the mighty wave that overwhelmed many solid fortunes and able financiers in the Northern States. He sold what little was left of a large estate and established a home at Breckenridge, Minn., where he still resides.

John U. Pettit, the next son in order of age, possessed the quick perception, ready wit, and easy flow of language so characteristic of this family. He was graduated at Clinton College about 1840, then took a course of law in the office of Hon. Daniel Gott at Pompey Hill, and soon thereafter discovered that he was a victim of consumption, which haunted him the remainder of his life. As an antidote he made his home in a malarious district in Indiana and there established a law practice which proved both successful and remunerative. He soon became a member of congress from that State, was afterward a minister representing the United States at the capital of Brazil, and later a

judge of the Circuit Court of Indiana. He became a prominent man, and was counsel in the famous case of the Knights of the Golden Circle following the Rebellion. He died in early manhood.

Milton H. Pettit, another son of George Pettit, was born and reared in Fabius and possessed in a marked degree the distinguishing traits of the Pettit family. Quick, active and courageous, he pushed his way ahead in the world with rapid strides. In early life he became a conspicuous figure in the State of Wisconsin, where he had established his home upon a farm. He abandoned farm life for a residence in Kenosha, and there engaged in the malting business. He was mayor of Kenosha, State senator, and creditably filled many other prominent positions, being lieutenant-governor of the State at the time of his death.

Emeline, the second daughter of George Pettit, was married to Rev. William Corbin, and died within two or three years thereafter, leaving an only son, Henry Pettit Corbin. J. E. Pettit took this boy, treated him as his own son, and reared him to manhood. Henry enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was killed in terrible battle. Another daughter, Mary Ann, became the wife of Dr. Lorenzo Heffron, who was a physician of more than ordinary note in this section of the country and father of Dr. John L. Heffron, who has attained to a high standing among the medical fraternity in Syracuse.

Benjamin Lewis came to the valley near Delphi, town of Pompey, from Shaftsbury, Vt., in 1796, and had a large family of sons and daughters. Soon after his settlement in Pompey Hollow the sons moved on to farms of their own in the town of Fabius, Martin, the eldest son, locating his family on a farm three miles east of Fabius village. Martin, like his father, had a numerous family, the various members of which, as they ripened into manhood and womanhood, sought new spheres of occupation in different sections of the country, Osymandus, the elder, settling as a practicing physician in a Western State. Before leaving his native town, he had married Caroline, daughter of Edmund Harris. She had died and her husband had been married to Catherine Harris, widow of Seymour C. Harris, esq., before moving west. His medical career had just begun, with the most flattering and encouraging prospects, when it was cut short by death.

Osymandus Lewis had two sons by his first marriage, Wayland and Ceylon H. Wayland, the elder, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and perished fighting for his country. Both of these sons were born in Fabius. Ceylon H. was graduated with honors from Madison Uni-

versity, studied law in the offices of ex-Senator Hiscock and William P. Goodelle in Syracuse, and in his early career served several seasons as clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county. Later he was district attorney of this county and discharged the duties of the office in a manner highly satisfactory to his constituents. He was a delegate to the convention that met at Albany in 1894 to revise the Constitution of the State of New York. He has filled other public positions, and always in a manner creditable to himself and to the people. He is a young man, yet he has won a reputation, and attained a standing as a lawyer that a man of more mature years might envy.

James J. Belden, born and reared to manhood in Fabius, is the son of Royal Denison Belden, and during his early years worked with his father and brother as an employee of Oliver Andrews in keeping in repair the old Hamilton and Skaneateles turnpike. (See his biography elsewhere in this work.)

Elisha Sprague, who has been an important factor in the development of the town of Fabius, was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., August 23, 1794, where rest the remains of his father and grandfather. He was descendant from one of three brothers of English origin and landed in Boston in the days of the Revolution, and whose progeny are now found in every State of the Union. Elisha Sprague's parents died in his infancy and he was adopted by his uncle, Simeon Sprague, with whom he came and settled in the east part of the town of Fabius when four years of age, and with whom he remained during the years of his minority. When twenty-one years old he took possession of 200 acres of wild land (now known as the Wallace farm), purchased with a small patrimony left by his father. In the spring of 1832 he sold this and purchased a small farm at the west end of Fabius village of Jared Benedict, on which he moved the first day of April of that year, and where he died August 15, 1862. Elisha Sprague was a surveyor of more than ordinary skill and ability, and was noted for close and accurate work. About 1818 he entered upon this line of business and followed it for more than thirty years. He made the original surveys of nearly all the town highways, and located most of the farm and lot lines as they now are. His fidelity to the interests of all parties was never impugned. In all religious and educational matters he took a deep interest. He was one of the main stays in the Fabius Baptist church for almost a lifetime. His purse was always ready to open for church and charitable needs. He was really the progenitor and founder

of Fabius Academy. This institution was established and incorporated by the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1840. Elisha Sprague was largely instrumental, through perseverance and influence, in procuring subscriptions with which to erect and furnish the building for school purposes. In 1841 a school building was erected and completed, and a good attendance and general prosperity attended the school until 1849, when, amid a general consolidation of school districts through the town, the academy structure was sold to district No. 9 for \$450; it then became the seat of learning of four other school districts besides No. 9, and has now become the seat of the Fabius Union Free School and Academy. The credit of awakening an interest in a general planting of shade and ornamental trees along the highways and walks of Fabius village is also due to Elisha Sprague. The majestic rows of maples, that flank the highways on either side, form one of the most pleasing aspects of the general scenery. Mr. Sprague was supervisor of the town in 1846. He married Milla Lewis, March 6, 1817; her sister, Mabel, August 27, 1832; and another sister, Myra, September 29, 1834. An early grave was the destiny of the first two wives. He was the father of fifteen children, thirteen of whom grew to maturity. One of these, Oscar L. Sprague, was graduated from Madison University, studied law with Gen. James W. Nye, of Hamilton, and commenced practice in Fabius, where he opened an office in 1848. While in this office he was chosen school commissioner, justice of the peace, and supervisor of the town of Fabius, and filled other positions in the town and county. In 1864 he was elected surrogate of Onondaga county, and died August 25, 1865, while an incumbent of that office. Oscar L. Sprague in his intercourse with mankind as a lawyer, and in every capacity of life, was noted for urbanity, uprightness, and stern integrity; his influence was irreproachable, ever for morality, justice, and the best interest of society.

Another son of Elisha Sprague, Du Portal S. Spragne, has filled the position of justice of the peace in the town four terms and held many minor offices. He is favorably known as a surveyor over a large tract of country. For more than fifty years he has traveled those hills and valleys with chain and compass. He is familiar with the boundaries of almost every farm in that town, and seldom have contentions and litigations arisen over boundary lines in Onondaga, Madison, or Cortland counties that he has not been called with his instruments to aid in the settlement or to sustain the rights of one party. His advice has

always been for settlement, never for litigation, and by his timely services he has saved many a judicial contest in the courts and many thousands in money to contestants over boundary lines. Du Portal S. Sprague laid out and staked off both the original grounds and the recent extension of Fabius Evergreen Cemetery. He has continuously held the position of trustee and clerk of the Board of Trustees of this cemetery association since its organization, March 22, 1864, more than thirty years. But the fleeting years admonish him that he has reached the period of declining life. Another son of Elisha Sprague is Jesse D. Sprague, who was graduated from Madison University, and particularly noted for ease in acquiring knowledge and for great scholarship. He has a quiet, affable nature, and has never sought to assume the care and anxiety incident to the management of large business concerns. He finds many spare hours to devote to literary pursuits and to the interests of the church with which he is connected. For over twenty years he has been head and confidential clerk to Thompson Kingsford, the millionaire starch manufacturer of Oswego. Still another son of Elisha Sprague is D. Webster Sprague, a graduate of the Normal School at Albany. After teaching in some of the high schools of Minnesota, and holding the office of school commissioner in that State for many years, he finally accepted a position in the State University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, which he still holds. Mary, a daughter of Elisha Sprague, married the Hon. Willis B. Benedict, grandson of Jare Benedict, the founder of the village of Fabius. They settled at once, after marriage, in the oil regions of Western Pennsylvania, where she died.

This town claims the honor of having been the home of Sarah Jane Clark, now known to the literary world as "Grace Greenwood." She was the daughter of Dr. Clark, and lived with her father's family for some years, during her teens, a half mile north of the village in the dwelling house now owned and occupied by Edward H. Knapp. She attended the district school in Fabius village, and is still remembered by many of the oldest inhabitants. Here the wild and romantic scenery, so in harmony with her nature, awakened to activity those latent impulses that in later years have made her famous wherever the English language is spoken.

Truman G. Younglove was a native of Fabius, and was reared to the business of tanner and currier, and shoemaker on the premises of his father, David Younglove, at the west end of Fabius village. His

school and educational advantages were very limited, but he was an inveterate reader, and obtained from books and papers a good stock of general intelligence. When about twenty-five years of age he went to live with his uncle, Earl Stimpson, a wealthy and extensive manufacturer, at Cohoes, N. Y. There he soon developed superior business qualifications, and soon had the management of much of his uncle's business. About 1850-51 he was member of assembly from the Cohoes district, and during the latter year was made speaker of the house.

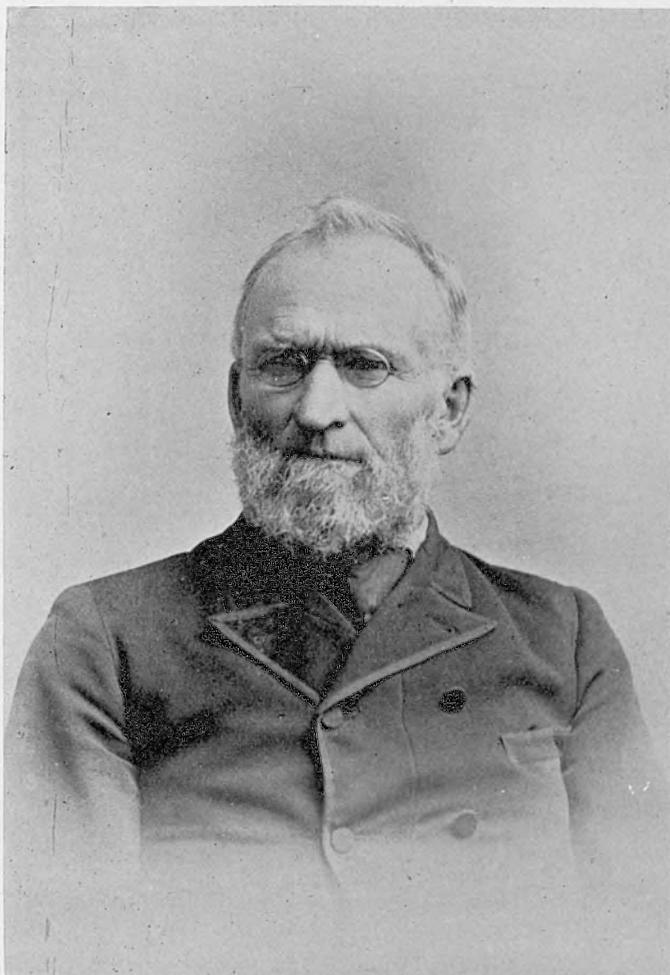
Fabius has had such other prominent citizens as Elijah W. Miles, who was State senator in 1820, 1821, and 1822; Jonathan Stanley, jr., member of assembly, and presidential elector in 1812; Elmore Wheaton, justice of the peace for twenty years; Orrin Aylsworth, justice of the peace and member of assembly in 1859; and Squire Doubleday, Nathaniel Andrews, Henry H. Clark, Orel Pope, Miles B. Hackett, William H. Hotaling and others.

In 1836 the town contained four grist mills, fifteen saw mills, two fulling mills, five carding machines, three asheries, five tanneries, about 2,800 inhabitants, twenty-one school districts, and 1,187 school children, while Fabius Center, then the principal village, had three or four stores, three taverns, a tannery, and about forty dwellings. Besides these there were in the town 4,156 cattle, 886 horses, 8,431 sheep, and 2,261 swine, while the manufactures consisted of 5,134 yards of fulled goods, 6,809 yards of unfulled woolens, and 8,261 yards of cottons, linens, etc.

In 1845 there were 2,539 inhabitants, 567 voters, 135 militia, 742 school children, 18,238 acres of improved land, three grist mills, twelve saw mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, two asheries, four tanneries, five churches, twenty common schools, four taverns, five stores, ten merchants, two lawyers, three physicians, 361 farmers, and 91 mechanics.

Fifteen years later (in 1860) the town contained 19,784 acres of improved land, real estate assessed at \$531,310 and personal property at \$52,900, 442 dwellings, 438 families, 375 freeholders, eighteen school districts, 872 school children, 735 horses, 1,273 oxen and calves, 2,637 cows, 2,972 sheep and 924 swine; and there were produced 1,239 bushels of winter wheat, 72,941 bushels of spring wheat, 5,205 tons of hay, 11,162 bushels of potatoes, 40,056 bushels of apples, 143,500 pounds of butter, 527,770 pounds of cheese, and 695 yards of domestic cloth.

From the foregoing statistics it will be seen that the occupation of the inhabitants from the early settlement of the town to the present day has been largely of an agricultural nature. As the forests receded farming interests became of paramount importance, and in time the unusual fertility of the soil, combined with climatic influences, placed this section in the front rank among the leading rural portions of the State. The grains, fruit, hay, potatoes, etc., were long grown in



H. H. CLARK.

abundance, but it was soon found that grazing and the keeping of cattle and sheep were especial branches for future attention. Dairying rapidly developed until within recent years it has largely superseded other interests. In 1860 there were thirty-five dairies of from 50 to 125 cows each. The soil, water, and climate combined to produce the finest grade of butter and cheese made in America, if not in the world. At an early day large dairies were established throughout the town. The milk product was usually converted into butter and cheese by the dairymen on their respective farms. Away back in the sixties, about the time of the opening of the Rebellion, a large foreign demand arose for American cheese, which called for a firmer quality than our dairymen were then making, and to supply this want factories were erected in every principal dairy district, where cheese was made by experienced hands and of a quality to please the shippers. The dairymen within two or three miles of each factory organized and delivered their milk to the several factories, where the proprietor was employed to make the cheese of the association at a stipulated price per pound. This condition of things had the effect, largely, to stop the home manufacture of cheese. A habit was established of carting the milk to the factory—a habit not easily broken. Within the last five years another change has encountered the dairy farmer. He makes no more butter, no more cheese, but if situated distant from railroads sells his milk to makers of butter, pot cheese, and full cream cheese according to the demands of the market, and consigns them for sale to New York commission houses, while the milk from dairies along railway lines is sold to parties who erect depots along these lines and ship the delivery daily to New York. To these creameries and depots the dairyman hauls his milk at a stipulated price, receives his pay, and there all care, labor, and anxiety regarding his milk ceases. It is highly proper to name in this connection some of the men who have taken the lead in establishing large dairies in this town. Orsemus Hills, Newell Rowley, Henry H. Clark, Elisha Peck, and Marcus Winegar should be given among the number. These men have in years gone by kept from 75 to 200 cows each, and they have all been large land owners, having from 300 to 1,500 acres each. Orsemus Hills and Elisha Peck have some years since left their acres and their cows for other generations to manage; while H. H. Clark, Newell Rowley, and Marcus Winegar, in the midst of declining years, follow the farm and the dairy with an assiduity worthy of a younger manhood. Another element in conducting dairy

matters has within a few years become an active part and parcel of Fabius. Reference is had to the Gallingers, who have crossed the Canadian borders for homes here. Eight or ten families of this name are now in Fabius, and mostly follow dairying. About five years ago a large creamery was erected in Fabius village by John S. Carter, of Syracuse. It is now owned by a stock company, the principal shareholders of which are H. H. Clark, Gallinger Brothers, E. H. Knapp, and Edmund Shea.

