



ESSEX COUNTY, formed from Clinton, 1st March, 1799, is bounded N. by Clinton, E. by Lake Champlain, separating it from the state of Vermont, S. by Washington and Warren, and W. by Franklin and Hamilton counties; greatest length, N. and S. 43, greatest breadth E. and W. 41, miles; area 1162 square miles, exclusive of Lake Champlain;* situate between $43^{\circ} 49'$ and $44^{\circ} 26'$ N. Lat., $2^{\circ} 40'$ and $3^{\circ} 45'$ E. Long.; centrally distant from New York 271, and from Albany 126, miles.

Surface mountainous; the Kayaderosseras ridge crossing it on the S. E.; bounding for 20 miles the western margin of Lake Champlain; the Clinton ridge running centrally and north-easterly over it to the lake, on the N. E. angle, and the Au Sable range filling the whole of the N. W. section. These ridges have irregular and broken summits, varying in height from 500 to 1500 feet above their bases, and the White Face mountain of the Au Sable has an elevation of 2600 feet.

The valley between the Kayaderosseras and Clinton ranges is drained N. by Bouquet river and its tributaries, S. by Schoharie river and its branches; and that between the Clinton and Au Sable mountains, by the Hudson southward, and branches of the Au Sable northward. Thus it will be perceived that near the centre of the latitude of the county a water shed stretches across it, giving opposite

* This area is from the returns of the supervisors in 1835, giving 744,002 acres. The statistical table of Burr's Atlas gives 1779 square miles, or 1,138,500 acres.

courses to the streams. The Saranac drains the valley, traversing the extreme N. W. angle of the county, and between the Au Sable and Chateaugua mountains.

Bouquet river is formed by two branches, the south and the west. The first has its source in the Moriah, and flows N. W. by Elizabethtown, within 60 rods of the county buildings, through Essex to Lake Champlain at Wellsborough, 23 miles N. of Crown Point, a distance of about 35 miles; the second rises in Chesterfield and Lewis, and has a crooked course of less than 20 miles. The branches unite about 5 miles from the mouth. It is navigable only 2 miles from the lake, boats being stopped there by the falls, at which there are mills, and the remains of an entrenchment thrown up by Gen. Burgoyne. Its chief tributaries are Black creek and Roaring brook of the south branch.

Sable, or River Au Sable, has also two branches. The south, and main one, issues from a lake on the south line of Keene, and flows through a broad and deep valley by a N. W. course of about 25 miles, to the line of Clinton county, at Jaysville, where it receives the west branch. The latter also rises in Keene, from a lake centrally situated, and in a vale of the Sable mountains, and runs by the same course of about 20 miles to its recipient. From the junction, the stream continues a N. W. course of about 15 miles to Lake Champlain, forming for the greater part of the way, the line between Clinton and Essex counties. The current is rapid, supplying many mill sites; its channel being that of a deep canal with many locks, and is an object of much curiosity, particularly at Adgate's Falls. These falls are about three miles above the mouth, and three west of Port Kent upon the lake, and have their name from a proprietor of some valuable mills there. The water pours over a precipice 80 feet high into a narrow channel, whose walls of rock rise perpendicularly from sixty to one hundred feet, and are separated at the entrance about seventy feet. At what is called the "High Bridge," about half a mile below the falls, it is narrowed to twenty-seven feet, and the water is 35 feet deep; over this chasm a bridge was once thrown, but has been suffered to decay. There is an indifferent road from the falls to the bridge, whose site is yet a wilderness. This passage is directly through a ridge which crosses the course of the river, and is much higher than the falls, from which the stream is cast at its foot, and the top of the ridge is level table land. The walls upon either side of the chasm have the appearance of art, and look in many places as if they had obeyed the plummet's law. The length of the ravine through the ridge exceeds a mile.

It may be well doubted if the chasm has been made by the water, since it is not the only one of the kind in the hill; another (if not more than one,) runs parallel to this, but of less length, and is entirely dry. But a third, as deep as either, crosses these at right angles, near the High Bridge, and being partly filled with earth and leaves, admits a passage to the water's edge. The depth of the chasm, including that of the water, is said to be here 135 feet. The rock is of the same siliceous character as that which borders and underlays the river for several miles above. It is certainly one of the most singular and curious water courses in the state.

There are many small ponds and lakes among the hills, in every part of the county.

The whole of this county lies within the northern primitive district, except a strip of lower secondary, which borders the lake for many miles, and which has generally a surface rock of lime. Iron ore of the best quality abounds every where on the hills; marble is apparent in Moriah; plumbago in several districts; ochres, from which paint is made, in Ticonderoga; and some copper, it is said, has been discovered in the northern part of the county.

The timber, which is very abundant, and of large size, consists of white and black oak, white and yellow pine, maple, beech, poplar, walnut, butternut, birch, ash, elm, basswood, cherry, fir, spruce, hemlock, &c. The forests are stocked with game, and the waters richly stored with fish. Springs and rivulets of purest water gush from every hill, and the climate is highly salubrious. The flats and undulating champaign along the lake and the valleys, are susceptible of beneficial culture.

The inhabitants are hardy and industrious, and chiefly from New England, or descendants of those sent forth by that hive of nations.

The great business of the county has been that of getting lumber, immense quantities being sent from the eastern portions by the Champlain lake and canal

to the markets on the Hudson river; and the making and manufacturing of iron. Engaged in these pursuits, the inhabitants do not raise sufficient bread stuffs for their consumption. Flour is imported in the barrel, and much wheat for manufacture. But as the timber becomes culled, and the finer qualities more difficult to procure, more attention is given to agriculture, and its returns amply repay the labour bestowed upon it.—The county has 15 towns.

CHESTERFIELD, taken from Willsborough, 20th February, 1802, including Schuyler's island in the lake; surface mountainous, the Clinton range covering it; but along the lake the land is arable, and easy of tillage; the soil, a sandy loam, mingled with clay. There are several small ponds, of which Butternut and Auger are the largest, and there are some small streams; but the great water-course is the Au Sable. Iron ore abounds. In the S. W. part of the town is a natural cave in which ice is preserved during the year. Agriculture here forms now the principal business of the inhabitants, and wheat is said to yield from 15 to 20 bushels the acre. Port Kent and Port Douglass, upon the lake, the former 2 miles N. and the latter 2 miles S. of Point Trembleau, and Keeseville, are villages. The first, 149 miles N. E. of Albany, and 25 from Elizabethtown, and 4 E. from Keeseville, 15 S. from Plattsburg, on the lake, has 2 landings, 3 store houses, post office, 1 tavern, 1 store, 16 dwellings, and is the port for the valley of the Au Sable river, from which vast quantities of lumber and iron are exported. *Port Douglass*, from which much lumber is also sent, is the shipping place of the Clintonville iron works, and contains a wharf, store house, and 3 or 4 dwellings. The steamboats plying on the lake stop regularly at Port Kent. From this place there is a wide and beautiful prospect, including the lake and its islands, the shores and mountains of Vermont, and the fine village of Burlington, distant 11 miles.

Keeseville, so called from the founder, Mr. Richard Keese, formerly "Anderson's Falls," distant from Albany N. 150, from Elizabeth 20, from Plattsburg S. 16, miles, contains 1200 inhabitants, 200 dwellings, 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Catholic, churches; an incorporated academy, 4 other schools, 1 very large grist mill, with 5 run of stones, and another with 3 run of stones; a woollen factory, making annually 2500 yards of cloths and kerseyne; the Manchester Cotton Manufacturing Company, incorporated 8th May, 1835, capital authorised 50,000 dollars; 5 saw mills, 1 gang-mill, with 28 saws, producing five millions feet per annum of white pine boards and plank; 1 trip hammer shop, and 5 fires, employed principally on iron for waggons, and 1 rolling and slitting mill, and nail factory, making 1000 tons of nails per annum, 1 cupola furnace, and machine shop, 2 taverns, 12 stores, an extensive brewery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper; the Essex County Bank, capital \$100,000; 1 large tannery, 6 lawyers, 7 physicians. The buildings lately erected, and the best in the village, are of a fine grained quartzose stone, which underlays the county in well defined strata. Farms around the town are worth from 5 to 20 dollars the acre. A gently inclining plane rises westward from the village for 4 or 5 miles. There are two falls in the village, the upper about 13, the lower distant 100, yards, of about 18 feet, and much of the power is unemployed. One half the river at the lower dam is owned by an incorporated company at Troy; the remainder of the stream belongs to individuals. Grain for the flouring mills here has been brought from Ohio to the Welland canal, thence by land from Ogdensburg, distant 120 miles; supplies are commonly obtained from the Erie canal, and in 1835 were procured from Montreal. A rail road is constructed from this place to Port Kent, distant by the valley of the river $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