One of the most important industries of the town, and in which it ranks first in the county, if not in the State, is that of poultry raising. A few years ago very little attention was given to this special branch of agriculture; now many thousands of dollars are invested in the business. Among the first in the United States to engage in the raising of fowls, both for eggs and fancy stock, may be mentioned the Knapp Brothers. They have been instrumental in introducing the White Leghorns and White Wyandotts throughout this country and across the waters. Their birds have been successfully shown at all of the large shows in the United States, including the World's Fair and Madison Square Garden exhibitions, where they have come in competition with specimens from all parts of the world. They also do a commission business in eggs, amounting to upwards of \$25,000 annually. Edward Knapp, the proprietor, while yet a young man, has accumulated a large fortune in a few years. Among others who are extensively engaged in this industry, and who are well and widely known as poultry breeders, are Charles Jerome & Co., White Minorcas; Harvey D. Mason & Son, Golden Wyandotts; Noah Gallinger, Sherwoods and White Plymouth Rocks; and George Gallinger, Brown Leghorns. All of these do a business amounting to thousands of dollars every year.

Another industry, which is still in its infancy, is the cultivation of ginseng. This is a plant, of the genus *Panax*, the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese as a stimulant. It is found in the northern parts of America. Several years ago George Stanton of Summit Station, believing that the root could be cultivated with profit, began experiments, and to-day he is widely known as one of the largest shippers in this country.

The village of Fabius, as will be seen, was for many years the center of great activity. It flourished as the principal business point of the town until the completion of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad

in 1854, when it and Apulia lost much of their former prestige and gradually declined in commercial importance. Trade and travel thenceforward sought Syracuse and other places more advantageously situated, yet as local hamlets deriving their support from contiguous territory they still maintain a considerable degree of active life. In 1836 the first and only newspaper in the town, the American Patriot, was started in Fabius by Joseph Tenny, but after about three years of varying fortunes discontinued publication. It was issued weekly. The village of Fabius, known in early times as Fabius Center and Franklinville, has had such merchants as:

Elizur Smith, Philo B. Castle, Nathaniel Andrews, Moses Stimson, William Frink, Thaddeus Archer, Sherman Corbin, Samuel Saulsbury, Seneca Smith, Du Portal S. and Harlow Sprague (brothers), William Hotaling, George H. Gallinger, Birdsell & Ayers, Elijah Andrews, Daniel Joslyn, Thomas Beach, Brown & Hollister, Henry Ten Eyck, Enos Bacon, Hollister & Hulbert, Elmore Wheaton, Edgar Thomas, William R. Bush, Charles H. Wheaton, Lewis Bramer, F. T. Schoonmaker, and J. Miles Cummings; wagonmakers and blacksmiths, Benjamin and Archibald Colby, Henry Fosmer, Ansel Ellis, Owen Vincent, and Charles Downs; hatters, Mr. Stewart and Samuel Coon; cabinetmakers, Henry Stevens, Philander Mead, Hiram A. Bumpus, E. A. Fosmer, William Estes, and N. F. Benedict; harnessmakers, Marvin Button, Edwin Hine, John G. Stewart, and Wolcott Justice; shoemaker, Lewis H. Webster.

Lewis Webster gave employment to fifteen or twenty hands and continued in business many years, and Spafford Allen, who was born in Sackett's Harbor April 21, 1811, came here in January, 1833, from Lincklaen, Chenango county, and since 1840 has followed his trade of shoemaker, which he learned in Cazenovia. He is a son of Jacob Allen, who served seven years in the Revolutionary war, and was also in the war of 1812, and who drew, as bounty, lands now occupied by a part of the city of Troy, N. Y. In the west end of the village Jare Benedict built the old Franklin House, which was kept by Sherman Morehouse, John Madison, Charles Hobart, and others. Among the physicians who have been practitioners in the town Drs. Searles, Hiram Adams, Upson, Babcock, Thayer, Ferry, and Lorenzo Heffron (who settled here in 1852, married a daughter of George Pettit, and died January 1, 1879, aged sixty-nine years).

Manufacturing also formed an important factor in the life of Fabius village for many years. The old grist mill, built in 1817, is still standing, one of the most interesting landmarks of the town, and among its proprietors have been Oregon & Griswold, Osgood & Pierce, Peter Slingerland, Paddock Colegrove, Edwin Belden, Irving Smith, John

Conant, Benjamin Bodfish, Henry Clark and John Powers. When Spafford Allen came here in 1833 he went to work at his trade for Charles and Richard Daniels, who had a tannery and shoe manufactory in the west part of the village, which employed from fifteen to twenty hands. About 1840 the tannery passed to George Pettit as receiver, and was subsequently owned by George Slingerland, Daniel Momfort, and Addison White. It ceased operation about 1860. On the opposite side of the road David Younglove also had a small tannery for several years. Later Samuel Saulsbury and Seneca Smith started another tannery about where the creamery now stands; it was afterward converted into a shoe factory by Lewis H. Webster and burned. David Bramer, uncle of Lewis Bramer, manufactured horse-power threshing machines here for some fifteen years. His son Franklin invented and made the celebrated Young Warrior mower, and also had a foundry; he moved the manufactory to Little Falls, and was succeeded in the foundry by Lewis Bramer and Carlos Bennett, who finally discontinued the enterprise. Riley Bramer, another son of David, had a tin shop on the site of Lewis Bramer's hardware store, and was succeeded by Egbert Vincent, George Stanton, Lewis Bramer and others. Another foundry was started by Morse and Lazelle, finally passed to Daniel Joslyn and Anson Ellis, and eventually went down. Other industries were the carriage factory of Ellis & Barnes, the saw and shingle mill and cheese-box factory of C. T. Chaffee & Brothers, and the saw and feed mill of C. T. Chaffee.

In 1845 the Universalists, having organized a society, erected a house of worship in Fabius village, but after about thirty-five years of struggling existence abandoned the field, and their edifice was occupied and subsequently purchased by the Roman Catholics as an out mission from Pompey Hill.

In 1854 the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad was completed and opened across the western edge of the town with a station, on the old turnpike, known as Summit Station. This event, while inaugurating a new impetus to agriculture and shipping interests, proved disastrous to the villages of Fabius and Apulia, which quickly lost their oldtime business activity and local prestige, their trade being largely drawn to neighboring centers of population. The railroad, however, gave existence to the hamlet and post-office of Summit Station, which became the shipping point for this town as well as for a part of Tully. The place has had such merchants as C. F. Gay & Co., J. J. Blaney, C. R.

Briggs, Frank June, and A. Bores & Son. Here also is a large chair factory owned by William H. S. Green and William H. Hotaling, who manufacture about 35,000 chairs annually. The plant was established by Miles & Green in 1871 as a saw mill, the chair manufactory being added in 1874.

During the war of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, the town of Fabius made a most honorable and patriotic record, contributing a large percentage of the population as soldiers in the Union cause, and forwarding even the necessaries of life to those who had enlisted in their country's service. Several war meetings were held and excitement at times ran high, and the inhabitants promptly responded to the various calls with both money and men.

Fabius Evergreen Cemetery Association was organized and incorporated under the statute law of the State of New York, of 1847, and the grounds were dedicated October 25, 1865. The plat contained six acres, lying south of the east end of Fabius village. The first trustees were Albert Bramer, Horace F. Williams, Jonathan E. Pettit, Shubel Cadwell, Eleazer Andrews, Lorenzo S. Thomas, Hiram Adams and D. S. Sprague. The ground was a field of wheat when the association was organized in 1864. To-day, granite and marble columns and slabs glisten in the bright sunshine on all sections of the ground, and the shade and ornamental trees planted at an early day have converted many portions into a forest, many of the evergreens sending their foliage fifty feet into the air. The cemetery was enlarged by the purchase of five and one-half acres on the 15th of April, 1885. This addition, costing \$750, was held in reserve for the day of need, and was finally mapped and staked into burial lots in the summer of 1895. Most of the early trustees of the cemetery have long since found homes within its somber recesses.

The present board consists of president, C. H. Wheaton; vice-president, W. H. S. Green; secretary, D. S. Sprague; treasurer, Lewis Bramer; superintendent, D. H. Johnson; and Benjamin Bramer, W. H. Hotaling, George H. Gallinger, and John E. Andrews. Delos H. Johnson has been superintendent of the cemetery grounds since 1868.

The village of Fabius is situated in one of the most beautiful and picturesque regions of the State, amidst the hills forming the most northerly spur of the Allegany range of mountains, and is literally embowered in foliage with varying tints of green. It is about four and one-half miles from the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad at Apulia and about six miles from the Elmira, Cortland and Northern

Railroad at Cuyler, and stages make daily runs between here and the stations. The village was incorporated in 1880, with an area of 296 acres, and with the following officers: Elmore Wheaton, president; Noah Gallinger, Lewis Bramer, and Ansel Ellis, trustees; John Sharp, treasurer; O. W. Bugbee, clerk; Marcus Fosmer, collector. During the spring of 1895, after several previous unsuccessful attempts, the citizens organized a union free school, which was subsequently incorporated as the Fabius Union Free School and Academy, which is under the management of Principal C. R. Drum. There are four regular departments, primary, intermediate, junior, and pre-intermediate and academic. In the building is an ample library of several hundred volumes.

The Methodist, Baptist, Free Baptist, and Catholic denominations are all represented. Among other organizations may be mentioned the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with Mrs. A. S. D. Bates, president, and Mrs. E. C. Knapp, corresponding secretary; the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with Miss Kate Granier, president, and Mrs. C. R. Drum, corresponding secretary; and the Royal Templars of Temperance. Among the representative business men of the place are W. R. Bush, postmaster for several years and the present incumbent, and also dealer in general merchandise; Charles H. Wheaton, formerly postmaster, general conveyancer and notary public, and general merchant; Newton F. Benedict, now serving his first term as school commissioner, and also a member of the firm of Estes & Benedict, furniture and undertakers; Lewis Bramer, justice of the peace, and a member of the hardware firm of L. Bramer & Son; Edgar Thomas, town clerk and general merchandise; William L. Hamilton, justice of the peace, and manager of the Fabius Creamery Company; Warren S. Bush, deputy sheriff of the town of Fabius for a long term of years; Clark & Powers, custom millers and dealers in ground feed; and A. J. Brown, groceryman. The blacksmiths are Solomon Williams, Charles H. Meigs, and Rodgers & Way. Drs. Joseph E. Ferry and James E. Andrews are physicians and surgeons.

The population of the town, at the periods given, has been as follows:

In 1810, 1,900; 1820, 2,494; 1825, 2,596; 1830, 3,071; 1835, 2,892; 1840, 2,561; 1845, 2,529; 1860, 2,410; 1855, 2,256; 1860, 2,305; 1865, 2,201; 1870, 2,047; 1875, 1,962; 1880, 2,069; 1890, 1,717, 1892, 1,776.

As previously stated the town records down to 1854 were burned in 1812. The supervisors of Fabius, so far as can be ascertained, are as follows:

Reynolds Wilson, 1825; George Pettit, 1826; Nathaniel Bacon, 1827-28; Joseph Russell, 1830-31; Nathaniel Bacon, 1832; Adin Howe, 1833-34; Philo B. Castle, 1835-36; Joseph Russell, 1837; Samuel S. Stockham, 1839; Adin Howe, 1840; Daniel Joslyn, 1842; Isaac Fairchild, 1845; Bennet Adams, 1847-50; Daniel Holway, 1851; Daniel Joslyn, 1852; Sherman H. Corbin, 1853; John Keeney, 1854; Charles Bailey, 1855; Edmund Harris, 1856; Jonathan E. Pettit, 1857; H. F. Williams, 1858-59; Edwin Miles, 1860-61; Oscar L. Sprague, 1862-63; Miles B. Hackett, 1864-66; Orel Pope, 1867-73; James H. Wheelock, 1874; Orel Pope, 1875-76; Newell G. Rowley, 1877-79; John J. Blaney, 1880-83; Henry H. Clark, 1884-85; Ephraim J. Bell, 1886-88; John J. Blaney, 1889-93; Edward J. Ten Eyck, 1894-96.

 CHAPTER XL.

THE TOWN OF TULLY.

The original military township of Tully, known as No. 14 of the Military Tract, comprised not only the present civil town of the same name, but also the south two tiers of lots in Otisco, numbered 2 (part), 3, 4, 5, 6, 12 (part), 13 (part), 14, 15, and 16, fourteen whole and three parts of lots in the southeastern end of Spafford, numbered 1, 2 (part), 11, 12 (part), 13 (part), 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, and 44, and all of the towns of Preble and Scott in Cortland county, which contain fifty lots numbered from 51 to 100 inclusive. This entire territory was included in 1794 in the county of Onondaga, but from January, 1789, to March 9, 1798, formed a part of the great town of Pompey, and between the latter date and April 4, 1803, it comprised the west half of Fabius. Mention of other divisions of the tract will presently appear.

The formation of Cortland county on the 8th of April, 1808, left the north half of military township 14, Tully, within the bounds of the county of Onondaga. This one-half embraced fifty lots of about 600 acres each, numbered from 1 to 50 inclusive, and these subdivisions, in common with other portions of the Military Tract, were drawn by soldiers as bounty lands for services in the Revolutionary war. Three lots, Nos. 13, 26, and 31, were reserved for gospel and school purposes, leaving forty-seven for grantees. The fifty lots were apportioned as follows:

1, Joseph Sevey; 2, Joseph Ball; 3, Brig.-Gen. James Clinton; 4, Brig.-Gen. George

Clinton; 5, Joshua Kelly; 6, Lewis Du Bois; 7, John De P. Ten Eyck, captain; 8, Andrew Hoffman; 9, Russell Brockway; 10, Lieut. Josiah Bagley; 11, John Cherry; 12, Benjamin Lawrence; 13, Reserved for Gospel, etc.; 14, Capt. William Bull; 15, Martin Decker; 16, William Peck; 17, Amos Beach; 18, Michael Christian; 19, Thomas Sager; 20, Caleb Ray; 21, Caleb Sweet; 22, Richard Whalling; 23, George Allen; 24, Capt. Abraham Livingston; 25, Lieut. Ephraim Fenuo; 26, Reserved for Gospel, etc.; 27, Samuel Townsend; 28, Thomas Cartin; 29, John Russell; 30, Moses Mulliner; 31, Reserved for Gospel, etc.; 32, John Pierson; 33, Capt. John C. Ten Brook; 34, Shorter Smith; 35, John Limbacker; 36, William Boomer; 37, John Ellison; 38, Martin McEverin; 39, Nicholas Cook; 40, John Gann, captain; 41, John Frederick; 42, Elias Wilcox; 43, Joseph Smith; 44, Nathaniel Brock; 45, Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Walker; 46, Humphrey Marsden; 47, Capt. Elihu Marshall; 48, David Pembroke; 49, Isaac Hubbel; 50, Capt. Thomas Machin.

But one of these, Michael Christian, who located on lot 18, and gave his name to Christian Hollow, ever became an actual resident of the town, and even he, through failure of title, was dispossessed and moved to La Fayette. Five other veterans of the Revolution subsequently made their homes within the present Tully. The titles of the original grantees generally passed into hands of speculators; a few, however, were acquired by permanent settlers and escaped the costly litigation which resulted in many cases.

Common consent has hitherto ascribed the honor of being the first white settler within the present limits of Tully to David Owen, whose time of arrival Clark gives as in 1795, and who located on the site of Tully village. Clark also stated that Michael Christian, the Revolutionary soldier previously mentioned, who drew lot 18 and immortalized his name in Christian Hollow, "was one of the few who enjoyed the fruits of their suffering and toil by taking possession of the land for which they served," and some authorities place his settlement as early as 1792, three years before Owen came in and built a log cabin. Owen arrived early in 1795 and was followed by James Cravatte, Phineas Howell, William Trowbridge, Timothy Walker, Phineas Henderson, and (a local writer says) Michael Christian. The last two lived neighbors in New Jersey. Christian promised Henderson a deed for 100 acres of his soldier's claim if he would locate upon it, make clearings, and erect a house. Accordingly, early in 1796, with his wife and little girl Rachel, one cow, and some provisions, Henderson came by boat up the Susquehanna to Binghamton, up the Chenango to the Forks, and up the Tioughnioga to Port Watson, near Cortland, and thence on foot to Tully flats, where they spent a night. The next day they journeyed to lot 18, where he built a dwelling on the east side of the old plank

road near the residence of Gideon Seeley. On March 14, 1797, Peter Henderson, their second child, was born, being the first white birth in Tully. In the same year Mr. Henderson went to New Jersey and brought from there in a straw hive the first colony of bees ever seen in the town. Shortly afterward Christian, finding a purchaser, sold the home and improvements and offered Henderson another chance to build and improve, as before, on the same lot. Christian, as hitherto stated, finally removed to La Fayette.

Timothy Walker settled in what is now Tully village, where in 1797 he built the first frame house in town, and where Moses Nash, the pioneer merchant, erected the second. The early settlers were mainly industrious farmers from the New England States—a class of sturdy, resolute men and women who brought to their frontier homes the sterling characteristics of native worth and enterprise. With wonderful energy and perseverance they subdued the wilderness and implanted in the communities those elevating attributes of civilization which survive unto this day, and which in after years brought a number of their descendants and successors into wider prominence and usefulness. The five Revolutionary soldiers who came in after Christian were James Fuller, Oliver Hyde, Jedediah Winchell, Henry White, and Enoch Bailey. Eli Farr, born in Cummington, Mass., in 1768, came with his wife, Betsey Beebe, and six children, in October, 1801, from Paris, Oneida county, by way of Manlius and Pompey, and settled on one hundred acres on the Tully flats. He died March 8, 1808. Mr. Farr was a man of exceptional education, and a captain of local militia, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of potash. Among the settlers who also arrived about 1801 were Seth and Samuel Trowbridge, Samuel and Robert Cravatte, Edward Cummings, Nicholas and Floyd Howell, and a Mr. Mattoon. The first death in the neighborhood was Mattoon's son, and in selecting a suitable burial place the northeast corner of Mr. Farr's farm was chosen for the purpose. Soon afterward a stranger, who died at a Mr. Bernhart's, near Tully village, was buried in the same plat, which was never sold, but remains to this day without an owner except as its title is vested in the name of Eli Farr. It has always been known and revered as the Farr burying ground and to-day is one of the most interesting of the local landmarks. The third interment therein was that of Mr. Farr's mother in 1805, by whose side her husband was buried in March, 1813. Mr. and Mrs. Farr were the parents of Leonard B., Chester W., Phylinda, Sylvester W., Eli, jr., Sally, Eliza, Polly,

Lucretia, and Betsey (Mrs. Ingraham). Mrs. Farr afterward married Joseph Goodelle, by whom she had children Joshua, Aaron B. and Elvira.

Among the settlers of Tully prior to 1810 were John Meeker, Nicholas Lewis, Jacob Johnson, Peter Van Camp, Amos Skeelee, Job L. Lewis, and Milo Trowbridge (son of Seth).

These and other pioneers seeking homes in the then far west found themselves surrounded by natural scenery that has ever since been admired for its attractive picturesqueness. Locating in the midst of heavy forests, consisting of hemlock, beech, birch, maple, ash, basswood, pine, elm, etc., their first abodes were rude log cabins with oiled paper for windows and blankets for doors; but during the early years of this century comfortable frame houses largely replaced those primitive habitations. They discovered evidence of Indian occupancy and not infrequently had visits from the Onondagas, whose reservation nestled in the valley to the northward. But their chief enemy was the wild beasts that roamed the wilderness in great numbers and endangered both life and property. Bears, wolves and wild cats, existed for many years notwithstanding the bounties offered for their destruction. The timber was rapidly cleared off and converted into lumber or ashes, the latter being manufactured into blacksalts or potash, which was long the principal article of revenue. As the forests receded attention was directed mainly to agriculture, which in time became the leading occupation of the people. The soil, consisting of sandy and clayey loam, proved exceeding productive, especially on the famous Tully flats, which were the earliest sought for settlement, the broken and hilly portions on the east and west being left for later comers. Ample drainage was afforded by Onondaga Creek and its numerous small tributaries, which find their way into Lake Ontario. This stream has its source in Crooked Lake, so called, the largest of the several bodies of water widely known as the Tully Lakes, and lying about 800 feet above the canal at Syracuse. Big Lake, four feet lower, gives rise to the west branch of the Tioughnioga River, which flows south into the Susquehanna and thence into Chesapeake Bay.

Meantime, on March 9, 1798, Tully, comprising the whole of military township 14, became a part of the civil town of Fabius, which in 1789 was included in the great town of Pompey. On the 4th of April, 1803, Tully, including all of Scott and Preble and portions already mentioned of Spafford and Otisco, was given separate civil and judicial

privileges. It then comprehended the entire military township of the same name. On March 21, 1806, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, or parts of the same, were taken off to form a part of Otisco, and on the 8th of April, 1808, when Cortland county was organized, the towns of Preble and Scott, containing lots 51 to 100 inclusive, were included within that subdivision of the State. On April 8, 1811, Tully was reduced to its present size by setting off lots or parts of lots 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, and 44 to form a portion of Spafford, leaving this town with about 15,600 acres, or nearly twenty-six square miles of land.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Samuel Trowbridge on May 1, 1803, when the following officers were elected:

Phineas Howell, supervisor; Amos Skeel, town clerk; Jacob Johnson, Samuel Cravatte, and Solomon Babcock, assessors; Floyd Howell, James Cravatte, and Solomon Babcock, commissioners of highways; Henry Hill, collector; Nicholas Lewis and Solomon Hubbard, overseers of the poor; Henry Hill, constable; Amos Skeel and James Cravatte, commissioners of public lands; John Osgood and Nicholas Lewis, fence viewers; Samuel Trowbridge, poormaster; and Rufus Clapp, Stephen Bailey, David Van Patten, John Potter, Samuel Smith, John Brown, Nehemiah Parks, Albert Collier, Johnson Babcock, Samuel Trowbridge, Henry Burdick, Samuel C. Woolston, John Grant, Jonathan Buell, and Eliphalet Thomas, overseers of highways.

These names and others following figured quite prominently in the early history of the town. Amos Skeel became the first justice of the peace in 1803, while Moses Nash and Job L. Lewis held that office from 1808 to 1812. Mr. Nash afterward moved to Indiana, where at a general election, he came within one vote of being elected governor of the State. Many of the earlier town meetings convened at the dwelling of Samuel Trowbridge, and at one of them, a special meeting held February 20, 1805, a petition was presented by Judah Hopkins and others asking for the erection of another town, using therefor two tiers of lots off the north end of Tully. The proposition was voted down "by a large majority," as was also a second one looking to a similar division comprising other territory. In 1807 fifty-eight votes were cast for Daniel D. Tompkins and fifty-four for Morgan Lewis for governor of New York, showing a nearly equal division of political sentiment. In 1808 it was resolved "that hogs be free commoners," but a little later a resolution declared that certain male animals found running at large "be fined five dollars," one-half of the fine to be paid to the person capturing the animal and the balance to the town poor.

The supervisors of Tully have been as follows:

Phineas Howell, 1803-09; Nicholas Howell, 1809, elected in July, at a special town meeting, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Phineas Howell; Moses Nash, 1810-12; Nicholas Howell, 1813-16; Russell Chase, 1817-21; William M. Allen, 1822; Russell Chase, 1823; Nicholas Howell, 1824; Hugh Reed, 1825; Russell Chase, 1826-27; William Trowbridge, 1828; Nicholas Howell, 1829; Russell Chase, 1830; Henry F. King, 1831-33; Lyman Walker, 1834-36; Nicholas Howell, 1837; Henry F. King, 1838; Harman Van Dusen, 1839-40; Daniel Peck, 1841; Daniel Vail, 1842; William C. Gardner, 1843; Joshua C. Cuddeback, 1844; William C. Gardner, 1845; William Patten, 1846; Ansel Strong, 1847; David K. Arnold, 1848; Ebenezer V. P. French, 1849; L. Harris Hiscock, 1850-51; Justin Dwinelle, 1852; Avery R. Palmer, 1853-56; Frank Hiscock, 1857; Allen Palmer, 1858-62; Jared C. Williams, 1863-64; Allen Palmer, 1865; Robert C. Trowbridge, 1866; Ellis V. King, 1867; Samuel Willis, 1868-69; Horace K. King, 1870-71; Samuel Willis, 1872; Horace K. King, 1873; Samuel Willis, 1874-77; Ellis V. King, 1878; John M. Arnold, 1879; Alfred B. Daniels, 1880; David P. Vail, 1881-82; Samuel Willis, 1883; William H. Hotaling, 1884-85; George W. Earle, 1886-88; George W. Gardner, 1889; David P. Vail, 1890-91; Sullivan A. Carr, 1892-93; William H. Dwinelle, 1894-95.

Returning from this brief digression to the chronological narrative of the present chapter it is pertinent to notice for a moment the settlement and growth of Tully village, which became an established trading point as early as 1803, when Moses Nash opened here the first store in town, in which he was succeeded by John Meeker in 1805. In 1802, however, a tavern was opened by Nicholas Lewis, who in 1807 was followed by Jacob Johnson, who in turn finally gave place to William Trowbridge. Among those who had settled here were Nicholas Howell, for many years a prominent citizen; Timothy Walker, whose marriage to Esther Trowbridge and whose death was the first in the territory under consideration; and Samuel, Seth, and William Trowbridge, of whom the latter became the second postmaster. All these were noteworthy pioneers, and to their enterprise and native energy is due the early development and prosperity of the embryo village. John Meeker was for many years an extensive merchant and one of the most successful men in the town, owning several hundred acres of the best farm land in Tully.

Before these interests had sprung into existence the subject of education received a substantial impulse, and indeed, it seems "that a school was the first public object to which the inhabitants turned their attention, thus placing before their children the means of making themselves useful members of society and distinguished citizens." In 1801 Miss Ruth Thorpe opened a school in Timothy Walker's barn, which stood on the farm owned by Mrs. Lorenzo Trowbridge, and in 1804 a log school house was erected in the village—each being the first institution of the

kind in town. In 1809 the log structure gave place to a frame school building, which was burned, and which was succeeded by the old "red school house," 20 by 25 feet in size, which occupied a portion of the present school grounds. This building gave way to a two-story frame structure, having one-story wings on the north and south, in 1846-48; the first teachers were Myron Wheaton and Miss Smith.

Religion likewise had an early exponent in the person of Rev. Mr. Riddle, a Presbyterian missionary from New England, who held services and in 1804 organized a church of his faith in Tully village. On November 16, 1811, the First Presbyterian Society was incorporated, and this was followed on December 9, 1814, by the incorporation of the Union Presbyterian Society of Tully and Fabius. The first of these two societies maintained an active existence until about 1830, when it disbanded.

In 1806 the Hamilton and Skaneateles turnpike was laid out and opened through what are now Fabius, Apulia, Summit Station, Tully, Tully Center, Vesper and Otisco, the prime movers in the enterprise being Lemuel Fitch, Samuel Marsh, Elisha Payne, David Smith, Col. Elijah St. John, Comfort and Samuel Tyler, Thaddeus Edwards and Elnathan Andrews. This thoroughfare gave a spur to business, facilities for communication which added essentially to local prosperity, and, what was very important, the first substantial impetus to subsequent routes of travel. It also contributed largely to the growth and development of Tully village and to the inception of the hamlets of Tully Center and Vesper, which enjoyed considerable activity until the construction of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad in 1854.

In 1810 Peter Van Camp erected the first grist and saw mills in the town on Onondaga Creek at Tully Center, thus adding two important industries to those already established. Before this the settlers were obliged to go long distances for flour and meal, often over almost impassable roads filled with boulders, ruts, stumps and tree roots.

The war of 1812-15 brought the same degree of excitement to the settlers of Tully that it created in other frontier towns, yet their distance from the scenes of actual conflict rendered them comparatively safe from attack. On two occasions, however, the militia was called out to the defense of Sackett's Harbor and Oswego, but returned under orders before reaching their destination. Closely following this came the famous "cold season" of 1816, which wrought considerable suffering among the several communities from a general scarcity of provis-

ions. With characteristic energy the pioneers soon recovered from these events and plenty abounded on every hand.

In 1815 a post-office was established at Tully with Nicholas Howell as postmaster, his successor being William Trowbridge. Prior to this mail was received at Pompey Hill or Preble. In 1818 the village was further augmented by the erection of a grist mill by Timothy Walker, the machinery being put in by Joel Hiscock, uncle of Hon. Frank Hiscock, ex-member of congress and ex-United States senator, of Syracuse, and of the late L. Harris Hiscock, an attorney here and in Syracuse, and brother of the latter. This mill is remembered as the Arnold mill; it was changed in 1874 from water to steam power, and is still in operation.

The years between 1810 and 1820 witnessed not only the arrival of many new settlers, but the inauguration of several institutions which contributed materially to the moral and general welfare of the various communities. On the 28th of February, 1816, a council of ministers and delegates from Baptist churches in Pompey, Fabius, Truxton and Homer convened at the house of Uriel Smith, and organized the First Baptist church of Tully with fourteen members, as follows: Uriel and Sybil Smith, Ziba and Hannah Palmer, James B. and Nancy Stroud, Lydia Chapman, Aaron Vail, Sarah Hughson, Eliza Fuller, Sarah McCollery, Susanna Brown and Elizabeth Van Tassel. Services were long held in school houses in Christian Hollow, Tully flats and Vesper, but under the ministrations of Elder Frederick Freeman in 1824 the first church edifice in the town was built in Tully Center and dedicated February 11, 1825. In 1848 a division occurred, several members withdrawing to form a Baptist church in Vesper. The building was then removed to, and rebuilt in Tully village at a cost of \$2,500. In 1834 the society had a membership of 219, and at that time belonged to the Onondaga association. The first pastor was Elder Squire Abbott, who came in 1818. Among his successors were Revs. Frederick Freeman, Randolph Streeter, John D. Hart, Reuben Winchell, Nelson Camp, John Le Grange, Hiram Powers, Butler Morley, J. D. Webster, and others. Two very early members were Matthias Outt and Mrs. J. B. Hall. As early as 1820 a Methodist class held meetings in the Vesper school house under the leadership of Durin Ferris, a circuit preacher. Soon afterward classes were formed in other parts of the town, notably one in the vicinity of Tully village, which, in 1828 was organized into a society, the first preacher being Elder Sayers, who was succeeded by

Elder Puffer, familiarly known as old "chapter and verse," from his frequent quotations of scripture. In 1832 this was reorganized into the present church society, which, in 1834 erected their first edifice. The structure was rebuilt in 1862 under Rev. John Barnard; again in 1877 under Rev. Fred Devitt, and for the third time in 1894 under Rev. Eli Pittman at an expense of about \$10,000. The first class leader of the Tully society was Silas Aylsworth, and among the early members were Myron Wheaton, David Bouttelle, Sarah Vail, Esther Johnson, Mary E. King, Cynthia Arnold, Polly Vail, and Mrs. Aaron Vail. In 1840 Sarah Vail donated the parsonage, being the building now owned by W. R. Topp, which was exchanged for the present parsonage. The Vesper church was of later inception.

By 1821 two fulling mills and a carding machine were in operation, while 14,593 yards of cloth were produced in families during that year. There were also six school districts in which schools were maintained six months annually.

In 1824 the town contained three grist mills, five saw mills, two fulling mills, one carding establishment, three distilleries, three asheries, "a small library," 210 voters, 6,141 acres of improved land, 1,397 cattle, 193 horses, 3,686 sheep, "no slaves," and one free black. A person making the journey at this time from Tully to Hamilton, a distance of forty miles, could count twenty-six taverns, all doing a brisk business.

The opening of the Erie Canal through Syracuse in 1825 had in a measure a permanent influence upon the settlement and industries of this town, but it was not until 1827, when, on April 16, the Tully and Syracuse Turnpike Company was incorporated by Oliver W. Brewster, Archie Kasson, and Mr. Howell, that the territory under consideration received a general start upon a new era of prosperity. This company was rechartered in April, 1831, and for many years the road afforded great convenience. It may be noted here, in view of the fact that Tully lies on an almost direct line between Syracuse and the Chenango valley, that on April 3, 1807, the Chenango and Salina Turnpike Company was incorporated and authorized to build "a good and sufficient turnpike road, beginning at the village of Salina, and running thence south through the Onondaga Hollow to the north line of Tully," and so on southward. Again on April 10, 1824, the Onondaga and Cortland Turnpike Company was incorporated for a similar purpose. Public highways were laid out and opened largely before 1830.