In 1802 this place was a wilderness, when the first saw mill was built; in 1814 a grist mill was erected, in 1815 the rolling mill, and 1829 the forge. It is now the centre of business for the great iron and lumber district of the Au Sable valley, and belongs to the two counties, Essex and Clinton, lying partly in each. For further notice of this valley see "Clinton county."

CROWN POINT, organised 7th March, 1780; N. from Albany 100 miles; along the lake the surface for the breadth of four miles is level, and the soil, principally, clay loam; high mountains pervade the west; drained centrally and eastwardly by Putnam's creek. Crown Point, whence the name of the town and the ancient Fort, is situated at the N. E. extremity, and is formed by an extensive deep bay on the W. skirted by a steep mountain, and on the N. and E. by the body of the lake. The fort, St. Frederick, was built here by the French, in 1731, on the bank of the lake, but was subsequently blown up; and its site is now marked by a heap of

stones. After the capture of this post, in 1756, Fort Crown Point was erected about 47 feet above the level of the lake, Lat. N. 44° 3' Long. W. 73° 29', from London. May 14th, 1775, it fell into the hands of the Americans, but was evacuated in 1776, and re-occupied by the British. The walls were of wood and earth, 16 feet high, 22 thick, enclosing an area of 1,500 yards square, surrounded by a deep and broad ditch cut in the granite rock with great labour. There were here a double row of strong stone barracks, and in the N. a gate with a strong draw-bridge, and covered way leading to the lake. The whole is now in ruins, and the outworks, which were extensive, are heaps of rubbish. Near this place 13th October, 1776, terminated the disastrous expedition against Canada, by the total destruction of our lake fleet, under the command of Arnold. *Crown Point* and *Morrow's mills*, are villages. The former, 23 miles from *Elizabeth*, has a post office, Presbyterian church, tavern, store, several saw mills, and about 20 dwellings. Much lumber business is done here. The latter, 20 miles from *Elizabeth*, has a store, 2 taverns, grist, and saw mills, blast furnace, which has not been in operation, clothing works, and some 20 dwellings, upon Putnam's creek, which affords fine water power. There is a ferry here over the lake.

ELIZABETHTOWN, organised 12th February, 1798; since modified; from Albany 126, from Lake Champlain W. 8 miles; surface mountainous; the Clinton range, running through it, having broad valleys, the largest of which, called "*Pleasant Valley*," is drained, N. E. by the Bouquet river, while its tributaries "*Black Creek*," and "*Roaring Brook*," course other vales. The mountains have points of considerable elevation. The *Giant of the Valley*, a mile S. W. of *Elizabeth* village, rises 1,200 feet above the level of the plain, and *Rover's Hill*, on the E. has not much less altitude. From the former, there is an extensive and beautiful view, embracing the whole valley of Lake Champlain, the Green Mountains, the vales of Vermont, and its villages of Burlington, Vergennes, Middlebury, and others, with Plattsburg, and the whole western shore of the Lake: And northward and southward may be traced the irregular, but continuous line of the mountain chain, with its soaring summits. On the N. E. this mountain has an almost perpendicular declivity of 700 feet. Wood and water, and iron of the best quality abound, and iron works have been established upon the Bouquet, 6 miles above the village of *Elizabeth*, at "*Valley Forge*." This town was settled so early as 1785. *Elizabeth* is the shire town, and a post village, containing the court house of brick, small and inconvenient, prison of stone, fire proof clerk's office, state arsenal of brick, 3 taverns, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