The prosperous years of the Hamilton and Skaneateles turnpike gave considerable activity to the hamlet of Vesper, near the Otisco

town line, and in 1827 a post-office was established there with William Clark as postmaster. Afterward Samuel Ashley and more recently A. J. Estey and James E. Henderson held the office. The place contained in former years a store or two, a tavern, and the usual complement of artisans, etc. The turnpike likewise imparted a lively impulse to Tully Center, but in this respect the Onondaga Creek perhaps contributed a greater degree of activity. Peter Van Camp's saw and grist mills of 1810 formed the nucleus around which later industries of a similar character assembled, and as late as 1845 the place and vicinity contained four grist mills, two carding machines, and a woolen mill. These enterprises, however, long ago went out of existence, leaving the hamlet a mere country settlement without its old-time prestige.

In 1836 the town contained four grist mills, eight saw mills, a fulling mill, one carding establishment, two asheries, a woolen factory, two tanneries, twelve school districts, and 563 school children. The distilleries of former years had fully disappeared. In this year a post-office was established at Tully Valley, near the La Fayette town line, the first postmaster being George Salisbury, who was succeeded by John Henderson. Recent incumbents have been A. Benjamin and Clark Estey. This hamlet, like many others similarly situated, lost much of its former activity after the completion of the railroad in 1854.

Attention is once more called to those settlers and residents of the town who, prior to 1850, aided in no small measure in developing and molding the several communities into prosperous, thriving, and noteworthy sections of a fertile and attractive part of the county.

Among them were Edward Miller, Lyman Walker, John Gilbert, Aaron Vail, John and Daniel Vail (sons of Aaron), Moses and Hiram Tallman, the Birney family, Samuel Ousby, Matthew D. Cummings, Russell Chase (father of Hamilton and Franklin), Miles and William Trowbridge, Henry Van Bergen, Colonel Johnson (tavern keeper), Wilmot and Alvah Lake, John Potter, Aaron B. Goodelle, Henry F. King, L. Harris Hiseock, Joshua C. Cuddeback (at one time county sheriff), Hiram Chapin, Garrett Van Hoesen, William M. Allen, William C. Gardner, Avery R. and Allen Palmer, Jared C. Williams, Justin Dwinelle, Lucius F. King, Hon. Samuel Willis, and Frank M. Wooster (captain of Co. K, 122d N. Y. Vols., and killed in battle in the Civil war).

Aaron Vail came to Tully from Herkimer county in 1810 and settled in the village where his grandson David P., son of David, a justice of the peace, now lives. He purchased 135 acres of land, covering the best part of the village site, from which he sold off a few lots. He died about 1845, leaving four heirs, of whom David bought the interest

of his brother James, thus becoming one-half owner. David Vail's tract included the most desirable unsold lots, which he continued to sell until his death in 1866. His brothers Daniel and John also disposed of their property in small parcels. The Vail homestead, where David P. was born in 1824, has never been out of the family. Aaron B. Goodelle was the father of Hon. William P., a prominent lawyer of Syracuse, who was born here May 25, 1838. Henry F. King arrived in Tully village from Suffield, Conn., in 1818, and held the office of post-master for more than thirty years. In 1828 he set out a row of maples in front of his residence, bringing them from the woods on his back. He was long one of the foremost men in the town, and died in 1853. William C. Gardner served the county as sheriff and Jared C. Williams was both sheriff and superintendent of the penitentiary. Hon. Samuel Willis was born in Hamilton county in 1818, came here at the age of seventeen, and with his father purchased a farm of Orange Smith. He served as assessor for six years, was supervisor several terms, and represented the second district of Onondaga in the Assembly in 1878 and 1879.

In 1845 there were in Tully 125 militia, 378 voters, nine common schools, 435 school children, 10,909 acres of improved land, four grist mills, five saw mills, two carding machines, a woolen factory, one trip-hammer, two asheries, two tanneries, four churches (a Baptist, one Seventh-Day Baptist, and a Methodist), four taverns, four stores, 190 farmers, 60 mechanics, three physicians, and one lawyer. Fifteen years later (1860) the town contained 12,270 acres of improved land, 352 dwellings, 352 families, 289 freeholders, seven school districts, 633 school children, 562 horses, 863 oxen and calves, 1,102 cows, 2,176 sheep, 763 swine, and real estate assessed at \$366,355 and personal property at \$98,400; while the productions aggregated 1,425 bushels winter wheat, 66,626 bushels spring wheat, 1,797 tons hay, 8,059 bushels potatoes, 24,115 bushels apples, 108,654 pounds butter, 30,900 pounds cheese, and 323 yards domestic cloth.

Meanwhile Methodists living in the vicinity of Vesper were sustaining regular services, a church having been incorporated July 7, 1840, with about thirty-five members, among whom were Enoch Bailey, Aaron Hollenbeck, Henry Stewart, Zenas Pickett, Asahel Nichols, Alvah Hodge, Sanford Moore, and Reuben Aylsworth, all under Levi Highley as class leader. In the same year a church edifice was built at a cost of about \$1,000, which was recently repaired under the pastorate of Rev. Frederick Keeney. The pulpit has generally been supplied by pastors from the mother church at Tully. On May 9, 1840, the church of the Disciples of Christ was organized at the house of Hamilton A. Chase, one mile east of Tully village, by Elders Calvin

Thomas and Harry Knapp of Pompey, the first members being Hamilton A. and Russell J. Chase, Marvin Baker Amasa Evans, Lola Emmons, Amos and Mary Hodgman, Keziah Wilcox, Lydia Chase, Lydia Lansing, Matthew Fuller and wife, Harriet Kingsley, Betsey Fuller, and Daniel Rice and wife. The first pastor was Elder J. M. Bartlett. H. A. and R. J. Chase were leading members of the society, and through their liberality an edifice was built in the village in 1845 at a cost of \$1,500. Prior to 1848 the Baptists in the west part of the town affiliated with the Tully Center church, which was at this time removed to Tully village. In December, 1848, the Baptist church of Vesper was organized at the house of Josiah Smith with such members as Dea. Uriel Smith, Dea. Joseph and E. J. Daniels, E. V. B. French, Harry Rowland, Peter and Sally Henderson, Allen and Betsey L. Palmer, Sarah M. King, Zuriiah Rowland, Nancy Darrow, Polly Williams, and thirteen others. In 1848 they erected a church edifice at a cost of about \$1,200, which was dedicated January 18, 1849. Among the early pastors were Elders A. Galpin, Thomas Brown, William Jones, and B. Morley. Since the latter's incumbency in 1860 the society has been supplied mainly with preachers from Tully.

The construction of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad in 1854 inaugurated a new impetus to general prosperity, but proved injurious and in a measure disastrous to the village of Tully, Tully Center, Tully Valley, and Vesper, drawing from those previously thrifty centers a large volume of trade and directing it to Syracuse or Cortland. Tully village, however, having the benefit of the only station in town, succeeded in retaining much of its old time prestige, and became a shipping point of great prominence. In more recent years large quantities of milk and farm produce from the surrounding territory have been shipped to New York and other cities. The railroad also caused the abandonment of the plank roads and turnpikes, thereby destroying the vital business of country taverns and stores, as well as rendering useless many local manufacturing establishments.

During the Civil war, from 1861 to 1865, the town contributed a large number of her brave and patriotic sons to the Union army and navy, and nobly responded with unflinching promptness to the various calls for troops. Tully's record in that sanguinary struggle is both brilliant and imperishable, not only because of her heroic soldiers who fought the nation's cause and laid their lives on their country's altar, but also because of the universal patriotism and public spirit which characterized the inhabitants—men and women.

By this time the primitive forests had largely disappeared, and with them nearly all the old saw mills, woolen establishments, asheries, etc. Agriculture was paramount to other interests and flourished with a degree that did credit to the fertile soil. Dairying rapidly developed, and assumed extensive proportions, yet the grains, hay, potatoes, corn, fruit, cabbages, etc., were not neglected.

Various mercantile and other interests in Tully village, besides those previously noticed, contributed materially to its growth and prosperity. What is known as the "King corner" was for many years the leading store, and for a time the only one in the place. It was built by Henry F. King, one of the most prominent merchants of his day. Among others who traded just west of the Slayton House were David Arnold, John B. Hall, Lavosha Gowan, and Joseph Fletcher. In May, 1872, this entire corner, consisting of a tavern and the stores of Messrs. Wright, Fletcher, Scammel, and Gardner, was destroyed by fire. Other merchants of the village, past and present, are J. W. Wright & Son, W. F. Jones & Co., Tallman, Miller & Hoxsie, Bouttelle Brothers, W. W. Hayford & Son, A. G. Dryer, E. B. Lincoln & Co., J. L. Lawrence, M. Meara, C. P. Remore, H. B. Scammel & Son, J. S. Wright, Thomas Butler & Co., F. C. Hayford, and others. Among the postmasters were Henry F. King, Hiram Chapin (also justice of the peace), John B. Hall, M. J. Bouttelle, Joseph Fletcher, William H. Brown, William L. Stone, and William A. Dewey, incumbent. Shepard W. Cately was for many years a prominent and an extensive wagon and carriage manufacturer here, having a shop on the premises now occupied by the dwellings of W. H. Brown and Mrs. Ramer Wright. His wagons were known and used throughout Central New York. Pike & Welch and Andrew Strail were long engaged in blacksmithing.

In 1875 the village was incorporated, and at the first charter election held January 26, 1876, these officers were chosen: John Outt, president; George Smith, Henry C. Tallman, and Henry Crofoot, trustees; Henry V. B. Arnold, clerk; H. B. Scammel, treasurer; Nathan W. Fuller, collector; George W. Gardner, street commissioner.

The successive presidents have been John Outt, 1876; Edward Miller, 1877; Henry C. Tallman, 1878; Haskell B. Scammel, 1879-81; William H. Hotaling, 1882; William L. Earle, 1883; Charles A. Gardner, 1884; Dr. George W. Earle, 1885-87; George E. Barker; 1888-89; William L. Stone, 1890-91; Frank C. Caughey, 1892-94; William H. Leonard, 1895.

William L. Earle was for nine years a trustee or president, and it is to him that incorporation was largely due. He was born in Truxton

on June 15, 1845, came here to study medicine with his brother, Dr. George W. Earle, in 1872; succeeded George Warren in the furniture and undertaking business in 1874, and organized the present Tully Furniture Manufacturing Company in 1887, becoming its first president. He was also interested in the manufacture of the Earle & Strail patent buggy; was the prime mover in organizing the New York State Undertakers Association in 1878, and has served as its president, and organized Tully post, No. 593, G. A. R., in 1887, which chose him its first commander. For a time he was very active in evangelistic work, and is now also interested in the undertaking business in Syracuse. Dr. George W. Earle was born in Truxton in 1849, and about 1872 came to Tully as a practicing physician.

Other interests of the village are the novelty works of George A. Dorman & Son and two hotels, the Empire House and the Slayton House, the latter being built by Reuben Slayton, father of James M., the present proprietor.

The Tully Times, one of the brightest and most influential weekly newspapers in the county, was started December 29, 1881, by Raymond Wright, for the purpose of advertising his father's business. It consisted at first of four pages each six inches square, and was issued occasionally and later monthly. In 1882 the late Frank S. Slayton purchased the outfit and made regular weekly publications. He soon sold an interest to Richard R. Davis, who in time became the sole owner, and who still continues its very successful publication.

In July, 1891, St. Leo's Roman Catholic parish was organized by Rev. Daniel Doody, although for nearly twenty years mass had been said occasionally by Father McLaughlin. On July 25, 1893, Father Doody completed and dedicated the present church edifice and has since remained as pastor. In the fall of 1895 the village voted to put in a water system and in December an electric light plant, and named William L. Earle, William A. Dewey, Judson S. Wright, William H. Dwinelle, and James M. Slayton as commissioners for the purpose. The water works are now (January, 1896) practically completed.

Educational affairs throughout the town have ever received that close and constant attention which elevates individuals and communities and forces them into a front rank in modern life. In 1846 there were nine school districts, in 1860 seven, and at the present time eight. In 1878 the school house in Tully village was rebuilt, and in 1893 a movement was inaugurated which resulted in the organization of the Tully

Union School, the first Board of Education being Adelbert Butler, president; Dr. W. H. Leonard, secretary; and George A. Beeman, T. S. Cowles, and S. Z. Lake. In 1894 it was placed under the board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and has recently had a training school for teachers connected with it.

By the development of two local resources the town has been brought during the past decade into wide and growing prominence. The first and foremost of these is the somewhat famous Tully Lake Park, situated on what was formerly known as Big Lake, which was called by the Indians "Sacred Waters" and held in great veneration by them. Tradition says that the Indians would never allow a fish to be taken from its crystal depths nor a canoe to float upon its glassy surface, yet they considered an accidental drowning therein to be an especial desire of the Great Spirit. The celebrated Tully Lakes, forming an unbroken chain of natural water gems, consist of Tully (Big), Green, Crooked, Jerry's and Mirror Lakes, of which the first named is the largest and most prominent. Here upon the shores camping parties were wont to pitch their tents and revel in the beauties of nature during the hot weeks of summer, but the first decisive step towards converting a desirable spot into a park was taken by M. J. French, R. C. Morse, and Dr. George W. Earle, who accidentally met on the fair grounds in Syracuse in 1887. This resulted in the immediate organization of the Tully Lake Park Association, which was incorporated May 7, 1888, the first officers, elected May 12, being M. J. French, of Syracuse, president; Dr. George W. Earle, of Tully, vice-president; and J. Will Page, of Syracuse, secretary and treasurer. The association purchased of Oliver Schell sixty-four acres of land, which was laid out into lots, walks, and drives. The first cottage and a part of the hotel were erected in 1889; other cottages and villas followed until now upwards of fifty adorn the once wild site. In 1892 the Central New York Assembly established Assembly Park on the east side of the lake, where annual sessions of an educational nature, similar to those at the celebrated Chautauqua, situated on the lake of that name, have since been held. The rare picturesqueness of the locality and its privileges bring hither hundreds of summer visitors each year who contribute materially to the varied interests of the town and especially to those of Tully village.

Another resource was developed about 1888, when the Solvay Process Company, of Syracuse, began prospecting for what was believed to be

a bed of rock salt in the Tully valley. Some 600 acres of land were purchased and since then twenty-nine wells have been sunk to depths varying from 1,200 to 1,500 feet, at the bottom of which a bed of salt was discovered fifty feet thick. The Tully Pipe Line Company, incorporated in April, 1889, laid a twelve-inch main to Syracuse, a distance of about eighteen miles, during the following summer. These wells are flooded with fresh water, which is drawn out thoroughly impregnated with salt.

The population of Tully has been, periodically, as follows:

In 1810, 1,100; 1820, 1,194; 1830, 1,640; 1835, 1,618; 1840, 1,663; 1845, 1621; 1850, 1,559; 1855, 1,619; 1860, 1,690; 1865, 1,583; 1870, 1,560; 1875, 1,473; 1880, 1,476; 1890, 1,380; 1892, 1,378.

CHAPTER XLI.

THE TOWN OF SPAFFORD.

The settlement of the town of Spafford and the legal formation of the county of Onondaga were very nearly contemporaneous. Both occurred in 1794, the latter in the spring, the former in the autumn. Previously, however, the territory under consideration was often the scene of Indian gatherings and hunting expeditions, game being abundant in the heavy forests which canopied the fertile soil. Lying between the beautiful lakes of Skaneateles on the west and Otisco on the east, whose waters swarmed with fish and whose banks furnished many favored deer-licks, its varying landscape of hill and dale acquired renown among the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas, and subsequently among emigrants from Eastern New York and New England. After the Revolutionary war had closed the present town became parts of the great Military Tract, and in common with all other portions was divided into lots of about 600 acres each. These lots, as detailed in a previous chapter, were drawn by soldiers as bounty lands for services in that sanguinary struggle. Very few of the grantees ever saw their claims, and fewer still became actual settlers; on the contrary, as in other towns, nearly all sold their grants for mere pittance, and in many instances the titles were transferred over and over again, a course that eventually involved them in protracted litigation.