ESSEX, taken from Willsborough April 4th, 1805; N. from Albany 133 miles; surface hilly; Clinton mountain being on the W.; on the E. and along the margin of the Lake, the lands are arable and fertile, and well cultivated. There is iron ore here of good quality. Bouquet river runs N. through the town. The post village of *Essex* lies upon Lake Champlain, and upon a handsome and gently inclined plain, and contains about 50 dwellings, 1 very fine Presbyterian church, 3 stores, and 2 taverns. The buildings are generally good, many of them of brick and limestone, surrounded with gardens, which give the village an extent of three miles. The strip of land on which it lies has a breadth at most of two miles, and has a curvilinear hill boundary on the west. *Split Rock*, post office is 129 miles from Albany, and from *Elizabeth* 12 miles N. E.; near it is the noted *Split Rock*. This curiosity is part of a rocky promontory projecting into the lake about 150 feet, and elevated above the level of the water 40 feet. The part broken off contains half an acre covered with trees, and is separated from the main rock some 20 feet. The opposing sides fit, the prominences of the one corresponding with the cavities of the other. Through this fissure a line has been let down to the depth of 500 feet without reaching the bottom. A third post office is called *Wessex*.

JAY, N. from Albany 145, and from *Elizabethtown* N. W. 18 miles; surface mountainous, on the E. runs the Clinton ridge, on the W. the Au Sable; through the intervening valley, in a N. W. direction, flows the E. branch of the Au Sable river, along which are some extensive and fertile flats, generally settled and well cultivated; soil sandy loam; mill seats and timber are abundant. In the deep valleys less snow falls than is usual in this latitude, but the late and early frosts are more severe. The market for the town is at Keeseville, 16 miles from the centre. The first settlements here were made in 1790; the present inhabitants are

chiefly from New England. Jayville, Au Sable, Upper Village, and the Forks, are post villages. *Jayville*, centrally situate upon the Falls of the river, (20 feet) 20 miles N. W. of Elizabeth, contains 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches, 1 forge, 1 trip hammer shop, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

The *Upper Village*, 3 miles S. of Jay, has 1 Presbyterian church, carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 25 dwellings. "The Forks" has the very extensive rolling mill and nail factory, belonging to the Au Sable Iron Company, composed of the forge masters of the country, producing 1,200 tons nails of very superior quality, 1 forge, 2 saw mills, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 70 dwellings. The company was incorporated 29th April, 1835, with a capital of \$50,000.

KEENE, taken from Elizabeth and Jay, 19th March, 1808; N. from Albany 138, W. from Elizabeth 12 miles; having the Clinton and Au Sable mountains crossing it; drained by the E. and W. branches of the Au Sable, and by the Saranac, rivers. There are several lakes of which Placid, covering 1,700 acres, is the largest. The settlements at the "*Flats*," on the W. branch of the Au Sable, commenced here in 1797, and those at the "*Great Plains*," in 1804. Iron ore abounds but its admixture with plumbago renders it difficult to work; for which reason the Elba Iron and Steel Company, incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, have abandoned operations here. For the supply of the only forge now worked in the town, ores are obtained from Peru. Spafford speaks of Lake Saranac, in this town, producing great abundance of trout of very large size; (*Salmon Trout, Qu.*) some weighing 40lbs. and says that a barrel has been filled with them, by the hook and line within an hour. We do not find the lake on the state map, nor did we hear aught of it from the inhabitants of the county; yet it may be there. The post office bears the name of the town.

LEWIS, taken from Willsborough April 4th, 1805; surface hilly: the Clinton range of mountains running N. E. across it, rising to a great height; Morris' discovery, one of its summits, being supposed to attain two thousand feet. On the E. the land is more level and arable, with a tolerable soil; drained on the S. E. by Bouquet river, and E. and N. E. by its tributary Gilliland's creek. Iron ore is abundant. The town was settled about the year 1800. The post village of *Lewis*, 5 miles N. from Elizabeth, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 15 dwellings, 1 grist mill, and 2 saw mills, forge, and tavern.

MINERVA, taken from Schroon 20th March, 1804; surface upon the E. hilly, the Clinton range crossing it. On the W. is the valley between that and the Au Sable range; in which N. of the town line are the primary sources of the Hudson river. The valley affords some fertile lands. The state road from Cadwell through Chester, to Canton, in St. Lawrence county, runs diagonally N. W. on which are the chief settlements. *Minerva Four Corners*, in the S. E. 92 miles N. E. from Albany 40, S. W. from Elizabethtown, is the post village.

MORIAH, taken from Crown Point and Elizabethtown, 12th Feb. 1808; N. from Albany 114, from Elizabethtown, S. 10, miles; surface hilly; the Kayaderosseras mountain crossing the E. and the Clinton range the western part. The intervening valley is watered by the Schroon river, rising here in some lakes; the soil of the valley is a pretty good loam, underlaid in many places with limestone. The shore of Lake Champlain is hilly and broken, but there is a comparatively level tract between these hills and the mountain, which affords many good farms. Iron ore of excellent quality abounds, and there are, it is said, quarries of white marble. The first settlements were made here by Wm. Mackenzie, Esq. in or about the year 1785. Cedar Point is a small village upon the lake. Moriah, Pondsville, and Port Henry, are post offices.

NEWCOMB, taken from Minerva and Moriah, 15th March, 1828; N. from Albany 120, from Elizabethtown, S. W. 30, miles; surface mountainous; the Au Sable mountain running on the N. W; on the S. E. an uneven valley, in which are seven or eight small lakes, whose surplus waters form a very considerable tributary of the W. branch of the Hudson river. Lakes Teralt, Delia, Rich, Harries, Newcomb, and Sanford, are the principal of these. Newcomb, is the name of a small settlement centrally situated. But the whole country may be considered as yet unsubdued, not containing more than 50 inhabitants. Iron ore is very abundant, and rich; and a forge has been erected, but its operations are not successful; the foreign matters mingled with the ore rendering its fusion imperfect and difficult.

SCHROON,* taken from Crown Point, 20th March, 1804; N. from Albany 97, from Elizabeth, S. S. W. 25, miles; surface on the E. and W. mountainous; the intervening valley, 6 or 8 miles wide, is drained by the Schroon river, and contains several lakes, of which Schroon, Paradox, Pharaoh, and Crane, are chief. The first lying on the S. boundary, is about 8, and the second about 5, miles long. Soil, sand and sandy loam, with some alternates of clay, covered generally with dense forests, and underlaid with primitive and secondary limestone. *Schroon*, is a dense vicinage, 95 miles from Albany and 30 from Elizabeth, on the N. end of the lake, where are a tavern, store, forge, 2 saw mills and several dwellings.— Around *Paradox* post office, at the head of the lake of that name, is also a number of dwellings; and there is a similar collection at Woodwardville post office. The lumber of this town, abundant and excellent, is sent to market through lake Champlain, by way of Ticonderoga.

TICONDEROGA,† taken from Crown Point, 20th March, 1804; North from Albany 96, S. from Elizabeth 30, miles; surface along the shore of Lake Champlain, level, with a good soil of clay, on the E. and loam on the W. whilst back from the lake rise mountains, which, where arable may be made productive of grass; drained by some small streams, and the outlet of Lake George. The peninsula, upon which stood the fort, contains about 500 acres, elevated 110 feet above Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Lake George outlet. The fortress called by the French Carrillon, was erected by them in 1756, and was a place of much strength by nature and art, surrounded on three sides by water, and having half the fourth covered by a swamp, and the only approachable point, defended by a breast work. But it was commanded by Mount Defiance on the S. of the creek, which towers 750 feet above the lake. Mount Independence, frequently connected in story with Ticonderoga, lies in Vermont, 1 mile from the fort, on the E. side of the lake, to which there is a well regulated ferry. There are some remains of military works still visible here. Before Ticonderoga, Gen. Abercrombie rashly sacrificed 2000 men in 1758. In the following year, this fort with Crown Point, was quietly abandoned by the French. In 1775, Ticonderoga was seized by Col. Allen, “in the name of the Great Jehovah, and the Continental Congress.” The remains of another fortification built during the revolutionary war, are 60 rods further S. on a point adjoining the lake. The walls facing the lake, are 60 feet high. The picturesque scenery and historical interest of this neighborhood recommend it to the tourist. At the foot of Mount Defiance are extensive and valuable beds of ochre and plumbago, from which large quantities, particularly of the latter, are sent to market. The fall on Lake George outlet, is 170 feet within three miles and the volume and steadiness of the stream give it great power. *Alexandria* and *Ticonderoga*, are thriving villages; the former at the upper fall; near Lake George, and the latter on the lower falls near Lake Champlain; about 1 mile asunder. The post office has the name of the town.