Spafford, as now constituted, comprises thirteen lots of the south part of the original military township No. 9, Marcellus, viz.: Nos. 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 88, 89, 90, 91, and 96; eight lots of township No. 13, Sempronius, viz.: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23 and 32; and sixteen lots of the northwest part of No. 14, Tully, viz.: Nos. 1, 2 (part), 11, 12 (part), 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, and 44. These were drawn by Revolutionary soldiers, as follows:

Township No. 9, Marcellus—Lot No. 68, Ebenezer Haviland, surgeon's mate; 69, Daniel Ludlum; 70, Elijah Price; 71, Burdice Campbell; 74, Frederick Dayton; 75, John Factor; 76, Lieut. Thomas Ostrander; 77, Henry Wynford; 88, Philip Fields; 89, Frederick Wybert; 96, Philip Steves; 91, Capt. Peter I. Vosburgh; 96, Henry Davis. Township No. 13, Sempronius—Lot No. 10, Major Nicholas Fish; 11, Aaron De Witt; 12, Daniel Ogden; 13, Solomon Barnes; 14, John Tucker; 21, John Wyatt; 23, Samuel Wheeler; and 32, Cornelius Ammeerman. Township No. 14, Tully—Lot No. 1, Joseph Savey; 2, Joseph Ball; 11, John Cherry; 12, Benjamin Lawrence; 21, Caleb Sweet, surgeon; 22, Richard Whalling; 23, George Allen; 24, Abraham Livingston, captain; 31, reserved for Gospel and schools; 32, John Pierson; 33, John C. Ten Broeck, captain; 34, Shorter Smith; 41, John Frederick; 42, Ellas Wilcox; 43, Joseph Smith; and 44, Nathaniel Brock.

None was settled by the soldiers named.

The town as thus formed is about ten miles long by three broad, and runs northwest and southeast in lines nearly parallel with Skaneateles and Otisco Lakes, the former of which washes the entire western boundary. Otisco Lake and the towns of Otisco and Tully lie on the east, portions of Marcellus and Skaneateles on the north, and Cortland county on the south. This town enjoys the distinction of having more lake front than any other town in the county, and its scenery is beautiful and picturesque. An almost continuous ridge runs parallel with and about midway between the two lakes and descends somewhat abruptly to the valleys on either side. The highest elevation, which is also the highest point in the county, is Ripley Hill, in the southern part, which is 1,982 feet above tidewater and 1,122 feet above the water of Skaneateles Lake.

The first settler within the present limits of Spafford was Gilbert Palmer, a Revolutionary soldier, who came from the southeastern part of the State in the fall of 1794 and located on lot 76, township 9, Marcellus, where he died about 1839. Of him Clark, in his *Onondaga*, vol. II., p. 348, relates the following pathetic incident:

In the fall of the year, 1794, soon after his arrival, Mr. Palmer and his son, a youth of some sixteen years of age, went into the woods chopping, for the purpose of making a clearing. Sometime in the forenoon they felled a tree, and as it struck

the ground it bounded, swung around, and caught the young man under it. The father at once mounted the log, cut it off, rolled it over, and liberated his son. Upon examination one of his lower limbs was found to be badly crushed and mangled. He thereupon carried the youth to his log hut close at hand, and with all possible diligence made haste to his nearest neighbors, some three or four miles distant, desiring them to go and minister to his son's necessities while he should go to Whitestown for Dr. White. The neighbors sallied forth with such comfortable things as they thought might be acceptable in such a case; but amidst the confusion, the dense forest, and the darkness of the night, which had just set in, they missed their way, and after wandering about for a long time gave over pursuit and returned home, leaving the poor sufferer alone to his fate. Early next morning all hands again rallied, and in due time found the young man suffering the most extreme anguish from his mangled limb, and greatly benumbed with cold. They built a fire, made him comfortable with such palliatives as could be procured in the wilderness, and waited in patience the return of the parent. In the mean time he had proceeded rapidly on his journey on foot, and found Dr. White at Clinton. Here he engaged an Oneida Indian to pilot them through the woods by a nearer route than to follow the windings of the old road. Dr. White and Mr. Palmer were at sundry times fearful the Indian would lose his way; and upon every expression of doubt on their part the Indian would exclaim 'me know,' and told them he would bring them out at a certain log which lay across the outlet at the foot of Otisco Lake. The Indian took the lead, and within forty-eight hours after the accident had happened the Indian brought them exactly to the log, exclaiming triumphantly 'me know.' Here Mr. Palmer arrived on familiar ground, and at once proceeded to the cabin, where he had left his son, whom they found greatly prostrated and writhing under the most intense suffering. No time was lost; the case was thought desperate; the limb was amputated at once, half way from the knee to the thigh. The youth bore the pain with heroic fortitude, recovered, and lived many years afterward, always speaking in the highest terms of praise of Dr. White.

John Palmer afterwards followed his trade of tailor in this section for many years.

The entire town was covered with a dense growth of timber, consisting largely of hemlock, beech, maple, pine, etc., and when this primitive forest was once cleared off the soil, chiefly a sandy and gravelly loam, proved as productive and as susceptible of cultivation as any in Central New York. The geographical position of Spafford, however, militated against its early and rapid settlement, and the only obtainable data indicates that Mr. Palmer and his son were nearly the sole white inhabitants of this section for nearly eight years. At both Skanateles and Marcellus their neighbors steadily increased in numbers, while to the east and south settlers constantly arrived. The pioneers of this town, with few exceptions, came in by way of Marcellus or Skanateles, and proceeded thence up the lakes. They were a hardy, resolute people, endowed with the thrift and frugality of old-time New

Englishmen, and with characteristic energy applied themselves to the work of converting a wilderness into fruitful farms and prosperous communities.

Capt. Daniel Tinkham settled where Jeremiah Olmsted now lives about 1802, but soon removed to what is known as the "side hill." He married the daughter of a Baptist preacher and reared ten children to maturity, who with the mother were devout Christians. Mrs. Tinkham was a remarkable woman for those times—a woman highly respected, and an early and prominent member of the Thorn Hill Baptist church. They were parents of Russell Tinkham and grandparents of Mrs. Uriah Roundy, the former a soldier in the war of 1812, in which Daniel himself served as captain. Captain Tinkham was succeeded on the present Olmsted place by Jonathan Berry, who arrived in March, 1803, and who was a prominent man in local affairs. In April of the same year Dr. Archibald Farr, the first physician, located on the southwest corner of lot 11, Sempronius, being assisted in his arrival by Mr. Berry, who dispatched his team and men to open a road, which is the same that now runs from Spafford Corners to Borodino, and which is believed to have been the first road of any kind made in the present town. In 1804 this thoroughfare was cleared out from Farr's location to Spafford post-office, and in the same year Isaac Hall settled on the farm afterward owned by Asahel Roundy, father of Uriah Roundy. In September, 1806, Mr. Hall drove the first wagon, with a load of boards, from Spafford to Scott Corners, the road between those points having been opened in 1805 by John Babcock and Elisha Sabins, who moved in from Scott with sleds.

Among the settlers of 1806 were Peter Knapp, Samuel Smith, Otis and Moses Legg, Jethro Bailey, Elias Davis, Abel Amadown, Job Lewis, Capt. Daniel Tinkham, and John Hullibut, who located along the road from Scott to Borodino. Elsewhere in the town were Levi Foster, James and Cornelius Williamson, John Woodward, Benjamin Homer, Benjamin Stanton, and others. An interesting anecdote is related of Abel Amadown, who, like nearly all of his neighbors, indulged in copious draughts of toddy. One day, while going home a little the worse for liquor, he stumbled and fell to the ground, in a helpless condition. A neighbor found him and several times tried to assist him to rise, but failed; he asked the prostrate man his name and received the reply "Amadown," which sounded like "Am I down?" The stranger, becoming exasperated, exclaimed, "Are you down? Why,

of course you're down, and if you don't want to get up, why, d— you, stay down." That incident stuck to Amadown as long as he lived. Elias Davis, a Revolutionary soldier, arrived in a boat from Skaneateles (where he had settled in 1803) and lived here until his death on June 17, 1851, at the age of eighty-eight. Early one winter he killed a huge bear between Spafford Corners and the lake, which was one of the last of those beasts slain in the town. Peter Knapp owned six hundred acres of land in the vicinity of what was long called Knapp's Landing on Skaneateles Lake.

At this time immigration was constantly increasing in volume. In 1807 Asahel Roundy and James Bacon settled at Spafford Corners, and Samuel Conkling erected the first frame dwelling in town on lot 76, Marcellus. He also built the first frame barn and the first cider mill. Mr. Roundy was one of the leading and influential men of his day, and left an indelible stamp of his individuality upon the community. He was appointed the first postmaster at Spafford in 1814, held numerous town offices, and in 1820 built the present hotel at the Corners, which he kept until 1843, when he sold to Col. William W. Legg. He was captain of a company of militia from this town in the war of 1812, in which Phineas Hutchins served as lieutenant. Mr. Hutchins was also a prominent early settler and subsequently became colonel of militia. Among other soldiers of the war of 1812 and pioneers of this town were Cornelius Williamson, Samuel G. Seeley, Kelly Case, Jabez Melvin, William Dedrick, Silas Randall, Samuel Gale, Stephen Applebee, and Samuel Parker, all of whom died here. Among Revolutionary soldiers who settled in this town were Samuel Prindle, Thompson Burdick, Daniel Owen, Allen Breed, Jacob Greene, and Gilbert Palmer. Luke Miller, from Connecticut, erected the first house, a log structure, in Cold Brook about 1808.

Daniel Wallace, sr., of Scotch descent, settled in 1807 at Borodino on a farm now owned by the Ansel Grinnell estate, which he bought of Levi Applebee. His father, Benjamin Wallace, of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., was taken prisoner by Burgoyne's army in the Revolutionary war. Daniel was born at Pittstown in 1768, married Molly Low, a cousin of Martin Van Buren, and in March, 1805, came with his wife and four children—Washington, William, Daniel and Lucy—to Skaneateles, whence he removed to this town, where were born to him Alice, Benjamin, David, Morgan, Charles, and Mary. Daniel Wallace, jr., born at Pittstown, April 20, 1802, married Caroline,

daughter of Joseph Marshall, and settled at Borodino, where he owned at one time over 400 acres of land, and where he died April 13, 1890; his wife's death occurred in 1879. Their children were Helen M., who died young; Napoleon Bonaparte, who was admitted to the bar, but followed teaching, and served in the 13th N. Y. Vols. and 15th N. Y. Cav., and died in 1879; Demetrius Y., of Syracuse; Andrew J., deceased; Simon B., of Borodino; Andrew J., 2d, who died in 1868; and Santa Anna, who was born March 2, 1841, married in 1866 Florence M., daughter of Almond T. and Martha (Wheeler) Redway, and has three daughters living. S. A. Wallace enlisted in the Union army April 28, 1861, being the first person to enlist from the town of Spafford. He was a farmer at Borodino for many years, and recently removed to Skaneateles.

In 1808 Dr. Archibald Farr erected the first grist mill and opened the first tavern in town, the latter on lot 11, Tully, near Spafford Corners, and the former in "Otisco Hollow." The mill was finally converted into a plow manufactory. The tavern is now the dwelling of Wallace Gordon. In the same year the first school at the Corners was kept by Miss Hannah Weston, afterwards Mrs. Asahel Roundy, who rode out on horseback from Skaneateles. The first school house in town was a log structure built on the northwest corner of lot 76, Marcellus, in 1803, in which Miss Sally Packard was the first teacher. The same neighborhood also furnished the initial impulse for religious services, which were held in private houses, barns, etc.

Jared Babcock, in 1809, opened the first store in town at Spafford Corners, and in 1810 Lauren Hotchkiss, brother-in-law of Asahel Roundy, also became a merchant there. In 1810 and 1811 Josiah Walker and Judge Walter Wood, respectively, built saw mills on Cold Brook, a tributary of the Tioughnioga River. Among other settlers prior to the war of 1812 were Samuel Prindle (a Revolutionary soldier), Elijah Knapp, Hon. Joseph Prindle, Jonathan Ripley, Lewis C. Davis, John and Ebenezer Grout, Joseph Enos, and Leonard Melvin. Settlement progressed rapidly, and around Spafford Corners there sprung up a thrifty hamlet. The growth of Borodino was somewhat slower, yet it soon gave evidence of considerable activity.

By the year 1811 the territory under consideration had acquired sufficient population to warrant separate town privileges, and on April 8 Spafford was created by act of the Legislature out of portions of the original military townships of Sempronius, Marcellus, and Tully, the

new town being named in honor of Horatio Gates Spafford, LL.D., author of a *Gazetteer of New York*. Mr. Spafford, a Connecticut lawyer, came here prospecting, purchased a piece of land, and offered to give the town a library if it was named after him. The offer was accepted and he sent a number of books, which were kept for many years at the house of Asahel Roundy, whence they were circulated among the inhabitants. He intended to settle here, but died soon after returning to Connecticut. Prior to the formation of Spafford the territory comprised a part of the civil town of Tully. On March 18, 1840, small portions of Spafford were annexed to Skaneateles and Marcellus, leaving the town as at present outlined with 18,900 acres. On the first Tuesday in April, 1812, one year after the town's formation, the first town meeting was held at the house of Elisha Sabins and the following officers were elected:

John Babcock, supervisor; Sylvester Wheaton, town clerk; Benjamin Stanton, Asahel Roundy, and Elijah Knapp, assessors; Asahel Roundy, Jonathan Berry, and Adolphus French, commissioners of highways; James Williamson and Asa Terry, overseers of the poor; Levi Foster, constable and collector; Sylvanus Learned and James Williamson, commissioners of public land; Elisha Sabins, poundkeeper; Nehemiah Billings, Ebenezer Grout, Samuel Holmes, Daniel Scranton, James Whitman, Joel Palmer, Cornelius Williamson, Asahel Roundy, and Amos Reed, pathmasters. The sum of \$25 was voted for support of the poor.

At the second town meeting, held at the same place on April 13, 1813, Asahel Roundy was chosen supervisor; Asa Terry, town clerk; Silas Lewis, Kelly Case, and Silas B. Hebard, inspectors of common schools; John Babcock, James Williamson, and Erastus Barber, commissioners of common schools; John Babcock, sealer of weights and measures.

Following is a list of supervisors of Spafford from the organization of the town to the present time:

John Babcock, 1812; Asahel Roundy, 1813-19; Peleg Sherman, 1820-22; Erastus Barber, 1823-24; Peleg Sherman, 1826; Asahel Roundy, 1826; Phineas Hutchins, 1827; Asahel Roundy, 1828-29; Daniel Baxter, 1830-32; John R. Lewis, 1833-36; Charles R. Vary, 1837-38; John R. Lewis, 1839-41; Joseph Bulfinch, 1842; John R. Lewis, 1843; Joseph Bulfinch, 1844; William O'Farrell, 1845; Joseph Bulfinch, 1846; William W. Legg, 1847; Russell M. Burdick, 1848; William W. Legg, 1849; Oscar E. Moseley, 1850; Thomas B. Anderson, 1851; James H. Isdell, 1852; John L. Mason, 1853-55; Reuben T. Breed, 1856; Samuel S. Kneeland, 1857-59; David Becker, 1860; Edwin S. Edwards, 1861-63; Orrin Eddy, 1864-66; Uriah Roundy, 1867-69; Samuel H. Stanton, 1870-71; Justus N. Knapp, 1872; John McDowell, 1873-74; Henry Weston, 1875-77; Benjamin McDaniels, 1878-80; Van Dyke Tripp, 1881-83; Perry F. Woodworth, 1884-86; Harry J. Haight, 1887; William H. Bass, 1888; Willard Norton, 1889; William H. Bass, 1890; Marcus Patterson, 1891-93; Willard Norton, 1894-95.