WESTPORT, taken from Elizabethtown, 24th March, 1815; N. from Albany 123, from Elizabethtown, E. 8, miles; surface hilly on the W. but level enough for tillage upon the lake; soil clay and loam of good quality, timbered with yellow and white pine, oak, beech, ash, maple, &c. Iron ore abounds and the works at Vergennes, Vt. are supplied from hence. The town is watered by the *Bouquet* river, which curves into it from the N. and a small stream which flows centrally and easterly to the lake. Westport and Wadham's Mills, are post villages.

Westport, at the head of N. W. Bay of Lake Champlain, 8 miles E. of Elizabethtown, contains 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist, churches; 1 academy, incorporated May 1st, 1834; 2 taverns, 5 stores, a ferry to Basin harbour, in Vermont, and from 60 to 70 dwellings. The village thrives rapidly, being surrounded by a large quantity of excellent land, under improving cultivation.

At *Wadham's Mills* upon the Bouquet river, are a grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 store, carding and cloth dressing mill, and about 20 dwellings.

WILLSBOROUGH, originally organised as part of Clinton county, 7th March, 1788; since modified; N. from Albany 138, and from Elizabeth, E. 13, miles; surface hilly upon the W. level upon the lake with a productive soil of clay loam. The Bouquet river enters the S. W. and receiving Gilliland's creek, a considerable stream from the N. flowing N. E. to the lake, affording fine mill seats at the falls.

*Supposed a corruption of the Indian word ska-ne-tagh-ro wah-na, largest lake.

†Che-onderoga, noisy, probably in allusion to the falls on the outlet of Lake George.

Rattlesnake and Warm, Ponds, on the N. also send forth a small tributary to the lake. On the river, 2 miles from its mouth, is *Willsborough*, post village, having the relative distances above mentioned; containing 1 Presbyterian church, 1 grist mill, 1 forge, 1 cupola furnace, 2 saw mills, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 50 dwellings. The waterfall here is 30 feet, and the river is navigable from the village for canal boats.

WILMINGTON, taken from Jay, 27th March, 1821; name and lines altered in 1822; distant N. from Albany 148, from Elizabeth, N. W. 20 miles; surface mountainous, covered with the Au Sable range; in a deep valley of which flows the W. branch of the Au Sable river; and in another valley on the N. E. the Saranac river. The White Face mountain, here commands a view of more than 100 miles in extent, including Montreal, Ogdensburg and Lake Ontario. It is the great watershed of this part of the country sending forth streams to almost every point of the compass. The valleys are arable, but the soil is not inviting, being wet and cold. There are a post office having the name of the town; 3 forges, working the Peru ore, and 1 Methodist church. The post office is called after the town.