In the foregoing lists appear the names of many prominent early settlers, who were instrumental in developing the town into a productive section, but to them should be added Job Smith and his descendants. Mr. Smith held a commission as paymaster in the Revolutionary army and came with his family, originally from Connecticut, to Spafford about 1806, settling on the farm now owned by his grandson, Hon. Sidney Smith, of Skaneateles, where he died in 1827, aged eighty years. His son, Lewis Smith, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, justice of the peace and supervisor of Marcellus, county sheriff from 1826 to 1828 inclusive, member of assembly in 1820-21 and 1829, and died while in that office in 1829, at the age of forty-three. He settled on a farm adjoining his father, and had five children: Sidney, Mary, William, Stephen, and J. Lewis. William was graduated from Yale College, taught school, studied law, settled in Missouri, went to California, and died, a merchant in Sacramento, aged about thirty. Stephen, a prominent physician in New York city, was appointed a commissioner of charities in 1881, commissioner in lunacy in 1882, and delegate to the International Sanitary Congress in 1894. J. Lewis is also a physician in New York city, a graduate of Yale College, a well known medical writer, and author of a popular work entitled "Diseases of Children." Sidney Smith was born in Spafford in 1815 and remained on the homestead until about 1870, when he moved to Skaneateles. He was a member of assembly in 1857, and knew John Palmer, son of the pioneer Gilbert, who is noticed in a previous page of this chapter. Stephen Smith, another son of Job, settled opposite the Strong farm and died there about 1825.

Other early settlers were Elder Elias Harmon, William Strong, where Deacon Hunt first lived; Deacon Hiscock, where Frank Harvey now resides; Job Harvey, still living; the Fitzgerald family, among whom were Jeremiah, John, and David, on the farms of David Colton and Samuel Ackles; and Amasa Kneeland, farmer and tanner, on the present James Hunt farm. The latter was the father of Samuel Stillman Kneeland, who was born here April 2, 1811, served in the Assembly in 1853, and died in Skaneateles on October 4, 1895, and of Dr. Benjamin T. Kneeland, of Livingston county, who was a surgeon in the Rebellion. Others still were Jacob W. Darling, farmer and Freewill Baptist preacher; John R. Lewis, son of Job, living in Illinois at the age of ninety-eight; Edwin S. Edwards, who died a few years ago; James Woodworth, who settled near Skaneateles Lake; John Noble, Elias

Jacobs, Ira and Isaac Smith, Osmer Orton, Robert Rainey, William Bell, John Carver, "Ned" Scribbins (a shoemaker), and Eli, Dakin, and John Fisher, who settled in the east part of the town; David Lyon, a tanner and shoemaker; Easton Cole, father of Joseph L.; Deacon Edmund C. Weston, father of Henry, Daniel, and Harriet; Deacon Augustin McKay and John Harrington; and David Norton, who came from Connecticut in 1814. Among those who laid out highways in this town before 1820 were Jonathan Berry, Lauren Hotchkiss, Elijah Mason, Daniel B. Robinson, P. R. Gorton, John Baxter, and Joseph Arnold. In 1820 Spafford contained seventeen road districts. Of other residents prior to this year may be mentioned Col. William W. Legg, Hiram Seeley, Rathbun Barber, George W. Crane, Seymour Grinnell, John L. Mason, Harvey Barnes, John L. Ripley, Allen J. and Samuel H. Stanton, William and A. M. Churchill, Nelson Berry, Reuben Palmer, Alanson E. Colton, and Eleazer Hullibut (a blacksmith at Borodino).

From the foregoing paragraphs it will be seen that a large number of Spafford's citizens participated in the war of 1812-15, and that the town made a record during those eventful years which is almost unequalled by an similar community in Central New York. This period of excitement was followed by the celebrated "cold season" of 1816, which caused great suffering from dearth of provisions. But from these temporary setbacks, which for the time retarded immigration, the thrifty and enterprising inhabitants quickly recovered, and during the next decade or two this section rapidly developed its natural resources. In 1816 a Freewill Baptist church was organized, being an offshoot of the Tully Baptist church, and soon afterward a plain wooden edifice was erected on the hill east of Spafford Corners. About 1835 all, or nearly all, the members of the society became converts to Mormonism and moved west, abandoning their house of worship, which eventually passed into the possession of Uriah Roundy, who moved it to the Corners and converted it into a dwelling. An early minister of this organization was Elder Gould. It was during his ministrations that Mormonism obtained a foothold among its members. About 1836 a Baptist church was formed at Spafford Corners, and in 1839 an edifice was erected. The structure was dedicated January 8, 1840. After many years of usefulness the society became extinct, and in 1867 Uriah Roundy purchased the building and made it over into a store. Among the ministers of this denomination were Elder Kimberly, first preacher,

Elder Benjamin Andrews and Elder Boughton. The present M. E. church at the Corners was built as a Union church by the Methodists, Freewill Baptists and Universalists in 1839-40 at a cost of about \$1,200. Among the early members of the Methodist denomination were James Woodworth, Samuel Seeley, Edwin S. Edwards, Dr. John Collins, Hiram Seeley, Sylvanus Eddy and wife, and David Coon and wife. Elder Jacob W. Darling was a preacher for many years in this church for the Freewill Baptists. The first church erected at Borodino stood on the site of the present town hall. The present M. E. church was built and stood for several years in Skaneateles, whence it was removed to the site it now occupies. Before 1817 a Methodist Episcopal church had been organized in the neighborhood of Cold Brook, of which Richard English and Caleb Haight were among the early members, and of which Rev. Isaac Puffer was one of the first pastors. The present edifice was built in 1852 under the pastorate of Rev. O. N. Cuykendall, and cost about \$1,200.

In the mean time the hamlet of Borodino had become an active business center. A Methodist church, which was organized there in 1809, and the first meetings of which were held at the house of John C. Hullibut, was now an influential society, and around the place clustered a few necessary commercial interests. The first merchant there was Daniel Burroughs, who kept his goods in a log cabin, which stood on the site of Alphonso Deerman's dwelling and store. He was a great swimmer, and on one occasion swam across Skaneateles Lake on a wager, from Mandana to "Pork Point," a distance of three miles. It may be mentioned here that Pork Point was so named from the fact that the first barrel of pork ever brought to Borodino was unshipped there. Borodino continued to increase in size and importance for several years until it contained "three stores, and three taverns, and three tailor shops, and three blacksmith shops, and other things in proportion, and they all did well," according to the recollection of Daniel Wallace, who added:

It was never much of a place for churches, but we used to have two of them, and now we have but one. Two of the taverns have gone also, and everything else has gone down in the same proportion, population and all. The railroad between Binghamton and Syracuse killed this place. The village sprang up quickly when it was once begun, and it has been about the same as it is now for forty years, as far as the mere number of houses is concerned.

The first merchant, Daniel Burroughs, finally sold to Horace and Stephen Child, who came hither from Connecticut. Other merchants

were Daniel Baxter, the Messrs. Barker, Washington Wallace, William W. Legg, David Becker, Thomas Anderson, C. M. Rich, Churchill & Eadie, Grinnell & Howe, William Quick & Son, and Capt. Zachariah Berry. In August, 1851, William W. Legg was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 42d Regt., 24th Brigade, 6th Division, New York State Militia. The first tavern was built by Ira Ryder on the site of the Churchill House; the second was erected by Lewis Davis, where John Unckless now lives; and a third was kept on the corner occupied by Mark Harvey. The first blacksmith shop in Borodino was kept by Eleazer Hullibut where the Legg block now stands, and afterward William W. Legg plied his trade on the premises owned by Louis Fay. Other blacksmiths were Mr. Stowell, Isaac Wallace, O. F. Eddy, A. Griffin, and John Weston. The first wagonmaker was W. W. Legg, who had as workmen John Babcock, Solomon Sprague, Seymour Warner, and Simeon Morehell. Among the early shoemakers were Milton Streeter and Harmon Cady. Thomas Howard at one time had a tannery here and Daniel Baxter carried on a potashery. William Hayford was an early tinsmith and foundryman. The first resident physician was Dr. J. Whiting, and among his successors were Dr. B. Trumbull, Dr. Phillips, Dr. Isaac Morrell, and Dr. Van Dyke Tripp. On May, 1856, a fire destroyed a tin shop, foundry, tailor shop, etc., entailing a loss of about \$8,000, and on September 12, 1871, the business places of William W. Legg & Son, William Quick, Charles Rich, H. L. Darling, and Charles Benton were burned.

Among other Borodino settlers were Levi Applebee, John Gale, James Cornell, Jesse and Nathaniel Manley, Reuben Newton, Medad Harvey, Sylvanus Stebbins, Ichabod and Warren Kneeland, Elders Morton and Worden, Hiram Whitman, Stanton Lewis, Peleg Amadown, Squire Waite, Wilham and Pardon Cornell, Samuel Biddles, James Sweet, Jesse Peck, James McDuffee, Nathan Thompson, Gideon Colton, John Stropp, Isaac Mills, Asa Mason, and Peter Becker. The first justices of the peace on record, under the year 1830, were Daniel and John Baxter and Silas Cox, and among those who afterward held that office were Daniel B. Robinson, Wait Hinman, Orry Wood, John Sharp, John C. Hullibut, Isaiah D. Smith, Asabel Roundy, Thomas Copp, Stephen Hammond, Thaddeus Thompson, Russell M. Burdick, William O'Farrell, and Lorenzo Boutelle.

In 1836 Borodino had a church, two taverns, two stores, and about twenty dwellings.

Statistics: 206 militia, 489 voters, 14,391 acres of improved land, 2,852 cattle, 839 horses, 7,189 sheep, one grist mill, five saw mills, a fulling mill, a carding mill, two asheries, three tanneries, 15 school districts, and 1,277 scholars; public money expended for school purposes, \$861; teachers' wages, additional, \$596; assessed valua-

tion of real estate, \$304,637; personal property, \$19,531; town tax, \$517; county tax, \$706.

Spafford Corners was likewise a center of activity, and continued to increase in size and business importance for several years. Among those who succeeded Asahel Roundy, the first postmaster, were James Knapp, Joseph R. Berry, Thomas B. Anderson, Dr. John Collins, William W. Legg, Benjamin McDaniels, Uriah Roundy (about fifteen years), George King, Caleb E. King, Uriah Roundy again, and Caleb E. King, incumbent. Of the hotel keepers who followed Col. W. W. Legg mention may be made of Thomas Babcock, Eugene Barker, John Van Benscoten, Lieber & McCauliffe, and Thomas McCauliffe. Lauren Hotchkiss, as stated, was the first merchant, and among others were James and Isaac Knapp, Joseph R. Berry (son of Jonathan), J. A. Berry, Thomas B. Anderson, Levi Hurlbut, A. M. Roundy (brother of Uriah, died in 1857), James Churchill, and Jonathan Woodworth. Joseph R. Berry, in 1831, built afterward what became the Churchill store, which at the raising was dubbed the "Proud Farmer's Ruin." In 1867 Uriah Roundy purchased the old Baptist church and converted it into a store, and with Benjamin McDaniels conducted a large mercantile trade for several years.

John Anderson, jr., born in Cazenovia on June 14, 1807, came with his father to Skaneateles in 1809. The latter died in 1814, leaving three children: John, jr., Cornelius, and Catherine. At the age of thirteen John, jr., was bound out to Joshua Chandler, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one. In 1832 he married Catherine, daughter of Ezekiel Olds, of Auburn, and after living at Thorn Hill four years removed to Borodino, where he followed his trade of carpenter.

Dr. John Collins came to Spafford about 1830 and practiced medicine until his death on August 15, 1853. He was a descendant of Henry Collins, starchmaker, who came to America from Stephany Parish, near London, England, in 1635, and settled in Lynn, Mass. Dr. Collins was of the seventh generation in an unbroken line of his own name, John. He was graduated from the Castleton (Vt.) Medical College in 1829, settled first in Madison county, but soon removed to this town, where he acquired a wide professional business. He was one of the leading physicians of the county during his career and a prominent member of the County Medical Society. He was a fine botanist, knew the medicinal properties of almost all varieties of plants, held several

important town offices, and was one of the first men to espouse the cause of temperance. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Capt. Asahel Roundy and sister of Prof. Charles O. Roundy, the first principal of the Syracuse High School. She survives him and resides in Syracuse. They had eight children, of whom three are living: Major George Knapp Collins, a prominent lawyer, and John Asahel and Frank Collins, all of Syracuse.

Capt. Asahel Roundy was born in Rockingham, Windham county, Vt., July 29, 1784, and died in Spafford February 1, 1857. He was the seventh in line of descent from Philip Roundy, of Salem, Mass., the first settler. Philip had three children, Robert and Mark by his first wife and Mary by his second. Mark was a soldier in Captain Hill's company, which made an attack on the Narragansett Fort in Rhode Island in December, 1675, in what was known as King Philip's war, and was wounded in that engagement. Uriah, father of Asahel, was born October 27, 1756, married Lucretia Needham, and died May 1, 1813, residing during his lifetime in Rockingham. By his first wife, Lucretia, he had twelve children, Daniel, Hannah, Asahel, Lucy, Shadrack, Naomi, Lucretia, Mariah, Uriah, Mary, Almira, and Matilda.

Capt. Asahel Roundy came to Spafford from Rockingham, Vt., on horseback, in 1807. After the death of his father, Uriah, in 1813, his mother, brothers, and sisters came on from Rockingham and took up their residence about him in his new home in this town, and from thence scattered to different parts of the great West. In the war of 1812 Asahel was captain of a company of militia which saw service for a short period in the neighborhood of Sackett's Harbor. During the early history of this county a large share of the litigation was in justice courts in the different towns instead of the county seat as at the present time. On such occasions the best legal talent in the county was employed and every one suspended work to be present at the lawsuit. At such times it was not infrequent that Captain Roundy was called upon to try one side or the other of these cases, and Hon. Daniel Gott, who in olden times was considered one of the strongest trial lawyers in the county, once paid Captain Roundy the compliment of being one of the strongest advocates before a jury of any man he ever met. There were several remarkable men among the early pioneers of this town, but it is no disparagement of any of them to say that he was the most remarkable of them all. He was six feet tall, well proportioned, a perfect athlete, and an adept in all the sports that were common and par-

ticipated in by the men of those times. His education was only that of the common school but he had a remarkably retentive memory, and his mind was well stored with valuable information, including much poetry and song, all of which he was able to command and use to advantage both in public speech and in private conversation. He was a man physically and mentally well equipped.

The first settler at what is now known as Randall's Point, or Spafford Landing, came to Spafford early, while the country was then a wilderness, and undertook to build a log house at that place. In doing so he broke his leg by a log rolling upon him, Captain Roundy, finding him in this condition and no help being at hand, took him upon his back and bore him through the woods up an almost vertical pathway for a mile and a half to his house, where he was cared for until his recovery.

Captain Roundy at an early date purchased lands in the eastern part of the town, and laid out and built the road now known as the Bucktail. Anyone who has ever passed over this road will be likely to remember its ruggedness as equal to its picturesqueness. In early times as well as now it was a subject of jest. At that time the two principal parties in this State were known as Bucktails and Clintonians. Of the former he was at that time an active member; so much so that the people dubbed the road the Bucktail in recognition of that fact, and it has borne the name until the present time.

At an early time one or two burials were made in what is known as the Spafford cemetery, east of the Corners, which was then open pasture land. One day a funeral party came there with a corpse for burial, and the man who owned the land refused to let the interment take place, whereupon, as usual in such cases, they appealed to Captain Roundy, who went to the owner and bought and paid for the original land, which forms a part of that cemetery, and title to the same rests in his name or that of his descendants to this day.

Before 1831 it was common to imprison people for debt. On one occasion a man living on the main road in the southern part of the town was in debt. He was abusive, and resisted arrest. For a long time he kept himself concealed and locked in doors. He kept out of the way of the officers, as they were not permitted to break down doors to make such arrests. The officer went to Roundy, and he undertook to assist him in making the arrest. It was winter time, and he got a two-horse rig, put on all the bells he could find, and in the middle of

the night drove down to within one-half mile of the man's house, got out, and taking two bundles of straw under his arm walked down to the north end of the house, which had no windows in it, the only door of admittance being on the east side of the house near the northeast corner. Arriving at the place he set fire to the straw, whereupon the man with the bells and horses drove at a furious rate yelling "fire," which brought the man to the door in his nightdress, where he was met by Captain Roundy, who took him gently in his arms and turned him over to the officer.

At an early date Captain Roundy built a saw mill on the upper falls of the stream near the Bucktail road with a flume running over the precipice, and subsequently built a carding mill a little higher up stream. About this time a supposed distant relative of his came to town and claimed to have a knowledge of carding. He put him in charge of the mill. After he had been in possession for a time Captain Roundy thought it time to go over, investigate, and count up the profits of the adventure. To his mute astonishment he found the building entirely empty and his carding machinery carried away. This he subsequently found buried under a straw stack in the village of Cardiff.

At one time a log house stood on the green now existing at the Corners between the two churches. A woman living in this house after a while was discovered to have won the affections and regard of a neighbor woman's husband, with whom she proposed elopement. On the night fixed for this episode to take place there was a gathering of men on horseback in a distant part of the town, and after the elopers had gotten a mile or so on their journey they were overtaken by this cavalcade and escorted to Borodino. After a short stop they were persuaded to return and the man, making over his property to his wife, was permitted to go away undisturbed.

At an early date a dilapidated old house stood a short distance east of the Corners. It was rumored that an undesirable family had hired it and was going to move into town and likely to become a town charge. The people called upon the owner and tried to dissuade him from letting the property to these people, but he persisted, and was more or less abusive, much to the annoyance of his neighbors. One fine morning, just before the new settlers were to arrive, people were surprised to find this house razed to the ground. The owner was furious, and charged one of his neighbors with perpetrating the mischief and went to Captain Roundy, who was then a justice of the peace, and swore out

a warrant for the man. At that time the parties to a criminal or civil proceeding could not be sworn in their own behalf, and the defendant was often at the mercy of an unscrupulous witness. At the time of the trial every one turned out and very much regretted the turn of affairs, which seemed to be against the defendant. The complainant produced a witness, who swore that he was passing along the road in the night and saw the defendant tearing down the house, and he tried to get away from him, but he knew him, and was certain of his identity. The defendant was so unfortunate as not to be able to prove even an alibi. When the case was rested, much to the surprise of every one present, Captain Roundy discharged the defendant, claiming there was no cause of action against him. Of course it was a high handed proceeding, but everybody submitted because it was Captain Roundy's decision, and they all believed that he must have some internal light not discernible to the rest of them. Sometime afterwards one of his daughters said to him: "Father, how could you make that decision when you knew that witness swore point blank to the guilt of the defendant and there were no mitigating circumstances?" "Well," he said, "if you will never say anything about it I will tell you. I knew that that witness lied, for Colonel Hutchins and myself pulled down that building."

Captain Roundy married Hannah Weston on January 19, 1809. By her he had nine children, all of whom arrived at maturity. Among them were Uriah Roundy, at present a justice of the peace in this town; Prof. Charles O. Roundy, a former principal of the Syracuse High School, and Mary Ann, who married Dr John Collins, and is now a resident of Syracuse.

Thompson Burdick was born in the town of Hopkinton, R. I., September 1, 1753, and died at Spafford on October 5, 1830. He was fourth in line of descent from Robert Burdick, the first settler in this country and the common ancestor of all the Burdicks so far as known.

About 1661 a company was formed in Newport to colonize what was afterward known as Westerly, R. I. Among those who were members of that company and who settled upon the land near Pawtucket River was Robert Burdick and Tobias Saunders. In November of that year they made a clearing and put up a log house, but were promptly arrested by order of Gov. John Endicott, of Massachusetts, and carried prisoners to Boston. They were tried as trespassers, fined forty pounds apiece, and ordered to give bonds to keep the peace. They were kept in prison for several months, during which time they appealed to Eng-

land for redress. In the end the other members of the colonization company paid their fines and they were permitted to return to Rhode Island Colony. Robert married Ruth, daughter of Samuel and Tacy (Cooper) Hubbard, who was said to be the first white child born in Springfield, Mass. By her he had ten children, of whom Robert, Hubbard, Thomas, Naomi, Ruth, Benjamin, Samuel, Tacy, and Deborah arrived at maturity. From Thomas was descended the Rev. John Burdick who was recognized as one of the greatest Seventh Day preachers of his day. Hubbard Burdick married Hannah Maxson, by whom he had four children: Hubbard, Nathan, John and Ezekiel.

Hubbard resided in Hopkinton, R. I., and was one of the grantees of 5,300 acres of land sold under an order of the R. I. court October 2, 1711. This grant was situated in the southwestern portion of the town of Hopkinton. John Burdick, the son of Hubbard, was born May 19, 1721, and married Elizabeth Babcock, by whom he had eight children: Maxson, Thompson, Anne, John, Paul, Abigail, Sarah and Frances.

Thompson Burdick, son of John, married Tabithy Wilcox, and by her had ten children: Paul, William, Thompson, Ethel, Lucy, Nabba, Nancy, Polina, Betsey and Sophia. The major part of these were born at Pawcatuc Bridge, Stonington, Conn., and the balance in Brookfield, N. Y., to which place Thompson is said to have immigrated with his family in an ox-cart in 1796. In Brookfield he settled just south of the present village of Clarksville and remained there until about 1809, when he removed to Scott in Cortland county and settled in the northern part of the village of that name. At the latter place he remained until some time after the war of 1812, when he removed to the town of Spafford and took up his residence on lands forming the northern part of the Prindle farm, now so called. Here he remained until his death. At the time of his arrival in Spafford Thompson was a man well advanced in years and past the active period of life; still he was respected and highly regarded by his neighbors for his patriotism and many sterling qualities. His descendants are many and still remain in this and adjoining towns. Paul married and moved to Milwaukee, Wis. William removed to Pennsylvania, Pa. Thompson entered the service of the United States in the war of 1812 and was killed or died during service. He left a lad named Avery Burdick, who was brought up by his grandfather and became a prosperous citizen in this town and his descendants still remain. Ethel died unmarried. Lucy married John Collins, of Brookfield, and was the mother of Dr. John Collins, who

formerly practiced medicine in this town. Nabba married David Gates and settled in Brookfield. Nancy married George Frink. Polina married John Barber, of Scott, and their descendants still remain. Betsey married Elijah Knapp and was the mother of Mrs. William Barker and Mrs. Emeline K. Collins, of this town. Sophia married Hosea Palmer and settled in Scott. Thompson Burdick, sr., was a member of the first regiment of the Rhode Island line of Continentals in the war of the Revolution and served for nearly two years. He served first at Boston, afterwards at Point Judith, R. I., and was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, at which place he was wounded by a gun shot in the leg, and afterwards in that of Trenton.

In December, 1828, Peter Picket built a saw mill on Cold Brook which was operated by B. W. Taft. In 1872 it was rebuilt and is now owned by the heirs of the late William H. Lawrence, who formerly had a flax mill there. In 1830 a grist mill was erected in the same neighborhood by Dr. David Mellen, who came from Hudson, N. Y. The mill was burned in 1852. The present feed mill there was built by John P. Taft, in 1863.

In 1838 the town had eighteen whole school districts, 766 scholars, and expended \$321.69; in 1850 there were 496 scholars and \$826.72 expended. Between 1844 and 1855 the schools were under the direction of a town superintendent, and those who filled that office were Mott Haight, 1844, 1848, and 1854; Daniel G. Frisbie, 1845; Oscar E. Moseley, 1846-47; Lafayette Foster, 1849; no record, 1850 and 1853; Charles H. Buffington, 1851; Joseph H. Bulfinch, 1852; George W. Spalding, 1855.

The early inhabitants of Spafford manifested an active interest in all public matters, and upon important occasions expressed their opinions with unmistakable force. Politics, religion, and education commanded their attention no less than the personal affairs of life, and from an early day a spirit of ambition has existed throughout the town. This fact is evident from the number of Spafford's sons and daughters who have attained distinction in their chosen fields of labor. An illustration of this commendable spirit which prevailed in the community occurred on June 26, 1831, when an anti-Masonic meeting was held at the house of Samuel Parker, at which Amasa Sessions was chairman and John Chandler secretary. Col. Phineas Hutchins, Mr. Sessions and Alexander R. Jackson were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressing approval of the "bold and patriotic cause of the minority of

our Legislature, and also of the able and pointed letter of the Hon. Richard Rush."

Spafford is distinctively an agricultural town, and as such it ranks among the leading farming sections of the State. Grain, fruit, hay, potatoes, etc., are raised in abundance. The soil is well watered, mostly by springs and small brooks, and in places is underlaid with an excellent blue limestone, suitable for building purposes. Here is quarried building stone at a higher elevation than at any other point in the county. Within recent years the shore of Skaneateles Lake in this town has in several places been utilized by summer residents, who have erected thereon a number of attractive cottages.

The population of Spafford has been as follows:

In 1820, 1,294; 1825, 1,450; 1830, 2,647; 1835, 2,404; 1840, 1,873; 1845, 1,977; 1850, 1,903; 1855, 1,816; 1860, 1,814; 1865, 1,566; 1870, 1,595; 1875, 1,486; 1880, 1,450; 1890, 1,227; 1892, 1,210.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE TOWN OF OTISCO.

This town was not formed until several years after the first settlements were made. The date of its organization is March 21, 1806, when it was formed of parts of Pompey, Marcellus and Tully. It is about five miles long and a little more than four broad, and is situated southwest of the center of the county, bounded east by La Fayette and Tully, south by Spafford and Tully, west by Otisco Lake and Spafford, and north by Onondaga and a small part of Marcellus. Its surface consists principally of the high ridge between the valleys of Onondaga Creek and Otisco Lake. The hills are generally steep and their summits rolling, and 1,600 to 1,700 feet above tide. Otisco Lake, on the west border of the town, is in a valley 1,000 feet below the summits of the hills, is a beautiful body of water five miles long, in the midst of picturesque scenery, and 772 feet above tide water. Bear Mountain, so called from the number of bears infesting its forests in early years, is in the northeast part of the town, and is one of the principal elevations. The original forest was heavy and consisted chiefly of deciduous trees upon the hills, with some hemlock and pine

in the valleys. The clearing of the land was accomplished only by arduous labor, but when ready for cultivation it was found to consist of sandy and gravelly loam, fertile and well adapted to general farming. Large crops of wheat, corn, and other grains have rewarded the industrious agriculturist. With all but three towns in the county of greater acreage the census of 1855 shows Otisco to have held second place in the production of maple sugar, and of apples, and third place in the number of bushels of spring wheat. In this respect the town has been underrated by those not conversant with the facts. Clark wrote of it almost fifty years ago:

Its present appearance would compare favorably with any town in the county. Its inhabitants are hardy, industrious, frugal and independent, attentive to their own business, out of debt, and have the means of sustaining themselves. Not a pauper or a lawyer is there in the town, nor a man unable or unwilling to pay his school bills. Gospel and schools are well supported, hard times are unknown. It is said a hundred dollars could not be lent in this town. None are very rich and none are very poor.

The conditions of agricultural communities have changed since that was written, and yet in many respects the description is true to-day.

Otisco contains military lots which were originally in the towns of Pompey, Marcellus and Tully, numbered and drawn as follows:

Nos. 55, 71, and 86, of Pompey, drawn by John Uthest, alias Joost Hess, Thomas O. Bryan, and John Bogg respectively. Numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, and 16, of Tully, drawn consecutively by Gen. James Clinton (the first two), Joshua Kelly, Lewis Dubois, (13 reserved for Gospel and schools), Capt. William Ball, Martin Decker, and William Peak. Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95, of Marcellus, drawn consecutively by John Wilmot, Lieut. William Pennington, Christian Baker, Jacob Wyshover, William Smith, Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Stephens, Capt. Peter I. Vosburgh (part of 91), Gilbert Utter, Edward Walker, Abraham Wilson, Holmes Austin, William Thuttle, Obediah Hill, Ichabod Alling, Ensign Robert Provost.

Although a few Revolutionary soldiers lived in this town, as recorded in Chapter XV, it is not known that any of the grantees of these lots ever settled on their lands.

Settlement in Otisco territory began in 1798 when Oliver Tuttle and his son Daniel, and possibly his son William, came on horseback from Cincinnatus, in what is now Cortland county, and began improvements on lot 97, near the head of Otisco Lake. While they were thus employed the father was taken very sick and was cared for by Daniel until able to sit on a horse, when they returned to Cincinnatus. The journey was made through the forest, without roads, and the first dwelling was reached at Homer.

It was four years before they returned to Otisco, and they then found several families of settlers. Oliver Tuttle built the first frame house in 1804. Tyler Frisbie, who had the statement directly from the sons of Daniel Tuttle, and also from the sons of Mr. Alpheus Bouttelle, who settled in Otisco in 1804, from the town of Pompey, has no doubt but Mr. Tuttle was the first settler of the town.

Chauncy Rust, said by Clark to have been the first settler, moved his family from La Fayette in April, 1801. Mr. Rust was from Northampton, Mass. During this year and the following a large number of settlers arrived, principally from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the whole town filled up rapidly.

Among others of the first settlers were Jonathan B. Nichols, Charles and Benoni Merriman, Solomon Judd and Lemon Gaylord, in 1801; Otis Baker, Noah Parsons, Nathaniel Loomis, Amos and Isaac Cowles, in 1802; Benjamin Cowles, Josiah Clark, Daniel Bennett, Elias and Jared Thayer, Henry Elethrop, Samuel, Ebenezer and Luther French, Jared and Noah Parsons, and Erastus Clapp.

Joseph Cady Howe moved from Chesterfield, Mass., into that part of Pompey which is now La Fayette in 1799 and three years later he, his brother, Zara Davis Howe, and Apollos King moved into the the south part of Otisco. About this time Josephus Barker, Judah Hopkins, Oliver Bostwick, Timothy Everett, and Charles Clark settled in the east part, and Uriah Fish, Thomas Redway, Daniel Hurlburt, settled in the northwestern part.

These early settlers came "with the Bible in one hand and the spelling book in the other," and laid the foundations for the development of a virtuous and vigorous people. The first religious meeting held in the town was at the house of Chauncey Rust in September, 1801, and from that time they were steadily maintained, and on the 9th of May, 1808, Rev. Hugh Wallis, of Pompey, presiding, Charles Merriman, Rachel Merriman, Samuel French, Benjamin Cowles, Phineas Sparks, Oliver Tuttle, Abigail Tuttle, Ebenezer French, jr., Amos Cowles, Luther French, and Solomon Judd, organized the Congregational church of Otisco, and the society adopted as its name, "The Washington Religious Society of Otisco." Its first church edifice was a frame structure standing on the farm now owned by Irving W. Bardwell, a short distance north of Otisco Center. The only means for heating this building during the whole time it was used for worship was by the use of little foot stoves brought thither from the scattered homes of the

congregation. In the year 1816 a larger church was built in the center of the village on a desirable site which the society still retains. From the building of the second church down to 1855 it would be difficult to find a rural community more general in attendance at church, a larger and better trained choir, a more generally attended Sunday school, or a larger or more intelligent society of young people. In the fall of 1805 Rev. George Colton was called as their first minister, but he remained only a few months. December 9, 1807, Rev. William J. Wilcox, of Sandisfield, Mass., was invited to the pastorate which he accepted and continued until March 15, 1821. The subsequent pastors of the church have been Revs. Charles Johnson, July 19, 1821, to September 3, 1823. Richard S. Corning, November 15, 1824, for nine succeeding years. Levi Parsons, May 1, 1834, supply one year. Levi Griswold, stated supply nearly a year and pastor two years. Sidney Mills, stated supply two years from April 1, 1839. Thaddeus Pomeroy, two years from December 14, 1841. Clement Lewis, stated supply two years. Addison K. Strong, supply in June, 1846, and pastor nine years. Levi Parsons (son of the before mentioned pastor of that name), two years. Medad Pomeroy, five years from 1858, succeeded in the following order by J. M. Jenks, Alvin Baker, James S. Baker, Isaac O. Best, R. C. Allison, Edward Strong, John Brash, Henry B. Hudson, J. J. Munro, J. E. Beecher, F. B. Fraser and Addison K. Strong again, who returned to the church early in 1894 and remained until his death. The present church was built in 1892. The membership is 110.