TOWNS.					Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.				Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.				Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Chesterfield,	667	1154	1671	2083	180	374	175	291	170	474	11	46	36	15	14
Crownpoint,	1522	1738	2041	2189	211	477	17	268	167	484	24	30	54	8	15
Elizabethtown,	889	1029	1015	856	75	187	9	99	67	188	14	13	9	7	5
Essex,	1225	1288	1543	1529	135	294	28	191	128	343	11	22	27	19	12
Jay,	1647	1216	1629	1732	153	315	77	235	116	412	16	32	44	14	23
Keene,	605	707	787	700	68	131	3	73	56	146	4	7	7	2	3
Lewis,	779	1101	1305	1358	118	294	13	176	116	81	13	33	27	7	7
Minerva;	271	371	358	335	21	48	32	47	10	86	3	11	8	8	3
Moriah,	842	1251	1742	2293	238	470	74	290	144	528	15	40	47	9	10
Newcomb,*			62	46	10	11		5	1	9	1	1			
Schroon,	888	1290	1614	1723	197	388	13	236	102	411	12	23	40	7	5
Ticonderoga,	1493	1833	1996	2080	258	432	46	276	187	331	13	27	24	5	7
Westport,	1095	1322	1513	1724	136	341	44	224	129	366	15	42	27	13	6
Willsborough,	886	1166	1316	1253	112	235	50	139	126	290	13	27	20	4	7
Wilmington,		637	695	789	84	160	44	103	46	206	9	20	16	4	6
	12811	15993	19287	20699	1996	4157	625	2653	1565	4355	164	383	386	122	134

NOTE. Males, 10,711; Females, 9,988; Blacks, 29; Paupers, 60; Deaf and Dumb, 7; Blind, 8; Idiots, 20; Lunatics, 10.

* Erected since 1825.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed va-lue of real estate.	Value of per-sonal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolleens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Chesterfield,	39230	6967	182740	97325	1297	426	2175	722	1765	2353	1106	488	1208
Crownpoint,	27129	12313	81155	4800	2537	671	9217	1160	4240	4474	3383	258	405
Elizabethtown,	30814	5819	49555	4350	889	249	1846	402	1442	1686	753	218	249
Essex,	18341	11905	109649	17310	2255	525	5778	911	3393	3789	1506	339	598
Jay,	33080	3544	99972	20755	1431	474	3354	516	3043	2879	2248	549	548
Keene,	51409	3759	48956	600	1158	211	1868	298	1198	1674	808	207	228
Lewis,	56054	10132	88033	1450	1300	385	3159	649	2441	2571	654	263	417
Minerva,	100750	9258	45672	1247	445	76	597	180	483	779	783	365	218
Moriah,	138903	9175	179594	9738	1896	598	4755	723	3631	3918	1031	507	882
Newcomb,	99363	511	19103		45	14	55	24	33	89	73	233	189
Schroon,	132138	9969	153099	2232	1788	378	3164	741	2464	3841	2581	596	723
Ticonderoga,	23040	14267	116619	2068	2447	673	10893	1215	3898	3469	842	571	551
Westport,	31304	11440	85653	1050	1949	509	7772	888	3266	3276	1332	328	411
Willsborough,	24298	8169	87484	4079	1370	412	4717	709	2190	2570	808	208	460
Wilmington,	38149	3360	38318	961	763	191	1394	274	961	1141	329	433	153
	744002	113588	1383602	167986	21590	5796	60744	9412	34448	37511	18237	5563	7970

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card. machines.	Woolen factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Clover mills.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Paid teachers, besides public money.	Scholars.
Chesterfield,	2	12	2	5	2	1	1				10	145	422	418
Crownpoint,	2	14	3			1					15	214	490	836
Elizabethtown,	2	10					1				5	93	128	240
Essex,	2	2	2	2	2	1					9	159	378	492
Jay,	1	7	1	1	1	1		1			10	180	278	590
Keene,	1	1	1	1	1	1					6	120	110	255
Lewis,		24	1	2		3				1	12	226	172	378
Minerva,	1	7	1								4	77	33	134
Moriah,	2	40	2	2	2	2	1		2	3	14	181	443	621
Newcomb,	1	1				1					1	9		15
Schroon,	1	45	2	2		1				2	14	251	266	531
Ticonderoga,	1	13	2	2		1			1	2	13	194	327	557
Westport,	1	12	1	2						1	14	149	388	520
Wilmington,	1	4				4					6	72	146	262
Willsborough,	1	2	1	1		2				1	13	127	264	452
	21	205	20	25	2	27	3	1	14	16	146	2197	3855	6301
Value of product,	107061	489207	50662	39940	19000	91625	10600	400	6035	22750				
Value of material,	95367	30055	34803	34850	4500	49460	4525	300	3892	12255				

Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 5,825.