In order that their children might be educated the pioneers of Otisco provided a school soon after the first settlement. The first teacher in the town was Lucy Cowles, afterwards the wife of Rev. George Colton. The school house was built of logs in 1804. Luther French, afterwards a physician, two of his sisters, Lucy, who married Bela Darrow, and Anna, who married William King, and Timothy Everett were among the early teachers. Lucy was teaching in the first log school house at the time of the great eclipse in the summer of 1806; some of her pupils came a distance of three miles. In later years Charles and Lyman Kingsley, Nathaniel Bostwick, still living at Onondaga Valley, Warner Abbott, B. J. Cowles, and E. V. P. French were leading teachers. Later still came Halsey W. Noyes, Harvey C. Griffin, Emerson C. Pomeroy, Eveline T. Howe who married Harris Kingsley, Ruth Cox who married Dr. Simeon S. French, and her sister Susan who married a Rev. Mr. Gardner and is living in Battle Creek, Mich. Probably the

teacher who was most efficient in lifting the calling to the dignity of a profession in this town, and who is to-day the peer of any person in the State in mathematics, a good scientist and linguist, and an excellent teacher in all respects, is Edwin A. Strong, now filling one of the chairs of science in the Michigan State School at Ypsilanti.

While the early settlers of the town were thus establishing religion and education in their town, they labored six days in every week in clearing and tilling their lands, or in connection with the early mercantile and manufacturing operations. At the same time the population increased, neighbors became more accessible to each other, and the beginning of the small hamlet was made.

In the war of the Revolution, Leavett Billings served his country three years. He was in the battle of Monmouth, and often made the remark that he "never was so glad to see the backs of any men as he was those of the British when they turned to run."

Ebenezer French, jr., went twice with his father as minute men; was with the army at Long Island, and also at the surrender of Burgoyne, and at the celebrated crossing of the Delaware he had a hand hurt so that amputation of one finger was necessary. In his regular enlistment he was in Col. Artemus Ward's regiment of Massachusetts troops. In the Shay rebellion he enlisted to aid in the execution of the laws.

Christopher Monk enlisted with Massachusetts troops, and afterwards settled and died in Otisco. Israel Frisbie and Apollos King were both in that war, and these five are laid at rest in the Southern Cemetery of this town.

Others who shared in the Revolution were John Ladue, in the New York troops; Elon Norton, in Colonel Swift's regiment of Connecticut troops; Chauncey Atkins, Samuel Stewart, sr., and Capt. Eliakim Clark.

In the war of 1812 the following persons enlisted from this town: Dr. Luther French, as surgeon; Otis Baker, Charles Kingsley, Daniel Hurlburt, Amos Goodell, Samuel Stewart, jr., Thomas Redway, Ira Newman, John Van Benthuisen, Samuel Kinyon, Robert Johnson, Robert Rainy, and Heman Griffin. In the war of the Rebellion the town maintained its repute for patriotism and answered the calls for soldiers promptly and freely.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Daniel Bennett, April 1, 1806. Dan Bradley, of Marcellus, was chairman, Judah Hopkins was chosen supervisor; Josephus Barker, town clerk; and Noah

Parsons, Lemon Gaylord, and Josephus Barker, assessors. An extra town meeting was held in the month of August following, at the school house near Daniel Bennett's tavern, at which a committee of three was chosen to ascertain the center of the town, in order to centrally locate the public buildings.

Near Otisco village Jesse Swan settled in 1809 and opened a store and a tavern; these were situated about a mile south of the present village site. Charles Clark settled on the farm where he lived so long in 1809; he built a saw mill, and a fulling mill, and lived to nearly a century.

Joseph Baker, a native of Chesterfield, Mass., where he was born in November, 1778, followed his brothers, Erastus, Lemuel, and Thomas to Pompey West Hill in 1804. In 1810 he removed to Otisco, where he died June 8, 1855. He married Betsey Danforth and they had eleven children. After her death in 1840 he married the widow of Capt. Timothy Pomeroy, of Otisco. He was a farmer, and cleared many tracts of land for others.

Dr. Jonathan S. Judd began practice in his profession in Otisco in 1806, and Dr. Luther French two or three years later. They were both men of consequence in the town. Dr. Ashbel Searl was a student in the office of Dr. French, and after finishing his studies he remained in the town in practice until 1850, when he removed to Onondaga Valley, where he continued in business. Dr. Horatio Smith came a little later, but left the town about the same time; his son, Willis G. Smith, studied with his father, and in due time practiced with him, and remained after his father went away. Dr. Simeon S. French, son of Dr. Luther French, grew to manhood in the town, and studied medicine with Dr. Parks, of La Fayette. After five years of practice in his native town and Onondaga he moved to Battle Creek, Mich., and after fifty years of practice there is still in the harness. He was a surgeon in the late war, where it was his privilege to save many limbs from amputation.

In 1819 Lamberton Munson migrated from Massachusetts and settled in the south part of the town on the Hamilton and Skaneateles turnpike. Neighbors of his were Thomas Lyman, father of John, and ex-District Attorney Frederick A. Lyman, Ira, Richard and Ebenezer Pompey, Luther Colton, Abraham Wilkin and Joseph Baker. Of these Mr. Lyman located about a mile south of the Center, in February, 1822, after traveling from Northampton, Mass., with a team. They used a

sleigh part of the distance, when the snow went off, and they had to buy a wagon to continue the journey, which required ten days. Mr. Lyman was father of five sons and seven daughters. John and F. A. are the only sons now living.

Alpheus Bouttelle settled in Otisco Valley previous to this and later came Alvah Munson, Levi Rice and Oren T. Frisbie. Farther down the valley and near Amber, were Ladowick Hotchkiss, Squire Willard and Seneca C. Hemenway. At Amber, where a little hamlet gathered, lived Killian Van Rensselaer, who was an influential Mason of that time and doubtless to him may be given the credit of establishing some of the higher bodies of that order in so small a place. Alanson Adams was a merchant at Amber for fifty years, where Mr. Griffin is now located; A. J. Niles also carried on business there many years. Julius, George D., and Nelson Bishop were reputable farmers at Oak Hill, while Heman Griffin conducted a hotel on the western slope of that hill as long as the stages and their passengers made it profitable. Stephen Wilbur, now living on the hill, is the oldest native living in the town. Saul Bailey, the wealthiest man in the town, lived a little to the north of the hill and George W. Card.

About Otisco Center on various farms at an early day lived Seth Clark, Zephany Merriman, Jabez Whitmore, Josiah Everett, Peleg Corey, Phineas Sparks, Sturgis Sherwood, Daniel and Ichabod Ross; the last two were brothers and it is a curious fact that they lived in separate houses on their undivided farm, that no difference ever arose between them. If one started to plow a field the other kept out. In an early day on the small stream leading into Christian Hollow, east from the Center, were four mills, one woolen and three saw mills, all of which have disappeared.

Aaron Drake was a wagonmaker at Amber in early years. James L. Niles was a lifelong resident of the town and died in June, 1894; he served five years as supervisor and was a son of Albert and Polly Niles, who settled early; he was a brother of A. J. Niles, before mentioned as merchant and postmaster at Amber, and who died in March, 1893. Benjamin Kinyon was a native of the town and was born May 16, 1815; he lived on the family homestead to about 1888, when he moved into Amber village and there died May 30, 1894. Otis Baker was an early settler who was much respected; he came to the town in 1802 and died September 18, 1864, at the age of eighty-four years.

Otisco has contributed eighteen physicians to the medical profession,

and to the names already given of early doctors may be added those of Drs. Samuel Kingsley, Luther Cowles, Elisha Merriman, Daniel Frisbie, Theodore C. Pomeroy, and W. W. Munson.

The clerical profession has received thirteen natives of the town, prominent among the early ones being Marcus and Vinal Smith, Austin Wilcox, Medad and Lemuel S. Pomeroy, and later Dr. Alvah L. Frisbie, of the First Congregational church of Des Moines, Iowa; Edward Strong, son of the late Rev. Dr. A. K. Strong, whose father was also a clergyman; Charles C. Hemenway, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Auburn; Frank Bailey, Henry W. Tuttle, and David G. Smith.

The cultivation of the soil has always been the chief occupation of Otisco men. What little manufacturing the town ever had has disappeared, with the exception of a saw mill or two. For many years a large business was carried on at Otisco Center in the manufacture of grain fanning mills. The first grist mill in the town was built by Charles Merriman in 1806; the only one of the kind now in town is situated by a small stream west of the Center and owned by Daniel Gambie. Mercantile business, too, has only been sufficient for the needs of the community. Daniel Bennett is given the credit of keeping the first store in town in 1802 and Michael Johnson the first store in 1808. Since then there has always been one or two stores at the Center and at Amber, the merchants usually acting as postmasters. Lester Judson now carries on a store at Otisco Center, and Mr. Griffin at Amber. The first postmaster in town was Dr. Luther French in 1814 at Otisco Center. There are now four post-offices in the town, at the Center, Amber, Otisco Valley, and Zealand, near the head of the lake.

Among the prominent farmers of the past may be mentioned:

Thomas Radway, Oliver Bostwick, Otis Baker, Elisha Cowles, Thomas Parent, Stephen Pomeroy, Nathaniel B. Searl, Captain Pelton and Philander S. Munson. The pioneers for a few years had to go to Jamesville or Manlius to get their wheat ground for family use, and to Albany to find a market. It is related that Thomas Parent once drew a load of wheat to Albany, but found the price so low that he brought it all the way back to Otisco. Some of the later successful farmers are Geo. D. Redway (who has on his farm lineal descendants from a flock of fourteen sheep that were driven into the town in 1806 by Thomas Redway), Willis C. Fish, Marcus Hotchkiss, Solomon Wheeler, William Hurlburt, Jno. W. Baker, Edward M. Kingsley, Irving W. Bardwell, Samuel N. Cowles, Lewis Ellis, I. T. Frisbie. Farm products of the town are now largely marketed at Tully.

Willis Gaylord was nine years old when his father moved into Otisco. He was prominently connected with the Albany Cultivator and the Gene-

see Farmer, two of the leading agricultural papers of that day; he was also an able contributor to the general literature and scientific journals of his time and remarkable for his love of and perseverance in the study and mastery of Virgil. He possessed natural ingenuity, which led him to construct an organ which was in use many years. He was physically incapable of hard manual labor, by reason of an early affliction, but his mind was active. He made palm leaf hats, bound books and otherwise occupied himself. He wrote a history of the war of 1812 which was submitted to Lewis H. Redfield, but he declined to publish it; he afterwards, however, admitted his mistake in not accepting it. He died at Howlett Hill, March 27, 1844, aged fifty years.

Willis Gaylord Clark and Lewis Gaylord Clark were twin brothers, sons of Capt. Eliakim Clark, cousins of Willis Gaylord, and were born in Otisco in April, 1808. Their boyhood was marked by more than the usual juvenile pranks and generally of an original type. They were noted for wonderful memory and would repeat sermons once heard almost verbatim. Each won for himself a name in the world of letters. Willis wrote many essays, some fine poems and was a correspondent of leading English magazines. He was made editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, but found time to write the celebrated "Ollapodiana Papers" which were published in the Knickerbocker Magazine, of which his brother Lewis was then editor, and continued as such many years. Both brothers gained a national reputation.

Carrie M. Congdon, writer of "Guardian Angels," and other poems, lived in this town. The work of her pen was produced under great trial and discomfort; she died young.

As the town increased in population the need of further church societies was felt and on the 18th of August, 1824, a meeting of citizens was held at the Lake House, then kept by David Moore, and proceeded to organize the Amber Religious Society. The church was erected with the understanding that it should belong to no one denomination, but should be for the use of any that desired it. Miles Bishop, Barber Kenyon, and Samuel Kenyon were chosen a building committee and empowered to select a site and build a church. Robert Kenyon and Isaac Briggs with the committee formed the first board of trustees of the church. The building was of wood and cost \$1,300. The Methodists only kept up regular service. In 1866 the hill on which the church stands was lowered and the church rebuilt at a cost of \$1,450.

The third religious organization in the town was the Maple Grove

Methodist Episcopal church. In 1832 a class of twenty-eight members was organized at the Seeley school house by Peres Case, a local preacher. Regular services were continued in the school house until 1850 when the present church was erected; the site was donated by Amos Abbott. The society was incorporated February 27, 1850, Warner Abbott, John Case, Lewis Pickett, trustees. The church was rebuilt and rededicated in 1876 and stands on a beautiful spot among the farms of northeast Otisco.

St. Patrick's church was erected in 1870 on the north border of Otisco village, under the supervision of Rev. F. T. Purcell, of Skaneateles, who had charge of a mission here for some time. On December 25, 1886, the church was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1889 on a site adjoining that of the Congregational church on the south.

About thirty years ago the Reformed Methodist people organized a society in Otisco and they now have a church about a mile south from Otisco Center. The society is prosperous.

The population of this town at different dates is given in the following figures:

1835, 1,863; 1840, 1,906; 1835, 1,701; 1850, 1,804; 1855, 1,725; 1860, 1,848; 1865, 1,696; 1870, 1,602; 1875, 1,532; 1880, 1,558; 1890, 1,326; 1892, 1,311.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town, as far as now obtainable:

Joseph D. Hopkins, 1806; Jonathan B. Nichols, 1807; Joseph Barker, 1808-17; Jonathan B. Nichols, 1817-21; Joseph Barker, 1821-22; Jared Parsons, 1822-25; Warner Abbott, 1836-37; Richard Pomeroy, 1838; Simeon T. Clark, 1839; Jared Parsons, 1840; Nathaniel B. Searle, 1841; Asel S. Bissell, 1842; Benjamin J. Cowles, 1843-45; Solomon Wheeler, 1884-86; James Henderson, 1886-88; M. Meara, 1888-89; Samuel N. Cowles, 1889-90; James L. Miles, 1890-93; Henry Tuffley, 1893-96.

Otisco is not fruitful of early recollection and incident, though there are some authenticated traditions connected with its history. Among them is that of an Indian family said to have lived somewhere in the vicinity of the foot of Otisco Lake, the paternal of which and all of his children were thickly covered with a coating of hair, like that of a bear. The family was supposed to be possessed of an evil spirit and was shunned by all other Indians. This tradition still has firm believers among the Onondaga Indians, who once had a trail to the lake whither they went to hunt and fish. The Otisco Lake was a picturesque sheet of water until the State, in 1863, converted it into a feeder for the Erie Canal, since which time it has been subject to heavy draft at times during the summer, lowering the water and materially widening its

shores. A dam for this purpose was constructed across the outlet. It might fairly be supposed that in such a mountainous region in connection with the fact that not far from the town there is much limestone, that good quarries of building stone would be found, but there are none. The ledges are mainly composed of red and brown shale. There is, however, a singular deposit of *Marcellus goniatite* or "horn rock," on the road from South Onondaga to Otisco. The "horns" are like those found along the east shore of Skaneateles Lake, near Glen Haven. They are said by geologists to be the remains of molluska, deposited when the region was covered with water, like the crustacea which make the present beds of marl, from which cement is made, here and there over a large belt of country. There are geologists who class these "horns" with coral. Their origin is not definitely known; at least geologists disagree in their opinions. It was said fifty years ago of this town, when there was "not a pauper or a lawyer in it, not a man unable or unwilling to pay his school bills," that its condition was described by a Chinese aphorism:

Where spades grow bright, and idle swords grow dull,
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full,
Where church paths are by frequent feet outworn,
Law court yards weedy, silent and forlorn,
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride,
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied,—
Where these signs are, they truly indicate,
A happy people and well-governed State.

Though the last half century has wrought changes in Otisco, as elsewhere, it is still a town of superior characteristics. Its population, always small comparatively, has slowly dwindled, it is true, since 1840, as the population of most other towns has fallen off and mainly been added to that of the city, but it must always remain possessed of its own peculiar advantages and maintain more or less of the sterling character which its pioneers brought to it.